

- 2024 Comprehensive Plan Update

DRAFT DEVELOPMENT REGULATIONS TITLE 17 - ZONING KITSAP COUNTY

December 2023



Prepared by:

Kitsap County
Department of Community Development



Kitsap County Comprehensive Plan – Development Regulation Revisions - Title 17 - Zoning		
Code Section	Topic	Revisions Description
17.105.100	Number of Dwellings Per Lot	Except as provided for elsewhere in this title, there shall be no more than one dwelling unit per lot.
17.105.110	Lighting Standards for Existing Development	Requires lighting to be directed downward and away from adjoining properties.
17.110.112	Definitions – Boarding House	Revised definition for clarity.
17.110.196	Definitions – Cottage Housing Development	Revised definition to clarify development characteristics. Creates cap of 1,000 square feet per unit.
17.110.200 and 205	Definitions – Day Care Centers	Clarifies distinction between home-based and regular day care center.
17.110.368	Definitions - Infill Development	Acknowledges that most infill will occur at densities consistent with current zoning while the surrounding areas may have been developed at pre-GMA densities and non-conforming.
17.110.245, 504, 682 and 683	Definitions – Residential Housing Types	Clarifies the distinction between single-family detached, duplex, single family attached and multifamily housing.
17.120.010	Zones	Strike Business Park zone in accordance with proposed rezone in Alts 2 & 3
17.120.040.C	Split Lots	<u>Where a lot contains more than one zone, or is a “split-zone”, then dimensional and development standards shall apply according to the zoning at the location of the proposed use. Setbacks shall be determined from the common boundary to the split zone.</u>
17.410.042 and 17.410.044	Multi-family construction	ACUP to P for multi-family in Urban Reserve, Greenbelt, and Urban Village Commercial
17.410.044 and 17.410.050(6)	Single-Family Detached and Duplex construction in Kingston Storefront Overlay (Alternative 3 only)	Footnote: New construction of single family detached or duplex housing is prohibited in the Kingston Storefront overlay. Rows 110 and 120.
17.415.010	Accessory Dwelling Units within Urban Growth Areas	In accordance with HB 1337, amended section to specify that an ADU may be allowed up to 1,000 square feet in size, and added language to specify that an ADU may be sold separate from the principal unit, if that ADU is recorded as a condominium unit.
17.420.030.C	Lighting Standards	Requires lighting to be installed downward and shielded in new projects

Kitsap County Comprehensive Plan – Development Regulation Revisions - Title 17 - Zoning		
Code Section	Topic	Revisions Description
17.420.035	Mixed use and Multifamily Development Standard Modification	Expands the modification process to multifamily development and provides criteria for allowing greater building heights and adjustments to parking circulation.
17.420.037	Single-Family Subdivision/Development Standards	Most were duplicative of requirements in Title 16. Moved remaining standards to Title 16.
17.420.050 and 054	Business Park Zone and Code Requirements	Business Park (BP) was an old zone from 1998 that has applied to fewer and fewer properties since. The Draft Plan proposes rezoning the last of these BP acres to Business Center thus the BP zoning requirements are removed here and elsewhere in the code.
17.420.050, 054 and 060(60)	Kingston Storefront Overlay (Alternative 3 only)	Established a boundary and development requirements specific to a storefront overlay in downtown Kingston.
17.420.052 and 17.420.060(59)	Urban Low and Urban Cluster Density Increases	Increases maximum density from 9 dwelling units an acre to 14 if development is attached, cottage housing or multi-family construction.
17.420.052	Lot Size and Dimensions in Urban Zones	Minimum lot sizes and dimensions are removed from many urban residential zones to improve development flexibility.
17.420.052	Maximum Lot Coverage in the Urban High zone	Maximum lot coverage for the Urban High zone is removed consistent with the requirements for adjacent Commercial zones.
17.420.052, 054 and 060(62)	Maximum Height Increases for Commercial and Urban High Zones	Increased maximum heights for construction with flexibility to build higher if providing public benefits.
17.420.052	Setbacks in Residential Zones	Some reductions and standardization of setbacks for urban residential zones.
17.420.054	Minimum density for Commercial	Raised minimum density from 10 du/a to 19
17.420.054	Maximum Density for Commercial in Kingston UGA	Removes the maximum density for construction in the Commercial zones in the Kingston UGA. Consistent with the adjacent Urban Village Center zone.
17.420.058	Silverdale Regional Center Standards – Density and Heights	Increases maximum density, allowed heights for development in the Silverdale Regional Center.
17.420.058	Silverdale Regional Center Standards – Impervious Surface	Removes maximum impervious surface requirements for development in the Silverdale Regional Center.
17.420.060(3)	Density in Urban Restricted and Greenbelt Zones	Removes allowance for development below minimum densities in the zones.

Kitsap County Comprehensive Plan – Development Regulation Revisions - Title 17 - Zoning		
Code Section	Topic	Revisions Description
17.420.060(4)	Lot Aggregation in the Suquamish LAMIRD (Alternative 3 only)	Removes the requirement for multiple existing lots in common ownership to aggregate if they are smaller than a specific square footage.
17.420.060(12)	Lot Aggregation in the Manchester LAMIRD (Alternative 3 only)	Removes the requirement for multiple existing lots in common ownership to aggregate if they are smaller than a specific square footage.
17.420.060(17)	Maximum Height Increases for Multi-Family or Mixed Use Development	Allows development to increase maximum height if the project provides certain public benefits.
17.420.060(22)	Maximum Height on the Shoreline	Corrects error in zoning code for the maximum height of buildings along the shoreline. Revisions improves consistency with the Shoreline Master Program which is governing.
17.420.060(40)	Allowance for Stairs to Exceed Maximum Height	Allows stairs and stair shafts to exceed maximum building height similar to elevator shafts and other building elements.
17.420.060(56)	Height and Density Increases in the Silverdale Regional Center	Removes footnote that was redundant or conflicting with 17.420.035.
17.420.060(59)	New footnote allows for increased density (Alternative 2 only)	Max density of 14 dwelling units per acre in the Urban Residential zones when not using single-family residential construction
17.420.060(60)	New footnote for Storefront Overlay in Downtown Kingston (Alternative 3 only)	Provides standards for a proposed storefront overlay in downtown Kingston
17.420.060(61)	New footnote clarifies max density in Kingston UGA Commercial zone	New footnote clarifies max density in Kingston UGA Commercial zone
17.420.060(62)	New footnote regarding height limits in commercial zones	Maximum heights for different UGAs in the Commercial zone
17.490.020	Off-street parking standards	Allows for the use of permeable pavement in parking areas.
17.490.030	Parking Standard for Existing Single-Family Residences	Edited to make parking standard the same for historic SFRs and SFRs during subdivision, at 2 per unit.
17.490.030	Parking Standard for Residential Uses	Update and reduce residential parking standards (Preliminary Alternative 2). Allow 1 garage space to count toward parking requirement.
17.490.030	Parking Standard for Commercial Uses	Update and reduce some commercial parking standards to apply High Capacity Transit Station standards to all commercial uses (Alternative 2).

Kitsap County Comprehensive Plan – Development Regulation Revisions - Title 17 - Zoning		
Code Section	Topic	Revisions Description
17.495	Tree Replacement Code (Alternative 2 Only)	New requirements for development to replant new trees at a certain ratio after development.
17.495	Tree Retention Code (Alternative 3 Only)	New requirements for development to maintain existing trees at a certain percentage.

Chapter 17.105

INTERPRETATIONS AND EXCEPTIONS

Sections:

[17.105.010 Director authority to issue administrative decisions.](#)

[17.105.080 Pending long or short subdivisions.](#)

[17.105.090 Temporary permits.](#)

~~[17.105.100 Number of dwellings per lot.](#)~~

[17.105.110 Obnoxious things.](#)

[17.105.120 Existing lot aggregation for tax purposes.](#)

17.105.010 Director authority to issue administrative decisions.

It shall be the responsibility of the director himself/herself to interpret ambiguous and/or conflicting code and apply the provisions of this title, Kitsap County Countywide Planning Policies, Kitsap County Comprehensive Plan and applicable subarea plans.

At the request of the applicant, in writing, the director may also authorize a variation of up to ten percent of any numerical standard, except density, when unusual circumstances cause undue hardship in the strict application of this title; provided, such a variance shall be approved only when all of the following conditions and facts exist:

- A. There are special circumstances applicable to the subject property, including size, shape, topography, location or surroundings, that were not created by the applicant and do not apply to other property in the same vicinity or zone;
- B. Such variance is necessary for the preservation and enjoyment of a substantial property right or use of the applicant possessed by the owners of other properties in the same vicinity or zone;
- C. The authorization of such variance will not be materially detrimental to the public welfare or injurious to property in the vicinity or zone in which the property is located; and
- D. The variance is the minimum necessary to grant relief to the applicant.
- E. An approved variance shall become void in three years if a complete application has not been received. The director's response, including findings for granting the variation, shall be in writing and kept in the department files.

17.105.080 Pending long or short subdivisions.

Nothing herein shall require any change in the location, plans, construction, size or designated use of any residential plat, for which preliminary official approval has been granted prior to the adoption of this title.

17.105.090 Temporary permits.

The director may approve temporary permits, with conditions to mitigate negative impacts, valid for a period of not more than one year after issuance, for temporary structures or uses which do not conform to this title.

Upon the expiration of the temporary permit, the applicant shall have thirty days within which to remove and/or discontinue such temporary use structure.

Upon approval, temporary permits may be issued for the following uses or structures:

- A. Storage of equipment and materials during the building of roads or other developments;
- B. Temporary storage of structures for the housing of tools and supplies used in conjunction with the building of roads or other developments;
- C. Temporary office structures;
- D. Temporary housing/construction living quarters for personnel such as watchmen, labor crews, engineering, and management; provided:
 - 1. The building permit for the primary structure must have been issued;
 - 2. The temporary dwelling must not be permanently placed on the site;
 - 3. The temporary dwelling must meet the setback requirements of the zone in which it is located; and
 - 4. For the purpose of constructing a single-family dwelling, temporary living quarters (for example, a recreational vehicle) may be permitted only in conjunction with a stick frame structure. This permit will remain active as long as the building permit for the single-family dwelling remains active;
- E. Use of equipment essential to and only in conjunction with the construction or building of a road, bridge, ramp, dock, and/or jetty located in proximity to the temporary site; provided, that the applicant shall provide a construction contract or other evidence of the time period required to complete the project; and provided further, that the following equipment shall be considered essential to and in conjunction with such construction projects:
 - 1. Portable asphaltic concrete-mixing plants.

2. Portable concrete-batching plants.
3. Portable rock-crushing plants.
4. Accessory equipment essential to the use of the aforementioned plants;

F. Temporary uses and structures otherwise permitted within the zone which will remain up to one hundred eighty days on an existing lot or parcel where compliance with an administrative conditional use permit and landscaping requirements are impractical;

G. Temporary uses and structures not specified in any zone classification subject to applicable provisions of the Kitsap County Code; provided, that such uses and structures may not be approved by the director for a period greater than ninety days;

H. The occupancy of a recreational vehicle (RV) for a period not to exceed three months subject to the following conditions:

1. The subject property must be located in the rural wooded (RW), rural protection (RP), or rural residential (RR) zones;
2. The RV must be occupied by the property owner or family member;
3. The RV must be provided with approved utilities including septic or sewer (health district approval), water, and electrical power;
4. The location of the RV must meet all setbacks required by the underlying zone;
5. The director may impose additional conditions as appropriate to ensure that the RV use is compatible with the surrounding properties;
6. The minimum RV size shall be two hundred square feet; and
7. A permit will be required each time the RV is placed on a parcel. If the RV is placed on the same parcel each year the application fee will be half of the initial fee;

I. Placement of a storage container on a property developed with single-family dwelling or properties with an active building permit for construction of a residential or commercial building is subject to the following conditions:

1. The container must meet all applicable setbacks for the zone; and
2. The storage container may not be placed on site for more than ninety days; however, in instances where a building permit for a single-family dwelling or commercial

development is active, the container may remain on site until thirty days after the permit expires or receives final inspection/certificate of occupancy.

~~17.105.100 Number of dwellings per lot.~~

~~Except as provided for elsewhere in this title, there shall be no more than one dwelling unit per lot.~~

17.105.110 Obnoxious things.

In all zones, except as provided for elsewhere in this title, no use shall produce noise, smoke, dirt, dust, odor, vibration, heat, glare, toxic gas or radiation which is materially deleterious to surrounding people, properties or uses. Lighting is to be directed downward and away from adjoining properties. Not more than one foot candle of illumination may leave the property boundaries.

17.105.120 Existing lot aggregation for tax purposes.

For the purposes of this title, parcels which have been aggregated by the county for tax purposes shall be considered separate legally existing lots of record.

Chapter 17.110

DEFINITIONS

17.110.112 Boarding house.

“Boarding house” means a building arranged or used for non-transient lodging for compensation with any number of guest rooms and not occupied as a single-family unit. The owner of the property ~~is typically does not reside on-site in a the~~ boarding house.

17.110.196 Cottage housing ~~development~~.

“Cottage housing ~~development~~” means multiple detached dwelling units sharing common areas, such as common kitchen and sanitation facilities, common area/courtyard and/or parking area. A dwelling unit in cottage housing shall not be more than one thousand square feet. a tract of land under single ownership or unified control developed with four or more detached living structures sharing any of the following:

17.110.200 Day-care center.

“Day-care center” means a facility other than a private residence in which any number of children are regularly cared for during some portion of a twenty-four-hour period.

17.110.205 Day-care center, home-based.

“Day-care center, home-based” means a private residence in which not more than ~~six~~ twelve children are cared for during some portion of a twenty-four-hour period by the owner or renter of the property.

17.110.368 Infill development.

“Infill development” means the construction of housing or other uses on vacant or underutilized properties bordered on a minimum of two sides by existing development which is consistent with the ~~current density and~~ zoning of the area.

17.110.504 Multiple-family.

“Multiple-family” means a building or portion thereof containing three or more dwelling units constructed with units above others, and designed for occupancy by three or more families.

17.110.682 Single-family attached dwelling unit.

“Single-family attached dwelling unit” means a building containing ~~two~~ three (3) or more dwelling units, each designed for occupancy by not more than one family. Units are developed horizontally with no units above one another. No unit is located over another. Each unit is separated from adjacent units by one or more common vertical walls. Each unit includes an adjacent dwelling-specific yard area within its ownership.

17.110.683 Single-family detached dwelling unit.

“Single-family detached dwelling unit” or “detached single-family dwelling unit” means a single dwelling unit designed for occupancy by not more than one family that is physically separated from any other dwelling unit. This excludes recreational vehicles and mobile homes.

Chapter 17.120

ESTABLISHMENT OF ZONES AND MAPS

Sections:

- [17.120.010 Classification of zones.](#)
- [17.120.020 Original zoning maps.](#)
- [17.120.030 Revised maps.](#)
- [17.120.040 Interpretations of zone boundaries.](#)

17.120.010 Classification of zones.

For the purposes of this title, the county is divided into zones classified as follows:

Comprehensive Plan Land Use Designation	Zone Classification	Map Symbol
Rural Residential	Rural Residential	RR
Rural Protection	Rural Protection	RP
Rural Wooded	Rural Wooded	RW
Forest Resource Lands	Forest Resource Lands	FRL
Mineral Resource Overlay	Mineral Resource Overlay	MRO
Urban Low-Density Residential	Urban Restricted	UR
	Greenbelt	GB
	Urban Low Residential	UL
	Urban Cluster Residential	UCR
Urban Medium-Density Residential	Urban Medium Residential	UM
Urban High-Density Residential	Urban High Residential	UH
Urban High Intensity Commercial	Commercial	C
	Regional Center	RC
	Low Intensity Commercial	LIC
Urban Low Intensity Commercial	Urban Village Center	UVC
	Neighborhood Commercial	NC
Rural Commercial	Rural Commercial	RCO
Urban Industrial	Business Park	BP
	Business Center	BC
	Industrial	IND

Comprehensive Plan Land Use Designation	Zone Classification	Map Symbol
Rural Industrial	Rural Industrial	RI
Public Facilities	Parks	P
	NA (all other zone classifications are allowed within the Public Facilities land use designation)	
Limited Area of More Intensive Rural Development (LAMIRD) Type I	Keyport Village Commercial	KVC
	Keyport Village Low Residential	KVLR
	Keyport Village Residential	KVR
	Manchester Village Commercial	MVC
	Manchester Village Low Residential	MVLR
	Manchester Village Residential	MVR
	Port Gamble Rural Historic Town Commercial	RHTC
	Port Gamble Rural Historic Town Residential	RHTR
	Port Gamble Rural Historic Waterfront	RHTW
	Suquamish Village Commercial	SVC
	Suquamish Village Low Residential	SVLR
Suquamish Village Residential	SVR	
Limited Area of More Intensive Rural Development (LAMIRD) Type III	Rural Employment Center	REC
	Twelve Trees Employment Center	TTEC

17.120.020 Original zoning maps.

The designations, locations, and boundaries of the zones set forth in this section shall be shown on the zoning map of Kitsap County, Washington. Said maps and all notations, references, data, and other information shown thereon shall be and are hereby adopted and made a part of this title. The signed copies of the zoning maps containing the zones designated at the time of the adoption of this title shall be maintained without change. Any land or property not specifically identified with a zone designation shall be considered to be zoned as the most restrictive zone classification designated on adjacent and/or abutting properties, until such time as it is determined otherwise by a rezone action.

