



CITY OF KIRKLAND
PLANNING AND BUILDING DEPARTMENT
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425.587.3225 - www.kirklandwa.gov

MEMORANDUM

To: Houghton Community Council

From: Adam Weinstein, Planning and Building Director
Jeremy McMahan, Deputy Planning and Building Director
Dawn Nelson, Planning Manager
Stephanie Croll, Senior Assistant City Attorney

Date: February 3, 2020

Subject: Final Approval: Amendments to Kirkland Zoning Code (KZC) 90.30 (City Review Process) and 90.180 (Reasonable Use Exception)

Staff Recommendation

Approve enclosed Resolution 2020-2 (Attachment 3) to, within Houghton Community Council's jurisdiction, approve amendments to Kirkland Zoning Code (KZC) 90.30 (City Review Process) and 90.180 (Reasonable Use Exception) to reflect current case law and reasonable development expectations on properties encumbered by streams and wetlands, and their buffers.

Introduction

On November 6, 2019, City Council adopted an interim ordinance allowing for Council review and approval of amendments to the City's reasonable use regulations without the involvement of the Planning Commission and Houghton Community Council. These amendments to the City's reasonable use regulations comprise one of the 19 miscellaneous code amendment projects currently on the list that the Planning and Building Department completes as time allows. These particular amendments were requested to be prioritized by the City Manager, with adoption scheduled for 2019. One of the objectives of the amendments was to support the City Work Program objectives of both the Sustainability Master Plan and Housing Strategy Plan implementation. After holding a public hearing and deliberating, City Council adopted the amendments on December 10, 2019 by a vote of 6:1 (Nixon dissenting). The regulations are currently in effect.

Reasonable Use – Background

Under the Washington State Growth Management Act, all cities and counties in the State are required to adopt regulations to manage development in areas with critical areas (which include streams, wetlands, aquifer recharge areas, frequently flooded areas, geologically hazardous areas, and other sensitive areas). In Kirkland, these regulations are found in KZC Chapters 85 (Geologically Hazardous Areas) and 90 (Wetlands, Streams, Minor Lakes, Fish and Wildlife Habitat Conservation Areas, and Frequently Flooded Areas), and include buffer requirements around most sensitive areas. These buffer requirements,

along with the protection of the critical areas themselves, sometimes make it difficult to accommodate development, particularly on smaller properties, even though the KZC includes provisions for allowing a reduction of buffer size if certain criteria are met.

Courts have ruled that the taking of private property occurs when land use regulations deny a property owner all – or nearly all – of the economic use of his or her property. In such a case, the local government must pay compensation to the affected property owner, which is usually the fair market value of the property unduly restricted by the regulations. As a result, the City of Kirkland (along with many other local governments) has established a “reasonable use” exception, under which the City can grant relief from code requirements when compliance makes it infeasible to develop a “reasonable use.” The City’s reasonable use exception is found in KZC 90.180, which establishes the process for reasonable use applications, along with criteria for evaluating and approving applications, and elements of the development regulations that may be modified to accommodate development on a site that is highly constrained by sensitive areas. The process for reasonable use applications identified in KZC 90.180 is Planning Director approval of the application if specific criteria are met.

KZC 90.180(5)(c) establishes a maximum area of disturbance on an individual property that may be disturbed to accommodate a reasonable use. This square footage allowance ranges from 50 percent of the site (for sites under 6,000 square feet), to 3,000 square feet (for sites more than 6,000 square feet and less than 30,000 square feet), to between 3,000 square feet and 10 percent of the lot area (for sites over 30,000 square feet). Most single-family residential development sites in Kirkland fall into the middle category (sites more than 6,000 square feet and less than 30,000 square feet), and thus are eligible for a maximum 3,000 square feet of disturbed area.

These maximum square footage allowances were adopted by the City Council in 2007, with the intent of clarifying the criteria used to ensure a reasonable use application is constrained in size and minimizes impacts to critical areas. Since that time, the 2007 amendments have helped staff and applicants reach agreement on what constitutes a reasonable use on properties of different shapes and sizes. In addition, in 2017, the provision for Hearing Examiner approval of applications exceeding the maximum square footage allowances in the code was removed. Attachment 1 shows the approved and in-progress reasonable use applications since 1999.

Since 1999, the average size of single-family houses approved under the City’s reasonable use exception was 3,200 square feet, larger than the median size of a completed single-family house in 2018 (2,386 square feet), according to the U.S Census. The relatively large size of houses constructed under the reasonable use exception may suggest amendments to the allowances in KZC 90.180. City Council members also individually expressed concern that the development expectations of some property owners who have acquired property encumbered by critical areas may not be reasonable in light of critical area regulations that have been in place in Kirkland for over 20 years in basically their current form.

