

EXHIBIT C

19.11.130 Parking, vehicular and pedestrian circulation.

- A. *Objectives.* The Town Center should be accessible for vehicles but have an emphasis toward the needs of pedestrians. Clear, easy to understand circulation should be designed into all development to allow drivers and pedestrians to move safely on and off the site, and within it, without confusion and without disrupting on-street traffic flow. Development should maintain mobility and maximize opportunities for alternative modes of transportation in the Town Center. Placement of structures, landscaping, circulation patterns and access points should collectively seek to promote an integrated, multi-modal transportation system. The harmonious integration of pedestrian and transit user circulation should be considered in every aspect of site design. Development shall provide adequate parking with safe and convenient pedestrian access. Parking stalls shall be located within a structure, underground, or behind buildings, except for residential developments and developments containing residential units, shall utilize the residential development parking standards contained within MICC 19.11.130(B)(1)(a) and MICC 19.11.130(C). Parking structures should not dominate the street frontage, and must blend with the building's architectural theme. Creatively designed, clean and functional pedestrian connections are encouraged to provide access through-blocks, between properties and/or to and from the public right-of-way. Parking shall be designed consistent with the urban design vision set forth in MICC 19.11.010 and complement the pedestrian activities.
- B. *Development and design standards.*
1. *Parking requirements.*
 - a. *Minimum number of parking stalls required.* All new development and remodels greater than ten percent of the existing gross floor area shall provide at least the number of parking stalls set forth in the following table:

RETAIL (Stalls per gross square foot)			OFFICE (Stalls per gross square foot)			RESIDENTIAL (Stalls per unit)	
General Retail	Restaurant/ Deli/ Bakery/ Food	Hotel	Financial Services	Health/ Barber/ Beauty	Other Professional Services		Senior
2 to 3 per 1,000	5 to 10 per 1,000	1 per guest room plus ¾ per emp. on shift, plus 5 per 1,000 square feet of retail/office	3 to 5 per 1,000	4 to 5 per 1,000	3 to 5 per 1,000	1 to 1.4 per unit. Site specific deviations to allow less than 1 stall per unit may be allowed based on a detailed parking analysis and with approval of the code official.	0.3 to 1 per unit

LIBRARIES/ MUSEUM PUBLIC BUILDINGS (Stalls per gross square foot)	ASSEMBLY OR MEETING SPACES	OTHER USES — NONSPECIFIED (Stalls per gross square foot)
3 to 5 per 1,000	1 space for 3 seats up to 1 space for 5 seats, plus 2 spaces for 3 employees	As determined by the code official

- b. *Determination within range.* The code official shall have the final authority to determine the number of parking stalls required within the ranges above to accommodate typical daily peak parking demand based upon the applicant's submittal of a completed site plan and detailed parking analysis.
- c. *Underground or structured parking required.* If the applicant for a mixed use project or for a residential project provides more parking than one and one-quarter spaces per dwelling unit for any part of a project consisting of residential units or two and one-half spaces per 1,000 square feet for any part of a project that is not used for residential units, then all such additional parking shall either be underground or on the second or higher story of structured parking. This subsection shall not apply to additional parking spaces that may be required pursuant to MICC 19.01.050 or the residential development parking standards in MICC 19.11.130(C).
- d. *Parking lot configuration.* Parking lot design shall conform to the standard stall diagrams set out in appendix A to this title, unless alternative design standards are approved by the design commission and the city engineer, or if the development utilizes the residential development parking standards in MICC 19.11.130(C). No more than 50 percent of the required off-street parking spaces for office and residential uses may be designed for accommodating compact vehicles. No more than 25 percent of the required off-street parking spaces for all other uses may be designed for accommodating compact vehicles. Such parking spaces must be clearly designated as compact stalls.
- e. *Shared parking.*
 - i. The amount of off-street parking required in subsection (B)(1)(a) of this section may be reduced by no more than 50 percent, as determined by the code official upon approval by the city engineer (and design commission for major new construction), when shared off-street parking facilities for two or more uses are proposed. A parking demand study shall be prepared by a professional traffic engineer and submitted by the applicant that documents parking demand for all land uses shall not significantly overlap and that uses will be served by adequate parking if shared parking reductions are authorized.
 - ii. The determination whether shared parking will be allowed shall occur at the time the shared parking is proposed and when a change of use occurs.
 - iii. If shared parking is requested, the parking facilities for the multiple uses shall be designed and developed as a single on-site common parking facility, or as a system of on-site and off-site facilities. If off-site facilities are used, all facilities shall be connected with improved pedestrian facilities and no building or use should be more than 1,320 feet walking distance from the most remote shared parking facility.
 - iv. If the shared parking is on one or more different properties, a covenant or other contract for shared parking between the cooperating property owners must be approved by the code official. This covenant or contract shall be recorded with the King County department