17.120.030 Revised maps.

The board of county commissioners may instruct the director to replace the official zoning maps, or portions thereof, with a map or maps, or portions thereof, which include all lawful

changes of zones-to-date. Such maps, or portions thereof, filed as replacements, shall bear dated, original signatures of the board of county commissioners and county auditor. Any maps or portions thereof thereby replaced, shall be retained in a separate file. Any revisions or replacement of said maps, when duly entered, signed, and filed with the county auditor as authorized by this section, are part of this title.

17.120.040 Interpretations of zone boundaries.

The zone boundary lines are indicated on the zoning maps. Where uncertainty exists as to the boundaries of any zone shown on the zoning maps, the following rules shall apply:

A. Wherever the zone boundary is indicated as being along or approximately along a street, alley, property line, or the centerline of a block, said line shall be construed as the boundary of the zone, unless otherwise indicated on the map.

B. Where the location of a zone boundary line is not determined by the above rule, and is not indicated by a written dimension, the boundaries shall be located by the use of the scale appearing on the maps.

C. Where a lot contains more than one zone, or is a "split-zone", then dimensional and development standards shall apply according to the zoning at the location of the proposed use. Setbacks shall be determined from the common boundary to the split zone.

CD. Wherever any street, alley, or other public way is vacated in the manner authorized by law, the zone adjoining each side of such street, alley, or public way shall be automatically extended to the center of the former right-of-way and all of the area included in the vacation shall then be subject to all regulations of the extended zones.

DE. Where the application of the above rule does not clarify the zone boundary location, the director shall interpret the maps, and by written decision, determine the location of the zone boundary and shall advise the planning commission and board of county commissioners of the decision. Said written decision shall be filed with the county auditor.

Chapter 17.410 ALLOWED USES

17.410.042 Rural, resource, and urban residential zones use table.

Line 116 Multiple-family ~~ACUP~~ to P in Urban Reserve and Greenbelt zones

17.410.044 Commercial, industrial, parks, and public facility zones use table.

Line 116 Multiple-family ~~ACUP~~ to P in Urban Village Commercial zone

Chapter 17.415

ALLOWED USE STANDARDS

17.415.010 Accessory dwelling unit (ADU) located in an urban growth area.

To encourage the provision of affordable housing, an accessory dwelling unit (ADU) located in an urban growth area (UGA) shall meet the following criteria:

- A. Number. The number of ADUs, attached or detached, shall not exceed two per lot.
- B. Location. An ADU shall be located to not preclude future subdivision of the lot to meet minimum density for the zone.
- C. Access. Access to the lot shall use the same entrance as the primary residence unless Kitsap County Code allows for multiple access points to the lot for a single-family dwelling.
- D. Water. The ADU shall comply with regulations that govern water provisions.
- E. Sewage. The ADU shall provide an urban level of sanitary sewer service.
- F. Design Standards. Unless otherwise noted in this section, an ADU shall meet the design standards of the underlying zone and design districts.
- G. Size. Dimensions are determined by interior measurements. An ADU shall not exceed one thousand square feet ~~or sixty percent of the habitable area of the primary dwelling, whichever is smaller.~~ The director may allow equal square footage for the primary dwelling and the ADU if the ADU is located completely on a single floor of the existing residence.
- H. Parking. The site shall comply with Chapter [17.490](#), Off-street parking and loading.
 - 1. A single ADU on a lot is not required to provide the additional off-street parking space specified in Chapter [17.490](#), Off-Street Parking and Loading, if one of the following criteria is met:
 - a. The primary dwelling unit meets all parking requirements;
 - b. On-street parking is available; or
 - c. The ADU is within a quarter mile of a transit stop.

2. The second ADU shall provide one off-street parking space in addition to that which is required for the primary dwelling unit.

I. Additional Standards. An ADU shall provide urban services and comply with the provisions of Kitsap County Code, including, but not limited to, setbacks, height, and lot coverage.

J. Sale of ADU. In the event that an ADU is recorded as a condominium unit, the sale of that ADU independent of the principal unit may not be prohibited solely on the grounds that the condominium unit was originally built as an ADU;

J.K. Impact fees for ADUs shall not exceed fifty (50) percent of those assessed to single-family dwellings.

L. Existing, unpermitted ADUs shall acquire a permit through the provisions of this chapter and Chapter [17.410](#), Allowed Uses.

Chapter 17.420

DENSITY, DIMENSIONS, AND DESIGN

Sections:

[17.420.010 Standards established.](#)

[17.420.020 Measurement methods.](#)

[17.420.030 Design standards.](#)

[17.420.035 ~~Additional~~ Mixed use and multifamily development standard modifications.](#)

[17.420.037 Single-family subdivision/development standards.](#)

[17.420.040 Interpretation of tables.](#)

[17.420.050 Tables.](#)

[17.420.052 Rural, resource, and urban residential zones density and dimensions table.](#)

[17.420.054 Commercial, industrial, and parks zones density and dimensions table.](#)

[17.420.056 Limited areas of more intensive rural development \(LAMIRD\) density and dimensions table.](#)

[17.420.058 Silverdale regional center and design district density and dimension table.](#)

[17.420.060 Footnotes for tables.](#)

17.420.010 Standards established.

The following sections and tables contain density, dimension standards, and other limitations for the various zones. Additional development requirements not found in these sections and tables may also apply.

17.420.020 Measurement methods.

A. Density. Except as provided in Section [17.420.060](#)(A)(18), density shall be calculated as follows:

In all zones where a maximum or base density is identified, maximum or base density is calculated on gross acreage of the site. In all zones where a minimum density is required, minimum density is calculated on net developable acreage. If a calculation results in a partial dwelling unit, the partial dwelling unit shall be rounded to the nearest whole number. Less than one-half shall be rounded down. Greater than or equal to one-half shall be rounded up.

B. Setbacks. Setbacks shall be measured perpendicularly from a property line to the nearest vertical wall or other element of a building or structure, not including driveways, patios, pools, sidewalks, landscaping elements or other similar improvements built at or below grade.

C. Height. Except as provided for in Section [17.420.060\(A\)\(14\)](#), height shall be measured from a reference datum to the highest point of the coping of a flat roof, to the deck line of a mansard roof, or to the average height of the highest gable of a pitched or hipped roof. The reference datum shall be selected by either of the following, whichever yields a greater height of building:

1. The elevation of the highest adjoining sidewalk or ground surface within a five-foot horizontal distance of the exterior wall of the building when such sidewalk or ground surface is not more than ten feet above lowest grade.
2. An elevation ten feet higher than the lowest grade when the sidewalk or ground surface described in subsection (C)(1) of this section is more than ten feet above lowest grade.
3. The height of a stepped or terraced building is the maximum height of any segment of the building.

D. Lot Area. Lot area for lots in urban areas shall be calculated by adding the area contained within the lot lines, exclusive of public or private streets or rights-of-way, tidelands, lakes, streams, and lands covered regularly or continuously by water (ordinary high water mark), except as otherwise provided in code, as well as the panhandle of a flag lot if the panhandle is less than thirty feet in width. Lots in rural areas may compute to the centerline of public or private streets or rights-of-way. Further, rural lots shall be considered five acres if the lot is one-hundred-twenty-eighth of a section, ten acres if the lot is one-sixty-fourth of a section, and twenty acres if the lot is one-thirty-second of a section.

E. Lot Width and Depth. Lot width shall be measured as the average horizontal distance between the side lot lines. Lot depth shall be measured as the horizontal distance between the midpoint of the front and opposite (usually the rear) lot line. In the case of a corner lot, lot depth shall be the length of its longest front lot line.

F. Lot Coverage and Impervious Surface. Lot coverage shall be calculated by dividing the area of land covered by buildings into the total lot area. Impervious surface coverage shall be calculated by dividing the area of land covered by buildings, structures, and all other impervious surfaces (such as sidewalks, driveways, and patios) into the total lot area.

17.420.030 Site Design standards.

A. In addition to other standards and requirements imposed by this title, all uses except single-family detached dwellings, duplexes and uses located in the [RW](#), [FRL](#), or [MRO](#) zones shall comply with the provisions stated herein. Should a conflict arise between the requirements of this section and other requirements of this title, the most restrictive shall apply.

B. Landscaping, Building Height, Buffering and Screening.

1. The development must comply with Chapter [17.500](#) regarding landscaping standards.
2. The director may require increased landscaping, screening and setbacks to minimize conflicts and improve compatibility with adjacent uses.
3. The director may reduce landscaping, screening, and setback requirements:
 - a. Where the nature of established development on adjacent parcels partially or fully provides the screening and buffering which otherwise would be required;
 - b. Where the density of the proposed development is less than that permitted by the zone; or
 - c. Where topographical or other site conditions provide natural screening and buffering.
4. A reduction in landscaping/screening requirements may be approved by the director in conjunction with a joint landscape screening proposal submitted by adjacent landowners for their combined boundaries or for an integrated project located within two or more zones.

C. Exterior Lighting. In all zones, artificial outdoor lighting shall be arranged so that light is directed [downward or](#) away from adjoining properties [and shielded from above to prevent light pollution of the night sky](#) and so that no more than one foot candle of illumination leaves the property boundaries.

D. Screening of Equipment, Storage, and Refuse Areas.

1. All roof-mounted air conditioning or heating equipment, vents, ducts, or other equipment shall not be visible from any abutting lot, or any public street or right-of-way as feasible. This shall be accomplished through the use of parapet roof extensions, or screened in a manner which is architecturally integrated with the main structures;
2. Locate service areas, outdoor storage areas and other intrusive site features away from neighboring properties to reduce conflicts with adjacent uses. Building materials for use on the same premises may be stored on the parcel during the time that a valid building permit is in effect for construction;
3. Every parcel with a structure shall have a trash receptacle on the premises. The trash receptacle shall comply with adopted public works standards and be of sufficient size to accommodate the trash generated. All receptacles shall be screened on three sides with fencing and/or landscaping as determined appropriate by the director.

E. Access and Circulation.

1. Pedestrian access shall be accommodated on-site from the public right-of-way, and throughout the site to minimize potential conflicts between pedestrian and vehicular circulation. Pedestrian paths must correspond with state and local codes for barrier-free access. Projects should also integrate walkways into the site plan leading to transit stops within one thousand two hundred feet of the site and incorporate transit stops within the site plan design as appropriate;

2. Developments shall be limited to one vehicle ingress/egress per three hundred linear feet along a public arterial. Small parcels that provide less than two hundred fifty feet of road frontage shall be limited to one parking lot entrance lane and one exit lane. Access points may be required at greater intervals as directed by the director of public works as demonstrated through a traffic analysis. Developments shall attempt to share access with adjoining parcels to minimize access points and potential conflicts from vehicles entering and exiting onto traveled roadways, unless deemed not feasible due to natural constraints such as critical areas or topographical relief, or existing development that precludes the ability to share access. Developments shall attempt to minimize vehicular movement conflicts with public roadways by use of connected frontage lanes.

F. Off-Street Parking. The development must comply with the off-street parking requirements prescribed by Chapter [17.490](#).

G. Solid Waste. The development must comply with the guidelines set forth in the Kitsap County Comprehensive Solid Waste Plan.

17.420.035 Mixed use and multifamily development standard modifications.

~~A.—Total gross floor area devoted to residential uses in any mixed use development project shall not exceed eighty percent of the proposed gross floor area.~~

~~B.—Total gross floor area dedicated to commercial uses in any mixed use development shall not exceed fifty percent of the proposed gross floor area.~~

~~A.—If the mixed use development is phased, the development's commercial uses shall be constructed concurrently with or subsequent to the residential uses.~~

A.B. Development standards for mixed use or multifamily development may be modified or waived, as set forth in Chapter [17.430](#) and Title [21](#), provided the applicant can demonstrate that the modification or waiver request will result in a project that:

1. Fosters a development pattern focused on the public street;
2. Provides for community spaces such as plazas, atriums or pocket parks;

3. If applicable, provides for a compatible mix of multifamily housing and commercial businesses and services;

4. Includes a mix of multifamily unit types and sizes (bedrooms or square feet);

~~4. Better meets the intent of the Comprehensive Plan;~~

~~5. Provides for compatibility with surrounding uses and zones; and~~

5. The Any commercial and residential components are constructed concurrently; and

6. Demonstrates a more efficient use of urban land.

EB. The following development standards may be modified or waived consistent with the criteria outlined in subsection DA of this section:

1. Screening requirements in this title, provided the modification or waiver complies with the provisions of Section 17.420.030(B);

2. Landscaping requirements in this title, provided the modification or waiver complies with the provisions of Section 17.420.030(B);

3. Parking layout, access and dimensional standards in Chapter 17.490, provided the modification or waiver results in a design that provides safe and efficient pedestrian and vehicular circulation;

4. Minimum parking requirements in Chapter 17.490, provided the applicant demonstrates with a traffic and parking impact analysis that any adverse parking impacts resulting from the granting of the modification or waiver request are adequately mitigated;

~~5. Lot coverage limitations in Chapter 17.420; provided, that this shall not apply in the Gorst UGA, which instead is subject to Section 17.400.080;~~

~~6. Setback requirements in this chapter;~~

~~75.~~ Residential open space requirements in this title; and

~~86.~~ Height limitations and density restrictions in this chapter, provided the modification or waiver is consistent with the recommendations of the fire marshal/fire district. ~~and results in a decrease in building coverage, an increase in public amenities, and/or a more creative or efficient use of land.~~ The maximum height approved shall not exceed the heights listed in Sections 17.420.058 for development within the Silverdale Regional

Center or 17.420.060(A)(17) outside the Center. In the Gorst UGA, maximum height may only be earned through the incentives in Section 17.400.080.

F. The criteria and provisions of this section supersede other variance, modification or waiver criteria and provisions contained in this title.