Amendments Adopted by City Council

The code amendments adopted by City Council on December 10, 2019 encompass the following changes to KZC 90.30 and 90.180 (see Attachment 2):

1. *Reflect case law concerning what constitutes a taking.* In *Penn Central Transportation Co. v. New York City* (1978), a seminal regulatory takings case, the U.S. Supreme Court established three criteria for determining whether a regulatory taking has occurred: a) the regulation's economic impact on the property; b) the extent of the regulation's interference with investment-backed expectations; and c) the character of the government regulation (i.e., generally, whether it is in the public interest). Case law shows that even if a regulation has a substantial economic impact on the value of a property, the regulation may still be deemed constitutional if the second and third *Penn Central* criteria outweigh the economic impact. The investment-backed expectations criterion was further elucidated by the Supreme Court in its ruling in a 2001 case, *Palazzolo v. Rhode Island*, which affirmed that the regulations in place at the time a property owner acquires the property should help shape the reasonableness of the investment-backed expectations. In other words, a determination of what is a "reasonable use" for a property encumbered by critical areas should take into account whether the property owner should have had reasonably considered the economic impact of the restrictions in place at the time of purchase. The City Council-adopted amendments clarify this point, and make explicit the three-pronged test, so as to reinforce the expectation that development of properties encumbered by critical areas will be limited.
2. *Reduce development allowances for reasonable use.* The City Council-adopted amendments to KZC 90.180 further restrict the development allowances adopted by the City in 2007, which established a maximum area of disturbance on an individual property that can then accommodate a reasonable use. The allowed maximum 3,000-square-foot area of disturbance (which expands or contracts based on the size of the property, as described above) was retained, with the following additional limitations incorporated into the code:
 - New Maximum Building Footprint. A new maximum building footprint standard was established, and this standard is the same for all lot sizes. Under a reasonable use exception, a single-family residence can have a footprint no larger than 750 square feet (not including a maximum 250-square-foot attached garage), meaning that a typical two-story house would comprise no more than 1,500 square feet above-ground, roughly equivalent to the maximum size of a cottage housing unit established under KZC 113. The 750-square-foot footprint limitation also applies to commercial uses established under the reasonable use exception in the KZC.¹ A new subsection to the code was added noting that the maximum amount of disturbance must be limited to building footprints, walkways and driveways,

¹ KZC 90.180 defines a reasonable commercial use as including office uses (excluding veterinary offices with outdoor facilities) and limited retail uses (excluding uses like restaurants and car washes). No commercial reasonable use applications have been approved in the City based on staff review of historical files.

associated utilities, and a 10-foot buffer around the building footprint. All other portions of the property should be dedicated to open space and critical area mitigation.

- New Maximum Square Footage. In residential, commercial, and office zones, a building can be no more than 1,500 square feet of gross floor area, not including a 250-square-foot detached garage. The intent is that maximum building size be more reflective of reasonable investment-backed expectations than is apparent in the current code. The new size limitations adopted by City Council were proposed in the context of the City's priority of creating small, more affordable housing throughout the City. As noted above, cottage housing built pursuant to KZC 113 is limited to a maximum of 1,500 square feet.
- New Process for Extraordinary Circumstances. If due to extraordinary circumstances (such as properties that are very large), the reasonable use regulations would preclude all reasonable uses on a site, an applicant has the option of undertaking a Process IIA (Hearing Examiner) review for a project. A reference to this process was added to the City review process table in KZC 90.30 as part of this package of amendments.

The adopted ordinance also includes minor technical edits and some reorganization of KZC 90.180 to clarify elements of the regulations and make the code section easier to understand.

Under the ordinance approved by City Council on December 10 (see Attachment 2) the ordinance took effect City-wide immediately after December 10 (pending acceptance by Houghton Community Council for the area within its jurisdiction), but with provisions to accept in-progress applications vested under the previous regulations for a period of 3 months following adoption. Council incorporated a suggestion by John Kappler (speaking as a resident) that in-progress applications that are "substantially complete" by March 10 be considered vested under the old reasonable use regulations. Since then, staff has been diligently working with in-progress applicants to bring their project applications to a substantially complete stage.