of records and elections division as a deed restriction on all properties and cannot be modified or revoked without the consent of the code official.

- v. If requirements for shared parking are violated, or the parking demand for shared parking exceeds the shared parking supply, the affected property owners shall provide a remedy satisfactory to the code official or provide the full amount of required off-street parking for each use, in accordance with the requirements of this chapter.
- f. *Access restriction prohibited.* Restricting vehicular and pedestrian access between adjoining parking lots at the same grade is prohibited.
- g. *Surface parking lot location.*
 - i. *Behind structure.* All surface parking lots shall be located behind building structures.
 - ii. *No corner parking lots.* Parking lots shall not be located on a corner facing an intersection.
- h. *Design of surface parking and pedestrian access.*
 - i. *Entrances.*
 - (a) *Shared.* The number of parking lot entrances, driveways and curb cuts should be minimized in favor of combined driveways and coordinated parking areas among business owners.
 - (b) *78th Avenue SE.* Individual parking entrances and curb cuts on 78th Avenue SE should be consolidated.
 - ii. *Pedestrian walkways.* Pedestrian walkways should be provided through all parking lots. Raised concrete pavement should be provided where the walkway traverses between parking stalls and/or is adjacent to vehicular circulation.
 - iii. *Landscaping and lighting.* Landscaping and lighting of surface parking lots should be in conformance with MICC 19.11.070(B)(4) and 19.11.090(B)(5).
 - iv. *Concrete curbs.* All parking areas, landscaping areas and driveways should be surrounded by six-inch-high vertical concrete curbs.
 - v. *Wheel stops.* All landscape and pedestrian areas should be protected from encroachment by parked cars. Wheel stops two feet wide (as measured outward from the paved or planted area) should be constructed for all nonparallel parking stalls.
 - vi. *Amenities.* Amenities such as seating and planters should be provided to encourage pedestrian circulation.
- i. *Design of structured parking.*
 - i. *Relationship to main building.* Parking structures should be architecturally integrated or designed with an architectural theme similar to the main building.
 - ii. *Screening.* A floor of a parking structure should not face the street. If the design commission determines that there is no feasible alternative to a street-facing floor of a parking structure, then the perimeter of the floor of a parking structure facing the street should have a screening mechanism designed to shield vehicles and any mechanical appurtenances from public views.
 - iii. *Street side edges.* An architectural treatment, landscaping and/or space for pedestrian-oriented businesses along the street-side edges of the parking structure shall be provided.
 - iv. *Pedestrian access.* Where possible, pedestrian elevators and stairwells serving structured parking shall be located in a public lobby space or out onto an active public street.

