

AGENDA
Lynnwood Planning Commission
Meeting
Thursday, March 26, 2015 — 7:00 pm
Council Chambers, Lynnwood City Hall
19100 44th Ave. W, Lynnwood, WA 98026

A. CALL TO ORDER – ROLL CALL

B. APPROVAL OF MINUTES

1. March 12, 2015 meeting

C. CITIZEN COMMENTS – (on matters not scheduled for discussion or public hearing on tonight's agenda) Note: Citizens wishing to offer a comment on a non-hearing agenda item, at the discretion of the Chair, may be invited to speak later in the agenda, during the Commission's discussion of the matter. Citizens wishing to comment on the record on matters scheduled for a public hearing will be invited to do so during the hearing.

D. PUBLIC HEARINGS

E. WORK SESSION TOPICS

1. Comprehensive Plan: Draft Economic Development Action Plan Update
2. Comprehensive Plan: Draft Community Character Element
3. Zoning Code: Omnibus correction ordinance

F. OTHER BUSINESS

G. COUNCIL LIAISON REPORT

H. DIRECTOR'S REPORT

I. COMMISSIONERS' COMMENTS

J. ADJOURNMENT

The public is invited to attend and participate in this public meeting. Parking and meeting rooms are accessible to persons with disabilities. Upon reasonable notice to the City Clerk's office (425) 670-5161, the City will make reasonable effort to accommodate those who need special assistance to attend this meeting.

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**CITY OF LYNNWOOD
 PLANNING COMMISSION MINUTES
 March 12, 2015 Meeting**

Commissioners Present:	Staff Present:
Chad Braithwaite, Vice Chair	Corbitt Loch, Dep. Director Comm. Devt.
George Hurst, Second Vice Chair	Gloria Rivera, Senior Planner
Robert Larsen	
Maria Ambalada	
Doug Jones	
Michael Wojack	
Commissioners Absent:	Other:
Richard Wright, Chair	Councilmember Van AuBuchon

Call to Order

The meeting was called to order by Vice Chair Braithwaite at 7:00 p.m.

Approval of Minutes

1. Approval of minutes of the February 26, 2015 Meeting

Motion made by Commissioner Ambalada, seconded by Commissioner Jones, to approve the minutes as presented. **Motion** passed unanimously (6-0).

Citizen Comments

Ted Hikel, 2810 – 191st Place SW, Lynnwood, WA 98036, said he would like to provide comment on the proposed neighborhood map on the meeting’s agenda. Vice Chair Braithwaite invited him to speak after the staff report on that agenda item.

Public Hearing

None.

Work Session

1. Comprehensive Plan: Generalized neighborhood map

Deputy Director Corbitt Loch introduced the topic. Staff has prepared a draft neighborhood map for the Planning Commission’s review and input. He explained that if this item were to go forward there would be outreach to as many citizens, advisory boards, and others as possible to help ensure that the

1 neighborhood boundaries are appropriate and that there is as much consensus
2 as possible. He noted that there have been initiatives in the past to develop such
3 a map, but for reasons not fully known, the City has not adopted a neighborhood
4 map for Lynnwood.

5
6 Deputy Director Loch indicated that the draft map utilized “soft”, overlapping
7 neighborhood boundaries as a starting point for community discussion. Staff is
8 asking the Planning Commission if there should be a map of individual
9 neighborhoods. If the answer is yes, he asked if the proposed map is anything
10 close to what they envision.

11
12 Commission Comments and Questions:

13
14 Commissioner Jones asked if these neighborhoods are already identified for the
15 tax assessor records. Deputy Director Loch replied that the map was created
16 internally by staff. It isn’t tied to analytical information at this time. He replied that
17 the names on the assessor’s records are probably subdivision names.

18
19 Vice Chair Braithwaite noted that the description on the assessors records are
20 from when the land was originally platted and many of those plats date back to
21 the late 19th century or early 20th century.

22
23 Commissioner Ambalada said she thinks neighborhoods now are stagnate and
24 not engaged. She thinks this is because there are too many neighborhoods. She
25 recommended characterizing the neighborhoods and doing outreach to get them
26 involved. She does not think the problem is a racial one, but it is that people have
27 lost respect for law enforcement. She thinks the time is coming for law
28 enforcement to be tested, and we need to be prepared to do that we have to
29 revitalize our neighborhoods and get them engaged in the government of the
30 City.

31
32 Commissioner Wojack asked Deputy Director Loch what scope or purpose he
33 envisions for the neighborhood map. Deputy Director Loch replied that this was
34 not produced for a particular outcome; but was a discussion worth having. He
35 pointed out that many desirable communities have organized neighborhood
36 groups that help serve as a conduit between residents, businesses and city hall.
37 For example, if neighbors want to make improvements to a park or street or
38 pursue projects such as traffic calming or new street lights, a neighborhood
39 organization would be helpful. Also, as the City disseminates information, being
40 able to communicate through these neighborhood groups would be useful. As far
41 as the Planning Commission’s role in future neighborhood projects, he was not
42 sure about that. However, as groups get organized they would likely be
43 interested in land use issues and would probably be more likely to interact with
44 the Planning Commission.

45

1 Commissioner Hurst noted that there used to be a paid position in the city related
2 to neighborhoods and diversity prior to the recession. He asked if that person left
3 any information that would help in this effort. Deputy Director Loch replied that
4 they did not. He understood that the team's focus was more toward diversity
5 than individual neighborhoods.

6
7 Commissioner Larsen said that during his employment with the City of Everett,
8 he enjoyed seeing people join neighborhood organizations and increasing their
9 civic involvement and awareness. An upside of this type of organization of
10 neighborhoods is watching citizens become leaders of their communities. He
11 noted, however, that neighborhood coordination required a lot of staff time and
12 therefore required a commitment from the Mayor and City Council. He
13 recommended starting out with fewer divisions (such as quadrants) than shown
14 on the draft map to keep the initial endeavor manageable. He suggested that
15 Highway 99 is more of a boundary than I-5. He recommended doing a mailing
16 and seeing who shows up. He pointed out that the future of land use may be
17 linear along I-5 or Highway 99. Commissioner Larsen cautioned that once
18 neighborhoods form and activists become involved, there is often an expectation
19 that their concerns will go straight to Council and that Council will act consistent
20 with their wishes. He saw a lot of this in his work for the City of Everett. To
21 address this he recommended having a set of rules that they would all work by.

22
23 Citizen Comments:

24
25 Ted Hikel, 3820 – 191st Place SW, Lynnwood, WA 98036, stated he has been a
26 member of a neighborhood organization for the last 35 years. He commented
27 that the draft map did not depict too many divisions; it actually is not enough. He
28 referred to Area 7 on the map and noted that it represents approximately 8 voting
29 precincts or 25% of all the precincts in the City. Area 7 represents a huge
30 population area, which is too many for people to be heard. On the other hand,
31 Area 12 at the south end of the map contains very few people at all. His
32 neighborhood group has been organized for many years and has already
33 decided their geographic boundaries, which are from 188th to 194th and from 36th
34 to 44th. That area contains two voting precincts and a couple hundred houses. He
35 commented that they don't have the money to mail to everybody, but with a
36 smaller area they are able to go door-to-door. He added that the people that live
37 closer to Highway 99 will have much different concerns than his neighborhood,
38 which is mainly concerned with the City Center and the Transition Area. He
39 hopes this kind of practicality will be considered. He suggested asking citizens
40 what they consider their neighborhood area to be. He thinks the people will be
41 able to tell staff where the lines should be.

42
43 Commissioner Ambalada asked if the purpose of neighborhood divisions is to
44 benefit the neighborhoods or to benefit the city government. She recommended
45 starting to poll a couple areas to see what they consider their neighborhood to

1 be. She spoke of the importance of transparency and accountability with the
2 neighborhoods.

3
4 Commissioner Wojack suggested that this would be a great topic for the city
5 newsletter since that mailing already goes out to everyone. Ask people questions
6 such as:

- 7 • Would you like to be part of a neighborhood group?
- 8 • What neighborhood group do you see yourself as?
- 9 • How big is your neighborhood group?

10
11 Deputy Director Loch asked if the Comprehensive Plan should have a map of
12 this type. If so, should Staff try to work further on the boundaries? Whether that
13 can be done as part of the 2015 Comprehensive Plan update is doubtful since it
14 will probably take more time than we have before the June 30, 2015 deadline.

15
16 Vice Chair Braithwaite said he didn't think it was wise to include a map like this in
17 the Comprehensive Plan. He wasn't sure how the definitions of those
18 neighborhoods would interact with what really happens in those neighborhoods.
19 On the other hand he thinks it would be valuable to identify neighborhoods.

20
21 Vice Chair Braithwaite asked the Commission their general opinions about
22 including neighborhoods in the Comprehensive Plan.

- 23 • Commissioner Larsen commented that since they are doing a
24 Comprehensive Plan Update right now, identifying future issues and
25 objectives is a good idea. He recommended doing a placeholder in the
26 Comprehensive Plan, without a map, that says that at some point in time
27 neighborhoods will be discussed and agreed on. Then a Comprehensive
28 Plan amendment can be done at a later time.
- 29 • Commissioner Hurst agreed with Commissioner Larsen.
- 30 • Commissioner Ambalada asked staff if it is feasible to do it as part of this
31 Comprehensive Plan update. Deputy Director Loch replied that due to the
32 scope of community involvement recommended it would not be possible in
33 the time available for the 2015 Update. Commissioner Ambalada
34 suggested asking the police department for their input on neighborhood
35 boundaries. Deputy Director Loch concurred.

36 37 2. Comprehensive Plan & Zoning Code: College District

38
39 Senior Planner Gloria Rivera reviewed the proposal to extend the Mixed
40 Use designation near the college further to the north and to the east and
41 eliminate the other comprehensive plan designations in that area. The
42 proposal would also eliminate the College District Overlay Zone from the
43 Comprehensive Plan. It would expand the College District Mixed Use
44 Zone and redraft it to incorporate some of the College District Overlay
45 components. Ms. Rivera reviewed proposed text amendments as
46 contained on pages 18 and 19 of the packet.

1
2 Commission Comments and Questions:
3

4 Commissioner Ambalada said she was confused about the map. She
5 asked if there could be a more simplified zoning.
6

7 Commissioner Larsen asked about the need to coordinate with the
8 college. He then referred to the area between 196th Street SW and Gold
9 Park, and asked why Staff considered this area to be affiliated with the
10 college. He suggested referring to the zone as CDMU instead of CDM to
11 be consistent and to clearly identify it as mixed use. In the last section on
12 public sidewalks, he suggested changing “are provided” to “shall be
13 provided.”
14

15 Commissioner Wojack referred to the areas zoned Planned Unit
16 Development (PUD) on the zoning map and asked if those were for the
17 college. Senior Planner Rivera reviewed those existing land uses.
18 Commissioner Wojack inquired about tandem parking. Ms. Rivera
19 explained it has been used in multifamily zoning in the past and allows
20 required off-street parking spaces to be located one behind the other.
21

22 Regarding the area north of Gold Park referred to by Commissioner
23 Larsen, Ms. Rivera commented that the zoning regulations it would not
24 only be for the college, but also a neighborhood for the whole community.
25 Having a mixed use development near the bus lines on 196th would be
26 convenient.
27

28 Commissioner Wojack said he has learned the college will be constructing
29 a second dorm. He asked if those dorms were both on college land. Ms.
30 Rivera stated that the existing dorm (Rainier Hall) is on land owned by the
31 EdCC Foundation, but was uncertain about the future dorm Commissioner
32 Wojack asked about the land requirements for dorms. Ms. Rivera said it
33 hasn't been defined well yet. Commissioner Wojack commended Ms.
34 Rivera for consolidating the zoning.
35

36 Commissioner Jones echoed Commissioner Larsen's comments. He also
37 asked if the City would be meeting with the college to hear from them.
38 Ms. Rivera replied that the community college would receive notice of the
39 public hearing and EdCC will be encouraged to participate. Staff has met
40 with EdCC representatives to review the proposed regulatory changes. Ms.
41 Rivera indicated that EdCC was pleased with the proposed changes.
42 Commissioner Jones then suggested renaming the college to Lynnwood
43 Community College since it actually is in Lynnwood city limits.
44

45 Commissioner Jones asked if the EdCC may pushing single family
46 residents out of the area. Ms. Rivera did not think that was the intention.

1 As written, the proposed amendments would re-establish single family
2 residences as a permitted land use.

3
4 Commissioner Jones referred to LMC 21.57.400 (B) where taverns, brew
5 pubs, clubs or restaurants that serve alcohol were struck out. He asked if
6 these are allowed within the district. Senior Planner Rivera said such uses
7 are currently are allowed if they don't serve alcohol. Commissioner Jones
8 indicated that allowing establishments in this vicinity to serve alcohol could
9 help to discourage driving under the influence. This would also bring more
10 tax revenue into the City.

11
12 Commissioner Ambalada asked for more information about the
13 relationship between the Foundation and Edmonds Community College.
14 Commissioner Ambalada also asked about the college's long-term plans.
15 Ms. Rivera replied that the college has a draft plan which was distributed
16 to the City last month. Since they drafted that plan, the college has
17 purchased a number of properties and is in the process of updating their
18 plan. As far as the Foundation, Ms. Rivera said she didn't know that much
19 about it, but understtod the EdCC Foundation was formed to assist the
20 college in amassing funds needed to build the existing dorm.
21 Commissioner Ambalada asked who it is that comes to the City to make
22 the College's wishes known. Ms. Rivera stated that staff has been working
23 with the Facilities Administrator. She explained that the College has been
24 expanding because they are getting tight on building space and land. They
25 are building a 70,000-square-foot science building which will attract more
26 students, and there is already a shortage of housing for students.
27 Commissioner Ambalada asked how far the partnership with the City of
28 Lynnwood is going. Deputy Director Loch suggested inviting
29 representatives from the college to come and speak for themselves and
30 tell the Commission the status of their master planning.

31
32 Vice Chair Braithwaite referred to the density for multi-family dwellings as
33 described in LMC 21.57.400, items 10 a through c, and asked if there is a
34 formula elsewhere in city codes that comes up with this. Ms. Rivera
35 explained that the maximum of 20 and the minimum of 12 dwellings per
36 acre is actually the single-family zoning in that neighborhood. She added
37 that there isn't a formula, just language that is in the code. Vice Chair
38 Braithwaite suggested adding language describing what would trigger it.
39 He then referred to item 18 regarding inns with a maximum of 20 guest
40 rooms and said he didn't think this was practical. He referred to LMC
41 21.57.500 regarding architectural consistency with the surroundings and
42 pointed out that there really isn't an architectural style within the area. Ms.
43 Rivera noted that is carryover language from the current code. Vice Chair
44 Braithwaite suggested revising that language.

1 Vice Chair Braithwaite referred to LMC 21.57.500 D.4 and asked if any
2 commissioners had comments about signs. Commissioner Wojack spoke
3 against allowing monument signs in that area. Commissioner Ambalada
4 said she thought that people that live around the college should have a
5 say about the signs. Vice Chair Braithwaite added that he was a little
6 reluctant about having residences immediately adjacent to busy streets
7 such as 196th St SW.

8
9 Vice Chair Braithwaite noted that with the retail uses and the reduction in
10 parking, the parking ratio for restaurants is much higher than for other
11 types of retail uses.

12
13 3. Comprehensive Plan & Zoning Map: Mixed Use Designation at Alderwood
14 Mall Blvd. & I-5

15
16 Senior Planner Rivera gave the staff report. She explained staff's proposal
17 to change the future land use designation of the Mixed Use properties at
18 Alderwood Mall Blvd. & I-5 to Regional Commercial to make it consistent
19 with the surrounding area, and also to change the zoning of those
20 properties from MU to PCD. She explained that one difference is that
21 Mixed Use would allow parking garages and accessory filling stations. The
22 PCD zone allows several uses that the Mixed Use zone does not allow,
23 such as auto-oriented uses, business and professional offices, higher
24 education, amusement centers, health clubs, dance halls, cold storage
25 lockers, printing/publishing, and self-service storage facilities (with a
26 Conditional Use Permit). The proposed changes would make everything
27 consistent in the area with both the Comprehensive Plan and then Zoning
28 Map.

29
30 Commissioner Jones commented that it looks like nothing is really
31 changing except the zoning designation. He spoke in support of the
32 proposed amendments.

33
34 Commissioner Larsen referred to residential areas to the east of this area
35 and recommended that the City develop standard language that says
36 something like, "X number of feet away from a residentially-zoned
37 property, you shall not do the following things," such as filling stations so
38 that when the commercial property develops, the people who live nearby
39 have some kind of buffer and consideration.

40
41 There were no further comments or questions.

42
43 **Other Business**

44
45 **Council Liaison Report**

1 Councilmember AuBuchon had the following comments:

- 2 • He stated that he has been involved in several meetings with people from
3 the college. He reported that the college has every intention of eventually
4 expanding from 208th Street to 196th and from the golf course to Highway
5 99. He referred to the new entrance that the college has built at 196th
6 Street and 168th. They are currently redoing the south 204th/208th Street
7 entrance. There will be aroundabout built at 204th Street and 68th to
8 accommodate that. The college is definitely intending to grow as part of
9 the state's mandate for education. He concurred with Commissioners
10 Larsen and Jones that the City needs to get the input from the college. He
11 believes this should be part of any future discussion on this matter. He
12 noted that he was a member of the first classes of Edmonds Community
13 College in 1968.
- 14 • He thanked staff and the Planning Commission for their work on the
15 Comprehensive Plan.