Attachments

1. Reasonable Use Applications, 1999-2019
2. Ordinance
3. Resolution

Attachment 1
Reasonable Use Applications, 1999-2019

Approved						
Case	Address	Approved	Lot SF	Disturbed Area SF	House SF	FAR
ZON98-00021	220 10TH ST S	4/6/1999	21,521	3,396	3,333	15%
ZON05-00011	9619-21 NE 38TH ST	5/2/2006	27,547	5,000	4,294	16%
ZON05-00016	9518 SLATER AVE NE	5/2/2006	7,932	3,558	3,334	42%
ZON05-00033	9118 126TH AVE NE	9/5/2006	35,000	6,882	2,701	8%
ZON07-00028	247 SLATER ST S	6/20/2008	17,370	2,984	3,544	20%
ZON08-00003	9010 126TH AVE NE	11/18/2008	14,159	3,002	3,669	26%
ZON08-00013	10243 NE 132ND ST	1/14/2009	12,196	2,976	2,600	21%
ZON09-00008	355 SLATER ST S	8/5/2010	19,204	3,000	3,364	18%
ZON09-00009	313 SLATER ST S	6/21/2010	19,566	3,000	3,196	16%
ZON09-00010	351 SLATER ST S	8/5/2010	14,264	3,000	3,462	24%
SAR12-01483	N/A	6/3/2013	N/A	3,000	N/A	N/A
SAR14-00665	9105 128TH AVE NE	7/17/2015	36,658	3,000	2,930	8%
SAR14-01569	8800 NE 117TH PL	6/1/2015	7,288	2,942	2,715	37%
SAR16-00832	1805 2ND ST	12/29/2016	12,254	3,000	2,624	21%
SAR16-00833	1809 2ND ST	12/29/2016	12,254	3,000	2,624	21%
SAR16-00862	1813 2ND ST	12/29/2016	12,254	3,000	2,624	21%
SAR16-01828 *	988 9TH AVE S	1/22/2018	25,501	3,000	3,561	14%
SAR17-00156 *	11718 90TH AVE NE	12/19/2018	5,260	2,630	2,468	47%
SAR17-00627	11807 89TH AVE NE	8/14/2018	6,140	3,000	3,059	50%
SAR18-00254	11097 CHAMPAGNE PT RD NE	4/11/2019	12,853	2,991	2,869	22%
				AVG:	3,104	

Notes:

SF = square feet; FAR = floor area ratio

* Structure under construction

In Progress						
Case	Address	Applied	Lot SF	Disturbed Area SF	House SF	FAR
SAR13-01615	NOT ADDRESSED	10/17/2013	4,872	1,505	UNK	-
SAR18-00654	10661 FORBES CREEK DR	10/5/2018	41,962	4,192	3,522	8%
SAR19-00213	8802 NE 117TH PL	4/16/2019	9,269	2,997	2,557	28%
SAR19-00521	13841 62ND AVE NE	9/11/2019	7,200	2,999	UNK	-
SAR19-00591	11662 91ST PL NE	10/9/2019	5,743	2,870	UNK	-

Notes:

SF = square feet; FAR = floor area ratio

ORDINANCE O-4713

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF KIRKLAND RELATING TO ZONING AND LAND USE AND AMENDING ORDINANCE 4551, CITY OF KIRKLAND ZONING CODE 90.30 and 90.180 REGARDING REASONABLE USE EXCEPTIONS, AND APPROVING SUMMARY FOR PUBLICATION, FILE NO. CAM19-00690.

1 WHEREAS, on March 22, 2019, the City Council adopted
2 Resolution R-5368, adopting the 2019-21 Planning Work Program,
3 which includes "Miscellaneous Code Amendments," one of which is
4 amendments to the City's reasonable use regulations; and
5

6 WHEREAS, Comprehensive Plan Policies E-1.2, E-1.3, E-1.6, E-
7 1.12, and E-3.2, among others, seek to shape private development to
8 protect the City's geologic, habitat, and hydrological functions; and
9

10 WHEREAS, due to the workload of the Planning Commission
11 and the desire by City Council to expeditiously amend the City's
12 reasonable use regulations in order to protect critical environmental
13 resources, the City Council on November 6, 2019 adopted Ordinance O-
14 4702, establishing interim regulations to allow City Council to solely
15 conduct the review of City Council-initiated amendments to the text of
16 the Zoning Code; and
17

18 WHEREAS, the City Council, following the distribution of public
19 notice as required by RCW 35A.63.070, held a public hearing on the
20 amendments proposal on December 10, 2019; and
21

22 WHEREAS, pursuant to the State Environmental Policy Act
23 (SEPA), an Addendum to the City of Kirkland 2015 Comprehensive Plan
24 Update Draft and Final Environmental Impact Statement was filed for
25 the amendments to the reasonable use regulations, indicating that no
26 new environmental impacts would result and fulfilling environmental
27 review requirements; and
28

29 WHEREAS, the City Council finds it in the public interest to
30 adopt revised reasonable use regulations which will reflect case law and
31 reasonable development expectations on properties encumbered by
32 critical areas and their buffers; and
33

34 NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the City Council of the
35 City of Kirkland as follows:
36

37 Section 1. Zoning Code Amended: The following sections of the
38 Kirkland Zoning Code are amended as set forth in Exhibit A to this
39 ordinance and incorporated by reference:
40

41 Section 90.30 – City Review Process

42 Section 90.180 – Reasonable Use Exception
43

44 Section 2. Severability: If any section, subsection, sentence,
45 clause, phrase, part or portion of this ordinance, including those parts
46 adopted by reference, is for any reason held to be invalid or
47 unconstitutional by any court of competent jurisdiction, such decision
48 shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this ordinance.

