



## King County

### Metropolitan King County Council Transportation, Economy and Environment Committee

#### STAFF REPORT

<b>Agenda Item:</b>	4	<b>Name:</b>	Christine Jensen
<b>Proposed No.:</b>	2017-0317	<b>Date:</b>	October 4, 2017

#### SUBJECT

Proposed Ordinance (PO) 2017-0317 would adopt the 2017 annual cycle update to the 2016 King County Comprehensive Plan (KCCP) and the Vashon-Maury Island Community Service Area (CSA) Subarea Plan.

#### SUMMARY

On July 21, 2017, the Executive transmitted the proposed 2017 update to the KCCP as PO 2017-0317. The 2017 KCCP is a limited, annual cycle update, and will be primarily focused on the proposed Vashon-Maury Island CSA Subarea Plan. The Council is in the process of reviewing and deliberating on the Executive's proposal. The Transportation, Economy and Environment (TrEE) Committee received a briefing on September 19, 2017, on substantive policy issues in the transmittal. Today's briefing will highlight changes proposed in Striking Amendment S1 to the transmitted version of the Subarea Plan. Action in the TrEE Committee is currently scheduled to occur on October 17, 2017. A Public Hearing and final action on the plan is currently anticipated to occur at the full Council in December 2017.

#### BACKGROUND

The KCCP is the guiding policy document for land use and development regulations in unincorporated King County, as well as for regional services throughout the County, including transit, sewers, parks, trails, and open space. It is informed by and must be consistent with the Washington State Growth Management Act (GMA). The GMA, policies in the KCCP, and regulations in the King County Code dictate the allowed frequency for considering and adopting updates to the KCCP.

**Annual cycle.** On an annual basis, limited types of amendments to the KCCP are allowed to be adopted. This is known as the "annual cycle." Adoption of CSA subarea plans may also occur during the annual cycle. Except in limited instances allowed by the GMA,<sup>1</sup> the KCCP cannot be amended more than once per year. While the Code states that the

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<sup>1</sup> RCW 36.70A.130

KCCP “may be amended” annually, it is not required to be reviewed or amended on an annual basis.

**Four-year cycle.** Substantive changes to KCCP policy language and amendments to the Urban Growth Area (UGA) boundary<sup>2</sup> are only allowed to be considered once every four years.<sup>3,4</sup> This is known as the “four-year cycle.” The last four-year update to the KCCP occurred in 2016.<sup>5</sup>

**CSA Subarea Plans.** A CSA subarea plan is a 20-year, multi-discipline, integrated policy document that applies the countywide goals of the KCCP to a smaller geographic area. Although CSA subarea plans are bound as stand-alone documents, these plans are still elements of and adopted as part of the KCCP. The policies included in CSA subarea plans carry the same weight as the policies that are in the KCCP.

**Previous Vashon-Maury Island planning documents.** The Vashon-Maury Island CSA Subarea Plan was initiated as King County’s first plan developed under its new subarea planning program. The recent history of prior Vashon-Maury Island community plans is as follows:

- 1986 Vashon Community Plan. This Island-wide plan was adopted in 1986,<sup>6</sup> but was then rescinded over a decade later, in 1998,<sup>7</sup> due to the passage of the GMA in the early 1990s. At that time, some key policies from the 1986 plan that were consistent with the GMA were incorporated into the KCCP. These policies remain in the KCCP today.
- 1996 Vashon Town Plan.<sup>8</sup> This plan focused on a smaller geography, the Rural Town, and was developed consistent with the GMA. The 1996 Town Plan is still an active planning document for the Vashon Rural Town.

**Elements of the transmittal package.** The transmittal package for the 2017 KCCP and Vashon-Maury Island CSA Subarea Plan is comprised of the following elements:

- **Proposed Ordinance 2017-0317:** PO 2017-0317 would direct adoption of: the Vashon-Maury Island CSA Subarea Plan as an element of the KCCP; land use and

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<sup>2</sup> Note that Four-to-One UGA proposals may be considered during the annual cycle (see K.C.C. 20.18.030(B)(10), 20.18.040(B)(2), 20.18.170, and 20.18.180).

<sup>3</sup> From year 2000 and forward. Substantive updates to the KCCP can be considered on a two-year cycle, but only if: “the county determines that the purposes of the KCCP are not being achieved as evidenced by official population growth forecasts, benchmarks, trends and other relevant data” (K.C.C. 20.18.030(C)). This determination must be authorized by a motion adopted by the Council. To date, this option has not been used by the County.

<sup>4</sup> The annual Capital Improvement Plan (CIP), Transportation Needs Report (TNR), and school capital facilities plans are elements of the KCCP but are adopted in conjunction with the County budget, and thus follows separate timeline, process, and update requirements (see K.C.C. 20.18.060 and 20.18.070).

<sup>5</sup> Ordinance 18427

<sup>6</sup> Ordinance 7837

<sup>7</sup> Ordinance 13273

<sup>8</sup> Ordinance 12395

zoning map amendments; and 2017 amendments to the 2016 KCCP. The proposed ordinance would also amend the King County Code to create a new Special District Overlay (SDO),<sup>9</sup> which would create an incentive program for affordable housing development on 246 parcels within the Vashon Rural Town<sup>10</sup> boundary.

