

SHORELINE SUB-ELEMENT

SHORELINE PURPOSE, INTENT AND PRINCIPLES

INTRODUCTION

Washington’s Shoreline Management Act (SMA) was passed by the State Legislature in 1971 and created in response to a growing concern among residents of the state that serious and permanent damage was being done to shorelines by unplanned and uncoordinated development. The goal of the SMA was “to prevent the inherent harm in an uncoordinated and piecemeal development of the state’s shorelines.” While protecting shoreline resources by regulating development, the SMA is also intended to provide for appropriate shoreline use by encouraging land uses that enhance and conserve shoreline functions and values.

The primary responsibility for administering the SMA is assigned to local governments through local shoreline master programs (SMPs), adopted under guidelines established by Ecology. The guidelines (WAC 173-26) establish goals and policies that provide a framework for development standards and use regulations in the shoreline. The State legislature established new guidelines in 2003 requiring all cities and counties to update shoreline policies and regulations. The new shoreline guidelines set a higher level of environmental protection for shorelines in the state and a goal of “no net loss” of shoreline function. Local SMPs are to be based on these State guidelines and tailored to the specific conditions and needs of individual communities. The SMP is also meant to be a comprehensive vision of how the shoreline area will be managed over time.

Kenmore adopted King County’s original 1978 SMP when the City incorporated in 1998. The 2012 Shoreline Master Program update was drafted to meet State guidelines and develop a program more tailored to the City’s current shoreline conditions and land use plans. In 2019, the City’s SMP was updated as required by State law.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

The existing conditions of Kenmore’s shorelines were evaluated in the Shoreline Inventory and Analysis (2008). That evaluation included a description of ecosystem and watershed processes, the physical environment and water quality of each water body, biological resources, cultural resources, land use and public access.

SHORELINE MANAGEMENT PURPOSE AND INTENT

These policies briefly define the overall purpose and intent of Kenmore’s Shoreline Master Program and reference the City’s regulatory authority to manage shorelines of the state. The language in this section is entirely based on WAC 173-26 and RCW 90.58.020.

Authority

Authority for enactment and administration of this Program is the Shoreline Management Act of 1971, Chapter 90.58, Revised Code of Washington (RCW), also referred to herein as "the Act."

Purpose and Intent

The purpose of this Program is: (A) to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare of the community by providing long range, comprehensive policies and effective, reasonable regulations for development and use of City of Kenmore shorelines; (B) to manage shorelines in a positive, effective, and equitable manner; and (C) to further assume and carry out the responsibilities established by the Act for the City of Kenmore, and to adopt and foster the following policy contained in RCW 90.58.020 for shorelines of the State:

It is the policy of the State to provide for the management of the shorelines of the State by planning for and fostering all reasonable and appropriate uses. This policy is designed to insure the development of these shorelines in a manner which, while allowing for limited reduction of rights of the public in the navigable waters, will promote and enhance the public interest. This policy contemplates protecting against adverse effects to the public health, the land and its vegetation and wildlife, and the waters of the State and their aquatic life, while protecting generally public rights of navigation and corollary rights incidental thereto.

In the implementation of this policy the public's opportunity to enjoy the physical and aesthetic qualities of natural shorelines of the State shall be preserved to the greatest extent feasible consistent with the overall best interest of the State and the people generally. To this end uses shall be preferred which are consistent with control of pollution and prevention of damage to the natural environment or are unique to or dependent upon use of the State's shoreline. Alterations of the natural condition of the shorelines of the State, in those limited instances when authorized, shall be given priority for single family residences and their appurtenant structures, ports, shoreline recreational uses including, but not limited to, parks, marinas, piers, and other improvements facilitating public access to shorelines of the State, industrial and commercial developments which are particularly dependent on their location on or use of the shorelines of the State and other development that will provide an opportunity for substantial numbers of the people to enjoy the shorelines of the State.

Alterations of the natural condition of the shorelines and shorelands of the state shall be recognized by the department. Shorelines and shorelands of the state shall be appropriately classified and these classifications shall be revised when circumstances warrant regardless of whether the change in circumstances occurs through man-made causes or natural causes. Any areas resulting from alterations of the natural condition of the shorelines and shorelands of the state no longer meeting the definition of "shorelines of the state" shall not be subject to the provisions of chapter 90.58 RCW.

Permitted uses in the shorelines of the State shall be designed and conducted in a manner to minimize, insofar as practical, any resultant damage to the ecology and environment of the shoreline area and any interference with the public's use of the water.

Governing Principles

The following principles along with the policy statements of RCW 90.58.020 establish basic concepts that underpin the goals, policies and regulations of this Shoreline Master Program.

- A. Any inconsistencies between this Program and the Act must be resolved in accordance with the Act.
- B. The policies of this Program may be achieved by diverse means, one of which is regulation. Other means, authorized by the Act, include but are not limited to: acquisition of lands and/or easements by

purchase or gift, incentive programs, and implementation of capital facility and/or non-structural programs.

- C. Protecting the shoreline environment is an essential statewide policy goal, consistent with other policy goals. Permitted and/or exempt development; actions taken prior to the Act's adoption; and/or unregulated activities can impair shoreline ecological processes and functions. This Program protects shoreline ecology from such impairments in the following ways:
1. By using a process that identifies, inventories, and ensures meaningful understanding of current and potential ecological functions provided by shorelines.
 2. By including policies and regulations that require mitigation of adverse impacts in a manner that ensures no net loss of shoreline ecological functions. The required mitigation shall include avoidance, minimization, and compensation of impacts in accordance with the policies and regulations for mitigation sequencing in KMC 18.55.210. This Program and any future amendment hereto shall ensure no net loss of shoreline ecological functions and processes on a programmatic basis in accordance with the baseline functions present as of the date of adoption of this Program.
 3. By including policies and regulations to address cumulative impacts, including ensuring that the cumulative effect of exempt development will not cause a net loss of shoreline ecological functions, and by fairly allocating the burden of addressing such impacts among development opportunities.
 4. By including regulations and regulatory incentives designed to protect shoreline ecological functions, and restore impaired ecological functions where such opportunities have been identified, consistent with the City of Kenmore Shoreline Restoration Plan.
- D. Regulation of private property – to implement Program goals such as public access and protection of ecological functions and processes – must be consistent with all relevant constitutional and other legal limitations. These include, but are not limited to, civil rights guaranteed by the U.S. and State constitutions, recent federal and state case law, and state statutes.
- E. Regulatory or administrative actions contained herein must be implemented consistent with the Public Trust Doctrine and other applicable legal principles as appropriate and must not unconstitutionally infringe on private property rights or result in an unconstitutional taking of private property.
- F. The regulatory provisions of this Program are limited to shorelines of the state, whereas the Shoreline Restoration Plan may extend beyond the designated shoreline boundaries.
- G. The policies and regulations established by the Program must be integrated and coordinated with those policies and rules of the City of Kenmore Comprehensive Plan and development regulations adopted under the Growth Management Act (GMA).
- H. Consistent with the policy and use preferences of RCW 90.58.020, the City of Kenmore should balance the various policy goals of this Program giving consideration to other relevant local, state, and federal regulatory and non-regulatory programs.

SHORELINE JURISDICTION

This section provides an overview of Kenmore’s shoreline jurisdiction, the area where the Shoreline Management Act applies. “Shorelines” means lakes greater than 20 acres and rivers and streams with a minimum of twenty cubic feet per second mean annual flow, including the entire water body waterward from the ordinary high-water mark (OHWM) from its centerline or point, all water below the surface, and associated shorelands (RCW 90.58.030(2)(d)). Under the SMA, the shoreline jurisdiction includes areas that are 200 feet landward of the OHWM of shorelines and their adjacent shorelands, defined in Kenmore as the upland area within 200 feet of the OHWM, as well as any associated wetlands and floodplains. Three waterbodies in Kenmore (Lake Washington, the Sammamish River, and Swamp Creek) are regulated under the SMA and the City’s Shoreline Master Program (SMP). Lake Washington is the only shoreline designated as a “shoreline of statewide significance” under the SMA [RCW 90.58.030(2)e].

The Kenmore shoreline jurisdiction is shown on the Shoreline Environment Designations Map, **Figure LU-12**.

SHORELINES OF STATEWIDE SIGNIFICANCE

This section includes principles and policies for managing shorelines of statewide significance. In the City of Kenmore, shorelines of statewide significance include only the Lake Washington shoreline, as it is a lake with a surface acreage over 1,000 acres. The Shoreline Management Act sets specific use priorities for these shorelines and calls for a higher level of effort in implementing policy goals. The state legislature declared that the public interest shall be paramount in the management of shorelines of statewide significance.

Policy LU-16.1.1 The public interest in the use and enjoyment of shorelines of statewide significance in the City of Kenmore shall be paramount.

Management goals for shorelines of statewide significance were ranked in order of preference by the State (i.e., the first goal must be given priority over all subsequent goals), as listed in the following policy.

Policy LU-16.1.2 In developing and implementing its Shoreline Master Program for Lake Washington, the City of Kenmore shall give preference, in the following order, to uses that:

1. Recognize and protect the statewide interest over local interest;
2. Preserve the natural character of the shoreline;
3. Result in long-term over short-term benefit;
4. Protect the resources and ecology of the shoreline;
5. Increase public access to publicly owned areas of the shorelines;
6. Increase recreational opportunities for the public in the shoreline; and
7. Provide for any other element as defined in RCW 90.58.100.

SHORELINE ENVIRONMENT DESIGNATIONS

The Kenmore shoreline environment designations are shown on the Shoreline Environment Designations Map, **Figure LU-12**.

GOAL 17. *IMPLEMENT THE OBJECTIVES, PURPOSE, DESIGNATION CRITERIA AND POLICIES FOR EACH SHORELINE ENVIRONMENT.*

17.1 Downtown Waterfront Environment

Purpose: The purpose of the Downtown Waterfront Environment is to provide for mixed urban water-oriented uses, public access and recreation while protecting existing ecological functions.

Designation Criteria: The shoreline along the contiguous downtown waterfront that is zoned regional business and waterfront commercial in KMC Title 18 and does not meet the requirement for other designations is to be assigned the Downtown Waterfront Environment designation.

Management Policies

- Policy LU-17.1.1 Emphasis should be given to developing visual and physical public access to the shoreline in the Downtown Waterfront Environment.
- Policy LU-17.1.2 Multiple uses of the shoreline should be encouraged.
- Policy LU-17.1.3 Redevelopment and renewal should be encouraged in order to accommodate future users and capitalize on the shoreline resource.
- Policy LU-17.1.4 Aesthetic improvement should be actively promoted by means of sign control regulations, architectural design standards, appropriate development siting, landscaping requirements (such as encouraging shoreline revegetation), and other development standards.
- Policy LU-17.1.5 Development should not cause adverse impacts to existing ecological functions. Any adverse impacts shall be mitigated. Where applicable, new development shall include environmental cleanup of the shoreline in accordance with relevant state and federal laws.
- Policy LU-17.1.6 Water-dependent, water-related and water-enjoyment uses should be a priority over other uses in this Environment. Non-water-oriented uses should not be allowed except as part of mixed-use developments that include water-dependent and water-related uses. A non-water-oriented development can be considered water-oriented if public access for a significant number of persons is provided.
- Policy LU-17.1.7 Encourage redevelopment of industrial sites into mixed urban uses, including public access, recreation, residential, and commercial uses.
- Policy LU-17.1.8 Identify strategic shoreline public access points and pursue linkages between public spaces along the waterfront. The Downtown Sub-Element, Transportation Element and the Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan

provide guidance for strategic shoreline public access points and linkages and should be used in regulating the location of public access improvements.