16
17 **Director's Report**

18
19 Deputy Director Loch had no further comments.

20
21 **Commissioners' Comments**

22
23 Commissioner Wojack suggested a sign saying, "Edmonds Community College –
24 Lynnwood Campus" or "Edmonds Community College in Lynnwood."
25

26 **Adjournment**

27
28 The meeting was adjourned at 8:34 p.m.
29
30

31
32 _____
Richard Wright, Chair

**City of Lynnwood Economic
Development Action Plan Update**

Agenda Item: E.1

Staff Report

- Public Hearing
- Work Session
- Other Business
- Information
- Miscellaneous

Staff Contacts: David Kleitsch, Economic Development Director

Summary

The purpose of this agenda item is to provide the Draft City of Lynnwood Economic Development Action Plan to the Lynnwood Planning Commission for discussion. Once adopted, a version of this plan will replace the Economic Development Element of the Comprehensive Plan.

Action

Review and discuss the Draft Economic Development Action Plan.

Background

The City of Lynnwood Economic Development 2005-2010 Action Plan (the Plan) was adopted by City Council in November 2004. The Plan provided guidance for a citywide effort to improve the economic vitality and quality of life in Lynnwood.

Regular updates to the Plan were anticipated. Budget was allocated in the FY 2013-2014 budget to complete the work. In March, 2013, the city issued an RFP for consultant services to refresh the 2005 Plan. Community Attributes Inc. was selected as the most qualified firm to update the Plan. Council approved the contract with Community Attributes Inc. on June 24, 2014.

To assist in update process, the Office of Economic Development (OED) coordinated the creation of an Economic Development Advisory Group (EDAG). The EDAG consists of 30 individuals from the Lynnwood community who are interested in providing input on the economic development strategies the City should undertake over the next 5 years.

EDAG has been involved in the development of the Plan for the past 11 months. They met in April 2014 to discuss the strengths and challenges facing Lynnwood from an economic development perspective. A review of the existing plan, citywide economic development activities and the economic profile of the City continued at the May and June meetings.

Community Attributes first task was to update the City of Lynnwood Economic Profile. This document serves to inform the 2015 Economic Development Action Plan. The draft profile update was completed in July 2014.

In September 2014, Community Attributes began the discussion with the EDAG to define the Plan goals and tasks. This discussion was continued at the October

and December meetings. EDAG also met with representatives from the Parks Board and the Arts Commission to gather information about the role of arts and parks in developing a strong economy.

Based on input from the EDAG, OED staff and the Economic Development Profile, Community Attributes developed a preliminary Plan document. This document was presented to the EDAG in December 2014. The preliminary draft plan was also circulated to department directors for comment.

The current draft of the Plan incorporates comments from EDAG, Department Directors, The Arts Commission, and the Parks Board.

The Plan will be presented at a joint meeting with the City's Boards and Commissions in May 2015.

Commissioner Larsen serves on the EDAG. As a member of EDAG, Commissioner Larsen will provide a brief summary of the Plan update and the role of the EDAG in that process.

Previous Planning Commission / City Council Action

None specific to the Economic Development Action Plan

Adm. Recommendation

Review and discuss the Draft Economic Development Action Plan.

Attachments

1. Draft Economic Development Action Plan (*DISTRIBUTED SEPARATELY*)

2015 Comprehensive Plan Update - Review History

As of 3/26/15

Element/Topic		Planning Commission		City Council	
		Date	Description	Date	Description
	Cover & Title Pages				
1.	Introduction	10/23/14	First review. Review complete.		
2.	Land Use	6/26/14 7/24/14 8/28/14 9/11/14 3/12/15 3/12/15	Deferred to future meeting. Deferred to future meeting. First review. Second review. Neighborhood map. MU zoning on Alderwood Mall Blvd., south of I-5.		
3.	Community Character	10/23/14 3/26/15	First review. Second review.		
4.	Economic Development	3/26/15	First review of Econ. Dev. Action Plan Update.		
5.	Transportation	2/26/15	First review.		
6.	Parks, Recreation & Open Space	11/13/14 2/26/15	First review (formatting only). Second review.		
7.	Housing	11/13/14 1/8/15	Review of Housing Profile. First review.		
8.	Environment	2/27/14 8/28/14	First review. Second review.		
9.	Capital Facilities and Utilities	2/12/15	First review. Review complete.		
10.	Implementation	1/22/15	First review. Review complete.		
	Appendices				
A.1	City Center Subarea Plan, 2007				
A.2	College District Subarea Plan, 2002	2/12/15 3/12/15	Discussion of College District Overlay and College District Mixed Use Zone. Discussion of College District Overlay and College District Mixed Use Zone.		
A.3	Highway 99 Subarea Plan, 2011				
	General	12/19/13 1/23/14 2/26/15	Project scope and overview. Public participation plan Schedule update.	2/3/14	Project scope and overview.

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Community Character Element

Agenda Item: E.2

Staff Report

- Public Hearing
- Work Session
- Other Business
- Information
- Miscellaneous

Staff Contacts: Gloria Rivera and Todd Hall, Community Development

Summary

The purpose of this agenda item is to receive additional input from the Planning Commission regarding the second iteration of the Community Character Element for the 2015 Comprehensive Plan update. The draft Element is new to the Comprehensive Plan and includes individual sections on what makes Lynnwood “unique” (as opposed to GMA required Elements). These areas include the following: Urban Design, Public Space & Identity, Signage & Wayfaring, Sustainability, Healthy Communities, Historic Preservation, Culture & Diversity, Light Pollution and Noise Pollution. Cultural and Historic Resources has been a separate Element in previous Comprehensive Plans but has been incorporated into the new Community Character Element. The remainders of the sections are new. The Commission’s first review of the Community Character Element occurred on October 23, 2014.

The Community Character Element presented in the packet reflects changes made since the Commission’s review in October 2014—based upon input from the Parks and Recreation Department (and Arts Commission), the Historical Commission and the Economic Development Department. Most of the comments in the “marked up” text are located in the Historic Preservation and Culture and Diversity sections. Although it appears a number of deletions were made, most of those items were introduced in other sections of those areas or wording was combined making other text more inclusive. Several minor edits are located in the remainder of the document. The “marked up” version included in the packet reflects only those changes that have occurred to the document since the October 23rd meeting.

Action

Provide direction to staff regarding the draft Community Character Element.

Background

Staff has provided a “track changes” version of the Element.

Previous Planning Commission / City Council Action

Planning Commission discussion on October 23, 2014

Adm. Recommendation

Provide guidance and feedback to staff as desired.

Attachments

1. Draft Community Character Element
2. October 23, 2014 Planning Commission minutes

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COMMUNITY CHARACTER

INTRODUCTION

The goal of this element is to identify the unique physical and social aspects of Lynnwood while establishing goals and policies that support, preserve and protect existing single-family neighborhoods and enhance the community. RCW 36.70A.080 allows jurisdictions planning under the Growth Management Act to prepare and adopt optional elements. The City of Lynnwood, the City, has chosen to include a Community Character Element in recognition of the importance of identifying Lynnwood as a unique regional center in the Puget Sound. The contents of this Element are grouped under the following headings: Urban Design; Public Spaces and Identity; Signage and Wayfinding; Sustainability; Culture & Diversity; Healthy Communities; Historic Resources; and Light and Noise Pollution.

BACKGROUND

The City of Lynnwood has a diverse population encompassing a variety of cultural communities. Lynnwood is known as a city that values, maintains, and enhances the resources that establish the public realm, including schools, libraries, museums and other cultural facilities, streets and public rights-of-way, governmental facilities and public open spaces. The city strives to promote the use of these places for public gatherings and cultural expression.

The City of Lynnwood embraces diversity and is working to raise awareness and understanding of its peoples, to nurture the ethnic and cultural traditions of our citizenry. The City is also working to become a sustainable community. This may be accomplished by supporting the efforts of its residential and business community, and by changing operational practices to include environmentally-beneficial and cost saving measures.

Lynnwood is a community that honors its past while looking forward to a vibrant and prosperous future. It is a community that honors its history, both culturally and physically, while encouraging new and innovative development through quality urban design and neighborhoods that foster community gathering. Lynnwood recognizes the city's position as a regional commercial hub while valuing its role as a welcoming community and a place to live, work and play.

URBAN DESIGN

At just under 8 square miles, 16 square miles including the Municipal Urban Growth Area, Lynnwood is a city that has developed over time as a residential suburban community with a thriving regional commercial presence. Much of the city's current building stock was built during the 1960s and 1970s without any architectural standards or review. The community's "urban center" has shifted over the last several decades. Highway 99 was the urban center after World War II, until it shifted to the Alderwood Mall area after its construction in the early 1970s. Through recent efforts by the community, a City Center Plan has been developed to help Lynnwood achieve this vision.

Along with the foundation of urban design principles, the appearance of the community is largely determined by the design quality of buildings and structures. The City values urban design through the implementation of its Citywide Design Guidelines, City Center Design Guidelines, Highway 99 Design Guidelines and Transition Area Design Guidelines. These sets of guidelines help improve the current image of the city, define a sense of place, and create functional and aesthetically pleasing development.

The Urban Design section of the Community Character Element seeks to tie together the importance of creating a sense of place through urban design and the appearance of the community through quality commercial and residential development.

GOAL 1: Form and Identity

Value urban design as one of the primary drivers for community cohesiveness and a stronger civic identity.

- Policy CC-1.1** Recognize the basic elements of urban form – neighborhoods, centers, corridors, employment centers and open spaces – all of which help define Lynnwood’s sense of place.
- Policy CC-1.2** Ensure that land use and transportation decisions are consistent with zoning and design guidelines in order to improve the visual and functional character of the city.
- Policy CC-1.3** The visual character of buildings shall be enhanced by means of architectural design and landscape elements to create a human scale and ~~positive~~ enhance and integrate visual character for the streetscape and abutting residential uses.
- Policy CC-1.4** Special design features and standards shall be employed to strengthen the urban character and identity of the community.
- Policy CC-1.5** Attractive gateways shall be established at principal entry points to the City.
- Policy CC-1.6** Reconstruction of streets located within principal gateways shall incorporate high quality landscape and streetscape design and features.
- Policy CC-1.7** The design and character of Lynnwood’s employment centers shall be improved through streetscape improvements, including landscaping and public amenities, signage, buffering and screening and continued investment in existing buildings.
- Policy CC-1.8** Ensure that all development abutting the freeway corridors includes special design features which provide an attractive entrance to the city and presents the city in an attractive manner (closely planted large plantings, unobtrusive signs, shielded lighting, terraced building mass).

GOAL 2: Design Quality

Encourage design for all development within the City that promotes a sense of place.

- Policy CC-2.1** Encourage well-designed developments which create desirable public spaces, preserve important features, and enhance community character.

- Policy CC-2.2** Continue to develop and implement the City’s urban design plans and guidelines that provide concepts, principles and methods for strengthening the City's image and "sense of place" and enhance the City's livability.
- Policy CC-2.3** Development regulations, such as adopted design guidelines, sign regulations, and landscape regulations, should be used to: foster an enhanced community aesthetic; improve compatibility between differing land uses; and to enhance the livability and image of Lynnwood.
- Policy CC-2.4** The Project Design Review (PDR) process should continue to be utilized to confirm development proposals’ consistency with adopted Design Guidelines, with the dual objectives of: ~~improving~~ improving land use compatibility and community appearance; and facilitating predictable and expeditious permit review.
- Policy CC-2.5** Provide adequate setbacks, buffers, landscaping, visual screens, and appropriate building scale and architecture to make development compatible with nearby residential and other land uses.

**GOAL 3:
Neighborhoods**

Safe and attractive neighborhoods through effective design, streetscape improvements, signage, open spaces, preservation of trees, preservation of existing single family neighborhoods through ~~code enforcement~~code administration, and limitation of non-residential uses within single-family neighborhoods.

- Policy CC-3.1** Neighborhood-specific or subarea design guidelines and/or infrastructure improvement plans should be used to address issues unique to a specific area; and to foster neighborhood identity and “sense of place”.
- Policy CC-3.2** Initialize a City-wide Neighborhood Improvement Project that will encourage residents to improve the visual appearance and uniquely identify their neighborhood through public investments such as streetscape improvements, unique signage, and neighborhood green spaces.
- Policy CC-3.3** Identify barriers that create physical divides within or between neighborhoods, such as freeways, large arterials or other physical constraints. Explore ways to unify neighborhoods such as trails, greenways or pedestrian bridges.
- Policy CC-3.4** Improve connectivity within and between neighborhoods through capital improvements such as sidewalks, bike lanes, and paths.
- Policy CC-3.5** Establish development programs and regulations for preservation of ~~a~~major tree stands and canopies and other native vegetation on development sites. Emphasis should be given to retaining masses of trees rather than isolated freestanding trees.
- Policy CC-3.6** A comprehensive street and landscaping tree plan that will enhance neighborhood streetscape, provide identity and continuity, soften the appearance of pavement and separate pedestrians from vehicular traffic shall be prepared and implemented.
- Policy CC-3.7** Encourage landscaped edges along residential corridors on collector streets, improving neighborhood character and providing a more livable environment.
- Policy CC-3.8** Maintain the appearance and safety of neighborhoods through frequent and effective code ~~enforcement~~administration.

Policy CC-3.9 Limit the intrusion of non-residential uses and activities within single-family neighborhoods through effective design and landscaping.

Policy CC-3.10 Promote community neighborhood revitalization events, such as intersection rehabilitation and community gardens; such projects/events enhance community pride, image and sense of place.

PUBLIC SPACES & IDENTITY

Many of the places that residents and visitors associate with the most are public parks, schools, and public buildings. Public parks provide gathering spaces for neighborhoods. Schools and community centers are often a community's "social hub." City Hall and fire stations help strengthen civic identity and give a community a sense of pride. Urban plazas, while not often publicly-owned, also provide a place for gathering. Even streets are considered part of the public realm and offer public space. In short, the public realm is an important facet of a community's character and image.

The goals and policies in this section strive to create public spaces that are memorable and inviting, create focal points for the City Center, Highway 99 and neighborhoods, and help Lynnwood residents identify where they live.

GOAL 4: Gathering Spaces

A variety of inviting gathering spaces throughout the community that provide an opportunity for events and help connect the residents of Lynnwood.

Policy CC-4.1 Develop a variety of gathering spaces, including parks, public plazas and other informal open spaces that are inviting to both residents and visitors of Lynnwood and which offer places for recreation and interaction.

Policy CC-4.2 Gathering spaces, especially in the City Center, shall be designed and oriented where the impacts of surrounding buildings is minimized to the extent possible.

Policy CC-4.3 Each space shall be designed with safety in mind, orienting buildings around spaces to provide security and enhance liveliness.

Policy CC-4.4 Each gathering space shall provide amenities specific to its primary use, such as benches and play structures within parks; benches, sculptures or other forms of art within urban plazas; or trails within open spaces or greenbelts.

Policy CC-4.5 Begin exploring opportunities to move City Hall and the Lynnwood Public Library to a new location within the City Center as recommended in the City Center Sub-Area Plan.

GOAL 5: Streetscape

Arterial streets within Lynnwood should be considered as important public spaces that contribute to the City's image, character and livability.

Policy CC-5.1 Where appropriate and where space allows along the public rights-of-way, promote the active use of public space, such as outdoor seating areas, dining areas or hardscaped plazas, to help activate the street.

- Policy CC-5.2** Encourage streetscape design that enhances intersections and corridors within and between neighborhoods.
- Policy CC-5.3** Streetscape improvements should improve all areas of public streets, especially for pedestrians, by incorporating appropriately-scaled lighting, sidewalks, bike lanes, and other amenities such as benches and trash receptacles.
- Policy CC-5.4** Encourage organized public events that utilize public streets such as farmers markets, fairs, concerts or other seasonal outdoor performances.

**GOAL 6:
Visual
Character**

Protect and enhance Lynnwood’s aesthetic and visual character through landscaping, tree preservation, public art and ~~strict code enforcement~~.code administration.

- Policy CC-6.1** Use visual buffers or screening between incompatible uses, such as residential and industrial uses, to lessen the impact and provide for a more aesthetically pleasing site.
- Policy CC-6.2** Implement guidelines and regulations to improve and increase the use of trees and landscaping as an important feature of land development.
- Policy CC-6.3** Where feasible, work with utility companies to underground overhead utility lines upon redevelopment.
- Policy CC-6.4** Recognize the value of tree canopy by preserving trees within neighborhoods and within new development sites.
- Policy CC-6.5** Utilize public art in civic spaces and private developments that enhance and strengthen the visual appeal of the city.
- Policy CC-6.6** Encourage private developers to incorporate artwork into projects, especially within the City Center and at the identified Prominent and Gateway intersections.
- Policy CC-6.7** Encourage art displays throughout the city, such as building murals, window art or other tangible pieces that may be displayed at public parks and open spaces.
- Policy CC-6.8** Make code enforcement a top priority in the city in order to maintain and improve visual quality of the community.
- Policy CC-6.9** Educate home and business owners regarding the importance of keeping their property well-maintained.
- Policy CC-6.10** Preserve, encourage and enhance open space as a key element of the community’s character through parks, trails, water features, and other significant properties that provide public benefit.

**GOAL 7:
Entrances and
Gateways**

Establish identifiable Entrances, ~~and~~ Gateways and Nodes to the City (i.e. 44th Ave. W. / 196th St. SW).

- Policy CC-7.1** Identify and support the establishment of gateways at key entry points into the City, and emphasize these entrances with distinctive design elements such as symbolic markers, wider sidewalks, signage, improved lighting, decorative paving patterns,

monuments, landscaping, public art or other design features. Incorporate the City's Brand Visuals whenever possible.