2. *Signs and wayfinding.* Signs indicating the location of parking available to the public shall be installed as approved by the design commission and city engineer. Such signs shall be installed at the entrance to the parking lot/garage along the street and within the parking lot/garage and shall comply with parking signage standards for the Town Center approved by the design commission and city engineer.
3. *Loading space.* Off-street loading space with access to a public street shall be required adjacent to or within or underneath each building. Such loading space shall be of adequate size to accommodate the maximum number and size of vehicles simultaneously loaded or unloaded in connection with the business or businesses conducted in the building. No part of the vehicle or vehicles using the loading space may protrude into the public right-of-way.
4. *Drive-through facilities.* Drive-through facilities and stacking lanes should not be located along the street frontage of a building that faces a right-of-way. Stacking lanes shall be designed so as to accommodate all vehicles on site, and no part of a vehicle using a drive-through facility shall protrude into the public right-of-way.
5. *Public parking.* On-site public parking consistent with and complying with the requirements of this section shall be provided in any existing development desiring to provide public parking consistent with the requirements of this section and in any new mixed use or nonresidential development. Nothing contained in this section shall be deemed to prevent a building owner from designating parking spaces as being available to the public exclusively for electric vehicle charging or as being available exclusively to an operator of a car sharing service that makes vehicles available for public use. Further, this section shall be interpreted and enforced in such manner as to avoid conflict with the shared parking section in subsection (B)(1)(e) of this section.
 - a. All parking stalls provided for nonresidential uses, or if the primary use in the building is office then for nonoffice uses, or if the primary use of the building is hotel/motel then for non-hotel/motel uses, shall be available for public parking; provided, however, parking stalls that the code official concludes were required to be dedicated for the use of a specific tenant in accordance with a written lease provision in effect as of January 12, 2013, and which were specifically signed for that purpose on January 12, 2013, may be excluded from this requirement until the earlier of the expiration, termination, modification or amendment of the lease.
 - b. Public parking stalls shall be available to motorists for such maximum time period as is determined by the owner, which shall not be less than two hours.
 - c. An owner may require that the motorist patronize at least one business in the development but otherwise the motorist will be entitled to leave the development without moving the parked vehicle, subject to the maximum time period specified by the owner as provided in subsection (B)(5)(b) of this section.
 - d. Once public parking is provided under this provision, it may not thereafter be eliminated unless the development changes use that does not require public parking.
 - e. Public parking under this provision shall not be required for a new mixed use or nonresidential development that is: (i) two stories or less, and (ii) no greater than ten percent of the total gross floor area of all existing structures on the parcel as of October 30, 2015.
6. *Repurposing of parking stalls.*
 - a. Parking stalls required for nonresidential uses in a new development or existing development by the foregoing provisions of this section must be kept available exclusively to provide parking for nonresidential uses in that development, as applicable. For parking stalls required for office use, this requirement shall only apply on weekdays between 7:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m., excluding national holidays. Up to 50 percent of such stalls designated for office use may be allocated for residential use during the hours of 6:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. weekdays and at all times on weekends and national holidays.

- b. Owners or operators of developments in which such parking stalls are located are responsible for ensuring that such parking stalls are, in fact, occupied as above required only by vehicles of persons associated with the respective uses and are not being occupied by other vehicles. Compliance with, and allowing public parking in accordance with, the provisions of subsection (B)(5) of this section or shared parking in accordance with subsection (B)(1)(e) of this section shall not be considered a violation of this exclusive use requirement.

C. Residential development parking standards.

1. Garages and carports are not required in order to meet minimum parking requirements for residential development.
2. Parking spaces that count towards minimum parking requirements may be enclosed or unenclosed.
3. Parking spaces in tandem shall count towards meeting minimum parking requirements at a rate of one space for every 20 linear feet with any necessary provisions for turning radius. For purposes of this subsection, "tandem" is defined as having two or more vehicles, one in front of or behind the others with a single means of ingress and egress.
4. Existence of legally nonconforming gravel surfacing in existing designated parking areas may not be a reason for prohibiting utilization of existing space in the parking area to meet parking standards, up to a maximum of six parking spaces.
5. Parking spaces are not required to exceed eight feet by 20 feet, except for required parking for people with disabilities.
6. Required off-street parking shall not be a condition of permitting a residential project if compliance with tree retention pursuant to Chapter 19.10 MICC would otherwise make a proposed residential development or redevelopment infeasible.
7. Parking spaces that consist of grass block pavers may count toward minimum parking requirements.
8. Existing parking spaces that do not conform to the requirements of this section by June 6, 2024 are not required to be modified or resized, except for compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act. Existing paved parking lots are not required to change the size of existing parking spaces during resurfacing if doing so will be more costly or require significant reconfiguration of the parking space locations.