17.2 Swamp Creek Commercial Environment

Purpose: The purpose of the Swamp Creek Commercial Environment is to recognize existing and planned high-intensity commercial and high-density residential uses while protecting existing ecological functions and restoring ecological functions in areas that have been previously degraded.

Designation criteria: A Swamp Creek Commercial Environment designation should be assigned to shoreline areas adjacent to Swamp Creek if any of the following characteristics apply:

(A) The shoreline currently supports high-intensity commercial or high-density residential uses, and is designated in the Comprehensive Plan and zoned to remain high-intensity, and

(B) The shoreline does not meet the requirement for Urban Conservancy Environment or Shoreline Residential Environment designations.

Management Policies

- Policy LU-17.2.1 In regulating uses in the "Swamp Creek Commercial" environment, water-oriented uses are a priority over non-water-oriented uses.
- Policy LU-17.2.2 Non-water-oriented uses should be allowed in the following circumstances:
- A. As part of mixed use developments with water-dependent, water-related, or water-enjoyment uses;
 - B. When they provide substantial improvements to the degraded buffer along Swamp Creek;
 - C. When they do not conflict with or limit opportunities for water-oriented uses; or
 - D. Where there is no direct access to the shoreline.
- Policy LU-17.2.3 Development proposals should be designed or mitigated to assure no net loss of shoreline ecological functions.
- Policy LU-17.2.4 Full utilization of the Swamp Creek Commercial designated land should be achieved before further expansion of intensive development is allowed.
- Policy LU-17.2.5 Where applicable, new development should include environmental cleanup of the shoreline, with restoration of the shoreline, in accordance with relevant state and federal laws governing sites that are contaminated by hazardous substances.

- Policy LU-17.2.6 Where feasible, visual and physical public access should be required consistent with the policies in Section 19, Public Access, Recreation and Views and Aesthetics, and SMP regulations.
- Policy LU-17.2.7 Development in the Swamp Creek Commercial designation should conform to sign control regulations, site plan requirements, landscaping standards, and commercial and multifamily design standards.
- Policy LU-17.2.8 Development should meet shoreline buffer standards and maintain natural vegetation.

17.3 Shoreline Residential Environment

Purpose: The purpose of the Shoreline Residential Environment is to accommodate residential development and appurtenant structures that are consistent with the Shoreline Sub-Element. An additional purpose is to provide appropriate public access and recreational uses within new multifamily developments or on public property.

Designation Criteria: The Shoreline Residential Environment designation should be assigned to shoreline areas if they are predominantly developed with single-family or multifamily residential development or are planned and platted for residential development, and the shoreline areas do not meet the criteria for other designations.

Management Policies

- Policy LU-17.3.1 Standards for density or minimum frontage width, setbacks, lot coverage limitations, buffers, shoreline stabilization, vegetation conservation, critical area protection, and water quality shall be set considering the environmental limitations and sensitivity of the shoreline area and the level of infrastructure and services available.
- Policy LU-17.3.2 Multifamily and multi-lot residential and recreational developments should provide public access and community recreational facilities.
- Policy LU-17.3.3 Access, utilities, and public services should be available and adequate to serve existing needs and planned future development.

17.4 Urban Conservancy Environment

Purpose: The purpose of the Urban Conservancy Environment is to protect and restore ecological functions of open space, streams, wetlands, and floodplains where they exist in urban and developed settings, including areas below the ordinary high-water mark in Swamp Creek, while allowing a variety of compatible uses.

Designation Criteria: An Urban Conservancy Environment designation is assigned to shoreline areas appropriate and planned for development that is compatible with maintaining or restoring ecological functions of the area. This designation should be applied when:

- (A) The shoreline is suitable for water-related or water-enjoyment uses and public access and recreation-related water-dependent uses;
- (B) The shoreline includes open space, floodplain or other sensitive areas that should not be more intensively developed;
- (C) The shoreline has been altered but retains important ecological functions;
- (D) The shoreline has potential for ecological restoration or is a restoration priority; or
- (E) The shoreline has potential for development that is compatible with ecological restoration.

Management Policies

- Policy LU-17.4.1 Uses that preserve the natural character of the area or promote preservation of open space, floodplain or critical areas either directly or over the long term should be the primary allowed uses in the Urban Conservancy Environment. Uses that result in the restoration of ecological functions are allowed if the use is otherwise compatible with the purpose of the Environment.
- Policy LU-17.4.2 New development should be restricted to those which are compatible with the natural and biophysical limitations of the land and water.
- Policy LU-17.4.3 Commercial and industrial uses are generally discouraged, but commercial uses consistent with underlying zoning may be allowed if accompanied by ecological restoration and public access enhancement.
- Policy LU-17.4.4 Diverse public access and recreational activities which are compatible with the Urban Conservancy Environment should be encouraged when adverse ecological impacts can be mitigated.
- Policy LU-17.4.5 Development which would be a hazard to public health and safety or would materially interfere with existing ecological processes and functions should not be allowed.
- Policy LU-17.4.6 Water-oriented uses should be given priority over non-water-oriented uses. For shoreline areas in the Urban Conservancy Environment adjacent to Lake Washington and the Sammamish River, water-dependent uses should be given highest priority.
- Policy LU-17.4.7 Standards for residential density and development shall be set considering the environmental limitations and sensitivity of the shoreline area and the level of infrastructure and services available.
- Policy LU-17.4.8 New structural flood control devices should be strongly discouraged in the Urban Conservancy Environment.
- Policy LU-17.4.9 Developments should not be allowed unless connected to a sewer line.

- Policy LU-17.4.10 Developments should be regulated so as to minimize the following: erosion or sedimentation, the adverse impact on aquatic habitats and substantial degradation of the existing character of the Urban Conservancy Environment.
- Policy LU-17.4.11 Standards should be established for shoreline stabilization measures, vegetation conservation, water quality and shoreline modifications within the Urban Conservancy Environment.
- Policy LU-17.4.12 The protection and restoration of stream 0056 where it flows into Lake Washington should be prioritized.

17.5 Natural Environment

Purpose: The purpose of the Natural Environment is to protect public shoreline areas that include ecologically intact or minimally altered shorelines. Only low intensity uses are to be allowed in this Environment to maintain existing ecological processes and functions.

Designation Criteria: A Natural Environment designation is assigned to shoreline areas if any of the following characteristics apply:

- (A) A relatively large, contiguous area of the shoreline is in public ownership and ecologically intact or minimally altered;
- (B) The shoreline represents ecological processes or functions that provide educational or scientific opportunities; or
- (C) The shoreline is unable to support active uses or development without adverse impacts to ecological functions.

Management Policies

- Policy LU-17.5.1 The Natural Environment should remain free from development or uses that would degrade the ecological functions or adversely affect their natural character.
- Policy LU-17.5.2 The intensity and type of uses permitted should be restricted in the Natural Environment to maintain the natural systems and resources in their natural condition. The following new uses should not be allowed in the Natural Environment: commercial uses, industrial uses, non-water-oriented recreation, and roads, utility corridors, and parking areas that can be located outside of the Natural Environment.
- Policy LU-17.5.3 Limited access should be allowed to areas in the Natural Environment.
- Policy LU-17.5.4 Uses that are consumptive of the physical and biological resources or that may degrade the actual or potential value of the Natural Environment should be prohibited.

- Policy LU-17.5.5 Uses and activities in locations adjacent to the Natural Environment should be strictly regulated to ensure that the integrity of the shoreline ecology is not compromised.
- Policy LU-17.5.6 Scientific, historical, cultural and educational research uses and low-intensity water-oriented recreational access uses may be allowed provided that no adverse impact on the area will result.
- Policy LU-17.5.7 New development or significant vegetation removal that would reduce the capability of vegetation to perform normal ecological functions should not be allowed. The subdivision of property in a configuration that, to achieve its intended purpose, will require significant vegetation removal or shoreline modification that adversely affects ecological functions should not be allowed.

17.6 Aquatic Environment

Purpose: The purpose of the Aquatic Environment is to protect, restore, and manage the unique characteristics and resources of navigable areas waterward of the ordinary high-water mark on the Sammamish River and Lake Washington.

Designation Criteria: Lake Washington and the Sammamish River below (waterward of) the ordinary high-water mark are to be designated as Aquatic Environment. In Lake Washington, the Aquatic Environment extends to the centerline of the lake.

Management Policies

- Policy LU-17.6.1 New over-water structures should be limited, with priority given to water-dependent uses, public access and ecological restoration.
- Policy LU-17.6.2 The size of new over-water structures should be limited to the minimum necessary to support the structure's intended use.
- Policy LU-17.6.3 To reduce the adverse impacts of shoreline development and increase effective use of water resources, multi-purpose use of over-water facilities should be encouraged.
- Policy LU-17.6.4 All developments and uses on navigable waters or their beds should be located and designed to minimize interference with surface navigation, to consider any adverse impacts to public views, and to allow for the safe unobstructed passage of fish and wildlife, particularly those species dependent on migration.
- Policy LU-17.6.5 Uses that adversely affect the ecological functions of critical freshwater habitats should not be allowed except where necessary to achieve the objectives of RCW 90.58.020 and impacts shall be mitigated.
- Policy LU-17.6.6 Shoreline uses and modifications should be designed and managed to prevent degradation of water quality and alteration of natural hydrologic conditions.

GENERAL SHORELINE MANAGEMENT POLICIES

General shoreline management policies apply regardless of environment designation unless specifically stated within the policy, and are intended to provide general guidance in the management of shorelines. These general policies are organized by shoreline element.

18. Economic Development

GOAL 18.1. SHORELINE DEPENDENT DEVELOPMENT SHOULD PROVIDE LONG RANGE ECONOMIC BENEFITS WHILE ENSURING COMPATIBILITY WITH ENVIRONMENTAL AND LAND USE GOALS.

- Policy LU-18.1.1 Kenmore should plan for the location and design of transportation facilities, tourist facilities, commerce and other developments that are particularly dependent on their location on or use of the shorelines of the state.
- Policy LU-18.1.2 New economic development in the shoreline should be encouraged to locate in the Downtown Waterfront Environment.
- Policy LU-18.1.3 Economic development should be designed to minimize actual shoreline space occupied.
- Policy LU-18.1.4 Economic development in the shoreline involving high-intensity commercial land use should be confined to the Downtown Waterfront.
- Policy LU-18.1.5 Cooperative use of docks, parking and storage facilities should be encouraged among commercial uses along the shoreline.

GOAL 18.2. SHORELINE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SHOULD PROVIDE PUBLIC PHYSICAL AND VISUAL AVAILABILITY TO THE WATER, CONSISTENT WITH PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY.

- Policy LU-18.2.1 Overlook points, historic areas and points of public access to the shoreline should be considered in commercial site planning.
- Policy LU-18.2.2 Economic development in the shoreline that utilizes public land should be designed to include public viewpoints, waterfront restaurants, and similar public facilities.
- Policy LU-18.2.3 Structures placed in the water for economic purposes should be designed to prevent adverse impacts to shoreline ecological processes and functions.
- Policy LU-18.2.4 Economic development in the shoreline should be prohibited in identified environmentally critical areas.