SIGNAGE & WAYFINDING

Signage within a community not only serves as a navigational tool to residents and visitors, and also helps create a sense of identity. Signage should help the community get to where they need to be, help identify and define centers, corridors and neighborhoods. Signage can serve as a marketing tool that directs visitors to shopping and major points of interest within the city, as well as presenting the city's brand. Finally, signage is critical for identifying the city's businesses. Policies that help businesses provide for signage while following design character and themes of the community are provided in this section.

GOAL 8: Street, Wayfinding & Business Signage

Enhance the visual appeal of the city by creating signage that identifies Lynnwood, is consistent throughout the city, and links the community's resources to its citizens. ~~Allow Lynnwood's commercial sector to promote their business through flexible design guidelines and regulations.~~

~~**Policy CC-8.1**~~ **Allow Lynnwood's commercial sector to promote their business through flexible design guidelines and regulations.**

~~**Policy CC-8.1**~~ **Policy CC-8.2** Utilize wayfinding, gateway and neighborhood signs as mechanisms to help identify and market the city.

~~**Policy CC-8.2**~~ **Policy CC-8.3** Develop a public signage and wayfinding system throughout the city that reinforces the identity of Lynnwood.

~~**Policy CC-8.3**~~ **Policy CC-8.4** Continue to support signage standards that provide for business visibility while enhancing the visual character and image of the City.

~~**Policy CC-8.4**~~ **Policy CC-8.5** The number, size and height of signs shall provide business and product identification while creating an aesthetically pleasing visual environment.

~~**Policy CC-8.5**~~ **Policy CC-8.6** Signs shall be designed and placed on a site in a way that provides an integrated development appearance and is aesthetically pleasing as viewed from the street and surrounding properties.

~~**Policy CC-8.6**~~ **Policy CC-8.7** Encourage master sign plans for multi-tenant buildings for commercial, office and industrial projects with multiple buildings (i.e. shopping centers or business parks).

SUSTAINABILITY

A sustainable community is one that can meet the needs of the present population without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Decisions made today by individuals and the business community will play a large role on what happens in the future. Decision makers at the state and

local level will make an impact on whether sustainability will have a positive effect on the communities they serve.

Sustainable cities are places where people enjoy living, working, recreating and doing business. Sustainability plays a large role in driving jobs and services where the environment and public health is protected. Sustainable communities support walkability and access to transit. In order to be a truly sustainable community, residents and businesses must change their traditional practices and seek to reduce consumption of renewable and non-renewable resources, reduce waste and pollution and protect the environment. Most of the resources we use are not renewable, and therefore a community must either find ways to conserve these resources or modify their behaviors and actions.

Sustainability is a critical part of Lynnwood's future. A focus on green technologies, working with local agencies and service providers, and reevaluating the City's practices are just some of the ways sustainability can be achieved over time.

The Sustainability section of the Community Character Element establishes the basis to promote, strive for, and commit to the goal of becoming a sustainable community. It is the goal of the City to collaborate with the community and its partners to create a "Sustainable Lynnwood."

PLANNING CONTEXT

Sustainability is a very broad concept and principle. While the effective range of influence that a community can have on sustainability is considerable, we will be most effective by focusing on a narrow set of objectives: city operations; green buildings and neighborhoods; energy conservation; transportation; environment; and waste reduction and recycling. At the same time, the city can adopt the basic framework of sustainability as guideposts for its operations and decisions. The elements of this framework are addressed in more detail below.

WASHINGTON STATE GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

While the federal government has been slow in responding to the challenge of global climate change, many state governments – including Washington – have launched serious programs aimed at mitigating greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and adapting to climate change impacts.

Governor's Climate Legislative and Executive Workgroup (CLEW)

On April 2, 2013, Governor Jay Inslee signed Engrossed Second Substitute Senate Bill 5802 (E2SSB 5802) creating the Climate Legislative and Executive Workgroup. The Workgroup is charged with recommending a state program of actions and policies to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. In the bill, the newly created workgroup is ordered to prepare an evaluation of approaches to reducing greenhouse gas emissions. This initial evaluation report was completed in October 2013, with the following five programs proposed to be developed and implemented in Washington:

1. A cap on carbon pollution emissions, focusing on larger emissions sectors such as transportation, buildings and electricity.
2. Adopt measures to reduce use of electricity generated by coal-powered facilities in other states.

3. Establish an energy smart building program to include promotion of new financing, incentives and support.
4. Take actions to help finance the use of clean energy to include dedicated and sustained funding to help research institutions, utilities and businesses develop, demonstrate and deploy new renewable energy and energy-efficient technologies.
5. Adopt measures that will modernize our system for transporting goods and people by increasing efficiency and reducing costs and emissions. Land use plans should incorporate climate change considerations and better connect land use and transportation plans.

The Western Climate Initiative

The Western Climate Initiative (WCI) is a collaborative effort between seven western states and four Canadian provinces to establish regional strategies to address climate change. The primary efforts of WCI have been directed toward the creation of a framework for a regional cap-and-trade system for reducing GHG emissions. Cap and trade is an environmental policy tool that delivers results with a mandatory cap on emissions while providing sources flexibility in how they comply. Successful cap and trade programs reward innovation, efficiency, and early action and provide strict environmental accountability without inhibiting economic growth.¹ While simple in concept, realization of a workable cap-and-trade system deals with a very complex set of relationships required for allocation of emissions among the region's impacted industries, determination of available offsets, standardizing emissions measurement, and working with the complexities of the regional electrical generation and supply system.

Washington's Growth Management Act (GMA)

While the GMA does not directly address the issue of climate change, several broad GMA goals – reducing sprawl, encouraging efficient multimodal transportation systems, preserving agricultural and resource land, and protecting the environment – are common to most climate change action plans.

Washington State Department of Ecology Green Building

Department of Ecology's Green Building Group provides technical assistance and educational resources to local and state governments, not-for-profit organizations, and Washington residents and businesses to support green building efforts. The Green Building Group is working to reach goals outlined in the Green Building Initiative of the Beyond Waste Plan, Washington's strategy for managing hazardous and solid waste.

Projects that receive state funding shall be built to one of three green building standards, depending on the structure; Evergreen Sustainable Development Standard for Affordable Housing, Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED), or the Washington Sustainable Schools Protocol.

LYNNWOOD'S ROLE IN ENERGY & SUSTAINABILITY

What can the City of Lynnwood, or any other community, do to help meet the climate change challenge? Local government has a crucial role in guiding communities through the kinds of changes needed to slow and eventually stabilize GHG emissions. Transportation and buildings are the two largest contributors to GHG emissions. While state and federal governments can do their part by mandating higher efficiency standards for vehicles and appliances, providing higher funding levels for transit, and supporting

¹ Environmental Protection Agency; www.epa.gov/captrade/

development of alternative energy sources, these policies are only half-measures without complementary changes in locally controlled land use patterns, building codes, and infrastructure that allow these larger initiatives to have real impact.

WHAT HAS LYNNWOOD DONE WITH REGARD TO SUSTAINABILITY?

Our City has made some wise investments and decisions in the past few years in recognition of its responsibility to reduce energy consumption and begin planning for climate change. By participating in the Washington State Department of Enterprise Service's Energy Services contracting program, and requesting energy grant funding from the Washington State Department of Commerce, the City is able to make several investments in energy-efficient technologies, with annual estimated savings in excess of \$50,000:

- City Recreation Center (City's first LEED Silver Certified Building) (2011)
- Replace inefficient lighting in street lights and city building exterior lamps with LEDs (2015-16)
- Replace dewatering centrifuges with a low-power screw press at the Wastewater Treatment Plant (2014)
- Update pumps at the three wastewater lift stations with more energy efficient models (2015-16)
- Update lighting and HVAC systems in the library and civic center complex (2015-16)

The City is also programmatically reducing energy consumption through the following:

- Use outside air during cold winter days to cool servers and network equipment in the data center
- Install and maintain citywide remote sensing and central control capabilities for the traffic signal system and the utilities (water, wastewater, and stormwater) system to:
 - Optimize roadway capacity, shorten travel times, and reduce fuel consumption
 - Reduce response and resolution time by continuously monitoring service equipment and receive immediate notification when problems arise. For the traffic system, this reduces fuel consumed by vehicles queued in front of malfunctioning traffic signals. For the utilities system, this reduces times when equipment may be using extra power to compensate for a malfunction or broken component
 - Automatically adjust on/off frequency duration of pump cycles at reservoirs according to smaller changes in random demand so pumps use less power

While Lynnwood's Comprehensive Plan has recognized and responded to a number of sustainability issues, it has lacked a comprehensive approach to energy issues. In 2006, the City was awarded a \$30,000 grant for the development of an Energy Element. While this grant, a first for Community, Trade and Economic Development (CTED), was able to underwrite the development of an initial energy inventory and explore policy options, matching city resources remain insufficient to either complete the inventory or fully develop a model element.

**GOAL 9:
Sustainable
City**

Fully embrace sustainability as a key strategic principle providing direction and focus for current and future critical city decisions.

Subgoal S-1: The City will seek to establish practices through responsible community leadership and government.

- Policy CC-9.1** As long term goals, the City should consider establishing a Sustainability Commission whose main purpose would be to foster the development of a Sustainable City Action Plan which focuses on tangible goals and policies that will help guide the City to establish green buildings, infrastructure and programs while fostering a sense of community.
- Policy CC-9.2** Partner with Edmonds Community College and other organizations to facilitate the identification, evaluation, and implementation of sustainable measures by the City.
- Policy CC-9.3** Consider Smart Growth principles as adopted by the Smart Growth Network for design and development of Lynnwood. Principles may include mixing land uses, compact building design, creating walkable neighborhoods, preservation of open spaces and critical areas, facilitating a variety of transportation choices, and collaborating with the community stakeholders in community planning and development decisions.

Subgoal S-2: Incorporate Sustainability principles into City operations and capital projects.

- Policy CC-9.4** Operational plans should incorporate sustainability principles through the implementation of best management practices and energy-saving policies. Examples of such operational plans include:
- Stormwater management
 - Water and wastewater utility infrastructure
 - Transportation infrastructure and traffic management
 - Parks and recreation facilities
 - Other capital facilities
- Policy CC-9.5** The City should consider requiring all new vehicles to be replaced with fuel-efficient vehicles, utilizing alternative fuels such as compressed natural gas (CNG), electric, hybrid, biodiesel and propane.
- Policy CC-9.6** Consider future replacement of all street sweeping vehicles from diesel fuel sources to alternative fuels, such as electric-powered or liquefied natural gas (LNG).
- Policy CC-9.7** Update lighting and HVAC systems in all City operated facilities.
- Policy CC-9.8** Utilize sustainable principles and practices at the City's parks, golf course, and open spaces, such as water conservation, grasscycling, recycling and pest and weed management.
- Policy CC-9.9** The City should consider implementing an Environmentally Preferable Purchasing Policy, designed to encourage purchasing of locally manufactured and produced products and services which reduce toxicity, conserve natural resources, materials, and energy, and maximize recyclability.
- Policy CC-9.10** Consider implementation of a sustainable office and supply program, substituting non-green office furniture and products for green products.
- Policy CC-9.11** The City should develop a Shop Green program to educate consumers about green products and where to purchase them.

Policy CC-9.12 Establish City purchasing guidelines that require the purchase of reusable and/or recycled products and require City operations to participate in take-back programs where available.

**GOAL 10:
Sustainable
Community**

Support a healthy community and environment through citizen involvement and fostering partnerships with local business, community groups and agencies.

Subgoal S-3: Support local food programs and healthy-living initiatives.

- Policy CC-10.1** Develop incentives that support local food production and processing to reduce energy use, increase food security and provide a healthy, local food supply.
- Policy CC-10.2** Support the development of a community garden (“pea patch”) program throughout the City, which helps foster a green community and serves as small scale, sustainable farming in an urban setting.
- Policy CC-10.3** Continue to support sustainable food production methods, such as the allowance of chickens and goats.
- Policy CC-10.4** Along with community-based partners, establish a “Shop Local” campaign, designed to educate and encourage residents to spend their money locally, which in turn supports City services and programs and creates and supports local jobs. In addition to financial benefits, shopping locally reduces vehicle miles travelled, reducing emissions and the carbon footprint.
- Policy CC-10.5** Creating pedestrian and bicycle friendly corridors, trails and pathways that encourage non-vehicle trips and active living.

Subgoal S-4: Protect environmental resources and reduce environmental impacts through community education and partnerships with local agencies.

- Policy CC-10.6** Continue to maintain the City’s designation as a “Tree City USA” community to protect and support sustainable urban forests.
- Policy CC-10.7** Actively promote tree planting in parks, open spaces and private properties to further enhance and support Lynnwood as a “Tree City.”
- Policy CC-10.8** Advocate native planting demonstration programs that teach residents and property owners the value of planting vegetation native to the Northwest.
- Policy CC-10.9** For vacant city-owned lots, consider implementing interim green uses such as community gardens.
- Policy CC-10.10** Support green neighborhood initiatives and education, such as tree plantings, neighborhood cleanup days, [community gardens](#), [native meadow / field ground cover plantings](#) and educational seminars.
- Policy CC-10.11** Encourage residents to install landscaping that is less water dependent and drought tolerant to reduce the consumption of water.
- Policy CC-10.12** Work with Edmonds School District and Edmonds Community College students to establish and maintain community gardens.
- Policy CC-10.13** Through educational efforts sponsored by the Edmonds Community College, encourage the removal of water intensive landscaping and replace with native,

drought-tolerant and/or edible landscapes on private properties. For City properties, including City road widening projects where medians and or additional right-of-way will need to be landscaped, encourage low water/low maintenance landscaping.

Policy CC-10.14 Work with Snohomish PUD and other utilities that own surplus land to plant native vegetation and help green rights-of-way.

Policy CC-10.15 Support efforts by Puget SoundCorps, whose crews work on critical projects to help restore and protect Puget Sound through a variety of work activities, including restoring habitat areas at toxic cleanup sites, repairing stream and streamside habitat damaged by unlawful uses of public lands, removing invasive species and conducting educational activities that help support the Puget Sound Partnership.

Policy CC-10.16 Promote green business practices that include goals and strategies for waste reduction, energy efficiency, water conservation, green purchasing, etc. Also encourage the formation of a local green business network to share information and promote green business practices.

**GOAL 11:
Sustainable
Built
Environment**

Minimize the impact to the community by creating a built environment that incorporates sustainable construction, preserves and enhances buildings, and reduces dependency upon personal vehicles within the community.

Subgoal S-5: Provide a safe, efficient and sustainable transportation system which provides a multi-modal network for all residents, respects the environment, and is consistent with land use policies that promotes economic vitality.

Policy CC-11.1 Along with transit agency goals for alternative transportation options, support carpool programs and car-sharing companies to reduce single-occupant vehicles and limit the number of vehicles on local and regional roadways.

Policy CC-11.2 Encourage alternative modes of transportation, such as biking, walking or electric vehicles to reduce the City's carbon emissions footprint.

Policy CC-11.3 Continue to promote, expand and sustain the Pedestrian and Bicycle Skeleton System to reduce vehicular use and promote a sustainable community.

Policy CC-11.4 In collaboration with local biking groups, develop biking programs that educate and inform residents about the benefits of biking in communities, such as Bike to Work promotions.

Policy CC-11.5 For neighborhoods adjacent to or along the Pedestrian and Bicycle Skeleton System, incorporate traffic calming measures to promote pedestrian and bicyclist safety.

Policy CC-11.6 Work with Community Transit to promote the Commute Trip Reduction program to effectively reduce vehicle miles traveled and peak-period congestion..

Policy CC-11.7 Support Community Transit's implementation of its Long Range Transit Plan which encourages bus ridership, expansion of Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) Swift Line and the Commute Trip Reduction (CTR) program to continue the reduction of single-occupant vehicle trips.

- Policy CC-11.8** New residential developments should be required to provide pedestrian connections through blocks, where feasible, to improve connectivity and increase walkability of the community.
- Policy CC-11.9** Consider a pilot “green streets” project that showcases low-impact development techniques that emphasize sustainability through stormwater collection, drought tolerant landscaping, pervious paving, and recycled materials. If successful, consider expanded application of green streets measures.

Subgoal S-6: Promote green development standards and seek ways to preserve and rehabilitate existing structures to meet green standards.

- Policy CC-11.10** At a minimum, City buildings should be built or renovated to Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Silver criteria (or equivalent). LEED certification will only be required for those buildings specified by City Council.
- Policy CC-11.11** Historic buildings and structures within the City should be saved whenever feasible and economically viable in order to encourage adaptive reuse of these facilities. In cases when structures are no longer usable, materials should be reused for new construction.
- Policy CC-11.12** Continue to concentrate compact, mixed-use, walkable transit-oriented centers, specifically within the Regional Growth Center (which includes City Center), along Highway 99, around Alderwood Mall and within the College Mixed-Use District.
- Policy CC-11.13** Work with green-building organizations such as “Built Green Washington” to promote environmentally responsible building and construction.
- Policy CC-11.14** Encourage Lynnwood residents and business owners to invest in efficient building practices, energy retrofits, weatherization and renewable energy systems for homes and businesses [through progressive code application and administration-](#)
- Policy CC-11.15** Where appropriate and feasible, install or replace non-pervious surfaces with pervious materials (i.e. sidewalks, driveways, parking lots).
- Policy CC-11.16** Continue to update development standards to allow or require low impact development standards such as infiltration of stormwater, bioswales, green roofs, rain gardens or other established Best Management Practices (BMPs).
- Policy CC-11.17** Explore the use of sustainability rating systems to evaluate performance for land development projects within the City, such as public buildings and parks, private office buildings, office and industrial parks, streetscapes and plazas, roadway and transportation infrastructure projects, residential and commercial developments and public and private school campuses.