- **Attachment A – Vashon-Maury Island CSA Subarea Plan:** The proposed Subarea Plan would create a new community-level planning document specific to the Vashon-Maury Island CSA geography. The Subarea Plan would be an element of the KCCP, and includes a suite of long-term planning policies and implementation actions that direct development, provision of services, and infrastructure investments in the community over the next 20 years. While these policies are specific only to Vashon-Maury Island, they would carry the same legal-weight as the policies in the KCCP.
- **Attachment B – Land Use Map Amendments:** The proposed ordinance proposes to change the land use designation for four parcels within the Maury Island Natural Area<sup>11</sup> (from “Mining” to “Open Space”). Additionally, the land use designation for a parcel<sup>12</sup> in the Vashon Rural Town is proposed to be changed (from “Other Parks” to “Rural Town”).
- **Attachment C – Zoning Map Amendments:** Related to the proposed Land Use Map Amendments in Attachment B, the proposed ordinance also proposes to change the zoning classification for the four parcels within the Maury Island Natural Area (from “Mineral” to “RA-10-SO”). The proposed zoning change would also add these parcels into SDO 140, related to groundwater protection.
- **Attachment D – Affordable Housing SDO Map:** As noted above, the transmittal proposes to create a new SDO to incentivize affordable housing development on 246 parcels within Vashon Rural Town. Attachment D would designate the specific parcels that would be eligible to participate in the incentive program.
- **Attachment E – Vashon Rural Town Area Zoning:** There are 30 different property specific, or p-suffix, development conditions<sup>13</sup> across the Island. Two of those conditions, VS-P28 and VS-P29, are proposed to be amended in PO 2017-0317.

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<sup>9</sup> Per K.C.C. 21A.04.160: SDO’s are used “to carry out Comprehensive Plan and community, subarea or neighborhood plan policies that identify special opportunities for achieving public benefits by allowing or requiring alternative uses and development standards that differ from the general provisions of [the King County Code].”

<sup>10</sup> Rural Towns are unincorporated areas in rural King County that have urban-level zoning. The KCCP designated these areas to “recognize existing concentrations of higher density and economic activity in rural areas and to allow modest growth of residential and economic uses.” There are only three Rural Towns designated in the KCCP: Fall City, Snoqualmie Pass, and Vashon.

<sup>11</sup> Parcel numbers 2822039023, 2822039057, 2822039024 and 2822039025

<sup>12</sup> Parcel number 2923039044

<sup>13</sup> Per K.C.C. 21A.04.150, P-suffix conditions are “property specific development standards that are imposed on certain properties to indicate that conditions beyond the minimum requirements of [the King County Code] have been applied to development on the property, including but not limited to increased development standards, limits on permitted uses or special conditions of approval.”

- **Attachment F – Amendments to the 2016 KCCP:** The current KCCP includes policies that are specific to Vashon-Maury Island throughout the Plan. PO 2017-0317 proposes to remove most of these Vashon-Maury Island-specific policies from the KCCP. Most of these policies are proposed to be moved into Vashon-Maury Island CSA Subarea Plan, some with updated language to reflect current policy goals and community interests.<sup>14</sup>

#### **Actions to-date for the 2017 KCCP and Vashon-Maury Island CSA Subarea Plan.**

Development of the transmitted Vashon-Maury Island CSA Subarea Plan in PO 2017-0317 included a community outreach process that began in March 2016. A listing of all outreach activities can be found in the “Public Involvement Summary” document that is located on the Council’s 2017 KCCP website.<sup>15</sup> Additional outreach information and public comments received during plan development can be found on the Executive’s Vashon-Maury Island CSA Subarea Plan website.<sup>16</sup>

PO 2017-0317 was transmitted to the Council on July 21. The TrEE Committee received a briefing on September 19, 2017, on substantive policy issues in the transmittal. Today’s briefing will highlight changes proposed in Striking Amendment S1 to the transmitted version of the plan. Action in the TrEE Committee is currently scheduled to occur on October 17, 2017. A Public Hearing and final action on the plan is currently anticipated to occur at the full Council in December 2017.

**Timeline for Council adoption.** As noted above, the GMA requires that, except in limited instances, the KCCP can only be amended once per year. Therefore, to adopt the 2017 KCCP and Vashon-Maury Island CSA Subarea Plan, the Council must either:

1. Adopt PO 2017-0317 by the end of 2017; or
2. Defer adoption of PO 2017-0317 until sometime in 2018, when it can then be considered and adopted in conjunction with the 2018 KCCP annual update. The 2018 KCCP is anticipated to include the updated Skyway-West Hill Action Plan (SWAP)/CSA Subarea Plan,<sup>17</sup> and is expected to be transmitted on March 1, 2018. Both ordinances (the 2017 KCCP/Vashon-Maury Island CSA Subarea Plan and

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<sup>14</sup> A policy-by-policy explanation of each proposed KCCP policy change is included in the “I-207 policy matrix” in the transmittal package.