GOAL 18.3. WHENEVER FEASIBLE, WATERFRONT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SITES SHOULD BE LOCATED IN AREAS THAT ARE ALREADY DEVELOPED WITH SIMILAR USES AND PLANNED SO AS TO PROVIDE MULTIPLE USES OF THE SHORELINES OF THE STATE.

- Policy LU-18.3.1 Consistent with public safety, waterfront developments should be encouraged to provide public access and water-oriented recreation.
- Policy LU-18.3.2 In siting economic development in the shoreline, water-dependent uses should be given priority over water-oriented uses.
- Policy LU-18.3.4 To support the long-range economic base in Kenmore, shoreline economic development should include mixed urban uses, and shoreline public access and recreation should be encouraged.

GOAL 18.4. PRIORITY SHOULD BE GIVEN TO THOSE SHORELINE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS WHICH MAINTAIN OPTIONS FOR FUTURE USERS OF THE WATER.

- Policy LU-18.4.1 Development of commercial and recreational fisheries should be encouraged through measures to protect and restore fish habitat and provision for boating facilities.
- Policy LU-18.4.2 Mining, dredging, channelizing or filling of shoreline should be discouraged.
- Policy LU-18.4.3 Priority should be given shoreline economic development of renewable over non-renewable resources.
- Policy LU-18.4.4 In order to ensure that treaty rights are respected, public notice of application should be provided to affected tribes on all projects requiring general public notice.

19. Public Access, Recreation and Views and Aesthetics

Public Access

GOAL 19.1. INCREASE THE ABILITY OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC TO REACH, TOUCH AND ENJOY THE WATER'S EDGE, TO TRAVEL ON THE WATERS OF THE STATE, AND TO VIEW THE WATER AND THE SHORELINE FROM ADJACENT LOCATIONS, PROVIDED THAT PRIVATE PROPERTY RIGHTS, PUBLIC SAFETY AND SHORELINE ECOLOGICAL PROCESSES AND FUNCTIONS ARE PROTECTED CONSISTENT WITH THE U.S. AND STATE CONSTITUTIONS, STATE CASE LAW, AND STATE STATUTES.

- Policy LU-19.1.1 Development for the purpose of public access should respect and protect the enjoyment of private property rights along shorelines.
- Policy LU-19.1.2 Shoreline public access areas should be planned to provide for ancillary facilities such as parking and sanitation when appropriate.
- Policy LU-19.1.3 Shoreline public access and ancillary facilities should be designed and developed to provide adequate protection for adjacent private properties.

Policy LU-19.1.4 Appropriate signs should be used to designate publicly-owned shorelines and designated public access on public shorelines.

Policy LU-19.1.5 Public access to and along the water's edge should be available in publicly owned shorelines that are tolerant of human activity.

GOAL 19.2. PUBLIC ACCESS AND RECREATION SITES AND FACILITIES SHOULD BE WELL-MAINTAINED AND OPERATED.

Policy LU-19.2.1 Public access should be policed and improved consistent with the planned intensity of recreational use.

Policy LU-19.2.2 Shoreline public access should be limited to low-intensity, passive recreation in the Natural and Urban Conservancy Environments.

GOAL 19.3. PRIORITY FOR ACCESS ACQUISITION SHOULD CONSIDER RESOURCE DESIRABILITY, AVAILABILITY AND PROXIMITY OF POPULATION.

Policy LU-19.3.1 Where appropriate, improve, pursue or develop shoreline access, including, but not limited to, open space, boat launches, fishing facilities, trails, and streetscaping on publicly owned shorelands consistent with the Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan, Downtown Sub-Element and Transportation Element.

GOAL 19.4. PHYSICAL OR VISUAL ACCESS TO SHORELINES SHOULD BE REQUIRED AS A CONDITION OF APPROVAL FOR SHORELINE DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES COMMENSURATE WITH THE ADVERSE IMPACTS OF NEW MULTI-FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL SHORELINE DEVELOPMENT AND THE CORRESPONDING BENEFIT TO THE PUBLIC OF SUCH DEVELOPMENT, CONSISTENT WITH CONSTITUTIONAL LIMITATIONS.

Policy LU-19.4.1 The City should provide incentives to encourage multi-family and commercial private property owners to provide public shoreline access.

Policy LU-19.4.2 Public pedestrian easements should be required in future shoreline land use actions whenever shoreline features are appropriate for public use.

Policy LU-19.4.3 Shorelines of the state that include but are not limited to any of the following conditions should be considered for pedestrian easements:

- a. Where a proposed trail in the Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan, Downtown Sub-Element or Transportation Element is planned along the shoreline.
- b. Areas presently being legally used or historically having been legally used by the public along the shoreline for access.

Policy LU-19.4.4 Public access opportunities identified in the Shoreline Inventory and Characterization should be pursued as feasible over time to increase and improve public access to the shoreline.

GOAL 19.5. PUBLIC ACCESS TO SHORELINES OF THE STATE SHOULD BE DEVELOPED IN A WIDE RANGE OF LOCATIONS AND SHOULD BE OPEN TO ALL PEOPLE.

Policy LU-19.5.1 Viewpoints, lookouts, and vistas of shorelines of the state and wetlands should be publicly accessible.

Policy LU-19.5.2 Where appropriate, utility and transportation rights-of-way on the shoreline should be made available for public access and use.

Policy LU-19.5.3 Publicly-owned street ends that abut the shoreline should be retained or reclaimed for public access.

Policy LU-19.5.4 Shoreline recreational facilities and other public access points should be connected by trails, bicycle pathways and other access links where appropriate, as consistent with the Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan, Downtown Sub-Element and Transportation Element.

Policy LU-19.5.5 Public access points should be of a nature and scale that would be compatible with adjacent land uses, water-dependent uses, navigation and protection of natural features, including aquatic habitat.

Policy LU-19.5.6 Public access should respect and protect ecological processes and functions and aesthetic values in the shorelines of the state.

Policy LU-19.5.7 Environmentally critical areas in shoreline areas should be retained as open space. Public access and use should be allowed where there is no net loss of shoreline ecological processes and functions.

GOAL 19.6. PROVIDE FOR THE PRESERVATION AND EXPANSION OF SHORELINE-DEPENDENT AND WATER-ORIENTED RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES THAT FACILITATE THE PUBLIC'S ABILITY TO ENJOY THE PHYSICAL AND AESTHETIC QUALITIES OF THE SHORELINE THROUGH PARKS, PUBLIC ACCESS TO BEACHES, BICYCLE AND PEDESTRIAN TRAILS, VIEWPOINTS, AND OTHER RECREATIONAL AMENITIES.

GOAL 19.7. AREAS CONTAINING SPECIAL SHORELINE RECREATION QUALITIES NOT EASILY DUPLICATED SHOULD BE AVAILABLE FOR PUBLIC USE AND ENJOYMENT.

Policy LU-19.7.1 Opportunities should be provided for the public to understand natural shoreline processes and experience natural resource features in diverse forms of water-oriented recreation.

Recreation

GOAL 19.8. SHORELINE RECREATIONAL MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT SHOULD PROTECT SHORELINE ECOLOGICAL PROCESSES AND FUNCTIONS.

- Policy LU-19.8.1 Low-intensity recreational uses should be allowed along intact shorelines; service facilities such as parking lots and adequate sanitary facilities should only be allowed where appropriate.
- Policy LU-19.8.2 Already popular beaches and other predominantly undeveloped shorelines should be available and designated as medium-intensity recreational use areas to be free from expansive development; intensity of use should be consistent with the protection of shoreline ecological processes and functions.
- Policy LU-19.8.3 Small or linear portions of the shoreline in public ownership that are suitable for recreational purposes should be made available for variable intensities of use, which may include vista points, pedestrian walkways, water entry points, street-ends, and shoreline areas adjacent to waterfront roads.
- Policy LU-19.8.4 Overall design and development in shoreline recreational areas should be responsive to the site characteristics of those areas and be consistent with the level of use in the area concerned.
- Policy LU-19.8.5 Non-water-oriented recreational facility development should be located inland away from the water's edge except where appropriate in the Downtown Waterfront Environment.

GOAL 19.9. THE PROVISION OF ADEQUATE PUBLIC SHORELINE RECREATION LANDS SHOULD BE BASED ON AN ACQUISITION PLAN WITH CLEAR PUBLIC INTENT.

GOAL 19.10. A BALANCED VARIETY OF RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES SHOULD BE PROVIDED REGIONALLY FOR PEOPLE OF DIFFERENT AGES, HEALTH, FAMILY STATUS, AND FINANCIAL ABILITY.

- Policy LU-19.10.1 Appropriate specialized recreation facilities should be provided for those with disabilities or others who might need them.
- Policy LU-19.10.2 Shoreline recreation areas should provide opportunities for different use intensities ranging from low (solitude) to high (many people).
- Policy LU-19.10.3 Opportunities for shoreline recreational experiences should include a wide range of accessibility and duration of use.
- Policy LU-19.10.3.5 Shoreline recreational experiences should include a wide range of different areas from remote-outdoor undeveloped areas to highly developed indoor-outdoor areas.

Policy LU-19.10.4 Recreational development should meet the demands of population growth consistent with the protection of shoreline ecological processes and functions.

Policy LU-19.10.5 Encourage private and public investment in recreation facilities.

Policy LU-19.10.6 Locate, design, and operate recreational development in a manner that minimizes adverse effects on adjacent properties as well as other social, recreational, or economic activities.

Views and Aesthetics

GOAL 19.11. SCENIC, AESTHETIC AND ECOLOGICAL QUALITIES OF NATURAL AND DEVELOPED SHORELINES SHOULD BE PRESERVED AS VALUABLE RESOURCES.

Policy LU-19.11.1 In shoreline areas, the natural topography should not be substantially altered.

Policy LU-19.11.2 Setbacks should be established for new development and redevelopment in the shoreline jurisdiction to minimize adverse impacts to views of the water by the public and adjacent uses and to protect the visual quality of views of the shoreline.

Policy LU-19.11.3 Shoreline structures should be sited and designed to minimize view obstruction and should be visually compatible with the shoreline character.

Policy LU-19.11.4 Public viewing and interpretation should be encouraged at or near commercial and governmental shoreline development when consistent with security and public safety.

20. Circulation

GOAL 20.1. CIRCULATION SYSTEMS IN SHORELINE AREAS SHOULD BE LIMITED TO THOSE THAT ARE SHORELINE DEPENDENT, THOSE THAT WOULD SERVE SHORELINE-DEPENDENT USES, AND THOSE THAT WOULD PROTECT SHORELINE ECOLOGICAL PROCESSES AND FUNCTIONS.

GOAL 20.2 NEW SURFACE TRANSPORTATION DEVELOPMENT SHOULD BE DESIGNED TO PROVIDE THE BEST POSSIBLE SERVICE WITH THE LEAST POSSIBLE INFRINGEMENT UPON THE SHORELINE ENVIRONMENT. ANY ADVERSE IMPACTS TO SHORELINE ECOLOGICAL PROCESSES AND FUNCTIONS SHOULD BE MINIMIZED AND MITIGATED.

Policy LU- 20.2.1 New transportation facilities and improvements to existing facilities that substantially increase levels of air, noise, odor, visual or water pollution should be discouraged.