**GOAL 12:
Energy and
Waste
Reduction**

Reduce Lynnwood’s energy dependency and solid waste impact by exploring and investing in sustainable energy technology and effective waste reduction measures.

Subgoal S-7: Ensure all of the City of Lynnwood’s operational needs are met through energy efficiency, conservation and renewable energy resources.

- Policy CC-12.1** The City should establish achievable energy conservation targets for all City-owned facilities. The City should find ways to reduce energy consumption in all existing buildings owned by the City.
- Policy CC-12.2** The City should support Snohomish County PUD’s “Planet Power” and “Solar Express” programs, voluntary programs which help fund the development of green and renewable energy sources such as solar.
- Policy CC-12.3** Energy saving measures for City streets should be implemented, such as the conversion of street lighting to LED or other efficient technologies.
- Policy CC-12.4** Support local alternative fueling stations for both City and public use.
- Policy CC-12.5** City should consider implementing an energy audit incentive program, which encourages and educates home and business owners as a way to increase energy efficiency in buildings.
- Policy CC-12.6** Support a renewable energy program which encourages the use of renewable energy technologies, such as solar electricity, solar hot water, biogas, and geothermal heating and encourage replacement of inefficient home or commercial heating systems.
- Policy CC-12.7** New City buildings or additions over 10,000 square feet will require placement of electric vehicle infrastructure (Level 1).

Subgoal S-8: Reduce waste and increase recycling in the city through increased awareness and promoting concepts such as reduce, reuse, and recycle.

- Policy CC-12.8** Implement Citywide program to educate home and business owners of the importance of waste and recycling collection. Encourage businesses to implement practices to reduce waste and highly encourage reusable or recyclable products when feasible.
- Policy CC-12.9** Increase awareness and promote the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s Reduce, Reuse, Recycle campaign, both in schools and in the community.
- Policy CC-12.10** Develop a Citywide public education campaign to reduce litter and waste by promoting the use of reusable products rather than disposable products (grocery bags, water bottles, utensils, etc.).
- Policy CC-12.11** Continue to support Citywide cleanup events, such as hazardous waste and yard cleanup events.
- Policy CC-12.12** A City-wide waste reduction and recycling program should be implemented for all City facilities. This may include but not limited to recycling, composting, reduction of paper, or banning the use of disposable (single-use) items at City facilities and sponsored functions.

**GOAL 13:
Climate
Change**

Establish an ongoing effort to address effects of climate change and collaborate with citizens and businesses to reduce local impacts.

Subgoal CC-1: Develop a Lynnwood Climate Action Plan (CAP), a comprehensive, community-wide plan that identifies programs and actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and supports the State’s efforts in addressing climate change.

- Policy CC-13.1** The CAP shall be developed through the leadership of the Executive and Community Development Departments, in collaboration with other City departments.
- Policy CC-13.2** The CAP shall identify programs and actions to reduce environmental impacts and create a sustainable community. Measurable goals and actions shall address sectors such as buildings, transportation, energy, green economy, environment, water and waste reduction.
- Policy CC-13.3** The Mayor shall establish a “Green Team” consisting of at least one representative from each department. Members of the Green Team, working with their departments, shall be responsible for the development and review of measures for incorporation into the CAP.
- Policy CC-13.4** The Mayor shall appoint a Green Ribbon Task Force to guide the development of the CAP. This effort will be jointly coordinated by the Community Development and Economic Development departments.

HEALTHY COMMUNITIES

Healthy Communities is about health equity. A healthy community promotes well-being and offers a high quality of life. Its efforts rely on a combination of policy, infrastructure improvements and programming to help make the healthy choice the easy choice. The Healthy Communities Program works to identify and advocate for policies and environmental changes that make healthy food more available and affordable, increase access to safe opportunities for physical activity, and provide residents with information they can use to find their own ways to practice healthy living with a long term goal of impacting obesity rates and preventing chronic disease. Lynnwood Healthy Communities is working towards safer sidewalks, trails, and bicycle lanes making it easier, safer and more convenient for people to move about. Healthier food choices in school cafeterias and restaurants well supported food banks, and neighborhood farmers markets offer options for healthier food. A healthy community is one where people have good physical and emotional health. A healthy community has strong social networks and provides individual community members with opportunities for personal growth and improvement.

GOAL 14: Planning

Create and adopt through extensive community participation a 10-year Healthy Communities Strategic Plan.

- Policy CC-14.1** Incorporate strategic plan goals and objectives that include policy, infrastructure and programs that address active living, sustainable food systems, and social and human development.

GOAL 15: Active Living

Increase physical activity by making it easy and safe to be physically active daily. Creating pedestrian and bicycle friendly corridors, trails and pathways that encourage non-vehicle trips and active living.

Policy CC-15.1 Continue the Healthy Communities program, which includes but is not limited to the establishing safe pedestrian and bicycle friendly corridors through, Walking School Buses, Safe Routes to School, and improved sidewalks, bicycle lanes, trails and connected corridors.

Policy CC-15.2 Ensure continuous and ample sidewalks along principal, minor, and collector arterials are integrated with abutting land uses. Sidewalk design may include separation from streets, connections to walkways and trail systems, landscaping, and other amenities that enhance the community.

Policy CC-15.3 Where appropriate and feasible, provide lighting, seating, landscaping, street trees, trash receptacles, public art, bike racks, railings, handicap access, and other amenities for sidewalks, walkways and trails without interfering with pedestrian circulation.

Policy CC-15.4 Support and expand 62-plus wellness, recreation, active living and social programs commensurate with Lynnwood’s changing age demographic.

**GOAL 16:
Sustainable
Food Systems**

Increase and support access for all Lynnwood residents to healthy, affordable local foods.

Subgoal FS-1: Support policies and programs that encourage healthy food choice.

Policy CC-16.1 Promote food security and public health by encouraging locally-based food production, distribution, and choice through the support of home and community gardens, farmers or public markets, or other small-scale, collaborative initiatives.

Policy CC-16.2 Advocate and support school cafeterias and local food banks to provide healthy, local food choices to all citizens, especially to those who are most at risk.

Policy CC-16.3 Increase City community garden program in neighborhoods, schools, workplaces and the faith-based community, especially those areas that are underserved.

Subgoal FS-2: Support policies and programs that discourage unhealthy food choice.

Policy CC-16.4 Adopt public health policy requiring chain restaurants to label menu items including: total calories, dietary statement including recommended total daily calorie intake and written information for the consumer.

**GOAL 17:
Social Human
Development**

Create and support strong, vibrant social networks that promote social interaction and community cohesiveness. Promote quality of life, healthy development and healthy behaviors across all life stages.

~~Policy CC-17.1~~ Support community members with mental health risk factors through diversion programs that minimize or eliminate periods of incarceration.

~~Policy CC-17.2~~ Policy CC-17.1 Identify safe, inviting and accessible venues and community places that encourage beneficial social interaction and community cohesiveness. Including parks and green spaces.

~~Policy CC-17.3~~ Policy CC-17.2 Support and expand 62+ wellness, recreation, active living and social programs commensurate with Lynnwood's changing age demographic.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Lynnwood has a long and diverse heritage that began with logging in the late 1800's. Preservation and recognition of historical resources will help give residents a stronger "sense of place." Protection and recognition of sites and educational programs will be the focus of preservation efforts in the City over the next 20 years, since many of its remaining historical resources are under development pressures. In order to achieve these ideas, the City will need to do the following:

- Identify and protect archaeological and historic resources within Lynnwood in order to comply with state and federal regulations.
- Provide incentives to private owners for preservation, restoration and use of historic sites.
- Seek both public and private funding for restoration and enhancement of historical resources.
- Recognize significant historical sites.

It is likely that additional needs may be identified and the user demands/priorities may change following adoption of this new Community Character Element. Future changes will be reviewed and appropriate adjustments made through the City's annual plan review and amendment process.

GOAL 18: Historical Resources

To ~~give~~ **preserve and provide** residents a better understanding and awareness of the historic sites within the community.

Subgoal HR-1: To identify, preserve and protect historically and culturally significant facilities, sites, buildings, structures, natural features and landscapes, trees and artifacts.

Policy CC-18.1 Develop a program to protect and preserve significant historical resources and sites and resolve conflicts between the preservation of cultural and historical resources and future land uses.

Policy CC-18.2 ~~The historical preservation program should include~~ Provide incentives through the historical preservation program such as utilization of the state special property tax valuation, partial income tax write-off for restoration and relaxation of Zoning Code standards to encourage property owners to rehabilitate, restore, retain or reproduce historical elements of their properties.

Policy CC-18.3 Identify culturally and historically significant resources and sites within the City of Lynnwood.

~~**Policy CC-18.4** Historical resource evaluation criteria should be established to determine which historical resources to include on the inventory.~~

Policy CC-18.5 Establish and update on a regular ~~A~~ City historical resources inventory should be established and updated on a regular basis and establish a resource evaluation criteria to determine which historical resources to include on the inventory.

~~**Policy CC-18.6** Work with the community to provide information to interpret the history of the Lynnwood/Alderwood Manor area, including historical displays, programs, and interpretive signage.~~

~~**Policy CC-18.7** Recognize historic resources and sites that are of historic significance within Lynnwood.~~

~~Provide space to store and display cultural and historical resources.~~

~~**Policy CC-18.6** Continue to develop, maintain, and preserve historical buildings, structures, artifacts, and items of historic or cultural significant at Heritage Park for display, demonstration, and through exhibits (i.e. restoration of the water tower, demonstration gardens, complete the trolley tracks, and complete the Wickers Museum).~~

~~**Policy CC-18.8**~~**Policy CC-18.7** Provide information that interprets the history of the Lynnwood/Alderwood Manor area, including historical displays, programs, activities, museum programming and interpretive signage.

~~**Policy CC-18.9**~~**Policy CC-18.8** Commemorate Lynnwood's history with signage, plaques and other projects (i.e. Interurban Trail, neon signs).

~~**Policy CC-18.10**~~**Policy CC-18.9** Provide ways to recognize property owners, including an annual event, including certificates of recognition and landmark plaques ~~who~~ for those who rehabilitate, restore, retain or reproduce historical elements of their properties.

~~**Policy CC-18.11** Provide landmark plaques to recognize property owners who rehabilitate, restore, retain or reproduce historical elements of their properties.~~

~~**Policy CC-18.12**~~**Policy CC-18.10** The City will take an active role in the preservation and restoration of historic elements in the community, including their display as applicable, while ensuring that they remain accessible to the community.

Subgoal HR-2: Provide community education ~~To educate the community~~ about the value of historical resources.

~~**Policy CC-18.13**~~**Policy CC-18.11** Continue to develop, maintain, and preserve historical buildings, structures, artifacts, and items of historic or cultural significant at Heritage Park for display, demonstration, and through exhibits.

~~**Policy CC-18.14** Complete the Heritage Park Project including restoration of the Demonstration Farm Water Tower, demonstration gardens, Trolley tracks, and Wickers Museum.~~

~~**Policy CC-18.15**~~**Policy CC-18.12** Provide a variety of approaches for educating the community about the value of historical resources.

~~**Policy CC-18.16** Prepare an informational and educational brochure describing the Historical Commission and local historic sites and structures for general distribution.~~

~~Policy CC-18.17~~ Policy CC-18.13 Participate with other local, county, state and national historical organizations to educate the community about the value of local cultural and historical resources through educational and informational exhibits, brochures, events and the website.

~~Policy CC-18.14~~ Work closely with the Alderwood Manor Heritage Association, Historical Commission, Sno-Isle Geneological Society, League of Snohomish County Heritage Organizations, Heritage Park Partners Advisory Committee, Lynnwood Parks and Recreation Foundation, Arts Commission, Parks and Recreation Board and other heritage organizations in south Snohomish County to foster knowledge and appreciation of our historical resources.

~~Policy CC-18.18~~ Policy CC-18.15 Develop and manage the Heritage Park Docent Program to provide guided tours of the park's historical buildings, the Wickers Museum and Interurban Car No. 55.

Subgoal HR-3: To encourage the development of City historical projects using public and private resources.

~~Policy CC-18.19~~ Policy CC-18.16 Develop a program for non-profit organization, community volunteer and business support of City historical projects.

~~Policy CC-18.20~~ Policy CC-18.17 Establish a volunteer program (similar to the “City Stewards” program) so non-profit organizations and community volunteers can work on City historical projects.

~~Policy CC-18.21~~ Policy CC-18.18 Commemorate Lynnwood’s history with signage and plaques.

Subgoal HR-4: To evaluate impacts of other proposals on historical resources through environmental review.

~~Policy CC-18.22~~ Policy CC-18.19 Utilize State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) requirements to evaluate the impacts of proposals on historical resources.

~~Policy CC-18.23~~ Policy CC-18.20 Evaluate transportation improvement projects and plans, through SEPA to determine their impact on significant cultural and historical resources of the City.

~~Policy CC-18.24~~ Policy CC-18.21 Evaluate capital projects, plans and programs through SEPA to determine their impact to significant cultural and historical resources of the City.

~~Policy CC-18.25~~ Policy CC-18.22 Evaluate utility system expansion and reconstruction through SEPA to determine impacts to culturally and historically significant resources in the City.

~~Policy CC-18.26~~ Policy CC-18.23 A register of historically significant structures and sites should be established so SEPA review of such structures would be required before redevelopment could occur per WAC 197-11-800(2)(f).

CULTURE & DIVERSITY

Lynnwood has a very diverse community consisting of many different cultures, ethnicities, and races. With this diversity, there are varying levels of lifestyle and backgrounds, all of which contribute to the richness of the community. The City of Lynnwood encourages the engagement of all citizens to help understand and explore the diverse backgrounds that make up the community. This is accomplished through city-wide and neighborhood events, heritage and cultural events, and civic engagement opportunities ~~such as offered by~~ the Neighborhoods and Demographic Diversity Commission.

In addition to ethnic and cultural diversity, the City also strives to become a cultural arts community by advocating for cultural arts through performing, visual and literary arts as well as public art displayed in public and private spaces. The City is fortunate to have several meaningful arts programs for the community to enjoy, including Shakespeare in the Park, an extensive public art collection at a variety of parks and public buildings, ~~and~~ an art gallery at the Lynnwood Public Library, Lynnwood Convention Center Art Gallery and the Edmonds Community College Blackbox Theater. All of these cultural opportunities are provided by the efforts of community members, the arts community, and the City's Arts Commission, which is actively involved in supporting the arts to enrich the quality of life in Lynnwood.

People value and enjoy their leisure time, and the cultural arts are important elements in the lives of many. As Lynnwood grows, there will be an increased demand for affordable cultural opportunities close to home. It will be increasingly important to plan for facilities and programs that support and promote the cultural arts.

~~The following list includes priority issues that need to be addressed in order to achieve the further advancement of the cultural arts in Lynnwood.~~

- ~~• A community center has been identified as one of Lynnwood's primary facility needs. Such a facility could be used for citizen art displays, performing arts and a wide variety of other community activities and functions.~~
- ~~• There is a community interest in additional outdoor performances in areas such as the amphitheater in Lynndale Park, as well as additional indoor performances for the entertainment of the community.~~
- ~~• Hosting more festivals and community events for the cultural enhancement of the citizens.~~
- ~~• Promoting art in the form of education for our youth in schools.~~
- ~~• Organizing special art events for youth to display their talents learned in school.~~
- ~~• Cultural tourism has been identified by the Lynnwood Arts Commission as a way to increase outside interest in the community.~~

GOAL 19: Cultural Resources

Support universal access to diverse arts to enrich our community's quality of life and economic vitality. Bring cultural arts in all its forms and expressions to the citizens of Lynnwood. The Arts Commission supports the arts to enrich the quality of life in Lynnwood.

Subgoal HR-5: Create and enrich a strong sense of community identity through cultural arts.

Policy CC-19.1 Celebrate cultural heritage, develop a “sense of place,” and provide social gathering spaces and events that are stabilizing and strengthening elements in creating a strong sense of community identity. As cultural voices, the arts play an important role in defining who we are.

Policy CC-19.2 Provide opportunities for educating residents about different ethnic arts and cultural traditions, and for building multicultural understanding.

Policy CC-19.2 The Arts Commission will collaborate with other commissions and civic organizations to enhance the preservation of Lynnwood’s cultural heritage and history.

Policy CC-19.3 Support cultural tourism as a means of educating visitors about the cultural history of Lynnwood.

Advocate for visual and performing arts facilities.

Policy CC-19.3 ~~Increase public awareness of the role and work of the Arts Commission.~~

Policy CC-19.4 ~~Increase public awareness of cultural arts programs and services through the media, use of new technology, City publications, community partnerships, and through increased accessibility to public artwork.~~

Subgoal HR-6: ~~Expand partnerships and collaborations for cultural opportunities. Collaborations promote creative use of existing potential resources and facilities, providing mutual benefits for audiences and artists.~~ Encourage community openness and inclusion of people.

Policy CC-19.4 Encourage participation from the private and business sectors to provide art for display in public places.

Policy CC-19.5 Advocate for and participate in the planning and design of a possible regional performing arts.

Subgoal HR-7: Promote art and artist opportunities

Policy CC-19.6 Advocate for visual and performing arts opportunities in existing and proposed facilities.