17.420.037 Single-family subdivision/development standards.

~~In addition to the provisions set forth elsewhere in this code, all single-family subdivisions, condominiums or residential developments of ten or more lots/units within urban growth areas must meet the following development standards:~~

~~A.—Sidewalk Requirements.~~

~~1.—Sidewalks shall be required on both sides of all public or private streets meeting the criteria for classification as a principal or minor arterial, collector, local subcollector or local minor roads as described by the Kitsap County road standards. Sidewalk design shall be developed consistent with the requirements of the Kitsap County road standards.~~

~~2.—Sidewalks shall be required on a minimum of one side of all public or private streets meeting the criteria for classification as local road, cul-de-sac or very low volume local road as designated by the Kitsap County road standards or of similar traffic volume. Sidewalk design shall be developed consistent with the requirements of the Kitsap County road standards. The director may require sidewalks on both sides based upon site-specific conditions.~~

~~3.—Rolled-curb sidewalks are prohibited, except where the sidewalk is separated from the street by a bioswale, other water quality treatment facility or landscaping berm.~~

~~B.—Public Street and Street Connectivity Requirements. Dedicating or deeding property for right-of-way or a portion thereof to the county for public streets within, or along the boundaries of all single-family subdivisions or developments, shall be required as a condition of application approval where the county demonstrates all of the following:~~

~~1.—Facts support that such dedication is reasonably necessary as a result of the impact created by the proposed development;~~

~~2.—Such dedication will result in mitigation of the impact in the reasonably foreseeable future;~~

~~3.—Connectivity to existing public right-of-way is feasible; and~~

~~4.—One or more of the following circumstances are met:~~

~~a.—A county transportation plan indicates the necessity of a new or additional right-of-way or portion thereof for street purposes;~~

~~b.—The dedication is necessary to provide additions of right-of-way to existing county right-of-way to meet county road standards;~~

~~c.—The dedication is necessary to extend or to complete the existing or future neighborhood street pattern;~~

~~d.—The dedication is necessary to comply with county road standards and Kitsap County transportation plans;~~

~~e.—The dedication is necessary to provide a public transportation system that supports future development of abutting property consistent with the Kitsap County Comprehensive Plan or Kitsap County zoning code.~~

~~C.—Utility Connectivity Requirements. Dedication of easements for future public utility extensions to abutting or contiguous properties shall be required as a condition of application approval in cases where the county demonstrates the following:~~

~~1.—Vacant or underutilized land abuts the proposed subdivision or development;~~

~~2.—The location is reasonable based upon the design needs for future utility infrastructure;~~

~~3.—The dedication may further the extension of utility infrastructure with the urban growth area; and~~

~~4.—The dedication furthers the goals and policies of the Comprehensive Plan.~~

~~D.—Landscaping Requirements.~~

~~1.—A landscaped area will be provided at all entrances to the subdivision or development consistent with the landscaping standards of Chapter 17.500.~~

~~2.—Street trees consistent with Chapter 17.500 shall be provided along all streets with the road classification of principal or minor arterial, collector, or local subcollector as determined by the Kitsap County road standards or of similar traffic volume. Street trees shall be located in the road right-of-way or the front yards of individual lots or units. Street trees located on individual lots may be installed before final plat approval or before the certificate of occupancy for individual building permits.~~

~~E.—Off-Street Parking.~~

~~1.—Projects shall provide off-street parking consistent with the requirements of Chapter [17.490](#).~~

~~2.—All fractional parking spaces shall be rounded up to the nearest whole number.~~

~~3.—If the development includes set-aside parking areas, each area shall not include more than ten spaces each and shall be in locations throughout the development.~~

17.420.040 Interpretation of tables.

Development standards are listed down the left side of the tables and the zones are listed at the top. The table cells contain the minimum (min) and, in some cases, maximum (max) dimensional requirements of the zone. The small numbers (subscript) in a cell indicate additional requirements or detailed information. Those additional requirements can be found in the table footnotes in Section [17.420.060](#). A cell marked with “NA” indicates there are no specific requirements.

17.420.050 Tables.

There are four separate tables addressing the density, dimensions, and design standards as applied to the following general land use categories and zones:

A. Section [17.420.052](#), Rural, Resource, and Urban Residential Zones Density and Dimensions Table.

1. Rural residential (RR).
2. Rural protection (RP).
3. Rural wooded (RW).
4. Forest resource lands (FRL).
5. Mineral resource overlay (MRO).
6. Urban restricted (UR).
7. Greenbelt (GB).
8. Urban low residential (UL).
9. Urban cluster residential (UCR).
10. Urban medium residential (UM).

11. Urban high residential (UH).

B. Section [17.420.054](#), Commercial, Industrial, and Parks Zones Density and Dimensions Table.

1. Urban village center (UVC).
2. Neighborhood commercial (NC).
3. Commercial (C).
4. Regional center (RC).
5. Low intensity commercial (LIC).
6. Rural commercial (RCO).
- ~~7. Business park (BP).~~
8. Business center (BC).
9. Industrial (IND).
10. Rural industrial (RI).
11. Parks (P).

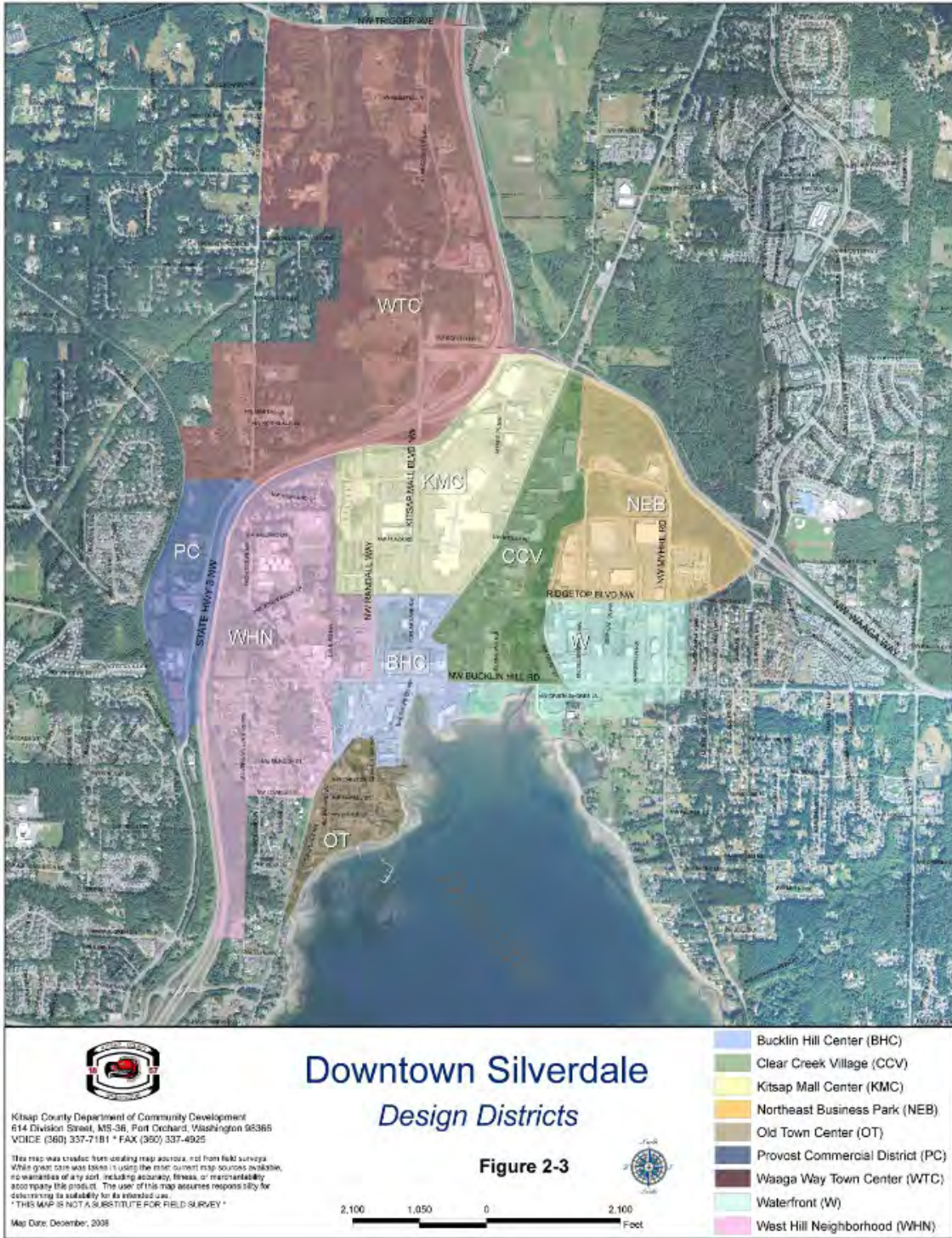
C. Section [17.420.056](#), Limited Areas of More Intensive Rural Development (LAMIRD) Zones Density and Dimensions Table.

1. Keyport village commercial (KVC).
2. Keyport village low residential (KVLR).
3. Keyport village residential (KVR).
4. Manchester village commercial (MVC).
5. Manchester village low residential (MVLR).
6. Manchester village residential (MVR).
7. Port Gamble rural historic town commercial (RHTC).

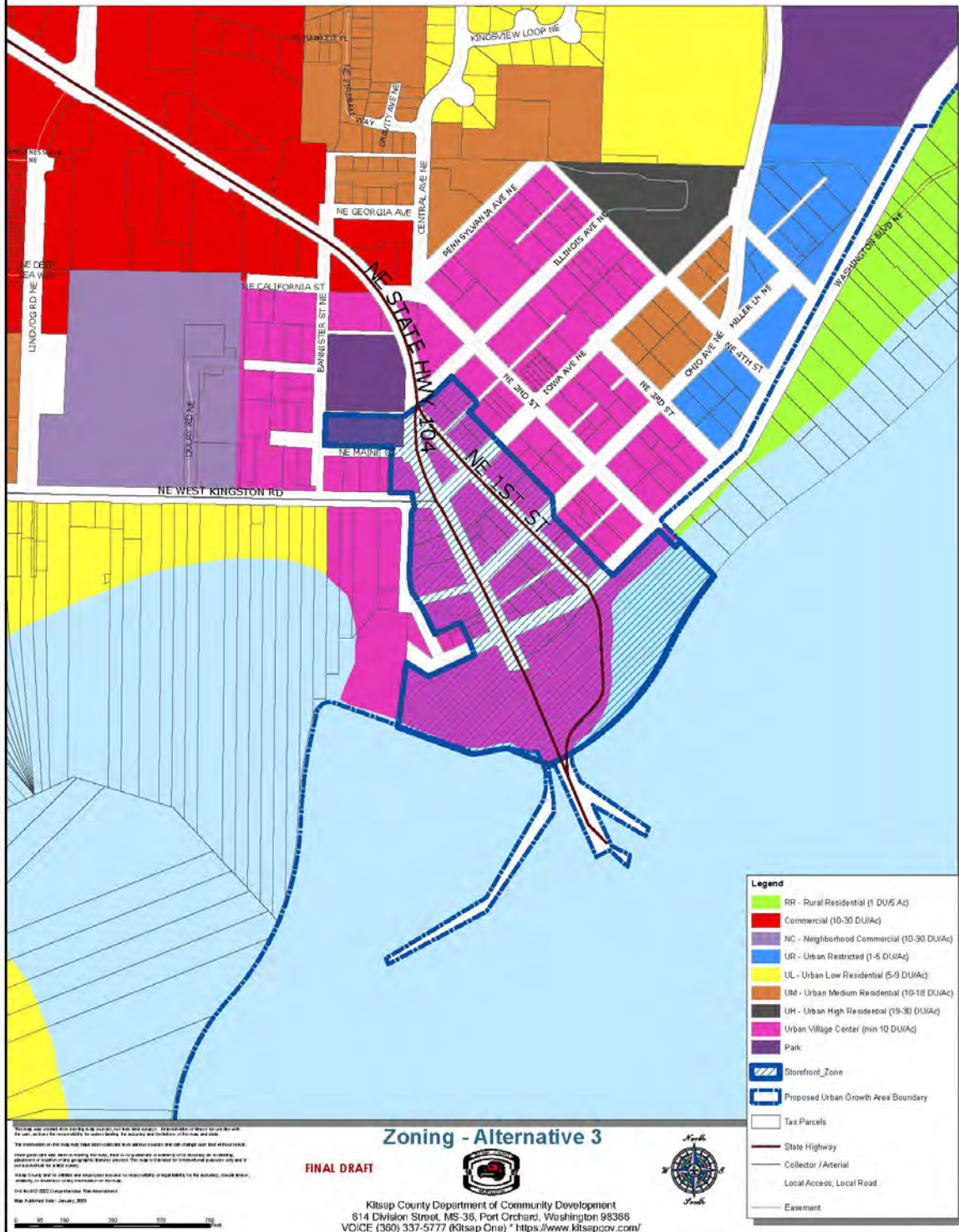
8. Port Gamble rural historic town residential (RHTR).
9. Port Gamble rural historic town waterfront (RHTW).
10. Suquamish village commercial (SVC).
11. Suquamish village low residential (SVLR).
12. Suquamish village residential (SVR).
13. Rural employment center (REC).
14. Twelve Trees employment center (TTEC).

D. Section [17.420.058](#), Silverdale Regional Center and Design District Density and Dimension Table.

1. Old Town.
2. Bucklin Hill center.
3. Clear Creek Village.
4. Kitsap Mall center.
5. West Hill.
6. Northeast business.
7. Waterfront.



E. Kingston storefront overlay (Alternative 3 only)



17.420.052 Rural, resource, and urban residential zones density and dimensions table.

Standard	Rural			Resource		Urban Low Density Residential				Urban Medium/High Density Residential	
	<u>RR</u>	<u>RP</u>	<u>RW</u>	<u>FRL</u>	<u>MRO</u>	<u>UR</u> (33)(53)	<u>GB</u> (33)	<u>UL</u> (5)(33)	<u>UCR</u> (5)	<u>UM</u> (5)	<u>UH</u> (33)(55)
Min. density (du/acre)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1 (3)(18)	1 (3)(18)	5	5	10	19
Max. density (du/acre)	1 du/5 acres	1 du/10 acres	1 du/20 acres	1 du/40 acres	0 (19)	5, up to 10 in Gorst (18)(53)	4 (18)	9 14 (59)	9 14 (59)	18 30	30 60
Min. lot size	5 acres	10 acres	20 acres	40 acres	20 acres (30)	5,800 s.f. NA	5,800 s.f. NA	2,400 s.f. NA	2,400 s.f. NA	NA for multifamily; 2,400 s.f. for single-family	NA
Max. lot size	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9,000 s.f. (25)	9,000 s.f. (25)	NA	NA
Min. lot width (feet)	140	140	140	140	60 (31)	60 NA	60 NA	40 NA	40 NA	NA for multifamily; 40 for single-family	60 NA
Min. lot depth (feet)	140	140	140	140	NA	60 NA	60 NA	60 NA	60 NA	NA for multifamily; 60 for single-family	60 NA
Max. height (feet) (37)(40)(50)	35 (2)	35 (2)	35 (2)	35 (1)	NA	35	35	35	35	45 (17)	55 (17)

Standard	Rural			Resource		Urban Low Density Residential				Urban Medium/High Density Residential	
	<u>RR</u>	<u>RP</u>	<u>RW</u>	<u>FRL</u>	<u>MRO</u>	<u>UR</u> (33)(53)	<u>GB</u> (33)	<u>UL</u> (5)(33)	<u>UCR</u> (5)	<u>UM</u> (5)	<u>UH</u> (33)(55)
Max. impervious surface coverage	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	50%, up to 55% in Gorst (53)	40%	NA	NA	85%	85%
Max. lot coverage	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	50%, up to 55% in Gorst (53)	40%	NA	NA	85%	85% -NA
Setbacks (34)(35)(48)											
Min. front (feet) (41)(42)(43)	50 (29)	50 (29)	50 (29)	50 (29)	NA	20, 15 in Gorst (29)(54)	20 (29) <u>20 for garage or carport; 10 for habitable area (29)</u>	20 for garage or carport; 10 for habitable area (29)	10 for single-family, duplex and townhouse; 10 for multifamily when abutting a single-family, duplex or townhouse on the same side of the street, otherwise NA (29) <u>20 for garage or carport; 10 for habitable area (29)</u>	10 for multifamily; for single-family: 20 for garage or carport, 10 for habitable area (29)	20 (29) <u>10 for multifamily; for single-family: 20 for garage or carport, 10 for habitable area (29)</u>
Max. front (feet)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Standard	Rural			Resource		Urban Low Density Residential				Urban Medium/High Density Residential	
	<u>RR</u>	<u>RP</u>	<u>RW</u>	<u>FRL</u>	<u>MRO</u>	<u>UR</u> (33)(53)	<u>GB</u> (33)	<u>UL</u> (5)(33)	<u>UCR</u> (5)	<u>UM</u> (5)	<u>UH</u> (33)(55)
Min. side (feet) (42)(43)	20 feet; 5 feet for accessory structures (29)	20 feet; 5 feet for accessory structures (29)	20 (29)	20 (29)	NA	5 (29) 0 feet for attached housing, 5 feet for detached housing, 20 for a garage or carport if that side opens onto a street or alley (29)	5 (29) 0 feet for attached housing, 5 feet for detached housing, 20 for a garage or carport if that side opens onto a street or alley (29)	5 If on an alley, 10 feet for a garage or carport opening directly onto the alley or 5 feet in all other instances (29) 0 feet for attached housing, 5 feet for detached housing, 20 for a garage or carport if that side opens onto a street or alley (29)	5 If on an alley, 10 feet for a garage or carport opening directly onto the alley or 5 feet in all other instances (28)(29) 0 feet for attached housing, 5 feet for detached housing, 20 for a garage or carport if that side opens onto a street or alley (29)	5 If on an alley, 10 feet for a garage or carport opening directly onto the alley or 5 feet in all other instances (29) 0 feet for attached housing, 5 feet for detached housing, 20 for a garage or carport if that side opens onto a street or alley (29)	5 (29) 0 feet for attached housing, 5 feet for detached housing, 20 for a garage or carport if that side opens onto a street or alley (29)