- Policy LU- 20.2.2 Transportation corridors should be designed to harmonize with the topography and other natural characteristics of the shoreline through which they traverse.
- Policy LU- 20.2.3 Surface transportation facilities in shoreline areas should be set back from the ordinary high-water mark far enough to make unnecessary such protective measures as bank stabilization, landfill, bulkheads, groins, jetties or substantial site regrade.
- Policy LU- 20.2.4 New transportation developments in shoreline areas should provide turnout areas for scenic stops and off-road rest areas where the topography, view and natural features warrant.
- Policy LU- 20.2.5 Shoreline roadway corridors with historic significance or great aesthetic quality should be retained and maintained for those characteristics.
- Policy LU- 20.2.6 The City should encourage new transportation facilities crossing lakes, streams, rivers or wetlands to locate in existing corridors except where any adverse impact can be minimized by selecting an alternate corridor.

GOAL 20.3. SHORELINE CIRCULATION SYSTEMS SHOULD ENCOURAGE ALTERNATIVE ROUTES AND MODES OF TRAVEL.

- Policy LU- 20.3.1 Future development and maintenance of ferry services on Lake Washington should be encouraged in the Downtown Waterfront Environment, and integrated with the overall transportation system.
- Policy LU- 20.3.2 Circulation routes should provide for non-motorized means of travel.
- Policy LU- 20.3.3 The City should develop a public trail system along the north shore of the Sammamish River and through the Downtown Waterfront Environment on Lake Washington, as consistent with the Downtown Sub-Element, the Transportation Element and the Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan.

GOAL 20.4. CIRCULATION SYSTEMS SHOULD BE LOCATED AND ATTRACTIVELY DESIGNED SO AS NOT TO UNNECESSARILY OR UNREASONABLY REDUCE THE BENEFITS DERIVED FROM PRIVATE PROPERTY.

- Policy LU- 20.4.1 Motorized vehicular traffic on beaches and other natural shoreline areas should be prohibited.
- Policy LU- 20.4.2 Transportation facilities providing access to shoreline development should be planned and designated in scale and character with the use proposed and should consider the future economic and social needs of the community consistent with the policies of the Kenmore SMP.

GOAL 20.5. CIRCULATION SYSTEMS DISRUPTIVE TO PUBLIC SHORELINE ACCESS AND OTHER SHORELINE USES SHOULD BE RELOCATED WHERE FEASIBLE.

- Policy LU- 20.5.1 Transportation elements disruptive to the shoreline character that cannot feasibly be relocated should be conditioned or landscaped to minimize visual and noise pollution.
- Policy LU- 20.5.2 Kenmore should promote and encourage modes of transportation that consume the least amount of energy and produce the least pollution while providing the best efficiency.

21. Conservation and Protection

GOAL 21.1. PRESERVE OR DEVELOP SHORELINES, ADJACENT UPLANDS, AND ADJACENT WATER AREAS IN A MANNER THAT ENSURES NO NET LOSS OF SHORELINE ECOLOGICAL PROCESSES AND FUNCTIONS.

- Policy LU-21.1.1 Kenmore should support efforts to improve stream conditions and fish habitat, including re-establishing access to spawning and rearing areas.
- Policy LU-21.1.2 Buffers or setbacks should be established for new development and redevelopment in the shoreline jurisdiction to protect existing shoreline ecological processes and functions and to provide space for shoreline vegetation preservation and enhancement.
- Policy LU-21.1.3 Where appropriate, land and water uses should be located so that they do not interfere with the restoration or enhancement of shoreline ecological processes and functions.
- Policy LU-21.1.4 Environmentally critical areas in the shoreline, including critical freshwater habitats, should be protected from uses or activities that will have adverse effects.
- Policy LU-21.1.5 Kenmore should seek and use any available monitoring data on shoreline conditions in regulating development and making decisions that affect shoreline use, including, but not limited to, water quality monitoring by King County and the Department of Ecology, and monitoring data from hazardous material cleanup sites. The most recent data regarding a cleanup site should be obtained prior to issuing any permits for development on such sites.

GOAL 21.2. ENSURE PRESERVATION OF UNIQUE AND NON-RENEWABLE NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENSURE CONSERVATION OF RENEWABLE NATURAL RESOURCES FOR THE BENEFIT OF EXISTING AND FUTURE GENERATIONS AND THE PUBLIC INTEREST.

- Policy LU-21.2.1 Shorelines and shorelands that are of unique or valuable natural character should be acquired and preserved wherever feasible.
- Policy LU-21.2.2 Kenmore should encourage the conservation of fish, wildlife, and other renewable resources.

- Policy LU-21.2.3 All future shoreline development should be designed and sited to prevent adverse impacts on the natural shoreline environment. Adverse impacts shall be mitigated to ensure no net loss of shoreline ecological functions.
- Policy LU-21.2.4 Shoreline activities, and developments should be planned, constructed and operated to maintain or enhance the quality of air, soil, and water on the shorelines.
- Policy LU-21.2.5 Any structure or activity in or near the water should be constructed in such a way that it will prevent adverse physical or chemical effects on water quality, vegetation, fish, or wildlife.
- Policy LU-21.2.6 Uses or activities that degrade the natural resources of the shoreline should not be allowed.
- Policy LU-21.2.7 Some uses or activities may be allowed only when compensatory habitat enhancement is provided as mitigation. When considering compensatory habitat enhancement as mitigation for impacts from new structures, such as when a reduced buffer or a non-water-dependent use is requested, the enhancement should be proportional to the degree of impact of the new structure, and take into account the degree to which the existing buffer has already been compromised. Enhancement should focus on restoring shoreline ecological functions that are most critical and that have been most diminished in the Kenmore shoreline.

Critical Areas

GOAL 21.3. THE KENMORE SHORELINE MASTER PROGRAM AND IMPLEMENTING REGULATIONS SHALL PROVIDE A LEVEL OF PROTECTION FOR CRITICAL AREAS AT LEAST EQUAL TO THAT PROVIDED BY KENMORE'S CRITICAL AREA POLICIES AND IMPLEMENTING REGULATIONS.

- Policy LU-21.3.1 Kenmore shall protect shorelines and, where possible, should restore degraded habitat and critical area functions and values as consistent with the Comprehensive Plan Natural Environment Sub-Element.
- Policy LU-21.3.2 Kenmore shall apply the following sequence of steps listed in order of priority in evaluating and mitigating the adverse impacts of development and redevelopment on critical areas within the shoreline jurisdiction, as consistent with WAC 173-26-201(2)(e):
1. Avoid the impacts altogether;
 2. Minimize impacts;
 3. Rectify impacts by repairing, rehabilitating or restoring the affected environment;
 4. Reduce or eliminate the impacts over time;

5. Compensate for impacts by replacing, enhancing or providing substitute resources; and
6. Monitor the impact and take appropriate corrective measures.

Wetlands

GOAL 21.4. KENMORE SHOULD ALLOW ALTERATIONS TO WETLANDS ONLY IF THERE IS NO NET LOSS OF WETLAND FUNCTIONS AND VALUES.

Policy LU-21.4.1 Kenmore regulations for wetlands in shorelines shall address the following uses to achieve, at a minimum, no net loss of wetland area and functions:

1. Removal, excavation, grading, or dredging of soil, sand, gravel, minerals, organic matter, or material of any kind;
2. Dumping, discharging, or filling with any material, including discharges of stormwater and domestic, commercial, or industrial wastewater;
3. Draining, flooding, or disturbing of the open water level, duration of inundation, or groundwater table;
4. Driving of pilings;
5. Placing of obstructions;
6. Construction, reconstruction, demolition, or expansion of any structure;
7. Significant vegetation removal;
8. Other uses or development that results in an adverse ecological impact to the physical, chemical or biological characteristics of wetlands; and
9. Activities reducing the functions of buffers.

Policy LU-21.4.2 Kenmore shall delineate buffers around wetlands to protect and maintain wetland functions. Buffer widths shall be based on ecological function, characteristics and setting, any potential conflicts with adjacent land use, and other relevant factors.

Policy LU-21.4.3 Kenmore may allow compensatory mitigation only after a mitigation sequence is applied consistent with Policy LU-21.3.2. Lower priority mitigation measures shall be applied only where higher priority measures are determined to be infeasible or inapplicable.

Critical Freshwater Habitat

GOAL 21.5 KENMORE SHALL ENSURE PROTECTION OF CRITICAL FRESHWATER HABITAT CONSISTENT WITH KENMORE CRITICAL

AREA REGULATIONS FOR FISH AND WILDLIFE HABITAT OF IMPORTANCE (KMC 18.55.520 AND 18.55.530).

- Policy LU-21.5.1 Kenmore should establish priorities for protection and restoration, where appropriate, along river corridors and lake shorelines.
- Policy LU-21.5.2 Uses and development within and along stream channels, associated channel migration zones, wetlands, lake shorelines, and floodplains within the shoreline jurisdiction should be regulated to ensure that no net loss of ecological processes and functions results from new development near freshwaters of the state, including associated hyporheic zones.
- Policy LU-21.5.3 Kenmore shall protect ecological functions associated with critical freshwater habitat as necessary to ensure no net loss from shoreline activities and associated changes.
- Policy LU-21.5.4 Kenmore should facilitate appropriate restoration projects.

Flood Hazard Areas

GOAL 21.6. THE KENMORE SHORELINE MASTER PROGRAM SHALL UTILIZE THE POLICIES AND PROGRAMS ESTABLISHED IN THE KENMORE FLOOD HAZARD AREA REGULATIONS TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE SHORELINE MANAGEMENT ACT AND THE DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY'S GUIDELINES FOR FLOOD HAZARD REDUCTION.

Water Quality, Stormwater and Nonpoint Pollution

GOAL 21.7. PREVENT ADVERSE IMPACTS TO WATER QUALITY AND STORM WATER QUANTITY THAT WOULD RESULT IN A NET LOSS OF SHORELINE ECOLOGICAL FUNCTIONS OR ADVERSE IMPACTS TO AESTHETIC QUALITIES OR RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES.

- Policy LU- 21.7.1 Ensure consistency between shoreline management provisions and other regulations that address water quality and stormwater quantity. The regulations that are most protective of ecological functions and public safety shall apply.

Geologically Hazardous Areas

GOAL 21.8. PREVENT ADVERSE IMPACTS TO THE SHORELINE AND PUBLIC SAFETY AS A RESULT OF INAPPROPRIATE DEVELOPMENT IN GEOLOGICALLY HAZARDOUS AREAS, INCLUDING AREAS SUSCEPTIBLE TO EROSION, LANDSLIDING, EARTHQUAKE, OR OTHER GEOLOGIC EVENTS.

- Policy LU- 21.8.1 Ensure consistency between shoreline management provisions and other regulations that address geologically hazardous areas by incorporating Kenmore critical areas regulations into the SMP.

- Policy LU- 21.8.2 Prohibit development or the creation of new lots that would cause foreseeable risk to people or improvements due to geologic conditions, or would require structural stabilization of the shoreline to protect the development, over the life of the development.
- Policy LU- 21.8.3 If shoreline stabilization is required to protect existing development from geologic hazards, it shall be developed consistent with Section 24.2 of these policies.