O-4713

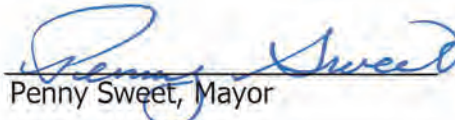
49
50 Section 3. Houghton Community Council: To the extent the
51 subject matter of this ordinance is subject to the disapproval jurisdiction
52 of the Houghton Community Council, this ordinance shall become
53 effective within the Houghton Community Municipal Corporation only
54 upon approval by the Houghton Community Council or upon failure of
55 the Community Council to disapprove this ordinance within 60 days of
56 the date of the passage of this ordinance.

57
58 Section 4. Effective Date: This ordinance shall be in full force
59 and effect 5 days from and after its passage by the Kirkland City Council
60 and publication pursuant to Kirkland Municipal Code 1.08.017, in the
61 summary form attached to the original of this ordinance and by this
62 reference approved by the City Council, as required by law. The City
63 will continue to accept applications for Reasonable Use Exceptions and
64 process them under the regulations in effect immediately prior to the
65 effective date of this ordinance, provided that said applications have had
66 a pre-submittal meeting within six months immediately prior to the
67 application date as required by KZC 145.12. Any such applications shall
68 be submitted by March 10, 2020 or will otherwise be considered under
69 the regulations in effect at the time of application. Any applications
70 submitted to the City prior to the effective date of this ordinance shall
71 continue to be processed under the regulations in effect at the time of
72 said application, provided that any such application shall be substantially
73 complete pursuant to KZC 145.17 by no later than March 10, 2020.
74 Further, any such application may be canceled pursuant to KZC 145.18
75 if an applicant fails to respond to any Department's written request for
76 revisions, corrections, or additional information within 60 days of the
77 written request.

78
79 Section 5. Ordinance Copy: A complete copy of this ordinance
80 shall be certified by the City Clerk, who shall then forward the certified
81 copy to the King County Department of Assessments.

82
83 Passed by majority vote of the Kirkland City Council in open
84 meeting this 10th day of December, 2019.

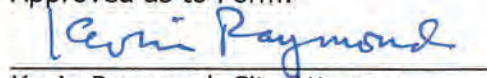
85
86 Signed in authentication thereof this 10th day of December,
87 2019.


Penny Sweet, Mayor

Attest:


Kathi Anderson, City Clerk

Approved as to Form:


Kevin Raymond, City Attorney

Publication Date: 12/19/19

PUBLICATION SUMMARY
OF ORDINANCE O-4713

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF KIRKLAND RELATING TO ZONING AND LAND USE AND AMENDING ORDINANCE 4551, CITY OF KIRKLAND ZONING CODE 90.30 and 90.180 REGARDING REASONABLE USE EXCEPTIONS AND ITS SUMMARY, FILE NO. CAM19-00690.

SECTION 1. Provides amendments related to reasonable use exceptions to the Kirkland Zoning Code.

SECTION 2. Provides a severability clause for the ordinance.

SECTION 3. Provides that the effective date of the ordinance is affected by the disapproval jurisdiction of the Houghton Community Council.

SECTION 4. Authorizes publication of the ordinance by summary, which summary is approved by the City Council pursuant to Section 1.08.017 Kirkland Municipal Code and establishes the effective date as five days after publication of summary and provides continued processing of applications already submitted under the prior ordinance.

SECTION 5. Establishes certification by City Clerk and notification of King County Department of Assessments.

The full text of this Ordinance will be mailed without charge to any person upon request made to the City Clerk for the City of Kirkland. The Ordinance was passed by the Kirkland City Council at its meeting on the 10th day of December, 2019.

I certify that the foregoing is a summary of Ordinance O-4713 approved by the Kirkland City Council for summary publication.


Kathi Anderson, City Clerk

Publication Date: 12/19/2019

90.30 City Review Process

1. Activities regulated by this chapter shall be considered using the following decision processes:

Table 90.30.1 City Review Process

Type of Action	City Review Process	Section
Exemptions	Activities permitted outright with no review process (or reviewed with underlying development or land surface modification permit – no review fee)	KZC 90.35
Permitted Activities, Improvements and Uses Subject to Development Standards	Planning Official Decision	KZC 90.40
Exception – Public Agency and Public Utility	Planning Director – Process I, Chapter 145 KZC	KZC 90.45
Programmatic Permits – Public Agency and Public Utility	Planning Official Decision or Planning Director – Process I, Chapter 145 KZC depending on scope of project	KZC 90.50
Wetland Modification	Planning Director – Process I, Chapter 145 KZC	KZC 90.60
Category IV Wetland Exceptions	Planning Official Decision	KZC 90.60
Stream Modification	Planning Director – Process I, Chapter 145 KZC	KZC 90.70
Daylighting of Streams	Planning Official Decision	KZC 90.75
Stream Channel Stabilization	Planning Director – Process I, Chapter 145 KZC	KZC 90.85
Moorage Facilities and Other Improvements on Minor Lakes	Planning Director – Process I, Chapter 145 KZC	KZC 90.90
Critical Area Determination	Planning Official Determination	KZC 90.105
Buffer Averaging	Planning Official Decision	KZC 90.115
Interrupted Buffer	Planning Official Decision	KZC 90.120
Reasonable Use Exception	Planning Director – Process I, Chapter 145 KZC; <u>or Hearing Examiner – Process IIA, Chapter 150 KZC (for extraordinary circumstances)</u>	KZC 90.180