Policy CC-19.7 Increase public awareness of the role and work of the Arts Commission.

Policy CC-19.8 Provide free art activities for all ages at public events.

Policy CC-19.9 Increase public awareness of cultural arts programs and services through the media, use of new technology, City publications, community partnerships, and through increased accessibility to public artwork.

- Policy CC-19.10** Encourage City planning that provides sufficient opportunities and facilities to support local artists in developing and presenting their work.
- Policy CC-19.11** Improve the quality of life in our City by promoting, preserving and sustaining the cultural arts. The arts are a catalyst for social interaction and creativity. By promoting and preserving the arts, and by identifying the resources needed to create and sustain a vibrant cultural community, we seek to enhance the quality of life for residents and visitors of Lynnwood and the South Snohomish County region.
- Policy CC-19.12** Maintain and expand the public arts purchasing program, including increasing the number of art pieces displayed throughout Lynnwood.
- Policy CC-19.13** Provide and encourage interactive public art displays on City properties and throughout Lynnwood.
- Policy CC-19.14** Maintain an awareness of County and State funding opportunities, programs and information to circulate to the local community and develop a mobilization strategy to secure funding.
- Policy CC-19.5**~~Policy CC-19.15~~ Create a Cultural Arts Plan and regularly review for appropriateness and implementation.

Subgoal HR-8: Support and promote lifelong arts education. ~~Subgoal HR-8: Support and promote lifelong arts education.~~

- Policy CC-19.16** Expand partnerships and collaborations for cultural opportunities (i.e. Edmonds Community College, Edmonds School District, other jurisdictions, and Sno-Isle Library) to present quality arts programs and performances to the community.
- Policy CC-19.6**~~Policy CC-19.17~~ Strengthening our partnerships with Edmonds Community College, Edmonds School District, neighboring cities, Lynnwood Library, artists, local businesses ~~and~~; arts, and civic organizations to present quality arts programs and performances to the community.
- Policy CC-19.7** ~~Collaborate with Edmonds Community College, Edmonds School District, other jurisdictions, and Sno-Isle Library to present quality arts programs and performances to the community.~~
- Policy CC-19.8**~~Policy CC-19.18~~ Encourage City planning that provides sufficient opportunities and facilities to support local artists in developing and presenting their work.
- Policy CC-19.9**~~Policy CC-19.19~~ ~~Encourage participation from the private and business sectors to provide art for display in public places.~~
- Policy CC-19.10** ~~The Arts Commission will collaborate with the Historic Commission to enhance the preservation of Lynnwood's history.~~
- Policy CC-19.11** ~~Improve the quality of life in our City by promoting, preserving and sustaining the cultural arts. The arts are a catalyst for social interaction and creativity. By promoting and preserving the arts, and by identifying the resources needed to create and sustain a vibrant cultural community, we seek to enhance the quality of life for residents and visitors of Lynnwood and the South Snohomish County region.~~

- ~~Policy CC-19.12~~ Advocate for and participate in the planning and design of a possible regional performing arts and/or convention center facility.
- ~~Policy CC-19.13~~ Support, enhance and/or maintain community events through the inclusion of arts related events.
- ~~Policy CC-19.14~~ Maintain and expand the public arts program, including the number of art pieces displayed.
- ~~Policy CC-19.15~~ Maintain an awareness of County and State funding opportunities, programs and information to circulate to the local community.
- ~~Policy CC-19.16~~ Review the Cultural Arts Plan annually for appropriateness and implementation.
- ~~Policy CC-19.17~~ Policy CC-19.20 Develop strategies to ensure continued stability of quality programs, staffing and funding of the arts ~~within~~ the City planning process.
- Policy CC-19.21 Provide quality performances, programs and exhibitions.

**GOAL 20:
Diversity &
Cultural
Heritage**

Create opportunities that celebrate and preserve the diversity and cultural heritage of Lynnwood.

- Policy CC-20.1 Connect and partner with neighborhood, community, educational, business and social services groups and organizations.
- Policy CC-20.2 ~~Sponsor~~ Help facilitate city-wide, neighborhood and community events, which include opportunities for heritage and cultural events.
- Policy CC-20.3 Support programs which engage citizens and community leaders in a holistic approach including dialogue, education, and training about diversity issues.
- Policy CC-20.4 Along with the Diversity Commission, provide additional opportunities for citizens to become involved in city programs and events through promotions and commission advocacy.

**GOAL 21:
Diverse City**

Develop, implement and assess City ~~D~~epartment goals, objectives, policies and procedures that improve diversity in City operations.

- Policy CC-21.1 Support the development of a City of Lynnwood Diversity Action Plan.
- Policy CC-21.2 Increase awareness of City operations to all backgrounds and cultures within the city.
- Policy CC-21.3 City elected officials and City employees shall take an active role in ongoing diversity efforts in the community.
- Policy CC-21.4 Develop internal policies that reflect a value for diversity and the diverse needs of citizens.
- Policy CC-21.5 Develop a City-wide diversity recognition award program.

LIGHT POLLUTION

Excessive, poorly designed outdoor lighting wastes electricity, disturbs natural habitats, and significantly limits views of the night-time sky. Night lighting is an important safety feature. However, lighting should be designed and directed to minimize upward lighting. Night lighting is a necessity but, through good design and code enforcement, it's possible to maintain darker skies in the residential neighborhoods of Lynnwood and to enhance our views of stars and planets. The City of Lynnwood seeks to minimize light pollution, glare, light trespass, and conserve energy and resources while maintaining night time safety and security.

GOAL 22: Light Pollution

Reduce impacts from light polluting sources, while still providing for safety and protection of personal and private property.

Subgoal VP-1: Light Pollution: Promote dark night skies in Lynnwood.

- Policy CC-22.1** Reduce light pollution and promote dark skies by limiting brightness of exterior fixtures and shielding adjacent uses from light sources, while maintaining public safety.
- Policy CC-22.2** Light sources, including signs, shall be shielded or shaded to prevent light spillover on surrounding areas or cast excessive light on any residential use or street.
- Policy CC-22.3** Materials with high light reflective qualities should not be used in construction of buildings where reflected sunlight or artificial light would throw intense glare on adjacent areas or streets.
- Policy CC-22.4** Promote the use of efficient, full cut-off lighting which emits no light above the horizontal plane.
- Policy CC-22.5** Prohibit unshielded exterior lamps and limit lighting of trees and vegetation through the use of shielded fixtures and foot-candle limits.
- Policy CC-22.6** Promote outdoor lighting which either dims significantly or completely turns off during night-time hours.

NOISE POLLUTION

Noise is a pollutant that can have a significant negative impact on humans and other animals. Excessive noise makes neighborhoods and communities less desirable and can cause neighborhood deterioration. Noise also impacts people's physical and mental health.

The City of Lynnwood needs to pay particular attention to noise levels within residential neighborhoods, in order to protect the residents' comfort and quality of life. Neighborhood protection and enhancement are high priorities of the City Council and are emphasized in the 2035 Comprehensive Plan.

The City's various mixed-use zones, including the College District Mixed-Use zone, Highway 99 Mixed Use and Mixed Use zones surrounding Alderwood Mall, allow a mix of residential, office and commercial uses. Design and development code provisions were drafted to control land uses, densities, design and construction to hold noise and traffic to acceptable levels.

Residential areas that are directly adjacent to commercial uses, industrial uses, I-5 or Highway 99 should have the benefit of more protection measures. Fences and concrete noise walls can greatly reduce sound, but the aesthetics of the community also need to be preserved. When they are not designed with aesthetics in mind, concrete walls can produce a negative feeling of enclosure. Where the city abuts freeways, we can work with the Department of Transportation to mitigate freeway noise while addressing aesthetic concerns. In addition, building standards can be modified to require noise attenuating walls and windows to decrease noise impacts on adjacent residents.

**GOAL 23:
Noise Pollution**

Reduce noise pollution due to commercial and industrial uses, as well as impacts from regional highways and local roads.

- Policy CC-23.1** Protect residents from excessive roadway noise by requiring appropriate mitigation measures, such as landscaped buffers or noise walls.
- Policy CC-23.2** Mitigate potential noise pollution from new development on adjoining properties.
- Policy CC-23.3** Maintain and ~~enforce~~ administer building codes, regulations, and other applicable standards that mitigate noise impacts.
- Policy CC-23.4** Enforce the City's noise emission standards.
- Policy CC-23.5** Limit noise to levels that protect the public health and that allow residential, commercial and manufacturing areas to be used for their intended purposes through noise regulations.
- Policy CC-23.6** In city operations, reduce where possible, the use of noise-polluting equipment.
- Policy CC-23.7** Support the use of technologies and engineering practices to lessen noise produced by traffic, aircraft, construction, and commercial and industrial facilities located near residential areas.
- Policy CC-23.8** Promote actions, such as equipment modifications and operational limits, that reduce noise from transportation modes, construction sites, industrial uses, and commercial business establishments.
- Policy CC-23.9** Require buffering or other noise reduction and mitigation measures to reduce noise impacts from commercial and industrial areas on residential areas. Doors and windows, and any exterior mechanical equipment should be located or buffered to minimize noise impacts to surrounding properties.
- Policy CC-23.10** Work with businesses and the community to provide education about the impacts of noise pollution on health and our quality of life.



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Excerpt – Planning Commission Meeting Minutes, October 23, 2014

2. Draft Community Character Element of the Comprehensive Plan (first review)

Senior Planner Todd Hall explained that the Community Character Element is a new element that blends two existing elements – Energy & Sustainability and Cultural & Historical Resources -- with other topics. He described each section of the Community Character Element.

Questions Mr. Hall asked the Commission to consider were: *Are some of these things achievable? Is this what Lynnwood really wants to focus on? Do we want to do these for the City Center? For Highway 99? For all the sections?* Regarding Sustainability, the current element is very global and more of a world view rather than focusing on Lynnwood itself. This section received a significant update. This section has been shared with other City departments.

Senior Planner Gloria Rivera explained that “wayfinding” was an idea that was mentioned a lot during past visioning meetings. Other policies related to signage for businesses and enhancing community character and image. Goal #14 on page 16 is Healthy Communities. This would continue Healthy Communities programs, continuing to ensure ample sidewalks are provided along with pedestrian amenities along sidewalks. Goal #15 is Healthy Foods and would promote access to healthy foods in the community, continue to support the Farmers Market, getting healthy foods into the school cafeterias and food banks, working with the community garden at the Lynnwood Senior Center and expanding the Community Pea Patch program. The Historic Preservation section is highly related to the existing Cultural and Historical Resources Element. The Culture & Diversity section includes goals established in the current Cultural and Historical Resources Element.

Commissioner Doug Jones referred to the Healthy Communities/Active Living goal #14 where it refers to sidewalks. He asked who checks existing sidewalks for safety and how ongoing sidewalk repairs are funded. He has a sidewalk in front of his house where kids fall every day because the sections are uneven.

Regarding supporting healthy food in the school cafeteria and the food bank, Commissioner Jones asked what the City’s role in this would be. Deputy Director Loch noted that “support” may not be the right word. He suggested that they could use another word such as “encourage”. He thought the intent in these sections was to “promote” or “advocate”, versus provide funding support. He noted that this could be clarified. Regarding sidewalks, the Plan is intended to help the City establish priorities. The priorities are then considered by the City Council as they allocate resources to capital improvements, repairs and services.

Councilmember AuBuchon noted that as far as uneven sidewalks go, there is a machine that will grind one side down to make it smooth with the other side. All that needs to be done is to report it to Public Works. Senior Planner Rivera commented that the intent is that if the City is promoting an active living lifestyle and accordingly that streets have sidewalks, lighting, etc.

Chair Wright said he appreciated the next section which encourages private owners to help preserve and restore historic sites. He noted that many of the sidewalks in the City can be hard to access because some homeowners don’t do the necessary maintenance. He pointed out that there is a civic responsibility that we all have to maintain the sidewalk in front of our homes. He also agreed that “support” needs to be clarified. There was consensus to review and clarify the use of the word “support”.

Commissioner Ambalada noted that sidewalks are on the Transportation Improvement Plan (TIP), but there hasn't been money to fund it. She wondered if it would be funded this year.

Commissioner Hurst referred to page 9 where it talks about what Lynnwood has done, he said he wasn't aware of any incandescent lighting for street lights. Deputy Director Loch suggested they could use the phrase, "replace inefficient . . ." There was consensus to make that change.

Commissioner Hurst referred to "dark sky" on page 23 where it refers to preserving the dark night skies in Lynnwood's residential neighborhoods and asked if this was limited only to residential neighborhoods. Senior Plan Hall noted it should be citywide not just residential.

Commissioner Larsen suggested left justification of the document for easier reading. He also noted there were some Sub-Goals in the Character Element, but not in the Introduction Element. He recommended consistency with this. Deputy Director Loch commented that once staff has a draft of each element they will go through the entire document and try to ensure all the elements read and look the same.

Senior Planner Rivera noted that if the Commission wants to address neighborhoods this is probably the element to put it in. She noted that the Community Development Department is interested in it, but getting funding will be a challenge. Commissioner Larsen concurred and noted that it comes with a lot of implications. Deputy Director Loch noted that staff has created a few draft maps of what they thought the neighborhoods might be. Commissioner Ambalada noted that in 2006 the City created a neighborhood resolution. Chair Wright said he'd love to see the draft maps and to see them overlaid with the census data. There was general consensus that the Commission was interested in seeing neighborhoods addressed in the next iteration of the Community Character Element.

Topic: Zoning Code Corrections

Agenda Item: E.3

Staff Report

- Public Hearing
- Work Session
- Other Business
- Information
- Miscellaneous

Staff Contacts: Corbitt Loch, Community Development

Summary

The purpose of this agenda item is to introduce draft legislation that corrects several existing errors/inconsistencies within the Zoning Code (Title 21 LMC).

Action

None required at this time.

Background

The Lynnwood Zoning Code was adopted circa 1960 (Ordinance 24), and has been amended on an ongoing basis for 55 years. In administering the Zoning Code, inadvertent errors, inconsistencies, and ambiguous provisions come to light. The attached ordinance would correct several provisions known to contain inaccuracies.

Errors can occur within zoning regulations for reasons such as:

- A. Land use regulations are complex and frequently “overlap” regulations within other sections/chapters.
- B. Typically, Zoning Code amendments are prepared in response to a new and immediate community need. Such issue-specific amendments may inadvertently alter or conflict with regulations adopted during a different time for a broader purpose.
- C. Zoning Code amendments made over spans of decades are prepared by many different authors and are adopted by different City Councils. The resulting variation in sentence structure, word choice, citation, and grammar can negatively impact clarity.
- D. Occasionally, last-minute changes to draft regulations can elude thorough review and evaluation.
- E. As codes are amended over time, references and citations can become inaccurate.
- F. Occasionally, human error can escape detection by multiple readers.
- G. Changes in State and Federal law (statutory and case law) can invalidate local zoning regulations.
- H. Societal changes can make certain zoning regulations obsolete.

The attached Summary of Changes provides an overview of the contents of the omnibus ordinance. The amendments contained within the draft Ordinance are intended to be non-substantive. While the attached amendments do not create new regulations, the amendment process specified by the Municipal Code does not offer an abbreviated procedure for changes to Title 21 LMC. For efficiency, multiple corrections have been compiled into the attached Ordinance. Additional, minor corrections may be added prior to the Commission's public hearing.

Previous Planning Commission / City Council Action

NA.

Adm. Recommendation

Unless the Planning Commission instructs otherwise, staff will schedule a public hearing for this matter.

Attachments

1. Summary of changes
2. Draft Ordinance

Omnibus Zoning Code Correction
Summary of Proposed Changes

Ord. Section	Beginning on Ord. Page	Amendment on Ord. Page	Description	LMC Reference
1	2	--	Adoption of findings as basis for amendment of Zoning Code. Correction	--
2	2	10	<u>Commercial Signs</u> . Repeal of sign regulations for “East 196 th PCD Overlay”, which was repealed by Ord. 2441 (see LMC 21.46.910)	LMC 21.16.310.L
3	12	12	<u>Residential Uses in Commercial Zones</u> . Within Table 21.46.10, adds “+” footnote to “Multiple-Family Housing Units (on parcels designated as Highway 99 Corridor on the Future Land Use Map”. “+” references LMC 21.46.110-119.	LMC 21.46.100
4	12	16	<u>Limitations on Residential Uses</u> . Repeal of regulations nullified by expiration in 1992.	LMC 21.46.116.E.3
5	17	17	<u>Limitations on Residential Uses</u> . Correction of reference to PCD.	LMC 21.48.116.B
		18	<u>Limitations on Residential Uses</u> . Repeal of regulations nullified by expiration in 1992.	LMC 21.48.116.D.3
6	19	19, 20	<u>Land Uses in Industrial Zones</u> . Elimination of conflicting regulations for sports facilities. Currently, sport facilities are listed as both a permitted use and as a conditional use. Staff proposes that such land uses be permitted uses.	LMC 21.50.100
7	21	21-24	<u>Additional Development Standards in Industrial Zones</u> . Correction of reference to setback requirements and miscellaneous edits for clarity.	LMC 21.50.210
8	24	--	Severability provision.	
9	24	--	Effective date provision.	
			<i>Additional corrections forthcoming</i>	

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CITY OF LYNNWOOD

ORDINANCE NO. _____

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF LYNNWOOD, WASHINGTON, CORRECTING NON-SUBSTANTIVE, MANIFEST ERRORS AND AMENDING PROCEDURAL PROVISIONS WITHIN TITLE 21 OF THE LYNNWOOD MUNICIPAL CODE (LMC), REPEALING EXPIRED PROVISIONS OF LMC 21.16.310, LMC 21.46.116 AND LMC 21.48.116, CORRECTING MANIFEST ERRORS WITH LMC 21.46.116, LMC 21.48.116, LMC 21.50.100, AND LMC 21.50.210 AND PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY, AN EFFECTIVE DATE AND SUMMARY PUBLICATION.