22. Archaeological, Historic and Cultural Resources

GOAL 22.1. HISTORIC PROPERTIES IN THE SHORELINE JURISDICTION SHOULD BE PROTECTED TO PREVENT THE DESTRUCTION OF, OR DAMAGE TO, ANY SITE HAVING ARCHAEOLOGICAL, HISTORIC, CULTURAL, OR SCIENTIFIC VALUE THROUGH COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION WITH THE APPROPRIATE LOCAL, STATE AND FEDERAL AUTHORITIES, INCLUDING AFFECTED TRIBES.

1. Sites should be protected in collaboration with appropriate tribal, state, federal, and other local governments. Cooperation among public and private parties is to be encouraged in the identification, protection, and management of cultural resources.
2. Where appropriate, access to such sites should be made available to parties of interest. Access to such sites must be designed and managed in a manner that gives maximum protection to the resource.
3. Opportunities for education related to archaeological, historical and cultural features should be provided where appropriate and incorporated into public and private programs and development.

- Policy LU-22.1.1 Kenmore should work with tribal, state, federal and local governments as appropriate to maintain an inventory of all known historic properties within the City in observance of applicable state and federal laws protecting such information from public disclosure. As appropriate, such sites should be preserved and/or restored for study, education and/or public enjoyment.
- Policy LU-22.1.2 Provisions for historic property preservation, restoration and education should be incorporated with open space or recreation areas in site development plans whenever compatible and feasible.
- Policy LU-22.1.3 Cooperation among involved private and public parties should be encouraged to achieve these historic, cultural, scientific and educational objectives.
- Policy LU-22.1.4 Private and public owners of historic properties should be encouraged to provide public access and educational opportunities at levels consistent with long-term protection of both historic values and shoreline ecological processes and functions. Site-specific conditions may require public site access to be restricted at times, but educational means should be provided whenever possible.

- Policy LU- 22.1.5 Historic property development should be planned and carried out so as to prevent adverse impacts to the resource. Adverse impacts to neighboring properties and other shoreline uses should be limited to temporary or reasonable levels.
- Policy LU- 22.1.6 Owners of historic properties are encouraged to make substantial development plans known well in advance of application so that appropriate agencies, such as the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Tribes and others may have ample time to assess the site and make arrangements to preserve historic, cultural, scientific and educational values as applicable.
- Policy LU- 22.1.7 If development is proposed adjacent to an historic property, then the proposed development should be designed and operated so as to be compatible with continued protection of the historic, cultural or archaeological site.

SHORELINE USE AND MODIFICATION POLICIES

23. Shoreline Use

General Use Policies

GOAL 23.1. DEVELOPMENT WITHIN THE SHORELINE JURISDICTION SHALL PROTECT THE PUBLIC'S HEALTH AND SAFETY, AND PRIVATE PROPERTY RIGHTS, WHILE IMPLEMENTING THE POLICIES OF THE SHORELINE MANAGEMENT ACT.

GOAL 23.2 PRESERVE OR DEVELOP SHORELINES, ADJACENT UPLANDS AND ADJACENT WATER AREAS IN A MANNER THAT ENSURES AN ORDERLY BALANCE OF SHORELINE USES.

- Policy LU-23.2.1 Where there is a conflict between the uses permitted by zoning and the Shoreline Master Program, preference shall be given first to water-dependent uses, then to water-related uses, and finally to water-enjoyment uses.
- Policy LU-23.2.2 Kenmore shall adopt use policies and development regulations to achieve consistency between shorelands and adjacent lands as directed in RCW 90.58.340.
- Policy LU-23.2.3 Shoreline land and water areas particularly suited for specific and appropriate uses should be designated and reserved for such uses.
- Policy LU-23.2.4 Like or compatible shoreline uses should be clustered or distributed in a rational manner rather than be allowed to develop haphazardly.
- Policy LU-23.2.5 Multiple uses of the shoreline should be encouraged where location and integration of compatible uses are feasible.
- Policy LU-23.2.6 The City shall consider the goals and policies within the Shoreline Master Program in all land use management actions regarding the use or development

of adjacent uplands or the water areas, adjacent uplands and associated wetlands or streams with less than 20 cubic feet per second mean annual flow within its jurisdiction where such use or development will have an adverse effect on designated shorelines.

Policy LU-23.2.7 Adverse impacts associated with new development in the shoreline should be minimized and mitigated such that there is no net adverse impact to shoreline ecological processes and functions.

Policy LU-23.2.8 Incentives should be provided to substantially reduce the impacts of existing nonconforming uses on ecological functions. Nonconforming uses should be allowed to expand or be reconfigured if it is demonstrated that the expanded or reconfigured use would reduce the impacts of the existing use on ecological functions.

23.3 Aquaculture

Policy LU-23.3.1 Aquaculture activities should be designed, located and operated in a manner that supports long-term beneficial use of the shoreline and protects and maintains shoreline ecological processes and functions. Aquaculture should not be permitted where it would result in a net loss of shoreline ecological functions; adversely affect the quality or extent of habitat for native species; adversely impact other habitat conservation areas; or interfere with navigation or other water-dependent uses.

Policy LU-23.3.2 Aquaculture facilities should be designed, operated and located so as not to cause harm to humans, spread disease to native aquatic life, or establish new non-native species. Aquaculture facilities shall not cause adverse impacts to shoreline ecological processes and functions, aesthetic qualities or public access.

Policy LU-23.3.3 Preference should be given to those forms of aquaculture that involve the least adverse environmental, visual and native plant and animal species impacts. In general, submerged aquaculture structures are preferred over those that involve substantial floating structures. Projects involving little or no substrate modification are preferred over those that involve substantial modification, recognizing that in some circumstances that importing sand or gravel on rocky or cobble substrates may result in more diverse habitat. Projects involving little or no supplemental food sources, pesticides, herbicides or antibiotic application are preferred over those that involve such practices.

Policy LU-23.3.4 Aquaculture that involves significant risk of cumulative adverse effects on water quality, sediment quality, benthic organisms, and/or wild fish populations through potential contribution of antibiotic resistant bacteria, or escapement of non-native species, or other adverse effects on native species or threatened or endangered species and their habitats should not be permitted.

Policy LU-23.3.5 Consideration should be given to both the potential beneficial impacts and potential adverse impacts that aquaculture development might have on the

physical environment; on other existing and approved land and water uses, including navigation; or on the aesthetic qualities of a project area.

- Policy LU-23.3.6 Legally established aquaculture uses, including authorized experimental projects, should be protected from incompatible uses that may seek to locate nearby. Uses or developments that have a high probability of damaging or destroying a legally established existing aquaculture use may be denied.
- Policy LU-23.3.7 Community restoration projects associated with aquaculture should be reviewed and permitted in a timely manner.
- Policy LU-23.3.8 Experimental aquaculture projects in water bodies should be limited in scale and should be approved for a limited period of time. Experimental aquaculture means an aquaculture activity that uses methods or technologies that are unprecedented or unproven in the State of Washington.
- Policy LU-23.3.9 Kenmore should actively seek substantive comment on any shoreline permit application for aquaculture from all appropriate Federal, State and local agencies; the Muckleshoot Tribe, the Tulalip Tribes and other tribes with treaty fishing rights; and the general public regarding potential adverse impacts. Comments of nearby residents or property owners directly affected by an aquaculture proposal should be considered and evaluated, especially in regard to use compatibility and aesthetics.
- Policy LU-23.3.10 The rights of treaty tribes to aquatic resources within their usual and accustomed areas should be addressed during the permit review process. Direct and early coordination between the applicant or proponent and the affected tribe should be encouraged.
- Policy LU-23.3.11 Kenmore support should be given to Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife to improve stream conditions, open new spawning areas, and establish new fish runs.

23.4 Boating facilities

- Policy LU-23.4.1 Boating facilities shall be located only at sites with suitable environmental conditions, shoreline configuration, access, and neighboring uses, and:
1. Meet health, safety and welfare requirements;
 2. Mitigate adverse aesthetic impacts;
 3. Provide public access in new marinas, unless there is a safety or security concern;
 4. Limit adverse impacts to shoreline resources from boaters living in their vessels;
 5. Ensure no net loss of shoreline ecological processes and functions or other adverse impacts; and

6. Protect the rights of navigation.
- Policy LU-23.4.2 The need for additional marinas should be balanced against other shoreline-dependent uses.
- Policy LU-23.4.3 Local governments should coordinate in the planning and development of regional marina facilities for multi-jurisdictional use.
- Policy LU-23.4.4 Marinas should be located only within the Downtown Waterfront and adjacent Aquatic Environment designations.
- Policy LU-23.4.5 Marina development and ancillary facilities should be designed to use minimal shoreline.
- Policy LU-23.4.6 Parking areas that serve marinas shall conform to the parking regulations of the Kenmore Comprehensive Plan Transportation Element and Shoreline Master Program transportation and parking policies.
- Policy LU-23.4.7 Marinas should be planned to minimize traffic congestion and pedestrian/vehicle conflicts.
- Policy LU-23.4.8 Dry storage of boats should be encouraged in order to retain shoreline for other shoreline dependent uses or so that the greatest number of boats per foot of shoreline frontage can be accommodated.
- Policy LU-23.4.9 Viewpoints, walkways, picnic facilities, benches, telephones, restrooms, drinking fountains and other public use facilities should be encouraged at marinas.
- Policy LU-23.4.10 Covered moorage should be discouraged except for vessel repair or construction activity.
- Policy LU-23.4.11 Setbacks should be established for upland boating facilities to protect shoreline ecological processes and functions, provide space for shoreline vegetation preservation and enhancement, minimize adverse impacts to views of the water by the public and adjacent residents, and protect the visual quality of views of the shoreline.
- Policy LU-23.4.12 Marinas should be allowed to have live-aboard tenants provided they are limited to 10 percent of the boat slips in the marina, are occupied by single-family tenants, and the marina has adequate on-land and pump-out facilities.

23.5 Commercial

Preference should be given to water-dependent commercial uses over non-water-dependent commercial uses, then water-related and water-enjoyment commercial uses over non-water-oriented commercial uses. Some commercial uses within the shoreline jurisdiction may be required to incorporate appropriate design and operational elements to qualify as water-related or water-enjoyment.

- Policy LU-23.5.1 Kenmore shall require all commercial development on public land to provide public access, unless the use is incompatible or there are public safety concerns.
- Policy LU-23.5.2 Kenmore shall prohibit non-water-oriented commercial uses in the shoreline jurisdiction unless they meet the following criteria:
1. The use is part of a mixed-use project that includes water-dependent uses and provides a significant public benefit with respect to the Shoreline Management Act's objectives such as providing public access and/or ecological restoration; or
 2. Navigability is severely limited at the proposed site and the commercial use provides a significant public benefit with respect to the Shoreline Management Act's objectives, such as providing public access and/or ecological restoration.
- Policy LU-23.5.3 Kenmore may allow non-water-oriented commercial development in the shoreline jurisdiction if the site is physically separated from the shoreline by another property or public right-of-way, provided that a property should not be allowed to be subdivided in a manner that would thwart the purposes of this policy.
- Policy LU-23.5.4 Kenmore shall allow over-water non-water-dependent commercial uses only in existing structures or if the use is auxiliary to and necessary to support a water-dependent use. The area of any over-water structure shall be the minimum possible.
- Policy LU-23.5.5 Kenmore shall prohibit commercial development that will have adverse impacts on other shoreline uses, resources and values such as navigation, recreation and public access, and views. Kenmore shall require mitigation for all commercial development to ensure that it does not cause a net loss of ecological processes and functions.
- Policy LU-23.5.6 Setbacks should be established for commercial development in the shoreline jurisdiction to protect shoreline ecological processes and functions, provide space for shoreline vegetation preservation and enhancement, minimize adverse impacts to views of the water by the public and adjacent uses, protect the visual quality of views of the shoreline, and allow for public access.
- Policy LU-23.5.7 Boat moorage, launching facilities and other services should be located where existing vehicular access and parking are available or can be made available.
- Policy LU-23.5.8 The use of porous materials should be encouraged for paved areas to allow water to infiltrate into the soil. Use of holding systems should be encouraged to control the runoff rate from parking lots and roof tops where the runoff would flow to Swamp Creek or any stream that is prone to flooding.