<sup>15</sup> <http://www.kingcounty.gov/council/CompPlan/2017compplan>

<sup>16</sup> <http://www.kingcounty.gov/depts/permitting-environmental-review/community-service-area-plan/2016-vashon-maury-island-CSAP>

<sup>17</sup> The proposed SWAP was included as a component of the 2016 KCCP transmittal. The proposed 2016 SWAP was drafted prior to the adoption of the new CSA Subarea Planning Program framework in the 2016 KCCP; therefore, the 2016 SWAP was not adopted in the 2016 KCCP update. Instead, the 2016 KCCP directed that the SWAP and the existing 1994 West Hill Community Plan be reviewed and updated under the new CSA Subarea Planning Program framework. The 2016 KCCP also directed that the updated Skyway-West Hill CSA Subarea Plan be transmitted by September 1, 2017. On March 1, 2017, the Executive requested an extension of the transmittal deadline to December 31, 2017. To be consistent with KCCP transmittal timelines in the King County Code and the GMA requirements to only amend the KCCP once per year, it is anticipated that the Skyway-West Hill CSA Subarea Plan will be transmitted as a part of the 2018 KCCP annual update on March 1, 2018.



the 2018 KCCP/Skyway-West Hill CSA Subarea Plan) would then need to be considered and acted on by the Council at the same time in 2018.

The 2016 KCCP directed that the Vashon-Maury Island outreach and subarea plan development occur in 2016 for transmittal by March 1, 2017. Executive staff note that plan development took longer than they expected, and on March 1, 2017, the Executive requested an extension in the transmittal deadline to June 15, 2017. Ultimately, the plan was transmitted on July 21, 2017, as PO 2017-0317. This delay in transmittal has significantly condensed the Council's review and adoption schedule if the Council wishes to complete action by the end of 2017. As shown in Attachment 5 to the staff report, the current schedule for consideration of the proposed ordinance is based on adoption by the end of 2017. However, due to public noticing requirements,<sup>18</sup> any delays in committee review and/or action would most likely limit the Council's ability to take final action before the end of the year.

## **ANALYSIS**

On September 19, the TrEE Committee was briefed on technical and substantive policy issues in the transmittal identified by Council staff, which included the following issues:

- **Inconsistency with the GMA.** The proposed plan would carry forward old policies and priorities from the repealed 1986 Community Plan, which was adopted prior to the GMA and thus means that many of the 1986 Plan elements are not consistent with current state law.
- **Changes to current policy direction.** In a number of cases, current policy language from the KCCP and the Vashon Town Plan is proposed to be incorporated into the Subarea Plan but is proposed to be changed from a current "should" direction to a new "shall" requirement.
- **Inconsistency with adopted policies.** The transmitted plan includes a number of proposed policies and implementation actions that are inconsistent with the GMA, KCCP, the King County Code, and/or current adopted direction of King County agencies.
- **Potential for unanticipated County responsibilities.** The transmitted plan includes a number of proposed policies and implementation actions that impose new requirements on the County that may not be feasible within the County's adopted budget, or that may not meet the Council's policy goals.
- **Policy implications for countywide policies and/or other geographies.** The transmitted plan includes a number of proposed policies and implementation

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<sup>18</sup> Requirements include: newspaper advertising 30 days in advance of the public hearing, mailed notice to properties within 500 feet of any zoning change 30 days in advance of the public hearing, and 30 day public comment period on the SEPA determination. The timeline would also need to include staff time needed to produce the necessary public documents in advance of 30 day deadlines.

actions that are included in this Vashon-Maury Island-specific plan but could have impacts on countywide policies, plans, and regulations or could potentially set precedents for subarea plans in other CSA geographies.

- **Potential for inconsistent service levels.** The transmitted plan includes a number of proposed policies and implementation actions that would result in providing higher service levels to Vashon-Maury Island communities than in other unincorporated areas.
- **Scope beyond King County government.** The transmitted plan includes a number of proposed policies and implementation actions that would direct required actions of non-County agencies or organizations.

## **AMENDMENT**

Striking Amendment S1<sup>19</sup> proposes to amend the transmittal package, including amendments to: the King County Code, the proposed Subarea Plan, and all attachments to PO 2017-0317. The proposed changes include: technical corrections; non-substantive edits; and substantive changes to text, policies, and implementation actions to address the policy issues noted above. A summary of the changes proposed in Amendment S1 is included as **Attachment 4 to the staff report**.

There is also a Title Amendment, T1,<sup>20</sup> that would reflect changes in Amendment S1.

The TrEE Committee is currently scheduled to vote on PO 2017-0317 on October 17, including consideration of Amendment S1 and any additional amendments to the striking amendment. The aforementioned GMA requirements for “early and continuous” public engagement in the development and amendment of the KCCP means that amendments to PO 2017-0317 are encouraged to be considered during committee review and action. Any additional amendments that are anticipated to be considered at the time of full Council action in December would need to be included in the public hearing notices.