WHEREAS, under Chapters 35A.11 and 35A.63 RCW, the City Council of the City of Lynnwood has the authority to adopt ordinances relating to the use of real property located within the City; and

WHEREAS, from time to time, it is appropriate to amend the City’s land use and development regulations in order to correct inadvertent errors, omissions, inconsistencies, and to remove ambiguity that may impede efficient and effective application of legislation enacted by Ordinance by the City Council; and

WHEREAS, upon review of the provisions within this Ordinance, the City of Lynnwood SEPA Responsible Official on the ___th day of _____, 2015, issued a SEPA threshold determination (determination of non-significance) pursuant to chapter 197-11 WAC; and

WHEREAS, on the ___th day of _____, 2015, notice of the proposed code amendment was sent to the Washington State Department of Commerce in accordance with RCW 36.70A.106; and

WHEREAS, on the ___th day of _____, 2015, the Lynnwood Planning Commission held a public hearing on proposed amendments to the Lynnwood Municipal Code provided by this ordinance, and all persons wishing to be heard were heard; and

WHEREAS, following the public testimony portion of the public hearing, the Planning Commission deliberated on the draft legislation and by regular motion voted to recommend that the Lynnwood City Council adopt the amendments to the Lynnwood Municipal Code as provided herein; and

47 WHEREAS, the City Council finds the provisions of this Ordinance to be in the
48 best interest of the health, safety and welfare of the community; and
49

50 WHEREAS, on the ___th day of _____, 2015, the Lynnwood City Council held
51 a public hearing on proposed amendments to the Lynnwood Municipal Code provided
52 by this ordinance, and all persons wishing to be heard were heard; now, therefore:
53

54 THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LYNNWOOD, WASHINGTON, DO
55 ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:
56

57 **Section 1. Findings.** Upon consideration of the provisions of this Ordinance, the City
58 Council finds that the amendments contained herein are: a) consistent with the
59 comprehensive plan; and b) substantially related to the public health, safety, or welfare;
60 and c) not contrary to the best interest of the citizens and property owners of the city of
61 Lynnwood.
62

63 **Section 2. Amendment.** LMC 21.16.310 is hereby amended to read as follows:
64

65 **21.16.310 Commercial signs.**

66 This section concerns business signs, and applies in all commercial zones except
67 the planned regional shopping center zone. Only those signs which do not conflict with
68 regulations contained in this and other Lynnwood Municipal Code titles, and which are
69 consistent with the definition of a business sign in LMC 21.02.672, are permitted subject
70 to the following standards. The word "street," as it appears in this section, shall not
71 include I-5, I-405, SR-525 or the Snohomish County PUD right-of-way.
72

73 A. Freestanding Signs.

74 1. Pole Signs.

75 a. Area. The total allowable sign area for pole signs on individual and
76 multiple business sites that qualify for one pole sign shall be 75 square feet plus one-
77 half foot for each lineal foot of street frontage over 250 feet. Any one pole sign shall be
78 no more than 150 square feet in area per side.
79

80 On business sites which qualify for more than one pole or monument sign, per
81 subsection (B) of this section, the total allowable sign area per street frontage shall be
82 calculated at 75 square feet plus one-half square foot for each lineal foot over 250 feet.
83 No pole sign face shall exceed 155 square feet in area. On business sites with both
84 pole and monument signs, the total area of such signs oriented toward a particular
85 street shall not exceed the maximum sign area based on that street's linear frontage,
86 except on multiple business sites and sites with pole signs at least 50 feet from the
87 street. See subsection (A)(2) of this section for calculation of monument sign area. The
88 allowable sign area shall be computed separately for each street frontage, and only the
89 sign area derived from the street frontage along a street may be oriented toward that
90 street. The allowable sign area for a pole sign located at a corner shall be derived from
91 the one street frontage it is oriented toward. Only one face of a double-faced sign shall
92 be considered in computing its area, providing both sides pertain to the same business.

93
94 i. Additional Area for Multiple Business Sites. Multiple business sites shall
95 be allowed an additional 20 square feet of freestanding sign area for each business in
96 excess of one up to a total of 80 square feet of additional pole sign area per multiple
97 business site. Such additional sign area shall not be used to increase the sign area of
98 any business beyond that amount which would be allowed if located in an individual
99 business site of the same size as the multiple business site. Sign structures containing
100 this additional sign area shall be constructed in such a way to be easily modified to
101 reflect changes in the number of tenants on the site. Any multiple business site which is
102 at least 150,000 square feet in lot area and contains at least 10 separate businesses
103 shall be allowed one additional freestanding sign for identification of the site generally.
104 Such signs shall not exceed 160 square feet in area.

105
106 ii. Additional Area for Pole Signs at Least 50 Feet from a Street. For all
107 pole signs located at least 50 feet from a street, sign area may be increased five
108 percent for each 10 feet the sign is from the street, up to a maximum of 200 square feet
109 of total sign area per sign.

110
111 b. Number of Pole Signs. Along each public street abutting an individual or
112 multiple business site, that site may have one permanently installed pole sign per the
113 following schedule. However, on corner sites where two pole signs would be spaced
114 less than 250 feet apart as measured in a straight line, only one sign shall be allowed.

115

Street Frontage per Street Pole	Signs Allowed
1 – 300 feet	1
301 – 600 feet	2
601 – 900 feet	3
901+ feet	4

116
117 On sites with less than 300 lineal feet of street frontage on one street or corner sites
118 where two signs would be less than 250 feet apart as measured in a straight line,
119 additional pole signs may be allowed by conditional use permit; provided, that such
120 signs are in keeping with the intent of this title.

121
122 Whenever a conditional use permit for additional pole signs is considered, the
123 hearing examiner may require that the height, area, and/or specific dimensions of signs
124 be reduced and/or the setback from property lines be increased.

125
126 Sites which qualify for additional pole signs may substitute ground signs for those
127 additional pole signs.

128
129 c. Location, Height and Design Criteria for Pole Signs.

130

131 i. Location. The setback for pole signs along public streets shall be as
132 provided below:

133
134 (A) Pole signs shall be located more than 35 feet from the street right-
135 of-way.

136
137 (B) Pole signs shall be located at least 100 feet from adjacent I-5, I-
138 405, and SR-525 boundaries. Pole signs shall be located at least 100 feet from the
139 Snohomish County PUD right-of-way where it is adjacent to I-5. This requirement does
140 not apply to signs located adjacent to freeway on-ramps and off-ramps. Pole signs shall
141 be located at least 10 feet from any side or rear property line and 25 feet from any
142 property line adjacent to a residential zone.

143
144 These limitations do not apply to nonilluminated private traffic direction signs
145 directing traffic movement within a business site, not exceeding four square feet in area
146 for each sign, or traffic directions painted on the surface of a parking lot or driveway.

147
148 ii. Height. Pole signs shall comply with the height regulation for monument
149 signs depending on their distance from the street up to a maximum of 25 feet in height
150 above the average ground level at the base of the sign for all commercial zones. Pole
151 signs may be 30 feet high if located within 500 feet of I-5, I-405 or SR-525 boundaries
152 and at least 100 feet from a public street. However, pole signs shall not be higher than
153 20 feet on property separated from the above freeways by a public street. The height of
154 signs may be further limited by the maximum height for buildings specified in the
155 respective zone. When signs are located on sites within 100 feet of residential-zoned
156 property, illuminated sections of the sign shall not exceed 20 feet in height if visible from
157 those properties.

158
159 iii. Design Criteria. Pole signs shall meet the following design criteria and
160 criteria indicated on Figure 3 of this chapter:

161
162 (A) The sign exterior shall consist of materials and colors that
163 minimize reflection capabilities and are similar and complementary to those of the
164 primary buildings on the property where the sign is located. The sign and support or
165 base shall be constructed of materials that are easily maintained and maintain their
166 shape, color, texture and appearance over time.

167
168 (B) The design of the sign and base or support shall be similar and
169 complementary with the architecture of the primary buildings on the property where the
170 sign is located.

171
172 (C) The sign base shall be surrounded by a single landscape area that
173 is at least two feet wide between the sign base and raised curb that surrounds and
174 protects the landscape area. The landscape area shall include evergreen plant material
175 and may also include other materials, such as brick pavers or decorative planters.

176

177 2. Monument Signs.

178 a. Area. Maximum monument sign area shall be 35 square feet at the
179 minimum setback from the street right-of-way and an additional two square feet for each
180 one foot back from the minimum setback line measured perpendicular to the street, up
181 to a maximum of 75 square feet per side.

182
183 b. Number of Monument Signs. The total number of monument, ground and
184 pole signs on a business site shall not exceed the maximum number of pole signs
185 allowed by subsection (A)(1)(b) of this section.

186
187 c. Location, Height and Design Criteria for Monument Signs.

188
189 i. Location. The leading edge of monument signs shall be located at least
190 10 feet from the street right-of-way, at least 10 feet from any side property line and at
191 least 25 feet from any property line adjacent to a residential zone.

192
193 Monument signs shall be located at least 100 feet from adjacent I-5, I-405 and SR-
194 525 boundaries. Monument signs shall be located at least 100 feet from the Snohomish
195 County PUD right-of-way where it is adjacent to I-5. This requirement does not apply to
196 signs located adjacent to freeway on-ramps and off-ramps.

197
198 Monument signs shall not be located within a triangular area at street intersections
199 or street and driveway intersections formed by two points measuring 20 feet back from
200 the point where the two street right-of-way lines merge or a street right-of-way line and
201 edge of driveway merge and extending a line that connects these two points to
202 complete the triangle. (See Figure 4 of this chapter.)

203
204 ii. Height. Monument signs shall be no more than six and one-half feet
205 high at the minimum setback from the street right-of-way and one additional foot in
206 height for each one and one-half feet back in a perpendicular line from the street. The
207 maximum height for monument signs shall be 25 feet for all commercial zones.
208 Monument signs may be 30 feet high if located within 500 feet of I-5, I-405, SR-525
209 boundaries and at least 100 feet from a public street. However, monument signs shall
210 not be higher than 25 feet on property separated from the above freeways by a public
211 street. When signs are located on sites within 100 feet of residential-zoned property,
212 illuminated sections shall be no more than 20 feet in height if visible from those
213 properties.

214
215 iii. Design Criteria. Monument signs shall meet the following design
216 criteria and criteria shown on Figure 5 of this chapter:

217
218 (A) The sign shall be located so it does not interfere with the visibility
219 of drivers, pedestrians, bicyclists, riders or others at intersections, driveways, bike
220 lanes, crosswalks, or other places of ingress or egress.

222 (B) The sign exterior shall consist of materials and colors that
223 minimize reflection capabilities and are similar and complementary to those of the
224 primary buildings on the property where the sign is located. The sign and support or
225 base shall be constructed of materials that are easily maintained and maintain their
226 shape, color, texture and appearance over time.

227
228 (C) The design of the sign and base or support shall be similar and
229 complementary with the architecture of the primary buildings on the property where the
230 sign is located.

231
232 (D) The sign base shall be surrounded by a single landscape area that
233 is at least two feet wide between the sign base and raised curb that surrounds and
234 protects the landscape area. The landscape area shall include evergreen plant material
235 and may also include other materials, such as brick pavers or decorative planters.

236
237 3. Ground Signs. The total number of ground, monument and pole signs on a
238 business site shall not exceed the maximum number of pole signs allowed by
239 subsection (A)(1)(b) of this section. However, one additional ground sign may be
240 allowed to identify a business parking area that is not adjacent to the business site
241 where the business is located and one additional ground sign may be allowed to identify
242 an access driveway to a street not adjacent to the business site where the business is
243 located.

244
245 All ground signs shall be subject to the following criteria:

246
247 a. The sign is located to minimize interference with drivers' or others' visibility
248 in intersection or at place of ingress or egress;

249
250 b. The sign has no moving parts;

251
252 c. The sign consists of materials and colors which minimize reflection
253 capabilities;

254
255 d. The sign components are securely attached to the sign structure and not
256 temporary or removable;

257
258 e. The sign shall not be internally illuminated, except for an individual letter
259 sign or a sign with an opaque sign face background that only allows letters and/or
260 business logos or graphics to be visible at night. Indirect lighting, if used, shall be
261 uncolored, nonblinking, and directed away from traffic;

262
263 f. The sign shall have a solid base that is not less than three-quarters of the
264 width of the sign face;

265
266 g. The sign shall be no more than 25 square feet in area;

267

268 h. The sign shall be located at least five feet from the street right-of-way;

269

270 i. The sign shall be no higher than three and one-half feet above the adjacent
271 sidewalk or street curb;

272

273 j. The sign exterior shall consist of materials and colors that are similar and
274 complementary to those of the primary buildings on the business site. The sign and
275 base shall be constructed of materials that are easily maintained and maintain their
276 shape, color, texture and appearance over time; and

277

278 k. The sign may be permanently attached to retaining walls and fences;
279 however, such walls and fences shall be at least five feet from the street right-of-way.

280

281 Such signs may be located closer than five feet from the street right-of-way by
282 conditional use permit, if it is found necessary or desirable in the public interest to locate
283 the sign nearer to the right-of-way, and that it will not interfere with visibility as indicated
284 above.

285

286 B. Building Signs.

287

288 1. Wall Signs.

289

290 a. Area. The total allowable sign area for each business for signs attached to
291 a building frontage including mural signs shall be 60 square feet, or one square foot for
292 each lineal foot of building frontage, whichever is greater, up to a maximum of 200
293 square feet. However, wall signs that comply with the Sign Design – Creative/Artistic
294 Elements Guidelines of the Lynnwood Citywide Design Guidelines, as adopted by
295 reference in LMC 21.25.145(B)(3), may be allowed up to a 30 percent increase in wall
296 sign area. Businesses may have up to 10 square feet of sign area to place on a
297 directory sign on any facade of the building where they are located, except in no case
298 shall the maximum sign area exceed 15 percent of a building facade considered
299 building frontage. See Figure 2 of this chapter and LMC 21.02.358 to determine building
300 frontage.

301

302 On other building facades not considered frontage, the maximum sign area shall be
303 one-half square foot for each lineal foot of building facade or 100 square feet, whichever
304 is smaller. Wall signs on building facades that are oriented toward adjacent property
305 zoned residential shall not be illuminated.

306

307 The allowable sign area shall be computed separately for each building facade. Sign
308 area shall not be transferred from one facade to another. Only one face of a double-face
309 sign shall be considered in computing its area, providing both sides pertain to the same
310 business. For purposes of determining sign area, awning signs are part of the sign area
311 allowed for signs attached to buildings.

312

313 b. Height. Wall signs shall not extend higher than one foot above the wall to
314 which they are attached.

315
316 c. Transfer of Allowed Area from Freestanding Signs to Signs Attached to
317 Buildings. Freestanding sign area may be applied to signs attached to buildings;
318 provided, however, that such area be apportioned equally to all tenants and shall only
319 be transferred to a building frontage. A record of any such transfer must be filed with the
320 planning department. The maximum wall sign area per building facade with transfer
321 shall be 400 square feet or 10 percent of the building frontage area to which the sign is
322 attached, whichever is smaller.

323
324 2. Projecting, Marquee, and Nonrigid Awning Signs. Projecting signs shall not
325 extend above the wall to which they are attached. Marquee signs shall not extend
326 higher than the wall to which they are attached. Nonrigid awning signs shall not extend
327 higher than the wall to which they are attached.

328
329 Projecting and marquee signs and nonrigid awnings shall be at least eight feet
330 above any walkway and 16 feet above any area used by vehicular traffic. However,
331 nonrigid awnings with signs may be placed at the top of garage bay doors unless
332 contact by vehicular traffic is possible. Projecting signs on business sites shall not
333 extend into the public right-of-way or adjacent property. Marquee signs shall not block
334 windows or doorways. The area for projecting, marquee and nonrigid awning signs shall
335 come out of the sign area allocation for the building facade they are attached to.
336 Nonrigid awning signs shall have a maximum dimension of four feet from top to bottom.
337 The sign area for nonrigid awning signs shall be the entire area of any nonrigid awning
338 that projects less than three feet from a building. The sign area for all other nonrigid
339 awning signs shall be the rectangular area around letters and/or graphics displayed on
340 the nonrigid awning. (See Figure 1 of this chapter.) Projecting and marquee signs may
341 be illuminated; however, they shall not be illuminated if oriented toward adjacent
342 residential-zoned property.

343
344 3. Roof Signs. The planning director may approve the placement of one roof
345 sign per building if it is determined that such a sign is necessary because permitted wall
346 signs cannot be placed so as to be readable from the street closest to the building. Any
347 roof sign approved by the planning director may only be mounted on any building if it
348 complies with the building code or other city regulations. A roof sign shall not be higher
349 than 10 feet above the roof deck and shall be subject to the placement and design
350 criteria described on Figure 6 of this chapter. The area of a roof sign shall come out of
351 the sign area allocation for building facade closest to the sign.

352
353 When roof signs are located on sites which have street frontage within 100 feet of
354 residential-zoned property, illuminated sections shall not exceed 20 feet in height from
355 the ground if visible from those properties.