23.6 Heavy manufacturing

Kenmore has not identified any shoreline areas where heavy manufacturing or industrial uses would be appropriate.

- Policy LU-23.6.1 Kenmore shall prohibit new heavy manufacturing or industrial uses in the shoreline jurisdiction.
- Policy LU-23.6.2 Kenmore should encourage public access on existing industrial sites in the shoreline jurisdiction, unless Kenmore determines that public access is infeasible or inappropriate.
- Policy LU-23.6.3 Kenmore should encourage redevelopment, environmental clean up and shoreline restoration on existing industrial sites.

23.7. In-Water Structures

In-water structure means a structure placed by humans within a stream, river, or lake waterward of the ordinary high-water mark that either causes or has the potential to cause water impoundment or the diversion, obstruction, or modification of water flow. In-water structures may include those for hydroelectric generation, irrigation, water supply, flood control, transportation, utility service transmission, fish collection, or other purposes.

- Policy LU-23.7.1 In-water structures shall provide for the protection and preservation of shoreline ecological processes and functions, and cultural resources including, but not limited to, fish and fish passage, wildlife and water resources, critical areas, hydro-geological processes, and natural scenic vistas.
- Policy LU-23.7.2 Planning for in-water structures shall give due consideration to the full range of public interests and ecological processes and functions, with special emphasis on protecting and restoring habitat for threatened or endangered species.

23.8. Mining

Kenmore has not identified any shoreline areas where mining would be appropriate.

- Policy LU-23.8.1 Mining shall be prohibited in the shoreline jurisdiction.

23.9. Recreation

Recreational development includes commercial and public facilities designed and used to provide recreational opportunities to the public. Recreational development should be given priority and is to be primarily related to access to and enjoyment and use of the water and shorelines of the state.

- Policy LU-23.9.1 Recreational development is allowed in the shoreline jurisdiction and must be consistent with the purposes of the shoreline environment designation in which the property is located.

- Policy LU-23.9.2 Kenmore shall plan to provide public recreational uses on city-owned shoreline, consistent with the goals of this chapter.
- Policy LU-23.9.3 Recreational improvements and new facilities should be constructed so that they preserve the natural character of the shoreline.
- Policy LU-23.9.4 All recreational developments should be sited to enhance and protect existing shoreline ecological processes and functions.
- Policy LU-23.9.5 The use of conventional fertilizers and pesticides in public recreation areas should be minimized or replaced with ecologically friendly landscape management methods.
- Policy LU-23.9.6 Public recreational shoreline areas should serve as emergency refuge areas for boaters.
- Policy LU-23.9.7 Visual access to the water should be pursued on steep slopes, at view points from bluffs and stream valleys, and in general where it is consistent with public safety and where extensive flood or erosion protection would not be necessary.
- Policy LU-23.9.8 The acquisition of public easements to the shoreline should be encouraged.
- Policy LU-23.9.9 Setbacks should be established for recreational development in the shoreline jurisdiction to protect existing shoreline ecological processes and functions, provide space for shoreline vegetation preservation and enhancement, minimize adverse impacts to views of the water by the public and adjacent uses, and protect the visual quality of views of the shoreline.
- Policy LU-23.9.11 Where possible during park master plan development or redevelopment, Kenmore should restore shoreline ecological function, including by revegetating the shoreline, re-siting roads and parking areas further away from the shoreline, and removing stream channelization and shoreline protection devices.
- Policy LU-23.9.10 Prime fishing areas should be given priority and protected for recreational use.
- Policy LU-23.9.11 Boating activities that increase shore erosion should be discouraged.
- Policy LU-23.9.12 Effective interpretation should be provided to raise the quality of visitor experiences and to provide an understanding of the resource.

23.10. Residential

The term “residential development” includes single-family detached dwellings, attached and multifamily dwelling units, and subdivision of shoreline land into new residential lots. The Shoreline Management Act recognizes single-family residential development as a priority use within shorelines of the state.

- Policy LU-23.10.1 Single-family residential development is a priority use in the shoreline jurisdiction in Kenmore.

- Policy LU-23.10.2 Setbacks should be established for residential development in the shoreline jurisdiction to protect existing shoreline ecological processes and functions, provide space for shoreline vegetation preservation and enhancement, minimize adverse impacts to views of the water by the public and adjacent residents, and protect the visual quality of views of the shoreline.
- Policy LU-23.10.3 New shoreline residential development, including accessory structures and uses, should be sufficiently set back from steep slopes and shorelines vulnerable to erosion so that shoreline stabilization is not required to protect these structures and uses.
- Policy LU-23.10.4 New over-water residences, including floating homes, are prohibited in the shoreline jurisdiction.
- Policy LU-23.10.5 Kenmore should require multi-family residential development and subdivisions within the shoreline jurisdiction to provide community or public access.
- Policy LU-23.10.6 Kenmore shall require subdivisions to:
1. Be designed, configured and developed in a manner that ensures no net loss of ecological processes and functions at full build-out of all lots;
 2. Be designed, configured and developed in a manner that prevents the need for new shoreline stabilization or flood risk reduction measures; and
 3. Be consistent with the provisions and policies for shoreline environment designations and the general policy goals of this Plan.
- Policy LU-23.10.7 In residential developments, the water's edge should be kept free of fences.
- Policy LU-23.10.8 Every reasonable effort should be made to ensure the retention of native shoreline vegetation and other natural features of the landscape during site development and construction.
- Policy LU-23.10.9 Residential developments should be designed to enhance the appearance of the shoreline and not substantially interfere with the public's view and access to the water.
- Policy LU-23.10.10 Residential developments should be permitted only where there are adequate provisions for utilities, circulation, access, site layout and building design.
- Policy LU-23.10.11 Residential development plans submitted for approval should contain provisions for protection of groundwater, erosion control, water quality, aesthetic characteristics and landscaping.
- Policy LU-23.10.12 Subdivisions should provide public pedestrian access to the shorelines within the development in accordance with this Master Program.
- Policy LU-23.10.13 Streets, roadways and roadway easements, whether publicly or privately owned, within the boundaries of any waterfront parcel, should not be used to

compute lot area, lot dimensions, yards, open space or other required conditions of land subdivision or development.

23.11. Transportation and Parking

Transportation and parking facilities may be necessary to support shoreline uses, to support the regional economy, and for access to privately owned property in the shoreline. Transportation planning in shorelines should not be focused only on automobiles, but should consider a wide range of options, including buses, light rail, commuter rail, bicycle, passenger-only ferries, and pedestrian facilities. Transportation planning can be a tool for finding opportunities to provide public access to the shorelines.

- Policy LU-23.11.1 Kenmore shall require transportation and parking plans and projects to be consistent with the public access policies in this Plan, the Comprehensive Plan Transportation Element, and shoreline and critical area protection provisions.
- Policy LU-23.11.2 Circulation planning and projects should support existing and proposed shoreline uses that are consistent with the Kenmore Shoreline Master Program. Where appropriate, circulation system planning should include systems for pedestrian, bicycle and public transportation and combining transportation uses to minimize the footprint of transportation facilities.
- Policy LU-23.11.3 Transportation and parking facilities shall be planned, located and designed to have the least possible adverse impact on environmentally critical areas in the shoreline, not result in a net loss of shoreline ecological processes and functions or adversely affect existing or planned water-dependent uses. Where other options are available and feasible, new transportation facilities or transportation facility expansions should not be constructed within the shoreline jurisdiction.
- Policy LU-23.11.4 Parking facilities shall be prohibited in the Aquatic Environment.
- Policy LU-23.11.5 Setbacks should be established for new transportation and parking facilities in the shoreline jurisdiction to protect shoreline ecological processes and functions, provide space for shoreline vegetation preservation and enhancement, and protect the visual quality of views of the shoreline. New parking facilities shall not impede the provision of new shoreline public access facilities and opportunities.
- Policy LU-23.11.6 Shoreline transportation facilities should be designed, located and maintained to fit the topography, minimize cuts and fills, and minimize erosion.
- Policy LU-23.11.7 Transportation and utility facilities should be encouraged to coordinate joint use of rights-of-way and to consolidate crossings of water bodies when adverse impacts to the shoreline can be minimized by doing so.
- Policy LU-23.11.8 Shoreline roadways should have a high priority for arterial beautification funds.
- Policy LU-23.11.9 Transportation facilities crossing 100-year floodplains should not function as dikes or levees to flood waters.

- Policy LU-23.11.10 Passenger only ferry facilities should be encouraged.
- Policy LU-23.11.11 Abandoned road or railroad rights-of-way that contain unique shoreline amenities should be acquired for public benefit.
- Policy LU-23.11.12 Kenmore should extend its pedestrian and bicycle trail system along the Sammamish River shoreline.

23.12 Utilities

Utilities include services and facilities that produce, convey, store, or process power, gas, water, sewage, stormwater, communications, oil, or waste. Utilities that are classified as on-site utilities serving only one primary use are considered “accessory utilities” and are considered part of the primary use.

- Policy LU-23.12.1 Utility facilities shall be designed and located to ensure no net loss of shoreline ecological processes and functions, preserve the natural landscape, and minimize conflicts with present and planned land and shoreline uses, while meeting the needs of the projected future population in Kenmore.
- Policy LU-23.12.2 Kenmore shall allow modification of existing utility facilities and the location of new water-oriented portions of utility facilities in the shoreline jurisdiction provided that a mitigation sequence is applied per KMC 18.55.210 and there is no net loss of ecological processes and functions. As feasible, those parts of utility production and processing facilities that are not water-oriented, such as power plants and sewage treatment plants, shall be located outside of the shoreline jurisdiction.
- Policy LU-23.12.3 Transmission facilities for the conveyance of services, such as power lines, cables, and pipelines, shall be located outside of the shoreline jurisdiction where feasible. Transmission facilities located within the shoreline jurisdiction shall ensure no net loss of shoreline ecological processes and functions.
- Policy LU-23.12.4 Utilities should be located in existing developed rights-of-way and corridors whenever possible.
- Policy LU-23.12.5 Unless no other feasible alternative location exists, Kenmore should discourage the development of facilities that may require periodic maintenance that adversely affects shoreline ecological processes and functions.
- Policy LU-23.12.6 Setbacks should be established for new utility facilities in the shoreline jurisdiction to protect shoreline ecological processes and functions, provide space for shoreline vegetation preservation and enhancement, minimize adverse impacts to views of the water by the public and adjacent uses, and protect the visual quality of views of the shoreline.
- Policy LU-23.12.7 Utilities located in wetlands and floodplains inappropriate for development should not make service available to those areas.
- Policy LU-23.12.8 Public access consistent with public safety and security should be encouraged where rights-of-way for utility facilities are located in shorelines of the state.