## **ATTACHMENTS**

1. Proposed Ordinance 2017-0317
2. Striking Amendment S1, and attachments:
  - Attachment A: Vashon-Maury Island Community Service Area Subarea Plan, dated October 2, 2017
  - Attachment B: Land Use and Zoning Map Amendments, dated October 2, 2017
  - Attachment C: Amendments to 2016 King County Comprehensive Plan, dated October 2, 2017

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<sup>19</sup> Attachment 2 to the staff report

<sup>20</sup> Attachment 3 to the staff report

3. Title Amendment T1
4. Summary of Striking Amendment S1
5. 2017 KCCP & Vashon-Maury Island CSA Subarea Plan Schedule, updated as of September 29, 2017
6. Public comments, August 29 – October 2, 2017
7. Transmittal letter regarding Striking Amendment S1

### **INVITED**

- Lauren Smith, Director of Regional Planning, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget
- John Starbard, Director, Department of Permitting and Environmental Review

### **LINKS**

**All components of the transmitted 2017 KCCP and Vashon-Maury Island CSA Subarea Plan can be found at:**

<http://www.kingcounty.gov/council/CompPlan/2017compplan>

The components of the ordinance and its attachments include:

- Proposed Ordinance 2017-0137
- Vashon-Maury Island Community Service Area Subarea Plan (Attachment A)
- Land Use Map Amendments (Attachment B)
- Zoning Map Amendments (Attachment C)
- Affordable Housing Special District Overlay Map (Attachment D)
- Vashon Rural Town Area Zoning (Attachment E)
- Amendments to 2016 King County Comprehensive Plan (Attachment F)

Also included are supporting documents that do not get adopted as part of the legislation, but provide useful information:

- Transmittal Letter
- Plain Language Summary of Affordable Housing Special District Overlay
- Policy Amendment Analysis Matrix
- Public Involvement Summary
- Regulatory Note
- Fiscal Note
- Fiscal Note Supplement

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## KING COUNTY

1200 King County Courthouse  
516 Third Avenue  
Seattle, WA 98104

## Signature Report

October 2, 2017

## Ordinance

Proposed No. 2017-0317.1

Sponsors McDermott

1 AN ORDINANCE relating to comprehensive planning and  
2 zoning; adopting the Vashon-Maury Island Community  
3 Service Area Plan; amending Ordinance 12061, Section 4,  
4 and K.C.C. 20.12.325, Ordinance 263, Article 2, Section 1,  
5 as amended, Ordinance 17485, Section 2, as amended,  
6 Ordinance 17842, Section 3, as amended, and K.C.C.  
7 20.12.017 and adding a new section to K.C.C. chapter  
8 21A.38.

9 BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF KING COUNTY:

10 SECTION 1. Findings: For the purposes of effective land use and subarea  
11 planning and regulation, the King County Council makes the following legislative  
12 findings:

13 A. King County adopted the 2016 King County Comprehensive Plan to meet the  
14 requirements of the Washington State Growth Management Act ("the GMA");

15 B. As stated in the 2016 King County Comprehensive Plan, Vashon-Maury  
16 Island is one of King County's seven Community Service Areas and the plan schedule in  
17 Chapter 11 identifies the Vashon-Maury Island Community Service Area Plan as being  
18 completed in 2016;

19 C. The Vashon Community Plan, adopted in 1981 by Ordinance 5522, as  
20 amended, was a plan to guide growth and development across all of Vashon-Maury  
21 Island. This ordinance was repealed by Ordinance 13273 and resulted in the majority of  
22 Vashon-Maury Island not having an active community plan;

23 D. The Vashon Town Plan, adopted in 1996 by Ordinance 12395, is an active  
24 plan to guide growth, design and development in the Rural Town of Vashon. Many  
25 elements and policies of this plan are outdated and require updating;

26 E. The King County council directed in Attachment A to Motion 14351 that the  
27 executive prepare an update to the 1996 Vashon Town Plan and incorporate the update  
28 into the Comprehensive Plan;

29 F. After assessing the status of and need for a long-range, island-wide community  
30 plan, the executive determined that the Community Service Area plan should update both  
31 the Vashon Town Plan and all areas of the island outside Vashon Rural Town;

32 G. The GMA and K.C.C. 20.18.030.A. authorize comprehensive plans to include  
33 a subarea plan and allow for initial adoption of a subarea plan once per year;

34 H. The GMA requires that King County adopt development regulations to be  
35 consistent with and implement the Comprehensive Plan; and

36 I. The changes to zoning contained in this ordinance are needed to maintain  
37 conformity with the 2016 King County Comprehensive Plan. They bear a substantial  
38 relationship to, and are necessary for, the public health, safety and general welfare of  
39 King County and its residents.

40 SECTION 2. A. The Vashon-Maury Island Community Service Area Plan in  
41 Attachment A is hereby adopted as an amendment to and component of Chapter 11 of the

2016 King County Comprehensive Plan.

B. The Land Use Map of the 2016 King County Comprehensive Plan, as adopted in Ordinance 18427, Section 2, is hereby amended for that portion of unincorporated King County defined in Attachment B to this ordinance.