356
357 C. Incidental Signs. Incidental signs, each not more than four square feet in area
358 per side, do not require a sign permit and may be in excess of the allowable sign area

359 providing they are attached to a building below the roof line, or if placed in the ground,
360 are no more than three feet above grade, and at least five feet from the street right-of-
361 way. No more than four such signs per business shall be located on a business site.
362 Incidental signs less than three square feet in area shall not be counted as one of the
363 four allowable signs or as part of the allowable sign area.
364

365 D. Electronic Changing Message Signs. No sign shall have blinking or flashing
366 lights; provided, however, electronically changing message signs shall be allowed.
367 These signs shall not change displays or images at a rate less than one every five
368 seconds except for signs which provide alternate messages only as to times and
369 temperature, which may change at a rate of not less than one message every two
370 seconds. All such signs shall be equipped with a device which automatically dims the
371 intensity of the lights during hours of darkness.
372

373 E. Internal Information Signs. Signs intended to be seen by the public within a
374 business site, oriented away from the street and not readable from the public right-of-
375 way and adjacent property shall not be regulated as signs. Such signs shall include but
376 are not limited to internal directory signs, certain incidental signs and menu boards.
377

378 F. Portable Business Signs. Portable signs shall only be allowed within eight feet of
379 any building where a business is located. There is no limitation on the number of such
380 signs. However, these signs shall not be placed in the ground, on walkways, in parking
381 areas, drive aisles, or anywhere that might block visibility or create a safety hazard.
382

383 G. Special Event Signs. Signs for special events as defined by Chapter 5.30 LMC
384 shall conform to the provisions of that chapter. Signs for temporary activities or
385 occurrences not regulated as a special event shall conform to the provisions of this
386 chapter.
387

388 H. Searchlights. Searchlights shall only be permitted if they meet the following
389 criteria:
390

391 1. That the duration of time for display of the searchlight shall not be more than
392 10 days;
393

394 2. That no permit for display of a searchlight shall have been approved for the
395 same applicant during the six-month period prior to the most recent application;
396

397 3. That the searchlight be so located as to minimize interference of driver
398 visibility at intersections or at points of ingress and egress;
399

400 4. That the searchlight be located 35 or more feet from the right-of-way; and
401 directed away from traffic on nearby streets;
402

403 5. The intensity and color of light and the duration of its operation shall not
404 constitute a nuisance as defined in LMC 10.08.200; and

405
406 6. That a fee as shown in Chapter 3.104 LMC shall be paid in connection with
407 any such permit.

408
409 I. Real Estate Signs. Signs advertising the sale, lease or rental of commercially
410 zoned property on which the sign is located shall require a temporary sign permit. Such
411 signs shall not be permitted unless a property, building(s) and/or tenant space(s) is for
412 sale, lease or rent. Each such sign shall not exceed 24 square feet in area, and if
413 freestanding, shall be set back at least six feet from the street right-of-way. Such signs
414 shall not be placed where they can obstruct driver, bicyclist or pedestrian visibility.
415 There shall be no more than one such sign per street corner or one per street frontage,
416 whichever is less. Such signs shall be no more than six and one-half feet in height, shall
417 not be illuminated and shall be removed once the property and/or buildings being
418 advertised are sold, leased or rented. In addition, any such nonconforming sign shall
419 require a permit and be made conforming by October 9, 2000.

420
421 J. Construction Signs. Construction signs for commercially zoned property shall
422 comply with the regulations of LMC 21.16.280.

423
424 K. Signs in Restricted Business Zone. Signs shall comply with the following:

- 425
426 1. No roof signs shall be allowed;
427
428 2. No freestanding signs shall be allowed, except ground signs in accordance
429 with the regulations of this section; and
430
431 3. Building signs shall comply with the regulations of this section. All building
432 signs shall be noninternally illuminated, except for individual letter signs and signs with
433 opaque sign face backgrounds that only allow letters and/or business logos or graphics
434 to be visible at night. Signs on building facades oriented toward nearby residential
435 zones shall not be illuminated.

436
437 ~~L. Signs in the East 196th PCD Overlay.~~

438
439 ~~1. Signs.~~

440
441 ~~a. Objectives.~~

442
443 ~~i. Signs shall be of high quality. It is recognized that individual~~
444 ~~businesses must be properly identified, but it is also recognized that signs should be the~~
445 ~~minimum necessary to provide such identification. Excessively large signs are~~
446 ~~recognized as being inconsistent with the existing character of the area and will be~~
447 ~~discouraged. While freestanding signs of high quality may be allowed for area~~
448 ~~identification, emphasis shall be placed upon use of building face signs where they will~~
449 ~~function as effectively as a freestanding sign. Where possible, signs shall be~~



450 ~~coordinated in scale and materials with those currently used on adjacent sites within the~~
451 ~~district.~~

452
453 ~~b. Regulations. Signs shall be subject to the following:~~

454
455 ~~i. No more than one freestanding sign per business site per street~~
456 ~~frontage;~~

457
458 ~~ii. Sign area, location, height and design shall comply with the~~
459 ~~regulations of this section;~~

460
461 ~~iii. Signs shall comply with the illumination regulations of this chapter;~~

462
463 ~~iv. New pole or monument signs shall require a special use permit;~~
464 ~~however, new ground signs and building signs shall not require a special use permit;~~

465
466 ~~v. Modification of existing signs that are part of a previously approved~~
467 ~~special use permit shall be subject to the regulations of LMC 1.35.180.~~

468
469 M L. Sign Variances. Requests to relax standards of this section shall be processed
470 as variances and shall meet all the criteria for granting of variances, unless otherwise
471 provided for. In considering any application for a variance to relax the required setback
472 for pole or monument signs, the hearing examiner shall take into account the following
473 factors and all others in the public interest in determining whether special circumstances
474 exist which warrant a variance:

475
476 1. The extent to which vegetation and/or topography of the subject and/or
477 adjacent properties would obscure a pole sign at the required setback on the subject
478 property; provided, that removal of the obstructing vegetation and/or topography is
479 beyond the control of the owner of the subject property or contrary to city policies or
480 ordinances.

481
482 2. The size of the subject property as it relates to possible locations for the
483 proposed sign.

484
485 3. The extent to which nearby existing pole or monument signs located at less
486 than the required setback would obscure a pole sign at the required setback on the
487 subject property.

488
489 4. The extent to which visibility of the proposed sign might be enhanced by
490 mounting the sign lower or higher (but not exceeding the required height limit) than
491 nearby obstructions, rather than by reducing the required setback.

492
493 5. The width, alignment, and extent of improvement of the right-of-way toward
494 which the proposed sign would be oriented, insofar as this determines the angle at
495 which the sign would be viewed by the traveling public.

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If the hearing examiner determines that a variance to relax a pole or monument sign setback is warranted, the examiner may require periodic review of any reduction granted and/or provisions for eventual relocation to the required setback if existing and anticipated future conditions so indicate. If provisions for relocation appear appropriate, the examiner may require installation of wiring and a foundation at the required setback concurrent with erection of the sign at a lesser setback and a bond or other suitable guarantee of relocation.

Section 3. Amendment. Table 21.46.10 of LMC 21.46.100 is hereby amended to read as follows:

Table 21.46.10

Residential Uses	B-3	B-2	PCD	B-1	CG
Adult Family Homes	P	P	P	P	P
All uses permitted in single-family zones	–	–	P	–	–
Multiple-Family Housing Units ⁺	C*	C	P	–	–
Multiple-Family Housing Units (on parcels designated as Highway 99 Corridor on the Future Land Use Map) \pm	–	–	–	P	P
Caretaker or Watchman Quarters	C	C	–	C	C
Living Quarters for Homeless Mothers ⁺	P	P	P	P	P
Motels and Motor Hotels	–	P	P	P	P-X
Respite Care	P	–	P	P	P



* One-acre minimum lot size, subject to standards and procedures established in Chapter 21.43 LMC for the Multiple Residential Medium Density Zone (RMM) with the exception that maximum building height is three stories or 45 feet, whichever is less. Also subject to additional screening or privacy measures as determined by the hearing examiner during the conditional use permit process, including but not limited to: distance, architectural design, significant tree cover, significant elevation change, fencing, reduction or elimination of lighting immediately adjacent to single-family uses, and prohibitions on activities immediately adjacent to single-family uses that will create noise, odor or other impacts (i.e., garbage collection areas, recreation areas, parking lots). See Figure 21.46.1.

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Section 4. Amendment. LMC 21.46.116 is hereby amended to read as follows:

21.46.116 Limitations on uses – Residential uses.

A. Motels and Motor Hotels. The initial development must contain at least 20 units composed of multiple-unit type buildings and shall provide hotel services, including a main lobby, desk attendant, and room service. When accessory uses providing services for the motor hotel patrons, such as barber, bar, beauty parlor, cleaners, clothing, drugs, pottery, souvenir, tobacco, and travel are included, they shall be primarily oriented

517 internally. Provisions for public functions such as banquets or meetings need not be
518 oriented internally.

519
520 B. Multiple-Family Housing.

521
522 1. Except for properties zoned PCD, dwellings may be permitted in commercial
523 or office buildings on the fourth floor or higher, provided no more than one-half the floor
524 area of the building (not including basements) is used for residential purposes. All
525 provisions normally applying to high-rise multiple family housing shall apply.

526
527 2. For properties zoned PCD, dwellings may be permitted on the second floor of
528 buildings or higher, provided that:

529
530 a. General commercial, office, or similar land uses occupy the ground level of
531 the building where the building faces or abuts a public street.

532
533 b. Not more than 20 percent of the linear frontage of the ground level that
534 faces a public street may be used for the entrance, lobby, leasing office, etc. for the
535 building's residences.

536
537 c. Floor area at ground level limited to general commercial, office, or similar
538 uses shall have a minimum depth of 30 feet, as measured perpendicular to the building
539 façade, so that the floor area may be occupiable for non-residential land uses.

540
541 d. For development sites where the building is not accessible or visible from
542 the abutting public street, the Community Development Director may authorize
543 dwellings to be located below the second floor of the building.

544
545 3. For properties subject to the provisions of this chapter, development with
546 multifamily dwellings shall provide a minimum of 40 square feet of onsite recreation
547 area per dwelling. The onsite recreation area shall consist of a minimum of two of the
548 following:

549
550 a. Individual patio, deck or balcony immediately adjacent to the
551 corresponding dwelling. Individual patios, decks, or balconies shall be designed so that
552 a six-foot by six-foot square will fit within the perimeter of the patio, deck or balcony.

553
554 b. Outdoor recreation area accessible to all residents of the development and
555 designed so that a 15-foot by 15-foot square will fit within the perimeter of the outdoor
556 recreation area. Common outdoor recreation areas shall include features such as:
557 landscaped courtyard or plaza; seating; lighting; roof-top garden; children's play
558 structure; and sport court. Outdoor recreation areas may include overhead weather
559 protection, but shall not be enclosed. Landscaping required within parking areas shall
560 not be considered outdoor recreation area.

561

562 c. Indoor recreation space accessible to all residents of the development and
 563 designed so that a 12-foot by 12-foot square will fit within the indoor recreation area.
 564 Indoor recreation areas shall include furnishings and fixtures for activities such as:
 565 aerobic exercise; children’s play; indoor games; sports; hobbies and crafts; and video
 566 entertainment.

567
 568 C. Multiple-Family Housing – Highway 99 Corridor in the Community Business (B-1)
 569 and General Commercial (CG) zones. Multiple-family housing is permitted in the B-1
 570 and CG zones on specified parcels in the Highway 99 corridor as designated on the city
 571 of Lynnwood future land use map. Multiple-family residential development may be
 572 combined with mixed use development subject to the following bulk requirements:
 573

**Table 21.46.13(a)
 Development Level**

Development standard	Sites with residential development of less than 20 dwelling units per acre	Sites with residential development of 20 dwelling units or more per acre
Minimum lot area	None	None
Minimum setbacks*		
Public street	None	None
Interior property lines	None	None
Ground floor residential units+	10 ft.	10 ft.
Minimum sidewalk width along public streets	12 ft.	12 ft.
Maximum lot coverage	35%	None
Maximum building height	50 ft.	90 ft., not to exceed six stories
Minimum dwelling units/acre++	N/A	20 DU/A
Maximum floor-area ratio	1.0	3.0

574
 575 * See LMC 21.62.450 for development adjacent to a residential zone (Transitional Property
 576 Lines).
 577

578 + Applies to residential projects only; setback is from all public rights-of-way, internal
 579 circulation (vehicle, bicycle, pedestrian), parking areas, or access easement. Alternatively,
 580 where vision-obscuring glass is installed, the setback may be eliminated.
 581

582 ++ The minimum number of residential units to qualify for this level shall be calculated using
 583 the entire project site. Where residential development is part of redevelopment of one or

584 more parcels, this calculation shall be based only on the portion of the parcel(s) being
585 redeveloped. Fractional portions of a unit are “rounded up” for this calculation.

586
587 Buildings within 200 feet of Highway 99 shall be mixed use development with
588 commercial development on the first floor. Phased development may occur on large
589 parcels but the initial development plan is required to illustrate the commercial activity
590 adjacent to Highway 99.

591
592 Multiple-family development shall comply with the remainder of the development
593 regulations established in Chapter 21.62 LMC, Highway 99 Mixed Use Zone, unless
594 otherwise indicated in Chapter 21.62 LMC. Stand-alone multiple-family development or
595 mixed use development shall also comply with the Design Guidelines for the Highway
596 99 Mixed Use zones.

597
598 Processing of a multiple-family development, including associated mixed use, will be
599 subject to the provisions set forth in Chapter 21.30 LMC, Planned Unit Development.

600
601 D. Convalescent and Nursing Homes and Housing for the Elderly and Physically
602 Disabled. These uses may be allowed by conditional permit.

603
604 1. Staff Evaluation and Recommendation. Before any conditional use permit for
605 the uses designated in this subsection is considered by the hearing examiner and city
606 council, a joint recommendation concerning development of the land and/or construction
607 of the buildings shall be prepared by the fire and community development departments,
608 specifying the conditions to be applied if approved. If it is concluded that the application
609 for a conditional use permit should be approved, each requirement in the joint
610 recommendation shall be considered and any which are found necessary for the
611 protection of the health, safety, and general welfare of the public shall be made part of
612 the requirements of the conditional use permit. In any case, the approval of the
613 conditional use permit shall include the following requirements:

614
615 a. The proposal’s proximity to stores and services, safety of pedestrian
616 access in the vicinity, access to public transit, design measures to minimize
617 incompatibility between the proposal and surrounding businesses;

618
619 b. Compliance with all applicable state, federal, and local regulations
620 pertaining to such use, a description of the accommodations, and the number of
621 persons accommodated or cared for, and any structural requirements deemed
622 necessary for such intended use;

623
624 c. The amount of space around and between buildings shall be subject to the
625 approval of the fire chief as being adequate for reasonable circulation of emergency
626 vehicles or rescue operations and for prevention of conflagration;

627
628 d. The proposed use will not adversely affect the surrounding area as to
629 present use or character of the future development;

630

631 e. Restriction to such intended use except by revision through a subsequent
632 conditional use permit;

633
634 2. Development Standards. Housing for the elderly and physically disabled
635 facilities shall conform to the following criteria:

636 a. Lot area per dwelling unit: 1,000 square feet minimum per unit;

637
638 b. Passive recreation and/or open space: 200 square feet per unit. In the
639 city's higher density multiple-family zones, developments are required to provide active
640 recreational space to help satisfy a portion of the demand for recreational facilities.
641 Housing for the elderly has a similar need but is of a passive nature. Therefore, passive
642 recreation space and/or open space shall be provided. Up to 50 percent of the
643 requirement may be indoors; provided, that the space is utilized exclusively for passive
644 recreation and/or open space (i.e., arts and crafts rooms, solariums, courtyards). All
645 outdoor recreation and/or open space areas shall be set aside exclusively for such use
646 and shall not include areas held in reserve for parking, as per LMC 21.18.800. All open
647 space and/or recreational areas shall be of a permanent nature, and they may be
648 restricted to use by tenants only. The use of private and semi-private patios and
649 balconies in meeting these requirements is not permitted.

650
651 E. Living Quarters, Homeless Teenage Parents. Living quarters designed for
652 homeless teenage parents and their children are permitted in any commercial zone of
653 the city. For the purposes of this section, "living quarters for homeless teenage parents"
654 is defined to mean a building or buildings occupied for living purposes by not more than
655 eight teenage parents and their children.

656
657 1. Supervision and Maximum Occupancy. Such living quarters must have an
658 adult supervisor residing therein. The maximum number residing therein at any time
659 shall not exceed 2:1, including parents, children, and adult supervisor(s).

660
661 2. Development Regulations and Standards. Subdivision and zoning
662 development standards for living quarters for teenage parents shall be the same as for
663 the low density multiple-family residential zone (RML). Such quarter shall be treated as
664 an R occupancy for fire and building codes.

665
666 3. ~~Expiration.~~

667
668 a. ~~Notwithstanding below herein, uses established in accordance with this~~
669 ~~provision shall be considered lawful permitted uses as provided herein for as long as~~
670 ~~such use continues to exist. Non-use of any living quarter for teenage parents for more~~
671 ~~than six months shall be deemed to be abandoned and such use shall lose all right to its~~
672 ~~legal status.~~

673
674 b. ~~Except as provided for above, this subsection shall expire on December~~
675 ~~15, 1992.~~



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Section 5. Amendment. LMC 21.48.116 is hereby amended to read as follows:

21.48.116 Limitations on uses – Residential uses.

A. Motels and Motor Hotels. The initial development must contain at least 20 units composed of multiple-unit type buildings, and shall provide hotel services, including a main lobby, desk attendant, and room service. When accessory uses providing services for the motor hotel patrons, such as barber, bar, beauty parlor, cleaners, clothing, drugs, pottery, souvenir, tobacco, and travel are included, they shall be primarily oriented internally. Provisions for public functions such as banquets or meetings need not be oriented internally.