- Policy LU-23.12.9 New utility routes should be designed to minimize adverse impacts on views from the water and adjacent uplands.
- Policy LU-23.12.10 Water reclamation plants, power plants, and sewage treatment facilities should be located where they are compatible with adjacent uses and do not interfere with recreational, residential, or other public uses of the shoreline.

23.13 Outdoor Advertising Signs and Billboards

- Policy LU-23.13.1 Vistas and viewpoints should be free from unnecessary signs.
- Policy LU-23.13.2 Signs, when permitted, should be placed so as not to impair views of the water or impair views upland from the water except where hazardous shoreline conditions require warning signs.
- Policy LU-23.13.3 Warning signs should be installed by Kenmore or by other appropriate entities where hazardous shoreline conditions may exist.
- Policy LU-23.13.4 Advertising signs, when permitted, should be limited to shoreline areas of high-intensity use.
- Policy LU-23.13.5 Signs in shoreline areas should be maintained in a state of security, safety and repair.
- Policy LU-23.13.6 Any new sign codes for Kenmore should recognize the unique aesthetic character and ecological qualities of shoreline areas.

23.14 Conditional Uses

For the purposes of the Kenmore Shoreline Master Program, a shoreline conditional use may be appropriate in order to:

1. Effectively address unanticipated uses that are not classified in the Shoreline Master Program;
2. Address cumulative impacts; or
3. Provide the opportunity to require specially tailored environmental analysis or design criteria for types of use or development that may otherwise be inconsistent with a specific designation within the Shoreline Master Program or with the Shoreline Management Act policies.

- Policy LU-23.14.1 The following types of uses and development should require a shoreline conditional use permit:
1. Uses and development that may significantly impair or alter the public's use of the water areas of the state; and

2. Uses and development which, by their intrinsic nature, may have an adverse impact on shoreline ecological processes and functions depending on location, design, and site conditions.

24. Shoreline Modification

General Modification Policies

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| Policy LU-24.1.1 | Allow structural shoreline modifications only where they are demonstrated to be necessary to support or protect an allowed primary structure or legally existing shoreline use that is in danger of loss or substantial damage or are necessary for reconfiguration of the shoreline for mitigation or enhancement purposes. |
| Policy LU-24.1.2 | Reduce the effects of shoreline modifications and, as much as possible, limit shoreline modifications in number and extent. |
| Policy LU-24.1.3 | Allow only shoreline modifications that are appropriate to the specific type of shoreline and environmental conditions for which they are proposed. |
| Policy LU-24.1.4 | Ensure that shoreline modifications individually and cumulatively do not result in a net loss of ecological processes or functions. |
| Policy LU-24.1.5 | Shoreline modifications that have the least adverse impact on ecological processes and functions should be prioritized and mitigation should be required for any impacts resulting from shoreline modifications. |
| Policy LU-24.1.6 | Incentives should be provided to substantially reduce the impacts of existing nonconforming structures on ecological functions. Nonconforming docks should be allowed to expand or be reconfigured only when the structure would reduce the impacts on critical fish habitat. Nonconforming bulkheads should be allowed to be reconstructed if they provide a pocket cove or beach and substantially reduce impacts on ecological functions. |

24.2. Shoreline Stabilization

Shoreline stabilization includes actions taken to address adverse erosion impacts to property and dwellings, businesses or structures caused by natural processes, such as current, flood, wind or wave action. Shoreline stabilization includes structural and nonstructural methods. Nonstructural methods include building setbacks, relocation of structures to be protected, groundwater management, planning and regulatory measures to avoid the need for structural stabilization. When structural stabilization is needed, “soft” methods can be used instead of “hard” methods (such as bulkheads, rip rap and groins) in some cases. Soft methods of shoreline stabilization include, but are not limited to, vegetation enhancement; upland drainage control; biotechnical measures; beach enhancement; and anchor trees.

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| Policy LU-24.2.1 | Kenmore shall require shoreline stabilization to be consistent with WAC 173-26-221(5) for vegetation retention and WAC 173-26-221(2) for protection of critical areas. |
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- Policy LU-24.2.2 Kenmore shall adopt standards to first avoid then mitigate adverse impacts to shoreline ecological processes and functions when alteration of the shoreline is allowed for the construction of single detached dwelling units and accessory structures. These standards shall address the design and type of protective measures and devices that are allowed.
- Policy LU-24.2.3 Kenmore shall require new development on steep slopes to be set back sufficiently to ensure that the need for shoreline stabilization is unlikely during the life of the structure, as demonstrated by a geotechnical analysis.
- Policy LU-24.2.4 Shoreline stabilization decisions should consider available scientific information and current shoreline conditions.
- Policy LU-24.2.5 Avoid and reduce adverse impacts from shoreline stabilization according to the mitigation sequence in General Shoreline Management Policies for Conservation – Critical Areas (Policy LU-21.3.2) and WAC 173-26-201(2)(e). Shoreline planning should consider off-site erosion, accretion or flood damage that might occur as a result of shoreline stabilization structures or activities.
- Policy LU-24.2.6 Shoreline stabilization on Lake Washington, the Sammamish River or Swamp Creek shorelines should not be used as the reason for creating new or newly usable land.
- Policy LU-24.2.7 Shoreline stabilization structures should allow passage of ground and surface waters into shorelines of the state.
- Policy LU-24.2.8 Shoreline stabilization should not reduce the volume and storage capacity of the Sammamish River, Swamp Creek, and adjacent wetlands or floodplains.
- Policy LU-24.2.9 Sammamish River and Swamp Creek shoreline stabilization should be planned, designed, and constructed to allow for channel relocation or stream meander whenever possible.
- Policy LU-24.2.10 Appropriate soft shore armoring methods, as determined by a qualified professional, should be used for shoreline stabilization when necessary to protect existing property or, when for new development, no options exist to locate in such a manner as to avoid shoreline stabilization.
- Policy LU-24.2.11 Kenmore shall allow new hard structural stabilization measures only as follows:
1. The proposal is the minimum necessary to protect existing legally established primary structures, new non-water-dependent development, and existing or proposed water-dependent development and structures, and:
 - a. The erosion is not the result of upland conditions, such as the loss of vegetation and drainage;
 - b. Nonstructural measures, such as locating the development further from the shoreline, planting vegetation, or installing on-site drainage improvements, are not feasible or not sufficient;

- c. The need to protect primary structures from damage due to erosion is demonstrated through a geotechnical report submitted by a qualified specialist. The damage must be caused by natural processes; and
 - d. Mitigation is provided such that the erosion control structure will not result in a net loss of shoreline ecological processes and functions.
 - 2. The proposal would protect shoreline restoration projects or hazardous substance remediation projects, and:
 - a. Nonstructural measures, planting vegetation, or installing on-site drainage improvements are not feasible or not sufficient; and
 - b. The erosion control structure will not result in a net loss of shoreline ecological processes and functions.
- Policy LU-24.2.12 The burden of proof for the need for shoreline stabilization to protect existing or proposed developments rests on the applicant(s).
- Policy LU-24.2.13 Shoreline stabilization activities which may necessitate new or increased shoreline stabilization on the same or other affected properties where there has been no previous need for protection, should be discouraged.
- Policy LU-24.2.14 New development should be located and designed to avoid the need for future shoreline stabilization.
- Policy LU-24.2.15 Areas of significance in the spawning, nesting, rearing or residency of aquatic and terrestrial biota should be given special consideration when reviewing shoreline stabilization actions.
- Policy LU-24.2.16 Multiple use of shoreline stabilization structures or non-structural solutions should be encouraged.
- Policy LU-24.2.17 An existing shoreline stabilization structure may be replaced with a similar structure if there is a demonstrated need to protect principal uses or structures from erosion caused by currents or waves.
- Policy LU-24.2.18 Kenmore shall require replacement of shoreline stabilization structures to be designed, located, sized, and constructed to ensure no net loss of ecological processes and functions or, if infeasible to provide such protection, to use the approach with the least adverse impacts and provide mitigation for unavoidable impacts.
- Policy LU-24.2.19 When shoreline stabilization is proposed, Kenmore shall require a geotechnical report to address the need to prevent potential damage to a primary structure.
- Policy LU-24.2.20 If structural shoreline stabilization measures are demonstrated to be necessary, Kenmore shall limit the size of stabilization measures to the minimum necessary.

- Policy LU-24.2.21 Kenmore shall ensure that publicly financed or subsidized shoreline erosion control measures do not restrict appropriate public access to the shoreline, except where such access is determined to be infeasible because of incompatible uses, safety, security, or harm to ecological processes and functions. Where feasible, Kenmore shall require ecological restoration and public access improvements to be incorporated into the project.
- Policy LU-24.2.22 Adverse impacts of erosion and mass wasting should be mitigated through protection of geologically hazardous areas.

24.3 Water Access Structures

- Policy LU-24.3.1 Kenmore shall allow new water access structures only for water-dependent uses or public access. If it is designed and intended solely as a facility for access to watercraft, a dock or pier associated with a single-family residence is considered a water-dependent use.
- Policy LU-24.3.2 Kenmore shall require water access structure construction to be limited to the minimum size necessary to meet the needs of the proposed water-dependent use.
- Policy LU-24.3.3 Kenmore may allow water-related and water-enjoyment uses as part of mixed-use development on over-water structures where they are clearly auxiliary to and in support of water-dependent uses, provided the structure is the minimum size required to serve the water-dependent use.
- Policy LU-24.3.4 Kenmore shall allow new water access structures only when the applicant has demonstrated that a specific need exists to support the intended water-dependent uses. Applicants for new piers and docks accessory to single-family residences are not required to demonstrate need.
- Policy LU-24.3.5 Kenmore shall require new residential development of two or more dwelling units to provide community pier or dock facilities, when feasible, rather than individual piers or docks for each dwelling unit. Kenmore shall allow only one pier or dock associated with residential development on a parcel.
- Policy LU-24.3.6 Kenmore shall require water access structures, including those accessory to single-family residences, to be designed and constructed to avoid and then minimize and mitigate the adverse impacts to ecological processes and functions. Water access structures should be constructed of non-toxic materials. Where toxic materials, such as treated wood, are proposed, the proponent must show that no non-toxic alternative exists.
- Policy LU-24.3.7 Open pile pier construction should be preferred on Lake Washington where scenic values will not be impaired and where there will be no net loss of ecological processes and functions.
- Policy LU-24.3.8 Dock construction should be preferred in those areas where scenic values are high and on the Sammamish River.

- Policy LU-24.3.9 Water access structures should be discouraged where conflicts with recreational boaters and other recreational water activities would be created by water access structure construction.
- Policy LU-24.3.10 Preference should be given to shared use of water access structures in all shoreline areas.
- Policy LU-24.3.11 Temporary moorages should be permitted for vessels used in the construction of shoreline facilities. The design and construction of such moorages shall be such that upon termination of the project the aquatic life can be returned to their original condition within one year at no cost to the environment or the public.
- Policy LU-24.3.12 Shoreline structures that are abandoned or structurally unsafe should be abated.
- Policy LU-24.3.13 Substantial additions or alterations, including, but not limited to, substantial developments, should be in conformance with the policies and regulations set forth in the Shoreline Master Program.
- Policy LU-24.3.14 Water access structures should not interfere with navigation.