Standard	Rural			Resource		Urban Low Density Residential				Urban Medium/High Density Residential	
	<u>RR</u>	<u>RP</u>	<u>RW</u>	<u>FRL</u>	<u>MRO</u>	<u>UR</u> (33)(53)	<u>GB</u> (33)	<u>UL</u> (5)(33)	<u>UCR</u> (5)	<u>UM</u> (5)	<u>UH</u> (33)(55)
Min. rear (feet) (42)(43)	20 feet; 5 feet for accessory structures (29)	20 feet; 5 feet for accessory structures (29)	20 (29)	20 (29)	NA	10, 15 in Gorst (29)(54)	10, 20 for a garage or carport if that side opens onto a street or alley (29)	10 If on an alley, 20 feet for a garage or carport opening directly onto a street or the alley (29)	510 If on an alley, 20 feet for a garage or carport opening directly onto a street or the alley (28)(29)	10 If on an alley, 20 feet for a garage or carport opening directly onto a street or the alley (29)	10 20 for a garage or carport if that side opens onto a street or alley (29)

17.420.054 Commercial, industrial, and parks zones density and dimensions table.

Standard	Commercial						Industrial				Public Facilities	
	<u>UVC</u> (5)(60)	<u>NC</u> (5)(33)	<u>C</u> (5)(33)	<u>RC</u> (33)	<u>LIC</u>	<u>RCO</u> (12)	<u>BC</u>	<u>BP</u>	<u>IND</u> (5)(36)	<u>RI</u>	<u>P</u>	--
Min. density (du/acre) (57)	10	10	10 19	See Section 17.420.058	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	

Standard	Commercial						Industrial				Public Facilities	
	<u>UVC</u> (5)(60)	<u>NC</u> (5)(33)	<u>C</u> (5)(33)	<u>RC</u> (33)	<u>LIC</u>	<u>RCO</u> (12)	<u>BC</u>	<u>BP</u>	<u>IND</u> (5)(36)	<u>RI</u>	<u>P</u>	--
Max. density (du/acre)	NA	30	30 60 No Max (61)		20; up to 30 in Gorst (53)	0 (19)	0 (19)	0 (19)	0 (19)	0 (19)	0 (19)	
Min. lot size	NA	NA	NA		NA	NA	NA	7 acres (49)	NA	NA	NA	
Max. lot size	NA	NA	NA		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Min. lot width (feet)	NA	NA	NA		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Min. lot depth (feet)	NA	NA	NA		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	200	NA	
Max. height (feet) (37)(40)(50)	45/ 55 (60)	35 (17)	35/ 45/50/55 (17)(62)		25; up to 45 in Gorst (53)	35	35 (17)	35 (17)	35 (17)	35	35 (17)	
Max. impervious surface coverage	85%	85%	85%		35%; up to 50% in Gorst (53)	85%	NA	50%	NA	85%	NA	

Standard	Commercial						Industrial				Public Facilities		
	<u>UVC</u> (5)(60)	<u>NC</u> (5)(33)	<u>C</u> (5)(33)	<u>RC</u> (33)	<u>LIC</u>	<u>RCO</u> (12)	<u>BC</u>	<u>BP</u>	<u>IND</u> (5)(36)	<u>RI</u>	<u>P</u>	--	
Max. lot coverage	Total gross floor area devoted to nonresidential use in any one structure shall not exceed 25,000 square feet.	NA	NA		35%	NA	60% building coverage or as determined by master plan process	NA	60% lot coverage	NA	NA		
Setbacks (34)(35)(48)													
Min. front (feet) (29)(41)(42)(43)(46)	NA	20	20	See Section 17.420.058	NA	20 (26)	20 (23)(26)	20 (23)(26)	20 (27)	20 (26)	20; 0 in Gorst (54)		
Max. front (feet) (41)(42)(43)	NA	NA	NA		10 (52)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Min. side (feet) (29)(42)(43)	NA	10 (21)	10 (21)		NA	20, 50 when abutting residential zone (26)	20 (23)(26)	20 (23)(26)	NA (27)	20, 50 when abutting residential zone (26)	10		
Min. rear (feet) (29)(42)(43)	NA	10 (21)	10 (21)		15	20, 50 when abutting residential zone (26)	20 (23)(26)	20 (23)(26)	NA (27)	20, 50 when abutting residential zone (26)	10; 0 in Gorst (54)		

17.420.056 Limited areas of more intensive rural development (LAMIRD) density and dimensions table.

Standard	TYPE I LAMIRDS												TYPE III LAMIRDS	
	Keyport Rural Village			Manchester Village			Port Gamble Rural Historic Town			Suquamish Village			REC	TTEC
	KVC	KVLR	KVR	MVC (47)	MVLR	MVR	RHTC	RHTR	RHTW	SVC	SVLR	SVR		
Min. density (du/acre)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Max. density (du/acre)	5	2 (45)	5	5 (15)	2 (15)	4 (15)	2.5 (7) (58)	2.5 (7) (58)	2.5 (7) (58)	0 (19)	2	2	0 (19)	0 (19)
Min. lot size	NA	12,500 s.f.	4,000 s.f.	NA	21,780 s.f. (12)	10,890 s.f. (12)	NA	3,500 s.f. (7)	NA	NA (11)	4,500 s.f. (4)(11)	4,000 s.f. (4)(11)	NA	NA
Max. lot size	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7,500 s.f. (7)	NA	NA (11)	NA (11)	NA (11)	NA	NA
Min. lot. width (feet)	30	80	40	NA	60 (12)	60 (12)	NA	NA	NA	NA (11)	50 (4)(11)	40 (4)(11)	NA	NA
Min. lot. depth (feet)	NA	80	80	NA	60 (12)	60 (12)	NA	NA	NA	NA (11)	90 (4)(11)	75 (4)(11)	NA	NA
Max. height (feet) (37)(40)	35	35	35	28 (13)	35 (14)	35 (14)	35 (8)	30	35 (22)	35	30, Max of 2 habitable floors	30, Max of 2 habitable floors	35	35

Standard	TYPE I LAMIRDS												TYPE III LAMIRDS	
	Keyport Rural Village			Manchester Village			Port Gamble Rural Historic Town			Suquamish Village			REC	TTEC
	KVC	KVLR	KVR	MVC (47)	MVLR	MVR	RHTC	RHTR	RHTW	SVC	SVLR	SVR		
Max. impervious surface coverage	NA	50% for residential properties less than or equal to 0.50 acres; 40% for residential properties greater than or equal to 0.51 acres	50% for residential properties less than or equal to 0.50 acres; 40% for residential properties greater than or equal to 0.51 acres	50% for residential properties less than or equal to 0.50 acres; 40% for residential properties greater than or equal to 0.51 acres (16)	50% for residential properties less than or equal to 0.50 acres; 40% for residential properties greater than or equal to 0.51 acres (16)	50% for residential properties less than or equal to 0.50 acres; 40% for residential properties greater than or equal to 0.51 acres (16)	NA	NA	NA	40% (6)	40% (6)	40% (6)	85%	85%
Max. lot coverage	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	50%	50% or 2,000 s.f., whichever is greater	50%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Setbacks (34)(35)(48)														
Min. front (feet) (41)(42) (43)	NA	10 for habitable area, 20 for garage or carport	10 for habitable area, 5 for porch, 20 for garage or carport (46)	NA	20	20	NA	20 (9)	NA	10 (11)	20 (11)	20 (11)	20	20

	TYPE I LAMIRDS												TYPE III LAMIRDS	
Standard	Keyport Rural Village			Manchester Village			Port Gamble Rural Historic Town			Suquamish Village			REC	TTEC
	KVC	KVLR	KVR	MVC (47)	MVLR	MVR	RHTC	RHTR	RHTW	SVC	SVLR	SVR		
Max. front (feet)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Min. side (feet) (42)(43)	NA	5	5	NA	5	5	Per Title 14	5 (10)	Per Title 14	NA (11) (21)	5 (11)	5 (11)	10 (21)	10 (21)
Min. rear (feet) (42)(43)	NA	5	5	NA	5	5	Per Title 14	5 (10)	Per Title 14	10 (11) (21)	5 (11)	5 (11)	10 (21)	10 (21)

17.420.058 Silverdale ~~regional center and~~ design district density and dimension table.

Standard	Old Town	Bucklin Hill Center	Clear Creek Village	Kitsap Mall Center	West Hill	Northeast Business	Waterfront
Min. density (du/acre) (57)	10	10	10	10	UH: 19 RC: 10	10	10
Max. density (du/acre)	Max:30/60	30/60-NA	30/60-NA	30/60-NA	UH: 30/60 RC: 30/60 NA	30/60-NA	30/60-NA
Min. height (feet)	NA	35 ft fronting Silverdale Way	35 ft fronting Silverdale Way	35 ft fronting Silverdale Way	35 ft fronting Silverdale Way	35 ft	NA

Standard	Old Town	Bucklin Hill Center	Clear Creek Village	Kitsap Mall Center	West Hill	Northeast Business	Waterfront
Max. height (feet) (33)(37)(40) (56)	35 ft 45 ft 45 ft	65 ft/85 ft	65 ft/85 ft	65 ft/85 ft	UH: 55 ft/85 ft RC: 65 ft/85 ft	65 ft/125 ft	65 ft/85 ft
Max. impervious surface coverage	85%	85%	85%	85%	UH: 85% RC: NA	85%	85%
Max. lot coverage	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Setbacks (34)(35)(48)							
Min. front (feet)	20 ft	20 ft	20 ft	20 ft	UH: 20 ft RC: 20 ft	20 ft	20 ft
Max. front (feet) (29)(41)(42) (43)(45)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Side (feet) (29)(42)(43) (45)	10 ft	10 ft	10 ft	10 ft	UH: 5 ft RC: 10 ft	10 ft	10 ft
Rear (feet) (29)(42)(43)	10 ft	10 ft	10 ft	10 ft	UH: 5 ft RC: 10 ft	10 ft	10 ft

17.420.060 Footnotes for tables.

- A. Where noted on the preceding tables, the following additional provisions apply:
1. Except for those buildings directly associated with timber production and harvest.
 2. Except for silos and other uninhabited agricultural buildings.
 - ~~3.—Properties within the urban restricted (UR) zone and greenbelt (GB) may subdivide at densities below the minimum required for the zone under the following circumstances:
 - ~~a.—The reduced density provides a greater protection for critical areas or environmentally sensitive areas; and~~
 - ~~b.—The intent of the short subdivision or subdivision is to keep the property in the ownership of the immediate family members.~~~~
 - 4.—If a single lot of record, legally created as of April 19, 1999, is smaller in total square footage than that required under this chapter, or if the dimensions of the lot are less than required, said lot may be occupied by any reasonable use allowed within the zone subject to all other requirements of this chapter. If there are contiguous lots of record held in common ownership, each of the lots legally created as of April 19, 1999, and one or more of the lots is smaller in total square footage than required by this chapter, or the dimensions of one or more of them are less than required, said lots shall be combined to meet the minimum lot requirements for size and dimensions. **Alternative 3 only.**
 5. The Design Standards for the Community of Kingston sets forth policies and regulations for properties within the downtown area of Kingston. All development within this area must be consistent with these standards in Chapter [17.700](#), [Appendix C1](#).
 6. Building replacements and remodels shall not create in excess of a total of forty percent hard surface for lot area or more than the total existing hard surface area, whichever is greater.
 7. Excess area from acreage used to support proposed densities but not devoted to residential lots and public improvements such as streets and alleys shall be permanently dedicated and reserved for community open space, park land, and similar uses. For developments proposing densities no greater than one dwelling unit per five acres, the minimum and maximum lot sizes shall not apply, except that existing dwelling units shall be allocated lot area between three thousand five hundred and seven thousand five hundred square feet. New proposals may then proceed using the five-acre lot requirements for the rural residential (RR) zone.

8. Hotels may be developed with four above-ground floors and up to a height not exceeding fifty feet with approval of the fire marshal and relevant fire district.
9. May be reduced to ten feet for residential uses through the administrative conditional use or PBD process.
10. Uses allowed through the conditional use process shall provide minimum side setbacks of ten feet and minimum rear setbacks of twenty feet.
11. Any newly created lot within the Suquamish rural village shall be subject to Chapter [16.48](#), Short Subdivisions, and must meet the lot requirements below:
 - a. Lot Requirements.
 - i. Minimum lot size: twenty-one thousand seven hundred eighty square feet.
 - ii. Minimum lot width: one hundred feet.
 - iii. Minimum lot depth: one hundred feet.
 - b. Setbacks.
 - i. Front: twenty feet.
 - ii. Side: five feet.
 - iii. Rear: five feet.

~~12.—Nonconforming Lots.—~~**Alternative 3 only.**

~~a.—Nonconforming Lots in Single Ownership. If a single lot of record, legally created before the adoption of the Manchester Community Plan, is less than eight thousand seven hundred twelve square feet in size or does not meet the dimensional requirements of its zone, the lot may be occupied by any use allowed within the zone subject to all other requirements of this chapter.~~

~~b.—Nonconforming Lots in Common Ownership. Contiguous lots of record held in common ownership, each lot legally created before adoption of the Manchester Community Plan, must be combined to meet the minimum lot requirements of its zone if one or more of the lots are less than eight thousand seven hundred twelve square feet in size or do not meet the dimensional requirements of its zone and, at the time of adoption of the Manchester Community Plan (March 18, 2002), either (i) a residential structure encumbered more than one of the contiguous lots or (ii) two or more of the contiguous lots were vacant. If one or more of the lots is sold or~~

~~otherwise removed from common ownership after the adoption of the Manchester Community Plan, it will not be considered to meet the minimum lot requirements for nonconforming lots in single ownership. Property with two contiguous lots legally created before adoption of the Manchester Community Plan with a residential structure entirely on one lot may develop the second lot consistent with applicable zoning.~~

13. Residential structures within the [MVC](#) zone may not exceed twenty-eight feet.

14. Within the view protection overlay, the maximum height for buildings and new vegetation shall be twenty-eight feet. Height shall be measured from the average elevation of the property's buildable area to the structure's highest point. Kitsap County will not enforce vegetation height standards. Buildable area is considered all portions of the property except wetlands and/or geologically hazardous areas. Properties within the view protection overlay zone may build or have new vegetation as high as thirty-five feet under the following circumstances:

- a. There is no existing view of downtown Seattle, the Cascade Mountains, Mt. Rainier or the Puget Sound from the subject property or any adjacent property; or
- b. The owners of all adjacent properties approve the building height prior to building permit issuance; or
- c. It can be explicitly shown that the structure will not cause the blockage of existing views from any of the adjacent properties.

15. Clustering residential development is encouraged in all development. When clustering development, if a property owner designates forty percent of the gross acreage as naturally vegetated open space, he or she may create one additional lot for every five lots clustered. The additional lot may not reduce the naturally vegetated open space to an amount less than forty percent of the gross acreage of the development.

16. All properties within the Manchester village must also meet the requirements of the stormwater management ordinance, Chapters [12.04](#) through [12.32](#).

17. A greater height may be allowed for [multifamily and mixed use development](#) as set forth ~~in Section 17.420.035 below~~ and in accordance with the procedures in Title [21](#). Such approval must be consistent with the recommendations of the fire marshal/fire district and ~~consider compatible with~~ surrounding ~~uses and~~ zones. ~~Such approval shall result in a decrease in building coverage, an increase in public amenities, and/or a more creative or efficient use of land.~~ The maximum building height approved by the director shall not exceed:

- a. In the [NC](#) and [P](#) zones: forty-five feet.

- b. In the [UH](#) and [C](#) zones: sixty-five feet.
- c. In the [UM](#), [BP](#), [BC](#), and [IND](#) zones: fifty-five feet.
- d. Height ~~and density~~ requirements for urban high and regional center reflected in Section [17.420.058](#), Silverdale regional center and design district density and dimension table.

18. The minimum and maximum densities within the range are based upon the net acreage of the property(ies) after the removal of critical areas. In determining a development proposal's actual density within the range, the features of the subject parcel including on-site or adjacent wetlands, streams or steep slopes shall be considered first.

19. These zones are not intended to accommodate population growth and therefore do not have allowed density. However, limited new residential uses may occur in these zones which support the intent of these zones to provide employment and services. Therefore, up to one dwelling unit may be allowed per existing parcel for the limited residential uses allowed in Chapter [17.410](#).