C. As authorized under K.C.C. 21A.04.190.B, the official zoning map, as amended by this ordinance, is hereby adopted as the official land use and zoning control for that portion of unincorporated King County defined in Attachment C to this ordinance.

D. As authorized under K.C.C. 21A.38.030.A, Attachment E to this ordinance amends two existing property-specific development standards for Vashon Rural Town.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 3. There is hereby added to K.C.C. chapter 21A.38 a new section to read as follows:

A. The purpose of the affordable housing special district overlay is to increase the supply of affordable housing within Vashon Rural Town through the offering of voluntary development incentives.

B. The special district overlay is eligible to be used by any residential or mixed use development that complies with the three standards below. Use of the special district overlay is voluntary. The eligible parcels shown in Attachment D to this ordinance retain all existing development and land use rights and may exercise those without using this incentive.

1. One-hundred percent of the planned dwelling units shall be affordable units, which means the residents of those units are at eighty percent or below of area median income, using the most current United States Department of Housing and Urban

65 Development median income figures for King County, with requirements for half of the  
66 units to be housing residents at sixty percent or less of the area median income;

67 2. The development is located on a qualifying overlay parcel; and

68 3. The development adheres to all overlay standards listed in subsection C. of  
69 this section.

70 C. The following standards shall apply:

71 1. All of the dwelling units within any development shall be affordable to  
72 households with incomes at eighty percent of area median income, with a minimum of  
73 half of all units in each development affordable to households with incomes at or below  
74 sixty percent of area median income;

75 2. Any parcel zoned R-1 may develop up to a maximum R-4 zone density,  
76 which is four dwelling units per acre;

77 3. Any parcel zoned R-4 may develop up to a maximum R-8 zone density,  
78 which is eight dwelling units per acre;

79 4. Any parcel zoned R-8 or R-12 may develop up to a maximum R-18 zone  
80 density, which is eighteen dwelling units per acre;

81 5. Any mixed use development in the Community Business (CB) zone that  
82 contains a residential component may develop up to a maximum R-18 zone density,  
83 which is eighteen dwelling units per acre;

84 6. Use of this incentive requires a development agreement with the department  
85 of permitting and environmental review before issuance of any building permit. The  
86 agreement must address: the number of dwelling units; the terms and conditions of the  
87 affordable units; the approved site plan, including the number of off-street parking



spaces; the specific water and energy conservation measures being implemented; and other relevant and unique conditions to the site;

7. Income limits for residents, in accordance with King County standards at the time of a complete building permit application, shall apply. All future resident incomes shall be verified by the department of community and human services in accordance with federal, state and county standards;

8. The development shall incorporate the energy conservation measures in K.C.C. 21A.34.040.F.4.a.;

9. To reduce the impacts of new development on potable water supplies, the development shall incorporate at least three of the water conservation measures shown below, except that only one of the outdoor measures from subsection C.9. a. through h. of this section may be counted toward the minimum requirement:

- a. mulch landscape beds with two inches organic mulch;
- b. use grass type requiring less irrigation and minimal maintenance;
- e. use Xeriscape landscape techniques on seventy-five percent or more of site landscaped area;
- d. landscape with plants appropriate for site topography and soil types, emphasizing use of plants with low watering requirements (drought tolerant);
- e. install subsurface or drip systems for irrigation with timers;
- f. install a rainwater collection system, such as a cistern, that reduces water consumption for irrigation by fifty percent annually;
- g. provide one-hundred percent of landscaping water use with captured precipitation or reused water purified without the use of chemicals;

h. install smart scheduling technology. This strategy counts for a maximum reduction of thirty percent provided all landscape water use is controlled by a soil moisture sensor control system or a weather-based irrigation control system;

i. reduce total indoor and outdoor water consumption by at least twenty-five percent over standard practices;

j. provide water submetering for each unit or entire building;

k. install all bathroom faucets with 1.5 gallons per minute or better. Install Watersense-qualified products;

l. install all showerheads not to exceed 1.75 gallons per minute. Install Watersense-qualified products;

m. install all kitchen faucets not to exceed two gallons per minute;

n. install high efficiency toilets not to exceed 1.28 gallons per flush or 1.6/1.1 for dual flush. Install Watersense-qualified products;

o. install no-cartridge waterless urinals or 1/8 gallon urinals and high efficiency toilets as noted above in all common areas; and

p. install point-source, on-demand or recirculation pump hot water systems, where appropriate;

10. A certificate of water availability from Water District 19 must be provided at the time of permit application;

11. All new units must connect to Vashon Sewer District;

12. Affordable housing units shall remain as affordable housing for a minimum of fifty years from the date of initial owner occupancy for ownership affordable housing units and thirty years for rental affordable housing units; and

134           13. Residential Density Incentive standards of K.C.C. 21A.34.080 still apply  
135 except that under K.C.C. 21A.34.080.D., off-street parking may be reduced below one  
136 per unit, with the approval of the director of the department of permitting and  
137 environmental review, with submission of a site-specific parking study.