24.4 Fill

Fill means the addition of soil, sand, rock, gravel, sediment, earth retaining structures, or other material to an area waterward of the OHWM, in wetlands, or on shorelands in a manner that raises the elevation or creates dry land. Fill can adversely affect ecological processes and functions, including channel relocation or stream meander.

- Policy LU-24.4.1 Kenmore shall require fill to be located, designed, and constructed to protect shoreline ecological processes and functions and ecosystem-wide processes, including channel migration, stream meander and side channels. Mitigation shall be required consistent with Policy LU 21.3.2.
- Policy LU-24.4.2 Kenmore shall allow fill waterward of the ordinary high-water mark allowed only when necessary to support:
1. Water-dependent use;
 2. Public access;
 3. Cleanup and disposal of contaminated sediments as part of an interagency environmental clean-up plan;
 4. Disposal of dredged material considered suitable under, and conducted in accordance with, the dredged material management program of the Washington Department of Natural Resources;
 5. Expansion or alteration of SR 522 in the shoreline and then only upon a demonstration that alternatives to fill are not feasible; or

6. Mitigation actions, environmental restoration, beach nourishment, enhancement projects and flood risk reduction projects.

- Policy LU-24.4.3 Kenmore shall require a shoreline conditional use permit for fill waterward of the ordinary high-water mark for any use except ecological restoration and maintenance, repair and replacement of flood protection facilities.
- Policy LU-24.4.4 Fill should be deposited so as to minimize disruption of normal surface and ground water passage.
- Policy LU-24.4.5 Fill should allow surface water penetration into the ground water supply where such conditions existed prior to fill.
- Policy LU-24.4.6 Fill within the 100-year floodplain should not reduce the river channel or floodplain water storage capacity, reduce the channel migration zone, or in any way increase flood hazard so as to endanger public safety.
- Policy LU-24.4.7 Land should be filled only after some ultimate use of the property is approved by Kenmore in accordance with the Comprehensive Plan and this Shoreline Master Program.
- Policy LU-24.4.8 Fill should be done at such time as to minimize damage to ecological processes and functions.
- Policy LU-24.4.9 Beach nourishment areas may be established by Kenmore on Lake Washington.

24.5 Breakwaters, Groins and Weirs

Breakwaters, groins, and weirs are all structural elements that are constructed to absorb or deflect wave action or to control excess sediment. A breakwater is an off-shore structure, either floating or not, which may or may not be connected to the shore and is designed to absorb and reflect back into the water body the energy of the waves. A groin is a barrier-type structure extending from the backshore into the water across the beach, which is constructed to interrupt sediment movement along the shore. A weir is a small dam in a stream or river to control the flow of water. These structural elements should be allowed only under limited circumstances as they can have adverse effects on ecological processes and functions.

- Policy LU-24.5.1 Kenmore shall allow breakwaters and weirs located waterward of the ordinary high-water mark only where necessary to support water-dependent uses, public access, shoreline stabilization, or other specific public purposes.
- Policy LU-24.5.2 Groins are prohibited except as a component of a publicly-sponsored project to protect or restore shoreline ecological processes and functions.
- Policy LU-24.5.3 Kenmore shall require a shoreline conditional use permit for the construction of breakwaters, groins, weirs, and similar structures, except for those structures installed to protect or restore ecological processes and functions, such as woody debris installed in streams.
- Policy LU-24.5.4 Breakwaters, groins, and weirs shall be designed to protect critical areas and shall provide for mitigation according to the sequence defined in General

Shoreline Management Policies for Conservation – Critical Areas (Policy LU-21.3.2) and WAC 173-26-201(2)(e).

- Policy LU-24.5.5 Reduction of the opportunity to use surface water area which may result from breakwater construction should be weighed against the benefits of reduced wave action.
- Policy LU-24.5.6 Applicants for breakwaters, groins or weirs should consider structural alternatives and the related effects on ecological processes and functions.
- Policy LU-24.5.7 Breakwater, groin and weir design should include provisions for compatible public access or recreational uses when consistent with navigation and when public safety can be ensured.
- Policy LU-24.5.8 Care should be exercised in location, design, construction and expansion of breakwaters, groins and weirs relative to the shoreline environments and other shoreline dependent uses.
- Policy LU-24.5.9 Beach nourishment should be considered where breakwaters or groins affect shorelines.

24.6 Dredging

Dredging is the removal, displacement, or disposal of unconsolidated earth material such as sand, silt, gravel, or other submerged materials, from the bottom of water bodies, ditches, or natural wetlands. Long-term maintenance and support activities are also considered dredging. Dredging can cause significant ecological damage. Mitigation measures should be required to ensure no net loss of ecological processes and functions.

- Policy LU-24.6.1 Kenmore shall require that new development should be sited and designed to avoid or, if that is not possible, to minimize the need for new and maintenance dredging.
- Policy LU-24.6.2 Kenmore shall allow dredging for the purpose of establishing, expanding, or relocating or reconfiguring navigation channels and basins when necessary to ensure safe and efficient accommodation of existing navigational uses. Adverse ecological impacts shall be minimized and mitigation shall be provided such that there is no net loss of ecological processes and functions. Maintenance dredging of established navigation channels and basins should be restricted to maintaining previously dredged or existing authorized location, depth, and width.
- Policy LU-24.6.3 Kenmore shall not allow disposal of dredge material on shorelands, in wetlands or in side channels within a channel relocation or stream meander area.
- Policy LU-24.6.4 Dredging and excavation in environmentally critical areas within the shoreline should not be allowed.
- Policy LU-24.6.5 Dredging operations should be scheduled so as to not materially interfere with the migration of native fish.

- Policy LU-24.6.6 When dredged spoil has suitable organic and physical properties, dredging operators should be encouraged to recycle dredged material for reuse.
- Policy LU-24.6.7 Dredging should be allowed only in the Aquatic Environment and to support water dependent uses.
- Policy LU-24.6.8 Disposal of dredge and excavation spoils within shorelines should be prohibited except when the material is necessary for the restoration of ecological processes and functions.

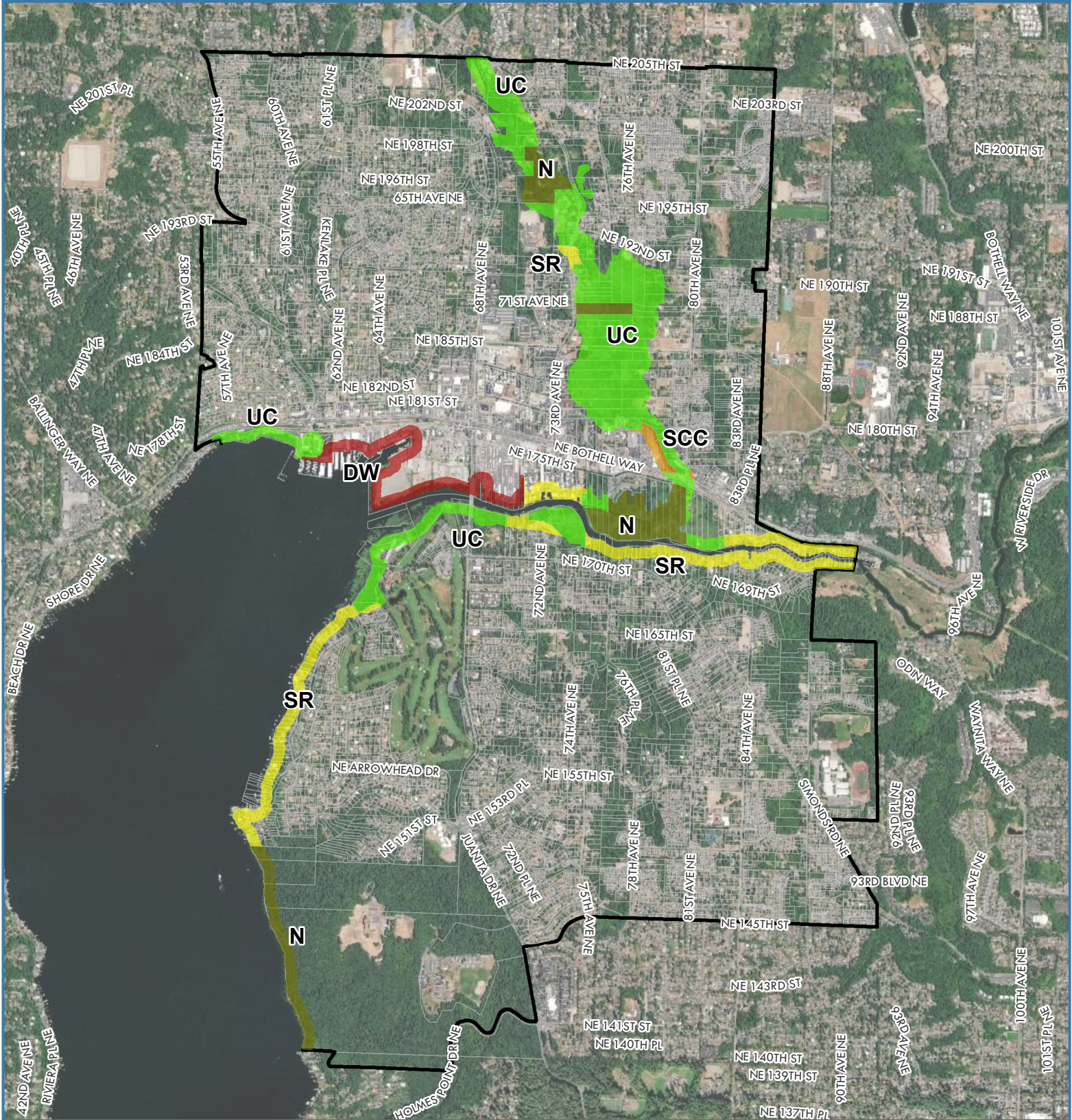
24.7 Restoration and Enhancement

Shoreline habitat and natural systems enhancement projects should be supported and coordinated with other plans and regulations, such as salmon conservation plans, the King County Flood Hazard Reduction Plan and Flood Control Zone District, and flood hazard management policies in the Kenmore Comprehensive Plan Natural Environment Sub-Element and Surface Water Element.

- Policy LU-24.7.1 Kenmore should allow for habitat and natural systems enhancement projects that include, but are not limited to:
1. Modification of vegetation;
 2. Removal of non-native or invasive plants;
 3. Shoreline stabilization using soft or non-structural techniques; and
 4. Dredging, and filling, provided that the primary purpose of such actions is clearly restoration of the natural character and ecological processes and functions of the shoreline.
- Policy LU-24.7.2 Habitat and natural systems enhancement projects should ensure that the projects address legitimate restoration needs and priorities and facilitate implementation of Kenmore’s Shoreline Restoration Plan.

Figure LU-12

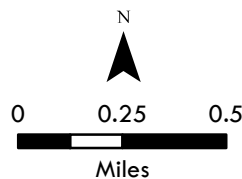
Shoreline Master Program Environment Designations



- SMP Environment Designations**
- Downtown Waterfront (DW)
 - Swamp Creek Commercial (SCC)
 - Natural (N)
 - Shoreline Residential (SR)
 - Urban Conservancy (UC)

- Kenmore City Boundary
- Kenmore Parcels

*All areas waterward of the Ordinary High Water Mark on the Sammamish River and Lake Washington have an Aquatic environment designation.



Sources: City of Kenmore, 2018.

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Map Date: March 2019