20. The Design Standards for the Community of Keyport sets forth policies and regulations for properties within the downtown area of Keyport. All development within this area must be consistent with these standards in Chapter [17.700](#), [Appendix C2](#).

21. Twenty feet when abutting a residential zone.

22. Maximum height shall be thirty~~-five~~ feet when located within the two-hundred-foot shoreline area.

23. The minimum site setback shall be seventy-five feet for any yard abutting a residential zone, unless, based upon a site-specific determination, berming and landscaping approved by the director is provided that will effectively screen and buffer the business park activities from the residential zone that it abuts; in which case, the minimum site setback may be reduced to less than seventy-five feet but no less than twenty-five feet. In all other cases, minimum site setbacks shall be twenty feet.

24. Reserved.

25. For new building permit applications for residential dwelling units on vacant lots over eighteen thousand square feet located in urban low residential (ULR) and urban cluster residential (UCR) zones, the maximum lot size shall not exceed nine thousand square feet. This restriction shall not apply if:

- a. The net developable area of the existing parcel is less than eighteen thousand square feet; or

- b. The project application will meet minimum density requirements as established by this chapter.
26. No service road, spur track, or hard stand shall be permitted within required yard areas that abut a residential zone.
27. As approved by the director, wherever an industrial zone abuts a residential zone, a fifty-foot screening buffer area shall be provided. This screening buffer is intended to reduce impacts to abutting residential uses such as noise, light, odors, dust and structure bulk. No structures, open storage, or parking shall be allowed within this area. The director shall only approve screening buffers that improve the compatibility between the proposed use and the residential zone. The director may reduce this buffer to a minimum of twenty-five-foot width only when based upon a site-specific determination that topography, berming or other screening features will effectively screen industrial activities from the residential zone. Conversely, based upon a similar site-specific determination, the director may increase the buffer width from fifty feet to ensure adequate buffering and compatibility between uses.
28. Unless part of an approved zero-lot-line development.
29. One-hundred-foot setback required for single-family buildings abutting [FRL](#) or [RW](#) zones.
30. No minimum lot size if property is used only for extraction.
31. Three hundred thirty feet if activity includes any uses in Section [17.170.020](#).
32. Existing lots developed with existing single-family residences are permitted to be maintained, renovated and structurally altered. Additions to existing residential structures in order to provide commercial uses are also permitted regardless of density.
33. Except for the height and density requirements reflected in Section [17.420.058](#), Silverdale regional center and design district density and dimension table, all development within the Silverdale design district boundaries must be consistent with the Silverdale Design Standards found in Chapter [17.700](#), [Appendix C3](#).
34. Development abutting a street for which a standard has been established by the Kitsap County arterial plan shall provide a special setback from the centerline of said street or a distance adequate to accommodate one-half of the right-of-way standard established by the arterial plans for the street. The building setback required by the underlying zone shall be in addition to the special setback and shall be measured from the edge of the special setback line. The special setback area shall be treated as additional required yard area and reserved for future street widening purposes.

35. For setback standards applicable to agricultural structures, see Section [17.455.080](#).
36. For standards applicable to master planned industrial developments and approved industrial parks, see Sections [17.320.030](#) and [17.330.030](#).
37. Adjacent to airports, the director may impose height restrictions and/or other land use controls as deemed essential to prevent the establishment of air space obstructions in air approaches to protect the public health, safety and welfare consistent with Federal Aviation Regulations (FAR) Part 77.
38. Reserved.
39. Reserved.
40. Height limitations set forth elsewhere in this title shall not apply to the following: barns, silos, or other farm buildings and structures, provided they are not less than fifty feet from every lot line; chimneys, spires on places of worship, belfries, cupolas, domes, smokestacks, flagpoles, grain elevators, cooling towers, solar energy systems, monuments, fire house towers, masts, aerials, elevator shafts, [stairs or stair shafts](#) and other similar projections; and outdoor theater screens, provided said screens contain no advertising matter other than the name of the theater. The proponent seeking exception to the height limitation shall certify that the object being considered under this provision will not shade an existing solar energy system which, by the determination of the director, contributes substantially to the space- or water-heating requirements of a building.
41. The following exceptions apply to front yard requirements for dwellings:
 - a. If there are dwellings on both abutting lots with front yards less than the required depth for the zone, the front yard for the lot need not exceed the average front yard of the abutting dwellings.
 - b. If there is a dwelling on one abutting lot with a front yard less than the required depth for the zone, the front yard need not exceed a depth of halfway between the depth of the front yard on the abutting lot and the required front yard depth.
 - c. If a modification to the front yard requirement is necessary in order to site dwellings in a manner that maximizes solar access, the director may modify the requirement.
 - d. On lots with multiple front yards, the front yard setback(s) in which the lot does not receive access may be modified by the director. Based upon topography, critical areas or other site constraints, the director may reduce these front yard setbacks to a minimum of twenty feet for properties requiring fifty feet and ten feet for properties requiring twenty feet. The director may not modify front yard setbacks

from county arterials or collectors. Such reductions shall not have an adverse impact to surrounding properties.

42. The following exceptions apply to historic lots:

a. Building setback lines that do not meet the requirements of this title but were legally established prior to the adoption of this title shall be considered the building line for alterations, remodels, and accessory structures on the lot or parcel; providing, that no structure or portion of such addition may further project beyond the established building line.

b. Any single-family residential lot of record as defined in Chapter [17.110](#) that has a smaller width or lot depth than that required by this title, or is less than one acre, may use that residential zoning classification that most closely corresponds to the dimension or dimensions of the lot of record, for the purpose of establishing setbacks from the property lines.

43. Any structure otherwise permitted under this section may be placed on a lot or parcel within a required yard area if the director finds that such a location is necessary because existing sewer systems or roadways make compliance with the yard area requirements of this title impossible without substantial changes to the site.

44. Reserved.

45. Density in the [KVLR](#) zone may be increased to three units per acre through a performance-based development (PBD) process pursuant to the regulations cited in Section [17.360A.030\(B\)](#).

46. A front porch and associated steps shall meet a minimum five-foot setback from the front property line and the following requirements:

a. Porches shall be at least forty percent open on each of two sides.

b. Porches shall be a minimum of four feet by six feet.

47. The Manchester Design Standards sets forth policies and regulations for properties within the Manchester village commercial (MVC) zone. All developments within the [MVC](#) zone must be consistent with the standards found in Chapter [17.700](#), [Appendix C4](#).

48. Shoreline properties are subject to Title [22](#) and may have additional buffers and setbacks requirements not listed in the density and dimension tables. Properties constrained by critical areas are subject to Title [19](#) and may have additional buffers and setbacks requirements not listed in the density and dimension tables. Cornices, canopies,

eaves, belt courses, sills, bay windows, fireplaces or other similar cantilevered features may extend up to twenty-four inches into any required yard area. In no case shall a habitable area be considered for encroachment into a required yard through any land use process. Additionally, fire escapes, open/uncovered porches, balconies, landing places or outside stairways may extend up to twenty-four inches into any required side or rear yards. Open/uncovered porches, balconies, landing places, or outside stairways shall not extend more than six feet into any required front yard and shall be a minimum of five feet from the front property line.

49. Minimum project size applies to the initial land use application for the property such as master plan, PBD or other mechanism. Subsequent subdivision through platting or binding site plan consistent with scope and conditions of the land use approval is not required to meet this minimum size.

50. New or remodeled structures within the Illahee View Protection Overlay may not exceed twenty-eight feet. Kitsap County will not enforce vegetation height standards.

51. Reserved.

52. No motor vehicle parking allowed within the front yard setback. See also Section [17.400.060](#) regarding conditions under which maximum setbacks may increase, as well as parking location standards.

53. Within the Gorst urban growth area, density, impervious surface coverage and height may be increased to the maximum listed in the density and dimensions table through compliance with the incentive program described in Section [17.400.080](#)(B).

54. Standard listed applicable to Gorst UGA only.

55. Parcels located within the Silverdale Regional Growth Center shall refer to the design standards identified in Section [17.420.058](#), Silverdale regional center and design district density and dimension table.

~~56. Reserved. Height and density may be increased through Chapter 17.450, Performance Based Development, or through use of a Multifamily Tax Exemption Program, or qualifies as mixed use development and meets modification or waiver request criteria as identified in Section 17.420.035, Additional mixed use development standards.~~

57. Mixed use projects are not required to meet the minimum density requirements.

58. As part of a town master plan developed under Section [17.360C.030](#), maximum density shall apply to the entirety of the RHT rather than a specific RHT zone. The density of any specific development shall maintain the historic character of the RHT and shall not

cause the total number of dwelling units within the RHT to exceed two hundred ninety-five. However, no units shall be transferred into the [RHTW](#) zone from other zones in the RHT.

59. Maximum density shall be fourteen (14) dwelling units an acre if the development includes single-family attached, cottage housing and/or multiple-family dwellings only (Alternative 2 only)

60. Storefront Overlay requirements (Alternative 3 only).

a. Development on the ground floor of all multi-story buildings but be constructed to commercial standards. However, residential uses or other allowed uses are not restricted from locating on the ground floor. This commercial space shall meet the following requirements.

(1) Minimum depth of commercial construction from street frontage shall be twenty-five (25) feet;

(2) Minimum building coverage by commercial construction on the ground floor shall be fifty (50) percent;

(3) Commercial construction on the ground floor shall require a minimum of twelve (12) foot ceiling height;

b. No minimum number of parking spaces is required for development within the storefront zone.

c. No residential units or structured parking garages may provide vehicle access directly onto the street frontage; and

d. Construction greater than thirty-five (35) feet in height shall be required to modulate the building along the street frontage a minimum of ten (10) feet.

61. For development within the Commercial zone within the Kingston UGA, no limitation on maximum density is established.

62. Maximum heights for projects not applying the requirements of KCC 17.420.035 are thirty-five (35) feet except as shown below:

a. Kingston UGA = fifty (50) feet (Alternative 2)/fifty-five (55) feet (Alternative 3)

b. Silverdale and Central Kitsap UGAs (excluding the Silverdale Regional Center) = fifty-five (55) feet

c. South Kitsap UGA = forty-five (45) feet

Chapter 17.490

OFF-STREET PARKING AND LOADING

Sections:

- [17.490.010 Off-street parking requirements.](#)
- [17.490.020 General provisions.](#)
- [17.490.030 Number of spaces required.](#)
- [17.490.040 Off-street parking lot design.](#)
- [17.490.050 Off-street loading.](#)
- [17.490.060 Handicapped parking.](#)
- [17.490.070 Bicycle parking standards.](#)
- [17.490.080 Electric vehicle charging standards.](#)

17.490.010 Off-street parking requirements.

The following requirements shall be used as guidelines when determining permit application requirements and, subject to code within this chapter, may be reasonably increased or decreased by the department depending on the specific need or use. Trip demand reduction programs and the availability of public transit may also be considered in decreasing parking requirements. Off-street parking spaces shall otherwise be provided and maintained as set forth in this chapter for all uses in all zones. Any fractional parking space shall be rounded up to the nearest whole number. Such off-street parking spaces shall be provided at the time:

- A. A building is hereafter erected or enlarged;
- B. The use of a building existing on the effective date of this title is changed and/or the building enlarged, parking spaces shall be provided in proportion to the increase only, provided the increase is less than fifty percent. If the increase exceeds fifty percent, parking shall be provided for the entire structure in accordance with the requirements of this section.
- C. Refer to Chapter [17.700](#) "Appendix A – Parking Lots: Street Trees, Landscaping, Design" for graphical assistance.

17.490.020 General provisions.

- A. Parking analyses shall be provided for all proposed uses as outlined on relevant permit application checklists.
- B. More Than One Use on One or More Parcels. In the event several uses occupy a single structure or parcel of land, the total requirements for off-street parking shall be the sum of the requirements of the several uses computed separately. If the director finds that a portion of the floor area not less than a contiguous one hundred square feet in a retail store will be used

exclusively for storage of merchandise which is not being displayed for sale, he may deduct such space in computing parking requirements, but the owners shall not thereafter use the space for any other purpose without furnishing additional off-street parking as required by Section [17.490.030](#).

C. Joint Use of Facilities. The off-street parking requirements of two or more uses, structures, or parcels of land may be satisfied by the same parking or loading space used jointly, if approved by the director, to the extent that it can be shown by the owners or operators of the uses, structures, or parcels that their operations and parking needs do not overlap in point of time. For joint use facilities (i.e., shared-use parking and shared access facilities), a parking agreement shall be required consistent with subsection (I) of this section.

D. Location of Parking Facilities.

1. Within high capacity transit station areas, required parking spaces shall be located on the same parcel or on another parcel no farther than eight hundred feet from the building or use they are intended to serve, measured in a straight line from the main entrance of the building. Public parking intended for the use of a public ferry terminal may be located on another parcel no farther than one thousand feet, measured in a straight line from the ferry terminal.

2. In all other areas, off-street parking spaces for dwellings shall be located on the same lot with the dwelling. Other required parking spaces shall be located on the same parcel or on another parcel not farther than three hundred feet from the building or use they are intended to serve, measured in a straight line from the main entrance of the building.

3. Off-site parking shall be connected to the building or use it is intended to serve by streets improved with sidewalks or by walkways.

4. For off-site parking, a parking agreement shall be required consistent with subsection (I) of this section.

E. Use of Parking Facilities. Required parking space shall be available for the parking of operable passenger automobiles of residents, customers, patrons, and employees only, and shall not be used for the storage of vehicles or materials, or for the parking of trucks used in conducting the business or use.

F. Parking in Required Front, Side, Rear Yards or Setbacks. Unless otherwise provided, required parking and loading spaces shall not be located in a required yard or setback, except for development of single-family dwellings or duplexes. Automobile sales may be allowed in no more than twenty-five percent of the front yard setback, as shown on an approved site plan.

G. Off-Site Employee Parking. Off-site employee parking may be used to reduce the number of on-site parking spaces.

H. Development of and Maintenance Standards for Off-Street Parking Areas. In addition to requirements of Chapters [17.490](#) and [17.500](#) and the Kitsap Stormwater Design Manual, every parcel of land hereafter used as a public or private parking area, including commercial parking lots, shall be developed as follows:

1. An off-street parking area for more than five vehicles shall be effectively screened by a sight-obscuring fence, hedge, or planting, on each side that adjoins property situated in any residential zone, or the premises of any school or like institution;
2. Lighting shall be directed away from adjoining properties. Not more than one foot candle of illumination shall leave the property boundaries;
3. Except for single-family and duplex dwellings, groups of more than two parking spaces shall be so located and served by a driveway that their use will require no backing movements or other maneuvering within a street or right-of-way other than an alley;
4. Areas used for standing and maneuvering of vehicles shall have durable and dustless surfaces maintained adequately for all-weather use, and so drained as to avoid flow of water across sidewalks. Permeable pavements are encouraged where feasible.;
5. Except for parking to serve residential uses, parking and loading areas adjacent to or within residential zones or adjacent to residential uses shall be designed to minimize disturbance of residents;
6. Service drives to off-street parking areas shall be designed and constructed to facilitate the flow of traffic, to provide maximum safety of traffic ingress and egress, and to provide maximum safety of pedestrians and vehicular traffic on the site. The number of service drives shall be limited to the minimum that will allow the property to accommodate and service the traffic to be anticipated. Service drives shall be clearly and permanently marked and defined through the use of rails, fences, walls, or other barriers or markers on frontage not occupied by service drives. Service drives to drive-in establishments shall be designed to avoid backing movements or other maneuvering within a street, other than an alley;
7. Service drives shall have a minimum vision clearance area formed by the intersection of the driveway centerline, the street right-of-way line, and a straight line joining said lines through points twenty feet from their intersection;
8. Parking spaces along the outer boundaries of a parking area shall be contained by a curb or bumper rail so placed to prevent a motor vehicle from extending over an adjacent property line, pedestrian walkway, or a street; and

9. When the parking standards require ten or more parking spaces, up to thirty percent of these may be compact car spaces, as identified in Section [17.490.040](#). Compact spaces shall be clearly labeled on the parking space.