B. Multiple-Family Housing. Dwellings may be permitted, consistent with the use and development regulations for multiple-family dwellings in the ~~PRG~~ PCD zone.



C. Convalescent and Nursing Homes and Housing for the Elderly and Physically Disabled. These uses may be allowed by conditional use permit:

1. Staff Evaluation and Recommendation. Before any conditional use permit for the uses designated in this subsection is considered by the hearing examiner, a joint recommendation concerning development of the land and/or construction of the buildings shall be prepared by the fire and community development departments, specifying the conditions to be applied if approved. If it is concluded that the application for a conditional use permit should be approved, each requirement in the joint recommendation shall be considered and any which are found necessary for protection of the health, safety, and general welfare of the public shall be made part of the requirements of the conditional use permit. In any case, the approval of the conditional use permit shall include the following requirements:

a. The proposal's proximity to stores and services, safety of pedestrian access in the vicinity, access to public transit, design measures to minimize incompatibility between the proposal and surrounding businesses;

b. Compliance with all applicable state, federal, and local regulations pertaining to such use, a description of the accommodations and the number of persons accommodated or cared for, and any structural requirements deemed necessary for such intended use;

c. The amount of space around and between buildings shall be subject to the approval of the fire chief as being adequate for reasonable circulation of emergency vehicles or rescue operations and for prevention of conflagration;

d. The proposed use will not adversely affect the surrounding area as to present use or character of the future development;

722 e. Restriction to such intended use except by revision through a subsequent
723 conditional use permit;

724
725 2. Development Standards. Housing for the elderly and physically disabled
726 facilities shall conform to the following criteria:

727
728 a. Lot area per dwelling unit: 1,000-square-foot minimum per unit;

729
730 b. Passive recreation and/or open space: 200-square-foot minimum per unit.
731 In the city's higher density multiple-family zones, developments are required to provide
732 active recreational space to help satisfy a portion of the demand for recreational
733 facilities. Housing for the elderly has a similar need but is of a passive nature.
734 Therefore, passive recreation space and/or open space shall be provided. Up to 50
735 percent of the requirement may be indoors; provided, that the space is utilized
736 exclusively for passive recreation or open space (i.e., arts and crafts rooms, solariums,
737 courtyards). All outdoor recreation and/or open space areas shall be set aside
738 exclusively for such use and shall not include areas held in reserve for parking, as per
739 LMC 21.18.800. All open space and/or recreational areas shall be of a permanent
740 nature, and they may be restricted to use by tenants only. The use of private and semi-
741 private patios and balconies in meeting these requirements is not permitted.

742
743 D. Living Quarters, Homeless Teenage Parents. Living quarters designed for
744 homeless teenage parents and their children are permitted in any commercial zone of
745 the city. For the purposes of this section, "living quarters for homeless teenage parents"
746 is defined to mean a building or buildings occupied for living purposes by not more than
747 eight teenage parents and their children.

748
749 1. Supervision and Maximum Occupancy. Such living quarters must have an
750 adult supervisor residing therein. The maximum number residing therein at any one
751 time shall not exceed 21, including parents, children, and adult supervisor(s).

752
753 2. Development Regulations and Standards. Subdivision and zoning
754 development standards for living quarters for teenage parents shall be the same as for
755 the low density multiple-family residential zone (RML). Such quarters shall be treated
756 as a R occupancy for fire and building codes.

757
758 ~~3. Expiration.~~

759
760 ~~a. Notwithstanding below herein, uses established in accordance with this~~
761 ~~provision shall be considered lawful permitted uses as provided herein for as long as~~
762 ~~such use continues to exist. Non-use of any living quarters for teenage parents for~~
763 ~~more than six months shall be deemed to be abandoned and such use shall lose all~~
764 ~~right to its legal status.~~

765
766 ~~b. Except as provided for above, this subsection shall expire on December~~
767 ~~15, 1992.~~



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772

Section 6 Amendment. LMC 21.50.100 is hereby amended to read as follows:

21.50.100 Uses allowed in the industrial zones.

Table 21.50.01



Use	BTP	LI
Accessory Greenhouses	AC*	–
Assembly of Wood, Light Metal, Glass, Electronic, Electrical or Plastic Parts or Components which are extruded, stamped, manufactured, shaped, or prepared elsewhere, not precluding minor processes such as cutting, drilling, soldering, or minor welding	P	P
Athletic Clubs and athletic facilities containing such facilities such as handball, racquetball, and tennis, and basketball courts, swimming pools, and exercise rooms	P	P
Auditoriums	–	P
Auto Wrecking Yards	–	C
Automotive and Machinery Repairing and Storage	–	P
Banks and Other Financial Institutions	C	–
Barber Shops and Beauty Parlors	AC*	–
Battery Exchange Station (Electric Vehicle), Principal or accessory use	P, A	P, A
Biotechnology (except manufacturing pharmaceuticals)	P	P
Blacksmithing, Welding, and Metal Fabricating Shops	–	P
Bookstores, News Stands, and Stationery Stores	AC*	–
Bottling and Packaging Plants	C	–
Building Material Yards	–	P
Business and Professional Offices including offices of a clerical or administrative nature	P	P
Business Services and Office Supplies	P	–
Cabinet, Millwork, or Wood Prefabrication Operations	C	P
Child Day Care (e.g., day care for children of employees or of patrons)	–	AC
Contractor's Offices, Shops, and Indoor Storage	P	P
Contractor's Offices, Shops, and Storage Yards	–	P
Electric Vehicle Charging Station, Level 1, Level 2 or Level 3, if accessory to a permitted or conditionally permitted use.	A	A
Employees' Cafeterias	AC	P

Table 21.50.01

Use	BTP	LI
Florist Shops	AC*	–
Food and Dry Goods Distribution Operations	P	P
Food and Dry Goods Processing and Packaging	C	P
Freight Warehouse Terminals	C	P
Furniture Manufacture and Repair Shops	C	P
Gift Shops	AC*	–
Indoor and/or Outdoor Tennis Courts, Racquet Clubs, and Handball Courts	C	–
Research and Development	P	P
Laundry and Dry Cleaning Plants	–	P
Manufacturing, Rebuilding or Repairing Nonmetal Products	–	P
Manufacturing Pharmaceuticals	–	C
Mass Transit Storage and Maintenance Facilities	–	C
Mini-Warehouses	P	–
Municipal Services	P	P
Park and Pool Lots	C	P
Pharmacies in conjunction with medical, dental, optical, and chiropractic clinics	AC	–
Plant Nurseries	AC*	–
Printing, Publishing and Binding	P	–
Printing Plants	–	P
Public Utility Facilities	C	–
Recycling Collection Centers	–	C
Repair Shops for Household Appliances	AC*	–
Residences for Watchmen or Custodians	–	P
Restaurants providing on-premises service	AC*	–
Retail Lumber Yards	–	P
Universities, Colleges, Schools, including preschools, commercial schools, such as dancing, music, trade, etc.	P	–
Veterinary Clinics and Veterinary Hospitals ⁺	C	–
Warehouses (except mini-warehouses)	P	P
Wholesale trade (i.e., wholesale stores)	P	P
Wholesale trade (i.e., wholesale stores) with retailing confined exclusively to	C	P



Table 21.50.01

Use	BTP	LI
products which are manufactured, packaged, repacked, reloaded or otherwise processed on the same premises		
Wireless Communications Facility less than 300 feet from residential zones (as measured from the wireless communications support structure to the property line of the nearest residentially zoned parcel) ⁺	C	C
Wireless Communications Facility 300 feet or more from residential zones (as measured from the wireless communications support structure to the property line of the nearest residentially zoned parcel)	P	P
Wireless Communications Facility, Attached	P	P
Wood, Coal and Oil Fuel Yards	-	P

773 +See LMC 21.50.110.

774 Key:

P = Use is permitted as a primary use.

C = The use may be permitted through issuance of a conditional use permit.

A = Permitted as accessory use with a principal permitted or approved conditional use.

AC = Use is permitted as an accessory conditional use and must be related to the principal use of the tenant space or property.

AC* = These accessory conditional uses may occupy no more than 25 percent of the floor area.

- = Use is prohibited.

775

776

777 **Section 7 Amendment.** LMC 21.50.210 is hereby amended to read as follows:

778

779 **21.50.210 Additional development standards.**

780

A. Building Height.

781

782 1. BTP Zone. For ~~these~~ buildings taller than three stories, the floor area to
 783 lot area ratio (FAR) shall not exceed 0.4, unless specifically allowed by conditional use
 784 permit approval. In connection with any such conditional use permit approval, the
 785 applicant shall demonstrate that the additional floor area will not adversely impact traffic
 786 flow and volumes on the public streets, as compared to other existing or anticipated
 787 developments on other properties in the same zone and vicinity.

788

789 2. LI Zone. ~~A height variance may be obtained~~ The community
 790 development director may authorize a minor increase in maximum building
 791 height when a proof of the applicant demonstrates conformance with the general intent
 792 of this chapter ~~has been established.~~

793

794 B. Setbacks for Fences. All setbacks ~~in subsection (A) of this section~~ specified
 795 by this chapter shall also apply to fences. However, fences, walls and hedges up to six



796 feet ~~high~~ in height may be located in any portion of an industrial-zoned lot as long
797 as ~~they are~~ the fence is not located within intersection and driveway sight distance
798 triangles, ~~do~~ does not obstruct driver and pedestrian visibility, ~~comply and complies~~
799 applicable Lynnwood Citywide Design Guidelines, as adopted by reference in LMC
800 21.25.145(B)(3), ~~and are approved through project design review (Chapter 21.25 LMC).~~

801
802 C. Landscaping Requirements for Sites in the Light Industrial Zone.

803
804 1. On a transitional site, at least 50 percent of the front yard area shall be
805 landscaped which may include landscaping requirements in parking lots.

806
807 2. On a general site, at least 25 percent of the front yard area shall be
808 landscaped which may include landscaping requirements in parking lots.

809
810 3. Where interior property lines of a site being developed are not affected
811 by other landscaping standards and are not adjoined by buildings, trees shall be planted
812 inside and along the property line with a spacing of 40 feet or less between the trees.

813
814 D. Parking Requirements.

815
816 1. Required Number of Stalls. Requirements for parking are provided in
817 Chapter 21.18 LMC. ~~At transitional sites in the BTP zone, the landscaping requirement~~
818 ~~along zoning boundaries which occur along streets may be counted to fulfill front yard~~
819 ~~parking lot landscaping, providing the building is located no closer to the street than the~~
820 ~~minimum allowable setback.~~



821
822 2. Landscaping in Parking Areas.

823
824 a. Planting at Street Frontages.



825
826 i. Development sites without parking areas located
827 ~~only between the sides of building(s) opposite~~ along the street frontage and interior
828 ~~property lines~~ shall provide a 10-foot-wide planting area along the entire street frontage,
829 except for driveways, walkways and other pedestrian spaces.

830
831 ii. Development sites with single-aisle, double-loaded
832 parking areas located between buildings and the street right-of-way, ~~parking areas~~
833 ~~between buildings or parking areas between buildings and the closest side property line~~
834 shall provide a 15-foot-wide planting area along the entire street frontage with the same
835 above exceptions.

836
837 iii. Development sites with multi-aisle parking areas located
838 between buildings and the street right-of-way shall provide a 20-foot-wide planting area
839 along the entire street frontage with the same above exceptions.

840

841 iv. Planting at street frontages shall consist of ornamental
842 landscaping of low plantings and high plantings. The minimum height of trees shall be
843 eight feet for evergreen trees and 10 feet for all other species. Trees shall be spaced a
844 maximum of 25 feet on center with branches eliminated to a height of six feet where
845 necessary to prevent sight obstruction. The required trees in this planting area may be
846 located within the adjacent street right-of-way as long as ~~they~~ the trees comply with
847 Lynnwood Citywide Design Guidelines, as adopted by reference in LMC
848 21.25.145(B)(3), and are approved by the public works department. Low evergreen
849 plantings, or a mixture of low evergreen and deciduous plantings with a maximum
850 height of 30 inches, shall be provided so as to achieve 50 percent groundcover within
851 two years.

852
853 b. At transitional sites in the BTP zone, the landscaping
854 requirement along zoning boundaries which occur along streets may be counted to fulfill
855 front yard parking lot landscaping, providing the building is located no closer to the
856 street than the minimum allowable setback.



857
858 ~~b c.~~ Landscaping in Right-of-Way. Additional plantings may be
859 placed on within the street right-of-way as authorized by the public works
860 department, behind the sidewalk line if the property owner provides the city with a
861 written release of liability for damages which may be incurred to the planting area from
862 future street expansion or utility installation and/or agrees to relocate plantings at
863 owner's expense.



864
865 e d. Coverage. Ten percent of the parking areas located between
866 buildings or between buildings and interior property lines, and single-aisle, double-
867 loading parking areas located between buildings and the street; and 15 percent of multi-
868 aisle parking areas located between buildings and street shall be in landscaping
869 (exclusive of landscaping on the street frontage and required landscape buffers);
870 provided, that:

871
872 i. No landscaping area shall be less than 100 square feet in
873 area or less than five feet in width;

874
875 ii. No parking stall shall be located more than 45 feet from a
876 landscaped area; and

877
878 iii. All landscaping must be located between parking stalls or
879 between parking stalls and the property lines.

880
881 d e. Landscaping Adjacent to Parking Stalls. Where landscaping
882 areas which fulfill city standards are adjoined by angular or perpendicular parking stalls,
883 landscaping in the form of groundcover materials or plants may be installed in that
884 portion of any parking stall which will be ahead of the wheels and adjacent to the
885 landscaped area; provided, that curbing or wheel stops are installed in a position which
886 will protect the plants from damage. Such landscaping shall not be construed to be part

887 of the percentage of landscaped area required by this chapter nor a reduction of the
888 parking stall.

889
890 e f. Additional Landscaping Along Specified Streets. Along streets
891 where it may be desirable and feasible to obtain a higher degree of continuity in
892 landscaping from property to property than is provided for here, the city council, upon
893 recommendation by the planning commission, may designate specific street frontage
894 landscaping plans for those streets. See Chapter 21.06 LMC.

895
896 E. Surface Water Management. Each industrial area shall have adequate
897 facilities for management of surface water.

898
899 F. Screening of Service Yards. Service yards shall be site-screened so that a
900 visual barrier is established between the storage yard and local streets and arterials.

901
902 Screening shall be installed on side yard setbacks between street right-of-way
903 and service buildings or storage yards (except for driveways). It shall consist of either:

904
905 1. One row of evergreen conifer trees, spaced a maximum of 10 feet on
906 center. Minimum tree height shall be six feet. The remainder of the planting strip shall
907 be promptly planted with low evergreen plantings which will mature to a total
908 groundcover within five years; or

909
910 2. A site-screening evergreen hedge that provides a sight, sound, and
911 psychological barrier between zones with some degree of incompatibility. The spacing
912 of plants shall be such that they will form a dense hedge within five years. Minimum
913 plant height shall be four feet.

914
915 G. Development Standards – Cooperative Programs. In the BTP zone,
916 cooperative development of adjacent properties is encouraged.
917 LMC ~~21.46.900(E)~~ 21.46.900.D provides incentives which should be considered when
918 contemplating development, particularly the development of relatively small properties.



919
920 **Section 8. Severability.** If any section, sentence, clause or phrase of this ordinance
921 should be held to be invalid or unconstitutional by a court of competent jurisdiction, such
922 invalidity or unconstitutionality shall not affect the validity or constitutionality of any other
923 section, sentence, clause or phrase of this ordinance.

924
925 **Section 9. Effective Date.** This ordinance or a summary thereof consisting of the title
926 shall be published in the official newspaper of the City, and shall take effect and be in
927 full force five (5) days after publication.

928

929 PASSED BY THE CITY COUNCIL, the _____ day of _____, 2015.

930

931 APPROVED:

932

933

934

935

Nicola Smith, Mayor

936

937 ATTEST/AUTHENTICATED:

938

939

940

941

942 _____
Art Ceniza

943 Interim Finance Director

944

945 APPROVED AS TO FORM:

946

947

948

949 _____
Rosemary Larson

950 City Attorney

951

952 FILED WITH ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES: _____

953 PASSED BY THE CITY COUNCIL: _____

954 PUBLISHED: _____

955 EFFECTIVE DATE: _____

956 ORDINANCE NUMBER: _____

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On the _____ day of _____, 2015, the City Council of the City of Lynnwood, Washington, passed Ordinance No. _____. A summary of the content of said ordinance, consisting of the title, provides as follows:

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF LYNNWOOD, WASHINGTON, CORRECTING NON-SUBSTANTIVE, MANIFEST ERRORS AND AMENDING PROCEDURAL PROVISIONS WITHIN TITLE 21 OF THE LYNNWOOD MUNICIPAL CODE (LMC), REPEALING EXPIRED PROVISIONS OF LMC 21.16.310, LMC 21.46.116 AND LMC 21.48.116, CORRECTING MANIFEST ERRORS WITH LMC 21.46.116, LMC 21.48.116 AND LMC 21.50.100 AND LMC 21.50.210, AND PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY, AN EFFECTIVE DATE AND SUMMARY PUBLICATION.

The full text of this Ordinance will be mailed upon request.

DATED this _____ day of _____, 2015.