138           D.1. Under K.C.C. 20.20.060, all applicants are required to prepare and install a  
139 four-foot by four-foot notice board that must be placed in a conspicuous location on the  
140 property proposed for development and the board shall remain in place throughout the  
141 permit process so that it is visible to people passing by the site.

142           2. Before submitting an application for any development using this incentive,  
143 the applicant shall:

144           a. Provide notification to all residences and businesses within five hundred feet  
145 of the boundary of the proposed site, or at least twenty property owners, whichever is  
146 greater. At a minimum, the notice shall contain the following:

- 147           (1) the name of the affordable housing developer;  
148           (2) the location of development;  
149           (3) the total number of planned dwelling units;  
150           (4) preliminary architectural renderings of typical units;  
151           (5) preliminary site plan;  
152           (6) the dates, times and locations of community informational meeting about  
153 the development;  
154           (7) contact information including names and phone numbers for the developer  
155 or applicant; and  
156           (8) a county contact person or agency; and

b. conduct at least one community informational meeting held in a building accessible to the public at least thirty days before the anticipated date of application to King County. The purpose of the meeting is to provide neighboring property owners and residents with information regarding the proposed development and to answer questions regarding the proposed development.

E.1. A written evaluation of the special district overlay shall be conducted by King County department of permitting and environmental review to assess its scope, standards and efficacy in achieving the overlay's purpose, as stated in subsection A. of this section. The evaluation shall examine the advantages and disadvantages of the bonus density incentive, including a review of the relationship between the eligible parcels in Attachment D to this ordinance and potable water supply. Other factors the evaluation shall consider are: the public benefits and risks of retaining or repealing the incentive; the need for affordable housing on Vashon Island; infrastructure capacity, including public roads and sewer; and potential impacts to affordable housing funding. The evaluation shall take place upon the occurrence of one the following, whichever comes first:

1. At the time that one hundred twenty affordable housing units that use this incentive are approved for construction by the department of permitting and environmental review. For the purposes of this subsection E.1., "approved for construction" means that all of the standards in subsection C. of this section are confirmed by King County, including a signed development agreement and approved site plan; or

b. four years after the date of adoption, starting no later than six months before

the four-year deadline.

2. A minimum forty-five day public comment period must be incorporated into the mandatory evaluation and must include an opportunity for input and data from King County Water District 19 and Vashon Sewer District. A paper and an electronic copy of the evaluation shall be filed with the clerk of the council and made available to the public through the local library, the King County department of permitting and environmental review web site, and other accessible venues and digital outlets. The clerk of the council shall post a notice of the evaluation's availability in the Vashon-Maury Island newspaper of record.

SECTION 4. Ordinance 12061, Section 4, and K.C.C. 20.12.325 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

~~((A.))~~ The Vashon ~~((Town Plan))~~ -Maury Island Community Service Area Plan, dated June ~~((1994))~~ 2017, ~~((a bound and published document, as revised by the Vashon Town Plan Committee through November 29, 1995)),~~ which is Attachment A to this ordinance, is to be reviewed by the King County ~~((€))~~ council and adopted as an initial subarea plan ~~((for the Vashon Town Planning Area by March 31, 1996)).~~

SECTION 5. Ordinance 263, Article 2, Section 1, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

A. Under the King County Charter, the state Constitution and the Washington state Growth Management Act, chapter 36.70A RCW, the 1994 King County Comprehensive Plan is adopted and declared to be the Comprehensive Plan for King County until amended, repealed or superseded. King County performed its first comprehensive four-cycle review of the Comprehensive Plan. As a result of the review,

King County amended the 1994 Comprehensive Plan through passage of the King County Comprehensive Plan 2000. King County performed its second comprehensive four-cycle review of the Comprehensive Plan in 2004. As a result of the review, King County amended the 2000 Comprehensive Plan through passage of the King County Comprehensive Plan 2004. The Comprehensive Plan shall be the principal planning document for the orderly physical development of the county and shall be used to guide subarea plans, functional plans, provision of public facilities and services, review of proposed incorporations and annexations, development regulations and land development decisions.

B. The amendments to the 1994 King County Comprehensive Plan contained in Appendix A to Ordinance 12061 (King County Comprehensive Plan 1995 amendments) are hereby adopted.

C. The amendments to the 1994 King County Comprehensive Plan contained in Attachment A to Ordinance 12170 are hereby adopted to comply with the Central Puget Sound Growth Management Hearings Board Decision and Order in Vashon-Maury Island, et. al. v. King County, Case No. 95-3-0008.

~~D. ((The Vashon Town Plan contained in Attachment 1 to Ordinance 12395 is adopted as a subarea plan of the King County Comprehensive Plan and, as such, constitutes official county policy for the geographic area of unincorporated King County defined in the plan and amends the 1994 King County Comprehensive Plan Land Use Map.~~

~~E.))~~ The amendments to the 1994 King County Comprehensive Plan contained in Appendix A to Ordinance 12501 are hereby adopted to comply with the Order of the

226 Central Puget Sound Growth Management Hearings Board in Copac-Preston Mill, Inc., et  
227 al, v. King County, Case No. 96-3-0013 as amendments to the King County  
228 Comprehensive Plan.