I. Parking Agreement.

1. For off-site parking, shared-use parking, or shared access to parking, a covenant, easement or other contract approved by the director for shared parking and/or access between the cooperating property owners shall be enacted and recorded by the county with the county auditor as a deed restriction on all associated properties (i.e., the property with the use and the property providing the required parking) that cannot be modified or revoked without the approval of the director. The parking agreement shall:

- a. Provide that the land comprising the required parking facilities shall not be encroached upon, used, sold, leased, or conveyed for any purpose except in conjunction with the building or use which the required parking serves;
- b. For commercial uses, provide for directional signage to off-site public or visitor parking;
- c. Assign maintenance provisions for the parking facilities and landscaping;
- d. If shared use is allowed, indicate prime hours of operation for shared uses;
- e. If shared use is allowed, designate potential times of overflow, and a parking plan which will be implemented in the event of overflow.

2. If any of the above requirements are violated, the affected property owners must provide the full amount of required off-street parking for each use, in accordance with conditions of approval, unless a satisfactory alternative remedy is approved by the director.

17.490.030 Number of spaces required.

Off-street parking spaces shall be provided as follows:

Land Use	Parking Spaces Required in All Zones (Except as Modified to the Right)	High Capacity Transit Station Area Modifications
Residential		
Single-Family (attached or detached)	During subdivision, 2 per unit on site + 0.5 per unit on street or set aside.; for historical lots or lots with no	2 per unit on site , 1 additional space per guest house, accessory dwelling

Land Use	Parking Spaces Required in All Zones (Except as Modified to the Right)	High Capacity Transit Station Area Modifications
	standing requirement, 3 2 per unit. 1 additional space for accessory dwelling units or accessory living quarters. Garages are not calculated towards any parking requirement. <u>1 garage space may count toward this requirement for multiple car garages</u>	unit or accessory living quarter. Garages are calculated towards parking requirement. <u>1 garage space may count toward this requirement for multiple car garages</u>
Multifamily (Condos/Townhouses/Apartments) and Cottage Housing	<u>1.5 per unit + 0.5 per unit on street or set aside</u> <u>Units with 1 or fewer bedrooms: 1 space per unit + 0.5 spaces per unit set aside.</u> <u>Units with 2 or more bedrooms: 1.5 spaces per unit + 0.5 spaces per unit set aside.</u>	Units with 1 or fewer bedrooms: 1 space per unit + 0.5 spaces per unit set aside. Units with 2 or more bedrooms: 1.5 spaces per unit + 0.5 spaces per unit set aside.
Senior Housing	0.5 per unit; 1 per on-duty employee	
Institutional/Educational/Other		
Bed and Breakfast	1 per sleeping unit	
Motels and Hotels	1 per bedroom; and spaces to meet the combined requirements of the uses being conducted such as hotels, restaurants, auditoriums, etc.	
Club/Lodges	Spaces to meet the combined requirements of the uses being conducted such as hotels, restaurants, auditoriums, etc.	
Hospitals and Institutions	1 per bed; 1 per 2 employees; 1 per 2 guests	
Places of Worship	1 per 4 seats or 8 feet of bench length in the main auditorium	

Land Use	Parking Spaces Required in All Zones (Except as Modified to the Right)	High Capacity Transit Station Area Modifications
Library and Gallery	1 per 250 gross square feet	
Preschool-Kindergarten	1 per employee; 1 per 6 children	
Elementary/Middle or Junior High School	1 per employee; 2 per classroom	
High School	1 per employee and teacher; 1 per 10 students	
Colleges, Technical School	1 per 3 seats in classroom; 1 per employee and teacher	
Stadium, Arena, Theater	1 per 4 seats or 8 feet of bench length in the main auditorium	
Bowling Alley	6 per alley	
Dance Hall, Skating Rink	1 per 200 gross square feet	
Self Storage	1 per 3,000 gross square feet	
Commercial/Retail/Office		
Restaurants/Bars/Taverns	<p>If under 5,000 square feet of gross floor area – 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area; If 5,000 or more square feet of gross floor area – 20 plus 1 per each additional 200 square feet of gross floor area</p> <p><u>1 per 400 square feet of gross floor area</u></p>	<u>1 per 400 square feet of gross floor area</u>
Retail stores generating relatively little automobile traffic (e.g., appliance, furniture, hardware and repair stores)	<p>1 per 400 square feet of gross floor area</p> <p><u>1 per 800 square feet of gross floor area</u></p>	<u>1 per 800 square feet of gross floor area</u>
Retail and personal service establishments generating heavy automobile traffic (e.g., department, drug, and auto parts stores, fitness centers, supermarkets, ice cream parlors, bakeries and beauty and barber shops)	<p>1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area</p> <p><u>1 per 400 square feet of gross floor area</u></p>	<u>1 per 400 square feet of gross floor area</u>
Espresso Stands, Drive-In, and Fast Food Restaurants	1 per 80 square feet of gross floor area	

Land Use	Parking Spaces Required in All Zones (Except as Modified to the Right)	High Capacity Transit Station Area Modifications
Professional Office	1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area <u>1 per 400 square feet of gross floor area</u>	1 per 400 square feet of gross floor area
Shops and stores for sales, service or repair of automobile, machinery and plumbing, heating, electrical and building supplies	1 per 600 square feet of gross floor area	
Mortuaries, Funeral Homes, Crematories	1 per 75 square feet of assembly area	
Medical and Dental Office or Clinic	1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area <u>1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area</u>	1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area
Bank, Financial Institutions	1 per 400 square feet of gross floor area	
Industrial		
Marinas and Moorage Facilities	1 per 4 moorage slips	
Warehouse, Storage, and Wholesale Facilities	1 per 2 employees; 1 per company vehicle parked on site at night (if applicable); 1 per 300 square feet of office space	1 per 2 employees; 1 per company vehicle parked on site at night (if applicable); 1 per 400 square feet of office space
Manufacturing, Research, Testing, Processing and Assembly Facilities	1 per 1,000 square feet	
Winery/Brewery	1 per 800 square feet of gross floor area	

A. Deviation from Required Spaces.

1. The director may authorize a reduction up to twenty-five percent to the amount of required parking if a project proponent demonstrates that, due to the unusual nature of the proposed use, it is reasonable that the parking required by this section exceeds any likely need, or that trip demand reduction programs or public transit availability serves to further reduce parking demand.

2. An increase over ten percent or a reduction greater than twenty-five percent from the required parking ratio shall be processed pursuant to Chapter [17.560](#), except in high capacity transit station areas a reduction greater than twenty-five percent may be granted

by the director if the reduction is supported by a parking and traffic impact analysis and the development:

- a. Provides a car share program, shuttle program, or regional transit pass/subsidy program to all residents that is adequate to offset the parking reduction;
- b. Implements recorded lease/deed restrictions that limit the combined total number of vehicles owned by tenants to the number of parking spaces available for tenants;
- c. Participates in a public parking management program or a parking improvement district with adequate capacity to offset the parking reduction;
- d. Implements an alternative transportation management plan with measures adequate to offset the parking reduction that has been approved by the director and recorded on the title of the affected properties; or
- e. Substantially replaces on-site surface parking with parking underground and/or in a structured parking facility (e.g., an under building or multi-level parking garage) located on site and/or, if otherwise allowed, off site.

3. The maximum amount of reduction in required parking spaces based on incentives used in Sections [17.490.070](#) and [17.490.080](#) may be no more than twenty-five percent. Any further reductions would be handled as outlined in subsection (A)(2) of this section.

B. Other Uses.

1. Other uses not specifically listed above shall furnish parking as required by the director. The director shall use the above list as a guide for determining requirements for said other uses.
2. Storage of junk motor vehicles is subject to the provisions of Section [17.105.090\(I\)](#).

17.490.040 Off-street parking lot design.

A. Permeable Pavement and Parking Dimensions. Use of permeable pavement shall be evaluated and used unless determined by the county to be infeasible in accordance with the Kitsap Stormwater Design Manual. Design and construction shall be done in accordance with the Kitsap Stormwater Design Manual. Each parking space and parking lot aisle shall comply with the minimum dimension requirements in Table 17.490.040 and further displayed in Figure 17.490.040.

Table 17.490.040 Parking Lot Space and Aisle Dimensions

Parking Stall Type	Minimum Stall Dimensions		Minimum Width for Drive Aisle with Parking(C)	
	Width (A)	Length (B)	One-Way	Two-Way
Standard parallel	8 feet*	23 feet	12 feet	20 feet
Standard 45-degree	9 feet	20 feet	15 feet	20 feet
Standard 60-degree	9 feet	20 feet	18 feet	20 feet
Standard 90-degree	9 feet	20 feet	20 feet	24 feet
Compact – parallel	8 feet	16 feet	12 feet	20 feet
Compact – all degrees and angled	8 feet	16 feet	20 feet	24 feet

* For parallel stalls on street, eight-foot width may include up to one foot of gutter width.

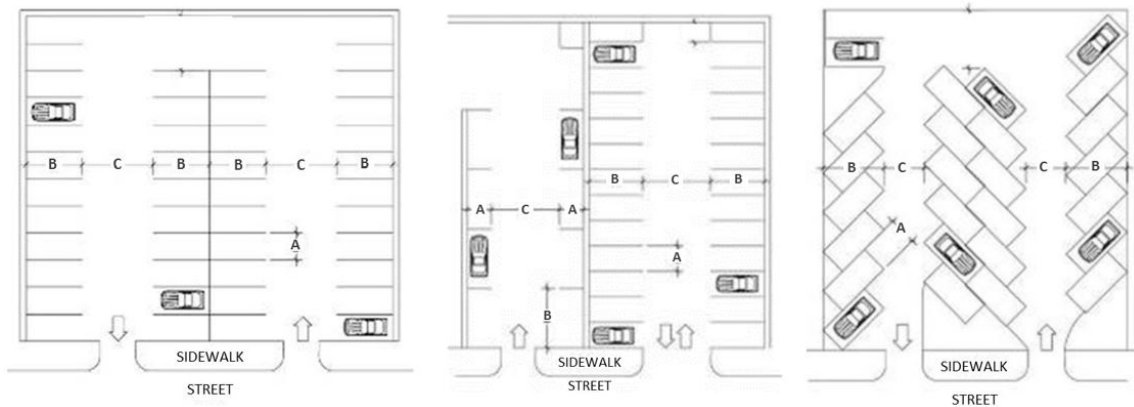


Figure 17.490.040 Parking Space and Drive Aisle Dimensions

B. Other Requirements. All surface parking lots, excluding underground or above ground parking garages, with more than fourteen stalls shall conform to Table 17.490.040.B. Landscaping shall be provided in the required front, side and rear setback area for surface parking lots and parking garages. One street tree shall be provided at the ends of each row of parking spaces, and a minimum of one street tree shall be provided for each fifteen spaces. Parking lots with one hundred or more spaces shall provide a landscape strip of street trees every other row between double-loaded rows. This design is encouraged for parking lots with more than three double-loaded rows and lots with less than one hundred spaces. Shrubs and ground cover shall be required in all landscape areas. Up to fifty percent of shrubs may be deciduous. Plant size, spacing, and installation standards shall comply with Chapter [17.500](#).

Table 17.490.040.B Required Landscape Area per Parking Space

Total Number of Parking Spaces	Minimum Required Landscape Area
15 to 50	15 square feet per parking space
51 to 99	25 square feet per parking space
100 or more	35 square feet per parking space

C. Screening Buffer. A screening perimeter buffer shall be provided in compliance with Chapter [17.500](#).

D. Pedestrian Walkways. Pedestrian walkways shall be provided from the parking lot to building entrances. Parking lots with a landscape strip between double-loaded rows shall provide pedestrian walkways next to the landscape strip leading to building entrances.

E. Refer to Appendix A, Parking Lot Design, for graphical representation of design elements for this chapter.

17.490.050 Off-street loading.

A. When Required. Off-street loading and unloading spaces shall be required for all commercial, industrial, and multifamily uses having a gross area of over four thousand square feet and which provide or receive deliveries or pick ups by trucks or truck-trailer combinations over thirty-five feet in length more frequently than once per month. Lots less than ten thousand square feet may share required off-street loading areas with adjacent properties, so long as there are no on-site alternatives, loading areas are consistent with dimensional requirements of subsection (B) of this section, and there is a written agreement between the property owners. Loading areas may share designated parking spaces, so long as loading/unloading occurs when the use is closed for business and during which time parking is not needed or used.

B. Design Requirements. Loading and unloading spaces shall be minimum forty-five feet in length, ten feet in width and provide for clearance of fifteen feet. Adequate access shall be provided to each space. Except as noted above, no area required for off-street parking may be used as a loading or unloading space.

C. Number of Spaces Required. The following number of off-street loading and unloading spaces is required:

Gross Square Feet	Required Number of Spaces
4,000 – 9,999	1
10,000 – 24,999	2
25,000 – 99,999	3
100,000 – 200,000	4
Additional 50,000 over 200,000	1

17.490.060 Handicapped parking.

Off-street parking and access for physically disabled persons shall be provided in accordance with the regulations of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and Title [14](#).

17.490.070 Bicycle parking standards.

A. Minimum Required Standards for Bicycle Parking. Standards shall apply in the urban growth areas, rural commercial and industrial zones, and LAMIRDs to all new construction where ten or more vehicle parking spaces are required and to redevelopment projects where the project cost is fifty percent or more of the assessed value of the buildings.

1. In urban growth areas and Type 1 LAMIRDs, one bicycle parking space is required for every ten vehicle parking spaces. In rural commercial and industrial zones and Type 3 LAMIRDs, one bicycle parking space is required for every twenty vehicle parking spaces. No more than thirty bicycle parking spaces will be required on a project.
2. Bicycle parking shall be located to be protected from motor vehicle maneuvering, and adjacent to a sidewalk or pedestrian walkway that serves the building entrance. For uses without a structure, such as transportation terminals, bicycle parking shall be located in the most visible location on the site.
3. Bicycle parking shall be constructed on a dustless, durable, rideable maneuvering surface such as pavement, concrete, or similar materials. Bicycle parking shall not be constructed on dirt, grass, or gravel.
4. Bicycle parking shall be illuminated with downcast lighting.
5. Bicycle parking rack design shall:
 - a. Accommodate common styles and sizes of bicycles;

- b. Make contact with the bicycle frame at two points so that, if desired, both wheels can be locked to the rack without being removed from the bike;
- c. Have a diameter no greater than three inches at the locking points;
- d. Be constructed of durable, rust-free materials, and not damage bicycle finishes, e.g., aluminum, galvanized, and powder-coated surfaces;
- e. Be securely anchored to the ground or a wall with tamper-resistant hardware;
- f. Vertical parking is allowed, so long as the provisions of subsections (A)(5)(a) through (e) of this section are met, and at least ten percent of bicycle parking provided is not vertical.

6. Bicycle Parking Dimensions.

- a. A single bicycle parking space shall be forty inches wide by ninety-six inches long (Figure 1). The bicycle rack shall be inside the bicycle parking space, twelve inches away from one of the long sides, with the first locking point located twenty-four inches back from the front of the bicycle parking space and the second locking point located fourteen to twenty-four inches back from the first.

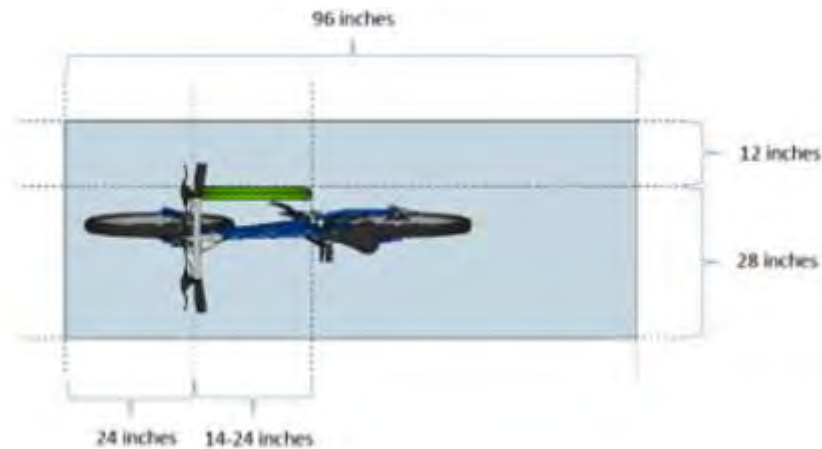


Figure 1

- b. A double bicycle parking space utilizing a double-sided rack shall be fifty-two inches wide by ninety-six inches long (Figure 2). The bicycle rack shall be inside the bicycle parking space, centered in double space, with the first locking point located twenty-four inches back from the front of the bicycle parking space and the second locking point located fourteen to twenty-four inches back from the first (Figure 3).