2. If a development, use or activity requiring approval through Planning Official or Process I pursuant to this chapter is part of a proposal that requires additional approval through Process IIA or Process IIB, the entire proposal shall be decided upon using that other process.

- The decisional criteria for a permit reviewed under a Process I in this chapter shall be used for the Process IIA or Process IIB decision.
- The decisional criteria, standards and/or requirements for a decision reviewed under a Planning Official Decision in this chapter shall be used for the Process IIA or Process IIB decision.

(Ord. 4551 § 3, 2017)

90.180 Reasonable Use Exception

1. Purpose – The purpose of the reasonable use exception is to:

- a. Provide the City with a mechanism to approve limited use and disturbance of a critical area and critical area buffer when strict application of this chapter would deny all economically viable use of the subject property;
- b. Establish guidelines and standards for the exercise of this authority adjusted to the specific conditions of each subject property; and
- c. Protect the public health, welfare and safety of the citizens of Kirkland.

2. Reasonable Use – Reasonable use is a legal concept that has been articulated by federal and state courts in regulatory takings cases. Regulatory takings analysis begins with the premise that landowners do not have the right to use their property in a manner that injures the public interest. However, when not injuring the public interest, a landowner should not be forced to solely bear the economic burden of conferring a benefit upon the public, the cost of which rightfully should be spread over the entire community. When a regulation restricts an owner's use of property but advances legitimate public interests, such as the protection of critical areas and buffers as required by the Growth Management Act, RCW 36.70A.130(1), the City evaluates the potential for takings using the following three factors: (1) the regulation's economic impact on the property, (2) the extent of the regulation's interference with investment-backed expectations, and (3) the character of the government action. In a takings case, the decision maker must balance the public benefit against the owner's interests by considering the nature of the harm the regulation is intended to prevent, the availability and effectiveness of alternative measures, and the economic loss borne by the owner. Public benefit factors include the seriousness of the harm to be prevented, the extent to which the land involved contributes to the harm, the degree to which the regulation solves the problem, and the feasibility of less oppressive solutions.

3. Reasonable Use Process – If the strict application of this chapter would preclude all reasonable use of the subject property, an owner of the subject property may apply for a reasonable use exception. The application shall be considered under Process I of Chapter 145 KZC.

4. Submittal Requirements – As part of the reasonable use exception request application the applicant shall submit a critical area report pursuant to KZC 90.110, prepared by a qualified critical area professional approved by the City, and also fund peer review of this report by the City's consultant. The report shall include the following:

- a. For a wetland, the additional report information requirements specified in KZC 90.110(5). For a stream, the additional report information requirements specified in KZC 90.110(6);
- b. An analysis of whether any other reasonable use with less impact on the critical area and critical area buffer is possible;
- c. Site design and construction staging of the proposal shall have the least impact to the critical area and critical area buffer;
- d. A site plan showing:
 - 1) The critical area, critical area buffer and structure setback required by this chapter;

2) The proposed area of disturbance both on and off the subject property pursuant to the disturbance area limitations of subsection (5)(c) of this section;

3) ~~A~~The footprint of all proposed structures and improvements meeting the conditions of subsection (5) of this section, including;

a) Building footprints, including garages;

~~Buildings;~~

b) ~~P~~Garages and parking areas;

c) Driveways;

d) Paved surfaces, such as walking paths;

e) Patios, decks and similar structures;

f) Utility and storm water improvements;

g) Yard landscaping;

h) Retaining walls and rockeries;

e. A description of protective measures that will be undertaken, such as siltation curtains, compost berms and other siltation prevention measures, and a schedule ofing the construction activity to avoid interference with wildlife and fisheries rearing, nesting or spawning activities;

f. An analysis of the impact that the proposed development would have on the critical area and the critical area buffer;

g. An illustration of hHow the proposal mitigates for impacts to the critical areas and critical area buffers;

h. An illustration of hHow the proposal minimizes to the greatest extent possible net loss of critical area functions;

i. An analysis of wWhether the improvement is located away from the critical area and the critical area buffer to the greatest extent possible; and

j. Such other information or studies as the Planning Official may reasonably require.