229       ~~((F.))~~ E. The amendments to the 1994 King County Comprehensive Plan  
230 contained in Appendix A to Ordinance 12531 (King County Comprehensive Plan 1996  
231 amendments) are hereby adopted as amendments to the King County Comprehensive  
232 Plan.

233       ~~((G.))~~ F. The Black Diamond Urban Growth Area contained in Appendix A to  
234 Ordinance 12533 is hereby adopted as an amendment to the King County Comprehensive  
235 Plan.

236       ~~((H.))~~ G. The 1994 King County Comprehensive Plan and Comprehensive Plan  
237 Land Use Map are amended to include the area shown in Appendix A of Ordinance  
238 12535 as Rural City Urban Growth Area. The language from Ordinance 12535, Section  
239 1.D., shall be placed on Comprehensive Plan Land Use Map page #32 with a reference  
240 marker on the area affected by Ordinance 12535.

241       ~~((I.))~~ H. The amendments to the 1994 King County Comprehensive Plan  
242 contained in Appendix A to Ordinance 12536 (1997 Transportation Need Report) are  
243 hereby adopted as amendments to the King County Comprehensive Plan.

244       ~~((J.))~~ I. The amendments to the 1994 King County Comprehensive Plan  
245 contained in Appendix A to Ordinance 12927 (King County Comprehensive Plan 1997  
246 amendments) are hereby adopted as amendments to the King County Comprehensive  
247 Plan.

248       ~~((K.))~~ J. The amendments to the 1994 King County Comprehensive Plan

249 contained in the 1998 Transportation Needs Report, contained in Appendices A and B to  
250 Ordinance 12931 and in the supporting text, are hereby adopted as amendments to the  
251 King County Comprehensive Plan.

252       ~~((L.))~~ K. The amendments to the 1994 King County Comprehensive Plan  
253 contained in Appendix A to Ordinance 13273 (King County Comprehensive Plan 1998  
254 amendments) are hereby adopted as amendments to the King County Comprehensive  
255 Plan.

256       ~~((M.))~~ L. The 1999 Transportation Needs Report contained in Attachment A to  
257 Ordinance 13339 is hereby adopted as an amendment to the 1994 King County  
258 Comprehensive Plan, Technical Appendix C, and the amendments to the 1994 King  
259 County Comprehensive Plan contained in Attachment B to Ordinance 13339 are hereby  
260 adopted as amendments to the King County Comprehensive Plan.

261       ~~((N.))~~ M. The amendments to the 1994 King County Comprehensive Plan  
262 contained in Attachment A to Ordinance 13672 (King County Comprehensive Plan 1999  
263 amendments) are hereby adopted as amendments to the King County Comprehensive  
264 Plan.

265       ~~((O.))~~ N. The 2000 Transportation Needs Report contained in Attachment A to  
266 Ordinance 13674 is hereby adopted as an amendment to the 1994 King County  
267 Comprehensive Plan, Technical Appendix C.

268       ~~((P.))~~ O. The Fall City Subarea Plan contained in Attachment A to Ordinance  
269 13875 is adopted as a subarea plan of the King County Comprehensive Plan and, as such,  
270 constitutes official county policy for the geographic area of unincorporated King County  
271 defined in the plan. The Fall City Subarea Plan amends the 1994 King County



272 Comprehensive Plan land use map by revising the Rural Town boundaries of Fall City.

273        (~~((Q-))~~) P. The amendments to the King County Comprehensive Plan contained in  
274 Attachment A to Ordinance 13875 are hereby adopted as amendments to the King  
275 County Comprehensive Plan.

276        (~~((R-))~~) Q. The Fall City area zoning amendments contained in Attachment A to  
277 Ordinance 13875 are adopted as the zoning control for those portions of unincorporated  
278 King County defined in the attachment. Existing property-specific development  
279 standards (p-suffix conditions) on parcels affected by Attachment A to Ordinance 13875  
280 do not change except as specifically provided in Attachment A to Ordinance 13875.

281        (~~((S-))~~) R. The amendments to the 1994 King County Comprehensive Plan Land  
282 Use Map contained in Attachment A to Ordinance 13987 are hereby adopted to comply  
283 with the Central Puget Sound Growth Management Hearings Board Decision and Order  
284 on Supreme Court Remand in Vashon-Maury Island, et. al. v. King County, Case No. 95-  
285 3-0008 (Bear Creek Portion).

286        (~~((T-))~~) S. The 2001 transportation needs report contained in Attachment A to  
287 Ordinance 14010 is hereby adopted as an amendment to the 1994 King County  
288 Comprehensive Plan, technical appendix C.