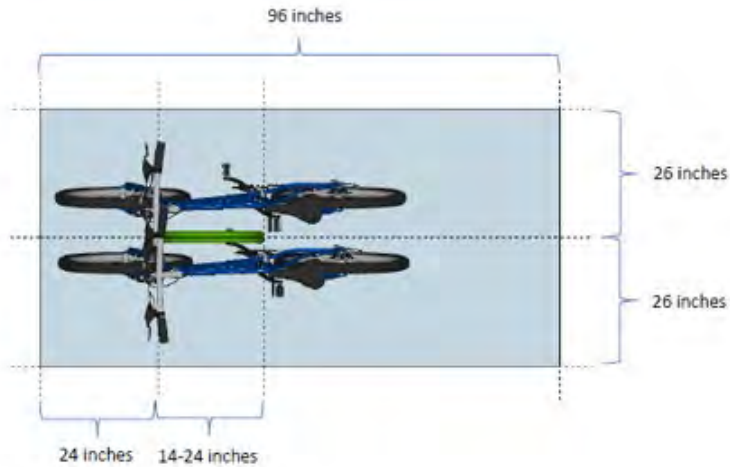


Figure 2



Figure 3

7. Where any covered vehicle parking on a surface parking lot is provided, covered bicycle parking shall also be provided.

B. Incentives for Bicycle Parking. When incentives are used, only the amount of required vehicle parking on the site is reduced; the number of bicycle parking spaces is calculated from the required vehicle parking amount prior to use of any reductions.

1. If bicycle parking is provided at the ratio of one bicycle parking space for every five vehicle parking spaces, required vehicle parking may be reduced by five percent.
2. If covered bicycle parking is provided when it is not required in subsection (A)(7) of this section, required vehicle parking may be reduced by five percent.
3. If bicycle parking is provided inside the primary building, required vehicle parking may be reduced by five percent and bicycle parking dimensional standards do not apply.

4. If bicycle lockers or bicycle cages are provided instead of bicycle racks, required vehicle parking may be reduced by five percent.

5. If bicycle parking is provided that uses artistic design or adds to aesthetic values that also meets the requirements of Section [17.490.070\(A\)\(5\)\(a\)](#) through (e), required vehicle parking may be reduced by five percent.

17.490.080 Electric vehicle charging standards.

A. Minimum Standards for Electric Vehicle Charging Spaces. Standards shall apply to all new construction, and to redevelopment projects where the project cost is fifty percent or more of the assessed value of the buildings.

1. One electric vehicle charging space is required for every ten standard vehicle parking spaces required, rounded up. Ten percent of the electric vehicle charging spaces shall be accessible parking spaces, rounded up, with a minimum of one required.

2. Electric vehicle infrastructure is required to be sized, installed, and have capacity in accordance with provisions of Chapter [14.04](#).

3. Electric vehicle charging stations shall be at least Level 2 chargers: two hundred eight or two hundred forty volts.

4. Electric vehicle charging spaces are reserved solely for charging of electric vehicles. Vehicles that are no longer charging should be relocated to a standard vehicle parking space. Signage to this effect shall be posted.

5. Electric vehicle charging spaces shall have the same dimensions as standard parking stalls as identified in Table 17.490.040. Accessible charging spaces shall have the dimensions required in the building code for accessible parking stalls.

6. Site lighting shall illuminate any electric vehicle charging spaces that are available for use outside of daytime hours.

7. Contact information for the charging station operator shall be posted on the charging station equipment in order to report malfunctions or other issues.

8. Provisions for shared charging infrastructure may be allowed as outlined for shared parking in Section [17.490.020\(l\)](#).

B. Incentives for Electric Vehicle Charging. When incentives are used, only the amount of required non-EV vehicle parking on the site is reduced; the number of electric vehicle charging spaces is calculated from the required vehicle parking amount prior to use of any reductions.

1. The provision of Level 3 charging stations (“fast” chargers) – four hundred eighty volts – rather than Level 2 charging stations shall allow for the reduction of required parking on the site of five percent.
2. If one electric vehicle charging space is provided for every five required parking stalls, the required vehicle parking may be reduced by five percent.
3. For projects with two hundred fifty or more required parking stalls, if one electric vehicle charging space that would allow for a passenger truck towing a trailer to be charged is installed (pull-through or double-length stall with charger located to the side), the required vehicle parking may be reduced by five percent.

Kitsap County Comprehensive Plan Alternative 2: Tree Replacement Tree Density/ Unit Credit Method

Title 17 Zoning
Chapter 17.495 Tree Replacement

Sections:

- 17.495.010 Purpose
- 17.495.020 Applicability
- 17.495.030 Tree Density Requirements by Land Use Zone
- 17.495.040 Replacement Tree Specifications
- 17.495.050 Tree Replacement Plan
- 17.495.060 Tree and Soil Protection During Construction

17.495.010 Purpose.

This Section shall establish tree replacement standards for properties undergoing development to promote tree canopy conservation in the urban land use zones of Kitsap County. A healthy tree canopy contributes to physical and mental health, safety, aesthetics, and overall welfare of the public. Trees also mitigate the negative effects of urban development including the loss to native wildlife biodiversity, increased temperatures, airborne particulates, carbon dioxide, noise, and stormwater runoff caused by increases in impervious surfaces and vehicular traffic.

17.500.020 Applicability

- A. Tree replacement standards shall apply to any lot under development in urban residential, commercial, and industrial zones in Kitsap County.
- B. For developed properties, a lot is considered to be under development if more than fifty percent of the total square footage of the existing footprint is being improved, altered, or developed.
- C. Tree replacement shall be determined based on the required tree density of a property expressed as tree units per acre.
- D. For properties to be subdivided, replacement standards shall apply to the buildable area of a lot prior to subdivision.
- E. Lots that are 8,000 square feet in size or less are exempt from the tree replacement standards of this chapter.

17.495.030 Tree Density Requirements by Land Use Zone

- A. A minimum tree density, expressed as a *tree unit credit per acre*, shall be maintained on the gross acreage of the lot as specified in Table 17.495.030. Only healthy, significant trees can count toward the

required minimum tree density. If the number of trees required includes a fraction of a tree, any amount equal to or greater than one-half (1/2) shall be rounded up.

Table 17.495.030-1
Minimum Tree Unit Credits by Land Use Zone

Comprehensive Plan Land Use Designation	Land Use Zone	Tree Unit Credits per Acre ^{1,2}
Urban Low Residential	Urban Restricted	30
	Urban Low Residential	
	Urban Cluster Residential	
	Greenbelt	
Urban Medium Residential	Urban Medium Residential	10
Urban High Residential	Urban High Residential	10
Urban Low Intensity Commercial	Urban Village Center	20
	Neighborhood Commercial	
Urban High Intensity Commercial	Commercial	10
	Regional Center	
	Low Intensity Commercial	
Urban Industrial	Business Park	10
	Business Center	
	Industrial	

1 If the calculation results in a fractional quantity, it shall be rounded to the nearest whole number (greater than or equal to 0.5 is rounded up; less than 0.5 is rounded down).

2 Trees growing on a property line shall count for half (1/2) the tree credits listed.

B. The following process shall be used for calculating required minimum tree unit credits. The required tree credits shall be multiplied by the gross acreage of the lot:

As an example, if a lot under development in the urban low residential zone has a gross area of 9,000 square feet, the minimum required tree credits would be six $((9,000/43,560) * 30 = 6)$.

E. Tree density requirements for a lot can be met by trees located within shoreline jurisdiction, critical areas, and their associated buffers. Tree management and protection within critical areas and their buffers are regulated by Kitsap County Title 19 *Critical Areas Ordinance* and trees within shoreline jurisdiction are regulated by the Shoreline Master Program.

F. Lots under development subject to the tree density requirements of Table 17.495.030-1 shall meet the required minimum tree density through the planting of replacement trees.

G. Existing on-site tree unit credits shall be calculated according to Table 17.495.030-2.

Table 17.495.030-2
Credit Values for Existing and Replacement Trees

Tree Category (DSH ¹ or Size)	Tree Unit Credit
Existing Non-significant healthy trees between 1" and up to 8" DSH	1
Existing Larger than 8" and up to 12" DSH	1.5
Existing Larger than 12" and up to 18" DSH	2
Existing Larger than 18" and up to 24" DSH	2.5
Existing Larger than 24" DSH	3
Replacement 2-inch caliper deciduous or broadleaf tree	.5
Replacement 6-foot-tall evergreen, conifer tree	.75

1 *Diameter at standard height (DSH), which means the diameter of a tree trunk measured at 4.5 feet above average grade, is used in determining the diameter of existing trees. Where a tree has a branch(es) or swelling that interferes with the measurement at 4.5 feet above average grade or where a tree tapers below this point, the diameter is measured at the narrowest point below 4.5 feet. For trees located on a slope, the diameter is measured from the average of the highest and lowest ground points or, on very steep slopes where this is not possible, the lowest practical point on the uphill side. Where a tree splits into several trunks close to ground level, the DSH for the tree is the square root of the sum of the DSH for each individual stem squared (example with 3 stems: $DSH = \text{square root} [(stem1)^2 + (stem2)^2 + (stem3)^2]$).*

As an example, for a lot in the Urban Low Residential Zone with a gross area of 9,000 square feet, the minimum required tree credits would be six ($9,000/43,560) * 30 = 6$). The six tree unit credits could be established through a combination of retained trees and replacement trees such as retaining one 20-inch on site existing tree and replanting three (3) 6-foot-tall evergreen conifer trees and two (2) 2-inch caliper deciduous trees.

17.495.040 Replacement Tree Specifications

A. Any trees planted to meet the landscaping requirements of KCC Chapter 17.500 *Landscaping* shall count towards the required minimum tree unit credits provided they meet the planting specifications outlined in KCC 17.500.030 *Installation and maintenance*.

B. Trees planted in public rights-of-way or areas to be dedicated as public-right-of-way shall not count toward a private lot's existing or replacement tree unit credits.

C. Each replacement tree proposed for planting must meet the following minimum standards to be credited toward satisfying the tree density requirements of this Section.

1. **Minimum Size.** The required minimum size of a replacement tree shall be six feet tall for native or other conifer species and two-inch caliper for deciduous or broad-leaf evergreen trees. Additional credits may be awarded for larger sized trees, as determined by the Director;
2. **Health and Condition.** Trees shall be free from injury, pests, diseases, and nutritional disorders and must be fully branched and have a healthy root system.
3. **Species Selection and Form.**
 - a. Replacement trees proposed to be planted within open space, greenbelts, native buffer areas, and landscape areas, such as street trees, must be compatible with the intended growing location using a Right Plant, Right Place approach;
 - b. If a native conifer tree is removed, the replacement tree shall be of the same or similar species. Otherwise, replacement tree species shall be a combination of native coniferous and deciduous tree species;
 - c. Individual species of replacement trees planted shall not exceed 25 percent of the total number of all replacement trees; and
 - d. Trees planted to form a clipped or sheared hedge, such as but not limited to Arborvitae or Cherry Laurel, shall not be counted toward tree unit credits.
4. **Tree Location**
 - a. Replacement trees shall be planted on the same lot as the proposed development, unless the Director approves of an alternate location;
 - f. Developments shall locate a minimum of 25 percent of the required trees in protected tracts, such as tree conservation tracts, recreation tracts, stormwater tracts, and critical area tracts;
 - b. When lots or building sites are located next to protective tracts (such as park, stormwater, or critical area tracts), the preferred location of the trees is the area adjacent to these tracts; and
 - g. Trees may be planted on a solitary basis or within clusters to form stands or groves.
5. **Installation and Maintenance.** Irrigation shall be provided until the tree is established. Maintenance and installation shall adhere to regulations outlined in Ch 17.500 Landscaping and adhere to best industry standards as developed by the International Society of Arboriculture.

17.495.050 Tree Replacement and Protection Plan

A. At the time of application, information regarding a property's required tree density, existing tree unit credits, and required replacement planting shall be shown on the site plan to support the design and location of the proposed development. Tree density and credit calculations as well as required

replacement trees may be shown on a required Landscape Plan per KCC 17.50.020. Tree replacement plans shall be prepared, submitted, and approved prior to the approval of site development permits.

B. The plans shall be drawn to the same scale as the site plan, show approximate locations of trees to be retained or planted, shall meet the applicable standards of this Chapter, and shall include:

1. An inventory of all trees located on the site which are being retained and have a DSH of 6 inches or more and groves of trees (if being used to meet tree unit requirements), with the dripline's of individual trees or tree groves outlined. The average DSH within tree groves shall be specified on the drawing;
2. Trees with a DSH between 1-inch, but under 6 inches shall be inventoried and located if the trees are intended to be used to meet tree unit density requirements;
3. Where a sampling method is proposed for heavily treed project sites, standards shall follow accepted industry methods as determined by a Professional Forester or licensed Landscape Architect. Significant trees on the site shall be identified and labeled on the plan with species name and diameter at standard height (DSH);

C. Protection fencing and other tree and soil protection measures shall be shown on the Plan when clearing and grading is proposed within the critical root zone of retained trees.

17.495.060 Tree and Soil Protection During Construction.

Prior to land clearing or grading associated with a development project, retained trees, vegetated areas, and soils to be preserved, shall be protected during construction. Protection measures shall adhere to the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) A300 standards - Management of Trees and Shrubs During Site Planning, Site Development and Construction including the following:

A. Trees to be retained shall have readily visible temporary protection at their approved critical root zones.

1. Temporary fencing must be adequate to protect the critical root zones of trees designated for retention, vegetation, and native soil.
2. Fencing shall be constructed of chain link and be at least six feet high unless another type of fencing is authorized by the code administrator.
3. Where circumstances warrant, the Director may require more substantial tree protection fencing, as necessary, to protect intrusion of construction into the critical root zones.

B. Highly visible signs spaced no further than fifteen feet along the entirety of the tree protection fencing shall be installed. Said language must be approved by the Director and shall state at a minimum "Tree and Soil Protection Area, Entry Prohibited" and shall provide the county phone number for code enforcement to report violations.

C. No person shall conduct any activity within the tree protection fencing of a retained tree.

1. Machinery and storage of construction materials shall be kept outside of the critical root zones of trees designated for retention.

2. The code administrator may require fencing beyond the critical root zones if, in the code administrator's determination, such additional protection is needed to protect the tree from damage.

3. Trees designated for retention shall not be damaged by scoring, grading, compaction of soil, dumping concrete washout or other chemicals, attaching objects to trees, altering drainage, or other activities that may cause damage of roots, trunks, or surrounding vegetation.

4. The Director may allow certain activities to be approved by and under the supervision of a qualified tree professional at the expense of the applicant.

D. When feasible, applicant shall shore basements and other extensive excavations to avoid impacts within critical root zones and cantilever structures over critical root zones.

**Kitsap County Comprehensive Plan Alternative 3 - Tree Retention
Tree Density/Unit Credit Method**

Title 17 Zoning

Chapter 17.495 Tree Retention

Sections:

17.495.010 Purpose

17.495.020 Applicability

17.495.030 Tree Density Requirements by Land Use Zone

17.495.040 Tree Retention Standards

17.495.050 Tree Retention and Protection Plan

17.495.060 Tree and Soil Protection During Construction.

17.495.010 Purpose.

This Section shall establish tree retention and protection standards for properties undergoing development to promote tree canopy conservation in the urban land use zones of Kitsap County. A healthy tree canopy contributes to physical and mental health, safety, aesthetics, and welfare of the public. Trees also mitigate the negative effects of urban development including the loss to native wildlife biodiversity, increased temperatures, airborne particulates, carbon dioxide, noise, and stormwater runoff caused by increases in impervious surfaces and vehicular traffic.

17.500.020 Applicability.

- A. Tree retention standards shall apply to any lot under development in urban residential, commercial, and industrial zones in Kitsap County.
- B. For developed properties, a lot is considered to be under development if more than fifty percent of the total square footage of the existing footprint is being improved, altered, or developed.
- C. Tree retention shall be determined based on the required tree density of a property expressed as tree units per acre.
- D. For properties to be subdivided, retention standards shall apply to the buildable area of a lot prior to subdivision.
- E. Lots that are 8,000 square feet in size or less are exempt from the tree retention standards of this chapter.

17.495.030 Tree Density Requirements by Land Use Zone.

- A. A minimum tree density, expressed as a *tree unit credit per acre*, shall be maintained on the gross acreage of the lot as specified in Table 17.495.030. Only healthy, significant trees can be used to satisfy the required minimum tree density.