5. Allowed Use and Maximum Disturbance Limits – Allowed uses and maximum disturbance limits under a reasonable use exception are as follows:

a. The following land uses may be proposed with a reasonable use exception:

1) Residential zones – one (1) single-family dwelling with a footprint no larger than 750 square feet and a maximum gross floor area of 1,500 square feet, including cantilevered areas, and attached garage not to exceed a footprint and gross floor area of 250 square feet. If no garage is provided, the square footage of garage uses cannot be allocated to the square footage allowances for the primary residence;

2) Commercial or Office zones – office or retail space, subject to the following parameters, with a footprint no larger than 750 square feet and a maximum gross floor area of 1,500 square feet, including cantilevered areas, and attached garage not to exceed a footprint and gross floor area of 250 square feet. If no garage is provided, the

square footage of garage uses cannot be allocated to square footage allowances for the commercial or office use:

- a) An office use, except veterinary offices with outdoor facilities; and
- b) A limited retail establishment, excluding restaurants and taverns, gas stations, vehicle or boat sales, service or repair, car washes, drive-thru, outdoor seating area and storage.
- c) In order to limit disturbance and impacts to the critical area and buffer these uses shall:
 - (1) Locate parking on the opposite side of the building from the critical area; and
 - (2) Limit hours of operation to between 8:00 a.m. and 11:00 p.m.

b. For purposes of this section, "site" means the subject property, abutting lots, and adjacent right-of-way. The maximum amount of site area that may be disturbed by structure placement and all land alteration associated with the proposed development activity, including but not limited to land surface modification, utility installation, and installation of decks, driveways, paved areas, and landscaping, shall not exceed the following limits:

- 1) The maximum amount of disturbance shall be limited to building footprints, the minimum walkways and driveways needed to access the property, associated utilities, and a 10-foot buffer around the building footprint. The location of allowable disturbance shall be that which will have the least impact on the critical area and the critical area buffer given the characteristics and context of the site, critical area, and critical area buffer.
- 2) If the subject property contains 6,000 square feet of area or less, the maximum amount of disturbance shall not exceed 50 percent of the site.
- 3) If the subject property contains more than 6,000 square feet but less than 30,000 square feet, the maximum amount of disturbance shall not exceed 3,000 square feet.
- 4) For the subject property containing 30,000 square feet or more, the maximum amount of disturbance shall be between 3,000 square feet and 10 percent of the lot area, to be determined by the City on a case-by-case basis.
- 5) Public improvements within the right-of-way required by Chapter 110 KZC (for example, required curb, gutter and sidewalk improvements) are not counted in the maximum amount of disturbance. The City shall allow or require modifications to the public improvement standards that minimize the impact to the critical area and buffer and any impacts associated with required public improvements shall be mitigated by the applicant.
- 6) The portion of a driveway located within an improved right-of-way is not counted in the maximum amount of disturbance. However, a driveway or any other private improvement located in an unimproved right-of-way shall be counted in the maximum amount of disturbance. See subsection (8)(a)(2) of this section for calculating the disturbance of on-site driveways.

The applicant shall fund peer review of the proposed maximum amount of disturbance by the City's consultant.

c. The exemptions in KZC 115.42 do not apply to the square footage limitations in this subsection.

~~6. Decisional Criteria~~ — For purposes of this section, “site” means the area of disturbance on the subject property, on abutting lots, and/or within the right-of-way. Decisions on reasonable use exceptions shall take into account the restrictive regulation's economic impact on the property, the extent of the regulation's interference with reasonable investment backed expectations, and the character of the government action.~~1,2~~ The City shall may approve applications for reasonable use exceptions only if all of the following criteria are met:

a. ~~The following land uses may be proposed with a reasonable use exception:~~

1) ~~Residential zones~~ one (1) single family dwelling;

2) ~~Commercial or Office zones~~:

a) ~~An office use~~, except veterinary offices with outdoor facilities; and

b) ~~A limited retail establishment~~, excluding restaurants and taverns, gas stations, vehicle or boat sales, service or repair, car washes, drive thru, outdoor seating area and storage;

c) ~~In order to limit disturbance and impacts to the critical area and buffer these uses shall:~~

(1) ~~Locate parking on the opposite side of the building from the critical area;~~
and

(2) ~~Limit hours of operation to between 8:00 a.m. and 11:00 p.m.~~

~~ab.~~ There is no feasible alternative to the proposed activities and uses on the subject property, including reduction in size, density or intensity, phasing of project implementation, change in timing of activities, revision of road and lot layout, and/or related site planning considerations that would allow a reasonable economic use with less adverse impacts to the critical area and critical area buffer.

e. ~~Unless the applicant can demonstrate unique circumstances related to the subject property, the~~ The maximum amount of site area that will may be disturbed by structure placement and all land alteration associated with the proposed development activity, including but not limited to land surface modification, utility installation, decks, driveways, paved areas, and landscaping, shall not exceed the following limits:

1) ~~If the subject property contains 6,000 square feet of area or less, no more than 50 percent of the site may be disturbed.~~

2) ~~If the subject property contains more than 6,000 square feet but less than 30,000 square feet, no more than 3,000 square feet may be disturbed.~~

3) ~~For the subject property containing 30,000 square feet or more, the maximum allowable site disturbance shall be between 3,000 square feet and 10 percent of the lot area, to be determined by the City on a case by case basis.~~

4) ~~The amount of allowable disturbance shall be that which will have the least impact on the critical area and the~~ critical area buffer given the characteristics and context of the subject property, critical area, and critical area buffer.