Table 17.495.030-1
Minimum Tree Unit Credits by Land Use Zone

Comprehensive Plan Land Use Designation	Land Use Zone	Tree Unit Credits per Acre ^{1,2}
Urban Low Residential	Urban Restricted	30
	Urban Low Residential	
	Urban Cluster Residential	
	Greenbelt	
Urban Medium Residential	Urban Medium Residential	10
Urban High Residential	Urban High Residential	10
Urban Low Intensity Commercial	Urban Village Center	20
	Neighborhood Commercial	
Urban High Intensity Commercial	Commercial	10
	Regional Center	
	Low Intensity Commercial	
Urban Industrial	Business Park	10
	Business Center	
	Industrial	

1 If the calculation results in a fractional quantity, it shall be rounded to the nearest whole number (greater than or equal to 0.5 is rounded up; less than 0.5 is rounded down).

2 Trees growing on the property line shall count for half (1/2) the tree credits listed.

B. The following process shall be used for calculating the required minimum tree unit credits. The required tree credits shall be multiplied by the gross acreage of the lot:

As an example, if a lot under development in the urban low zone has a gross area of 9,000 square feet, the minimum required tree credits would be six ($9,000/43,560$) * 30 = 6).

C. Tree density requirements for a lot can be met by trees located within shoreline jurisdiction, critical areas, and their associated buffers. Tree management and protection within critical areas and their buffers are regulated by Kitsap County Title 19 *Critical Areas Ordinance* and trees within shoreline jurisdiction are regulated by the Shoreline Master Program.

D. Lots under development subject to the tree density requirements of Table 17.495.030-1 shall meet the required minimum tree density through the retention of on-site significant trees.

E. To accurately determine existing on-site significant trees and required tree retention, a complete inventory of the on-site significant trees shall be performed by an International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) Certified Arborist or Professional Forester prior to any clearing, grading, or permit submittals.

F. Existing on-site tree unit credits shall be calculated according to Table 17.495.030-2.

Table 17.495.030-2
Credit Values for On-site Existing Trees

Tree Category (DSH ¹ or Size)	Tree Unit Credit
Non-significant healthy trees between 1" and up to 6" DSH	1
Larger than 6" and up to 12" DSH	1.5
Larger than 12" and up to 18" DSH	2
Larger than 18" and up to 24" DSH	2.5
Larger than 24" DSH	3
Groves of three or more significant trees	3

1 Diameter at standard height (DSH), which means the diameter of a tree trunk measured at 4.5 feet above average grade, is used in determining the diameter of existing trees. Where a tree has a branch(es) or swelling that interferes with the measurement at 4.5 feet above average grade or where a tree tapers below this point, the diameter is measured at the narrowest point below 4.5 feet. For trees located on a slope, the diameter is measured from the average of the highest and lowest ground points or, on very steep slopes where this is not possible, the lowest practical point on the uphill side. Where a tree splits into several trunks close to ground level, the DSH for the tree is the square root of the sum of the DSH for each individual stem squared (example with 3 stems: $DSH = \text{square root} [(stem1)^2 + (stem2)^2 + (stem3)^2]$).

As an example, for a lot in the Urban Low Residential Zone with a gross area of 9,000 square feet, the minimum required tree credits would be six ($9,000/43,560) * 30 = 6$). The six tree unit credits could be established through retaining one (1) 20-inch DSH tree and two (2) 8-inch DSH trees.

17.495.040 Tree Retention Standards.

Trees to be retained on site must meet the following minimum standards to be credited toward the tree density requirements of this Section.

- A. Post-development life expectancy of greater than 10 years;
- B. In Fair, Good, or Excellent health per the most recent edition of the Council of Tree and Landscape Appraisers (CTLA) Guide for Plant Appraisals that considers the following criteria:
 - 1. Relatively sound and solid trunk with no extensive decay or hollow and no significant trunk damage;

2. No major insect or pathological problems;
3. No significant crown damage; and
4. Full branching and general proportionality in height and breadth for the tree species and age;

C. Individual trees and groves of trees proposed for retention must be wind-firm in their post-development state.

D. Trees identified as having significant habitat value (i.e., large diameter, snags, or nesting trees) and those located within a critical area or its buffer may be credited toward the tree density requirements, regardless of the health or state of the tree, so long as they have not been deemed a moderate to high risk hazard tree by and ISA Certified Arborist with a Tree Risk Assessment Qualification (TRAQ).

E. Trees should be selected for retention based upon a consideration of aesthetics and compatibility with existing and future development and infrastructure such as proposed improvements, sidewalks, or roads.

F. Retention of existing healthy significant trees shall be prioritized as follows:

1. Trees located in groves or adjacent to critical areas and their buffers.
2. Large diameter native trees greater than 24 inches DSH.
3. Significant coniferous tree species.

17.495.050 Tree Retention and Protection Plan

A. At the time of application, information regarding a property's required tree density, existing tree unit credits, and required tree retention and protection shall be shown on the site plan to support the design and location of the proposed development. Tree density and credit calculations as well as required retention trees may be shown on a required Landscape Plan per KCC 17.50.020. Tree Retention and Protection plans shall be prepared, submitted, and approved prior to the approval of site development permits and land clearing activities.

B. The plans shall be drawn to the same scale as the site plan, show approximate locations of trees to be retained, shall meet the applicable standards of this Chapter, and shall include:

1. An inventory of all trees located on the site which are being retained and have a DSH of 6 inches or more and groves of trees (if being used to meet tree unit requirements), with the dripline's of individual trees or tree groves outlined. The average DSH within tree groves shall be specified on the drawing;
2. Trees with a DSH between 1-inch, but under 6 inches shall be inventoried and located if the trees are intended to be used to meet tree unit density requirements;
3. Where a sampling method is proposed for heavily treed project sites, standards shall follow accepted industry methods as determined by a Professional Forester or licensed Landscape Architect. Significant trees on the site shall be identified and labeled on the plan with species name and diameter at standard height (DSH).

C. Protection fencing and other tree and soil protection measures shall be shown on the Plan when clearing and grading is proposed within the critical root zone of retained trees.

17.495.060 Tree and Soil Protection During Construction.

Prior to land clearing or grading associated with a development project, retained trees, vegetated areas, and soils to be preserved, shall be protected during construction. Protection measures shall adhere to the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) A300 standards - Management of Trees and Shrubs During Site Planning, Site Development and Construction including the following:

A. Trees to be retained shall have readily visible temporary protection at their approved critical root zones.

1. Temporary fencing must be adequate to protect the critical root zones of trees designated for retention, vegetation, and native soil.
2. Fencing shall be constructed of chain link and be at least six feet high unless another type of fencing is authorized by the code administrator.
3. Where circumstances warrant, the Director may require more substantial tree protection fencing, as necessary, to protect intrusion of construction into the critical root zones.

B. Highly visible signs spaced no further than fifteen feet along the entirety of the tree protection fencing shall be installed. Said language must be approved by the Director and shall state at a minimum "Tree and Soil Protection Area, Entry Prohibited" and shall provide the county phone number for code enforcement to report violations.

C. No person shall conduct any activity within the tree protection fencing of a retained tree.

1. Machinery and storage of construction materials shall be kept outside of the critical root zones of trees designated for retention.
2. The code administrator may require fencing beyond the critical root zones if, in the code administrator's determination, such additional protection is needed to protect the tree from damage.
3. Trees designated for retention shall not be damaged by scoring, grading, compaction of soil, dumping concrete washout or other chemicals, attaching objects to trees, altering drainage, or other activities that may cause damage of roots, trunks, or surrounding vegetation.
4. The Director may allow certain activities to be approved by and under the supervision of a qualified tree professional at the expense of the applicant.

D. When feasible, applicant shall shore basements and other extensive excavations to avoid impacts within critical root zones and cantilever structures over critical root zones.

[End of Code Example – Unit Credit Method]

Kitsap County Comprehensive Plan Alternative 3 - Tree Retention Canopy Cover Method

Example is shown build into current code Title 17 Zoning
Chapter 17.495 Tree Retention

Sections:

17.495.010 Purpose

17.495.020 Applicability

17.495.030 Tree Canopy Requirements per Land Use Zone

17.495.040 Tree Retention Standards

17.495.050 Tree Retention and Protection Plan

17.495.060 Tree and soil protection during construction.

17.495.010 Purpose.

This Section shall establish tree retention and protection standards for properties undergoing development to promote tree canopy conservation within the urban land use zones of Kitsap County. A healthy tree canopy contributes to physical and mental health, safety, aesthetics, and welfare of the public. Trees also mitigate the negative effects of urban development including the loss to native wildlife biodiversity, increased temperatures, airborne particulates, carbon dioxide, noise, and stormwater runoff caused by increases in impervious surfaces and vehicular traffic.

17.500.020 Applicability.

- A. Tree retention standards shall apply to any lot under development in urban residential, commercial, and industrial zones in Kitsap County.
- B. For developed properties, a lot is considered to be under development if more than fifty percent of the total square footage of the existing footprint is being improved, altered, or developed.
- C. Tree retention shall be determined based on the required tree density of a property expressed as tree units per acre.
- D. For properties to be subdivided, retention standards shall apply to the buildable area of a lot prior to subdivision.
- E. Lots that are 8,000 square feet in size or less are exempt from the tree retention standards of this chapter.

17.495.030 Tree Canopy Requirements by Land Use Zone.

- A. A minimum tree retention standard, expressed as *percent canopy cover per acre*, shall be maintained on the gross acreage of the lot as set forth in Table 17.495.030-1. Tree canopy coverage is measured by the percentage of canopy provided by existing on-site trees.

B. Tree canopy must include all evergreen and deciduous trees eight feet in height or greater, excluding invasive species or noxious weeds, within the gross site area.

Table 17.495.030-1
Minimum Tree Canopy Cover by Land Use Zone

Comprehensive Plan Land Use Designation	Land Use Zone	Tree Canopy per Gross Acre ^{1,2}
Urban Low Residential	Urban Restricted	25%
	Urban Low Residential	
	Urban Cluster Residential	
	Greenbelt	
Urban Medium Residential	Urban Medium Residential	15%
Urban High Residential	Urban High Residential	15%
Urban Low Intensity Commercial	Urban Village Center	10%
	Neighborhood Commercial	
Urban High Intensity Commercial	Commercial	10%
	Regional Center	
	Low Intensity Commercial	
Urban Industrial	Business Park	10%
	Business Center	
	Industrial	

1 If the calculation results in a fractional quantity, it shall be rounded to the nearest whole number (greater than or equal to 0.5 is rounded up; less than 0.5 is rounded down).

2 Trees growing on the property line shall count for half (1/2) the tree credits listed.

As an example, for a lot in the Urban Low Residential Zone with a gross site area of 9,000 square feet (.21 acres), the minimum required tree canopy would be 5% or 450 square feet (9,000 sf/43,560 sf) *.25 = .05).

C. For the purpose of fulfilling a site’s percent canopy coverage requirements, existing canopy may be located within perimeter landscaping, site landscaping, critical areas, and open space tracts or easements. Off-site trees adjacent to the subject property, such as street trees or required frontage improvements, do not count toward the site’s canopy coverage.

D. A lot’s tree canopy must be measured in accordance with Table 17.495.030-2. Calculations of *existing tree canopy* should be prepared by the International Society of Arboriculture certified arborist, a qualified landscape designer or landscape architect, or a licensed land surveyor. The existing and retained canopy cover will be confirmed by the county permit specialist during permit review.

Table 17.495.030-2
Measuring Tree Canopy

Option 1 Tree Survey Method	Option 2 Aerial Estimation Method
1. Measure average canopy radius (r) for each tree to be retained. 2. Calculate existing canopy area using the formula: Canopy Area (CA) = πr^2 . 3. Total the sum of tree canopy areas and divide by gross site area to obtain canopy coverage percentage.	1. Obtain aerial imagery of site. 2. Measure site boundaries. 3. Measure canopies of individual trees or stand area using leading edges as the forest boundary. 4. Divide total canopy measurement by the gross site area to obtain canopy coverage percentage.

17.495.040 Tree Retention Standards.

Trees to be retained on site must meet the following minimum standards to be credited toward the percent canopy requirements of this Section.

- A. Post-development life expectancy of greater than 10 years;
- B. In Fair, Good, or Excellent health per the most recent edition of the Council of Tree and Landscape Appraisers (CTLA) Guide for Plant Appraisals that considers the following criteria:
 - 1. Relatively sound and solid trunk with no extensive decay or hollow and no significant trunk damage;
 - 2. No major insect or pathological problems;
 - 3. No significant crown damage; and
 - 4. Full branching and general proportionality in height and breadth for the tree species and age;
- C. Individual trees and groves of trees proposed for retention must be wind-firm in their post-development state.
- D. Trees identified as having significant habitat value (i.e., large diameter or nesting trees) and those located within a critical area or its buffer may be credited toward the tree density requirements, regardless of the health or state of the tree, so long as they have not been deemed a moderate to high risk hazard tree by and ISA Certified Arborist with a Tree Risk Assessment Qualification (TRAQ).
- E. Trees should be selected for retention based upon a consideration of aesthetics and compatibility with existing and future development and infrastructure such as proposed improvements, sidewalks, or roads.

F. Retention of existing healthy significant trees shall be prioritized as follows:

1. Trees located adjacent to critical areas and their buffers.
2. Large diameter native trees greater than 24 inches DSH.
3. Significant coniferous tree species such as Douglas fir and western redcedar.
4. Healthy tree groves whose associated native or ornamental undergrowth can be preserved.

17.495.050 Tree Retention and Protection Plan

A. At the time of application, information regarding a property’s required percent canopy cover, existing on-site canopy cover, and required tree retention and protection shall be shown on the site plan to support the design and location of the proposed development. Percent cover per gross acre calculations as well as required retention trees shall be shown on a required Landscape Plan per KCC 17.50.020. Tree Retention and Protection plans shall be prepared, submitted, and approved prior to the approval of site development permits and land clearing activities.

B. The plans shall be drawn to the same scale as the site plan, show approximate locations of trees to be retained, shall meet the applicable standards of this Chapter, and shall include:

1. An inventory of all trees located on the site which are being retained and have a DSH of 8 inches or more and groves of trees (if being used to meet tree unit requirements), with the dripline’s of individual trees or tree groves outlined. The average DSH within tree groves shall be specified on the drawing;
2. Trees with a DSH between 1-inch, but under 8 inches shall be inventoried and located if the trees are intended to be used to meet tree unit density requirements;
3. Where a sampling method is proposed for heavily treed project sites, standards shall follow accepted industry methods as determined by a Professional Forester or licensed Landscape Architect. Significant trees on the site shall be identified and labeled on the plan with species name and diameter at standard height (DSH).

C. Protection fencing and other tree and soil protection measures shall be shown on the Plan when clearing and grading is proposed within the critical root zone of retained trees.

17.495.060 Tree and soil protection during construction.

Prior to land clearing or grading associated with a development project, retained trees, vegetated areas, and soils to be preserved, shall be protected during construction. Protection measures should adhere to the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) A300 standards - Management of Trees and Shrubs During Site Planning, Site Development and Construction including the following:

A. Trees to be retained shall have readily visible temporary protection at their approved critical root zones.

1. Temporary fencing must be adequate to protect the critical root zones of trees designated for retention, vegetation, and native soil.

2. Fencing shall be constructed of chain link and be at least six feet high unless another type of fencing is authorized by the Director.
 3. Where circumstances warrant, the Director may require more substantial tree protection fencing, as necessary, to protect intrusion of construction into the critical root zones.
- B. Highly visible signs spaced no further than fifteen feet along the entirety of the tree protection fencing shall be installed. Said language must be approved by the Director and shall state at a minimum “Tree and Soil Protection Area, Entry Prohibited” and shall provide the county phone number for code enforcement to report violations.
- C. No person shall conduct any activity within the tree protection fencing of a retained tree.
1. Machinery and storage of construction materials shall be kept outside of the critical root zones of trees designated for retention.
 2. The code administrator may require fencing beyond the critical root zones if, in the code administrator’s determination, such additional protection is needed to protect the tree from damage.
 3. Trees designated for retention shall not be damaged by scoring, grading, compaction of soil, dumping concrete washout or other chemicals, attaching objects to trees, altering drainage, or other activities that may cause damage of roots, trunks, or surrounding vegetation.
 4. The Director may allow certain activities to be approved by and under the supervision of a qualified tree professional at the expense of the applicant.
- D. When feasible, applicant shall shore basements and other extensive excavations to avoid impacts within critical root zones and cantilever structures over critical root zones.