5) ~~Public improvements within the right of way required by Chapter 110 KZC (for example required curb, gutter and sidewalk improvements) are not counted in the maximum allowable area of site disturbance. The City shall allow or require modifications to the public improvement standards that minimize the impact to the critical area and~~

~~buffer and any impacts associated with required public improvements shall be mitigated by the applicant.~~

~~6) The portion of a driveway located within an improved right of way is not counted in the maximum allowable area of site disturbance. However, a driveway or any other private improvement located in an unimproved right of way shall be counted in the maximum allowable area of site disturbance. See subsection (6)(a)(2) of this section for modification to calculating on-site driveways.~~

~~The applicant shall pay for a qualified critical area professional, approved by the City, to assist with the City's determination of the appropriate limit for disturbance.~~

~~bd. The proposal is compatible in design, scale and use with other legally established development in the immediate vicinity of the subject property in the same zone and with similar critical area site constraints.~~

~~ce. The proposal utilizes to the maximum extent possible innovative construction, design, and development techniques that minimize to the greatest extent possible net loss of critical area functions and values, including pin construction, vegetated roofs, and pervious surfaces.~~

~~df. The proposed development does not pose an unacceptable threat to the public health, safety, or welfare on or off the subject property.~~

~~eg. The proposal meets the mitigation, maintenance, and monitoring requirements of this chapter.~~

~~fh. The proposed development is on a lot meeting the criteria of KZC 115.80, Legal Building Site.~~

~~gi. The inability to derive reasonable use is not the result of the applicant's actions or that of previous property owners, such as by altering lot lines pursuant to Chapter 22 KMC that results in an undevelopable condition.~~

~~hj. The granting of the exception will not confer on the applicant any special privilege that is denied by this chapter to other lands, buildings, or structures under similar circumstances.~~

7. Process for Extraordinary Circumstances – If, due to extraordinary circumstances, the Allowed Use and Maximum Disturbance Limits specified in Subsection 5 would preclude all reasonable use of a site, an owner of real property may apply to exceed those limits. The application shall be considered under Process IIA of Chapter 150 KZC. In addition to the criteria in subsection 6 and Chapter 150 KZC, the Hearing Examiner shall take into account the restrictive regulation's economic impact on the property, the extent of the regulation's interference with reasonable investment-backed expectations, and the character of the government action. An applicant may apply to exceed the Allowed Use and Maximum Disturbance Limits specified in subsection 5 even if the applicant acquired an interest in the property after enactment of the restrictive regulations, but the extent of the regulation's interference with reasonable investment-backed expectations shall be considered in light of the regulations that existed at the time the applicant acquired an interest in the property.

86. Modifications and Conditions – The City shall include any conditions and restrictions in the written decision that the City determines are necessary to eliminate or minimize any undesirable effects of approving the proposal. To provide reasonable use of the subject property and reduce the impact on the critical area and critical area buffer, the Planning Director pursuant to a Process I under Chapter 145 KZC or Hearing Examiner pursuant to a Process IIA under Chapter 150 KZC is authorized to approve the following modifications:

a. Residential

- 1) Where the applicant demonstrates that the residential development cannot meet the City's code requirements without encroaching into the critical area or critical area buffer:

- a) The required front yard may be reduced by up to 50 percent; provided, that a minimum of 18.5-foot-long parking pad between the structure and the lot line is provided; and
 - b) The required side and rear yards may be reduced to five (5) feet in width.
- 2) The portion of a driveway exceeding 30 feet in length may be exempt from the calculation of the permitted disturbance area; provided, that the driveway length is the minimum necessary to provide access to the building.
- 3) The structure setback from a critical area buffer pursuant to KZC 90.140 may be reduced to five (5) feet in width; provided, that those improvements allowed in this area are limited to:
 - a) Chimneys, bay windows, greenhouse windows, eaves, cornices, awnings and canopies, and decks above the ground floor extending no more than 18 inches into the structure setback;
 - b) Benches, walkways, paths and pedestrian bridges extending no more than four (4) feet into the structure setback;
 - c) Garden sculpture, light fixtures, trellises and similar decorative structures extending no more than four (4) feet in width into structure setback; and
 - d) Nonnative and native landscaping.
- 4) The garage width requirements of KZC 115.43 for detached dwelling units in low-density zones may be waived.
- 5) The maximum height of structures may be increased up to five (5) feet if needed to reduce the slope of a driveway to a structure based on existing grade. The applicant must demonstrate that the additional height is needed to reduce the steepness of the slope and no other option is available.
- b. Commercial – Where the applicant demonstrates that the commercial development cannot meet the City's code requirements without encroaching into the critical area or critical area buffer:
 - 1) The required front yard may be reduced by up to 50 percent.
 - 2) The structure setback from a critical area buffer may be reduced by five (5) feet in width; provided, that those improvements allowed in this area are limited to:
 - a) Chimneys, bay windows, eaves, cornices, awnings and canopies;
 - b) Benches, walkways, paths and pedestrian bridges extending no more than four (4) feet into the structure setback;
 - c) Light fixtures, trellises and similar decorative structures extending no more than four (4) feet into the structure setback; and
 - d) Nonnative and native landscaping.
 - 3) The maximum height of structures may be increased up to five (5) feet if needed to reduce the slope of a driveway to a structure based on existing grade. The applicant must demonstrate that the additional height is needed to reduce the steepness of the slope and no other option is available.

- 4) The portion of a driveway exceeding 30 feet in length may be exempt from the calculation of the permitted site disturbance area; provided, that the driveway length is the minimum necessary to provide access to the building.

97. Lapse of Approval

- a. The reasonable use exception approval expires and is void if the applicant fails to file a complete building permit application within five (5) years of the final decision granting or approving the exception. However, in the event judicial review is initiated per KZC 145.110, the running of the five (5) years is tolled for any period of time during which a court order in said judicial review proceeding prohibits the required development activity, use of land, or other actions. "Final decision" means the final decision of the Planning Director; and
- b. The applicant must substantially complete construction for the development activity, use of land, or other actions approved under this chapter and complete the applicable conditions listed on the notice of decision within seven (7) years after the final approval on the matter, or the decision becomes void, excluding any applicable tolling period as described in subsection (9)(a) of this section.

108. Complete Compliance Required

- a. General – Except as specified in subsection (8)(b) of this section, the applicant must comply with all aspects, including conditions and restrictions, of an approval granted under this chapter in order to construct the improvements authorized by the approval.
- b. Exception: Subsequent Modification – The Planning Official may approve a subsequent modification to a specific use and site plan that has been approved through the reasonable use exception, provided the change meets the standards of this chapter. Otherwise, the applicant is required to apply for and obtain approval through a Process I pursuant to Chapter 145 KZC for a new reasonable use exception.

(Ord. 4551 § 3, 2017)

RESOLUTION 2020-2.

A RESOLUTION OF THE HOUGHTON COMMUNITY COUNCIL APPROVING ORDINANCE NO. 4713 ADOPTED BY THE KIRKLAND CITY COUNCIL ON DECEMBER 10, 2019, ADOPTING AMENDMENTS TO THE CITY OF KIRKLAND'S REGULATIONS GOVERNING REASONABLE USE (FILE NO. CAM19-00690).

WHEREAS, the Houghton Community Council has received from the Kirkland City Council Ordinance No. 4713, adopting amendments to the City's reasonable use regulations, which was approved by the City Council on December 10, 2019; and

WHEREAS, the subject matter of Ordinance No. 4713, pursuant to Ordinance 2001, is subject to the disapproval jurisdiction of the Houghton Community Council and shall become effective within the Houghton Community Municipal Corporation only upon approval by the Houghton Community Council or the failure of said Community Council to disapprove this ordinance within 60 days of the date of the final enactment of the ordinance; and

WHEREAS, the subject matter of Ordinance No. 4713 was reviewed and discussed by the City Council at the public hearing on December 10, 2019; and

WHEREAS, Comprehensive Plan Policies E-1.2, E-1.3, E-1.6, E-1.12, and E-3.2, among others, seek to shape private development to protect the City's geologic, habitat, and hydrological functions; and

WHEREAS, the Houghton Community Council finds it in the public interest adopt revised reasonable use regulations which will reflect case law and reasonable development expectations on properties encumbered by critical areas and their buffers; and

WHEREAS, the subject matter of this ordinance will serve the interests and promote the health, safety, and welfare of the Houghton Community Municipal Corporation; and

WHEREAS, the Houghton Community Council determines that it will approve Ordinance No. 4713;

NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved that Ordinance No. 4713 is hereby approved by the Houghton Community Council and shall be effective within the Houghton Community Municipal Corporation.

PASSED by majority vote of the Houghton Community Council in regular, open meeting this 13th day of February, 2020.

SIGNED IN AUTHENTICATION thereof this ____ day of
_____, 20____.

Chair, Houghton Community Council

City Clerk