289        (~~((U-))~~) T. The amendments to the 1994 King County Comprehensive Plan  
290 contained in Attachments A, B and C to Ordinance 14044 (King County Comprehensive  
291 Plan 2000) are hereby adopted as amendments to the King County Comprehensive Plan.  
292 Attachment A to Ordinance 14044 amends the policies, text and maps of the  
293 Comprehensive Plan. Amendments to the policies are shown with deleted language  
294 struck out and new language underlined. The text and maps in Attachment A to

295 Ordinance 14044 replace the previous text and maps in the Comprehensive Plan.  
296 Attachment B to Ordinance 14044 contains technical appendix A (capital facilities),  
297 which replaces technical appendix A to the King County Comprehensive Plan, technical  
298 appendix C (transportation), which replaces technical appendix C to the King County  
299 Comprehensive Plan, and technical appendix M (public participation), which is a new  
300 technical appendix that describes the public participation process for the King County  
301 Comprehensive Plan 2000. Attachment C to Ordinance 14044 includes amendments to  
302 the King County Comprehensive Plan Land Use Map. The land use amendments  
303 contained in Attachment C to Ordinance 14044 are adopted as the official land use  
304 designations for those portions of unincorporated King County defined in Attachment C  
305 to Ordinance 14044.

306       (~~(V-)~~) U. The Snoqualmie Urban Growth Area Subarea Plan contained in  
307 Attachment A to Ordinance 14117 is adopted as a subarea plan of the King County  
308 Comprehensive Plan and, as such, constitutes official county policy for the geographic  
309 area of unincorporated King County defined in the plan. Attachment B to Ordinance  
310 14117 amends the King County Comprehensive Plan 2000 land use map by revising the  
311 Urban Growth Area for the City of Snoqualmie. Attachment C to Ordinance 14117  
312 amends the policies of the Comprehensive Plan.

313       (~~(W-)~~) V. The Snoqualmie Urban Growth Area Subarea Plan area zoning  
314 amendments in Attachment D to Ordinance 14117 are adopted as the zoning control for  
315 those portions of unincorporated King County defined in the attachment. Existing  
316 property-specific development standards (p-suffix conditions) on parcels affected by  
317 Attachment D to Ordinance 14117 do not change

318           (~~(X-)~~) W. The amendments to the King County Comprehensive Plan 2000  
319 contained in Attachment B to Ordinance 14156 are hereby adopted as amendments to the  
320 King County Comprehensive Plan.

321           (~~(Y-)~~) X. The amendments to the King County Comprehensive Plan 2000  
322 contained in Attachment A to Ordinance 14185 are hereby adopted as amendments to the  
323 King County Comprehensive Plan in order to comply with the order of the Central Puget  
324 Sound Growth Management Hearings Board in Green Valley et al, v. King County,  
325 CPSGMHB Case No. 98-3-0008c, Final Decision and Order (1998) and the order of the  
326 Washington Supreme Court in King County v. Central Puget Sound Growth Management  
327 Hearings Board, 142 Wn.2d 543, 14 P.3d 133 (2000).

328           (~~(Z-)~~) Y. The amendments to the King County Comprehensive Plan 2000  
329 contained in Attachment A to Ordinance 14241 (King County Comprehensive Plan 2001  
330 Amendments) are hereby adopted as amendments to the King County Comprehensive  
331 Plan.

332           (~~(AA-)~~) Z. The amendment to the King County Comprehensive Plan 2000  
333 contained in Attachment A to Ordinance 14286 is hereby adopted as an amendment to the  
334 King County Comprehensive Plan in order to comply with the Central Puget Sound  
335 Growth Management Hearings Board's Final Decision and Order in Forster Woods  
336 Homeowners' Association and Friends and Neighbors of Forster Woods, et al. v. King  
337 County, Case No. 01-3-0008c (Forster Woods), dated November 6, 2001.

338           (~~(BB-)~~) AA. The amendments to the King County Comprehensive Plan 2000  
339 contained in Attachment A to Ordinance 14448 (King County Comprehensive Plan 2002  
340 Amendments) are hereby adopted as amendments to the King County Comprehensive

341 Plan.

342 ~~((CC.))~~ BB. The amendments to the King County Comprehensive Plan 2000  
343 contained in Attachment A to Ordinance 14775 (King County Comprehensive Plan 2003  
344 Amendments) are hereby adopted as amendments to the King County Comprehensive  
345 Plan.

346 ~~((DD.))~~ CC. The amendments to the King County Comprehensive Plan 2000  
347 contained in Attachments A, B, C, D and E to Ordinance 15028 (King County  
348 Comprehensive Plan 2004) are hereby adopted as amendments to the King County  
349 Comprehensive Plan. Attachment A, Part I, to Ordinance 15028 amends the policies, text  
350 and maps of the Comprehensive Plan. Attachment A, Part II, to Ordinance 15028  
351 includes amendments to the King County Comprehensive Plan Land Use Map. The land  
352 use amendments contained in Attachment A, Part II, to Ordinance 15028 are adopted as  
353 the official land use designations for those portions of unincorporated King County  
354 defined in Attachment A, Part II, to Ordinance 15028. Attachment B to Ordinance 15028  
355 contains Technical Appendix A (Capital Facilities), which replaces technical appendix A  
356 to the King County Comprehensive Plan. Attachment C to Ordinance 15028 contains  
357 Technical Appendix B (Housing), which replaces Technical Appendix B to the King  
358 County Comprehensive Plan. Attachment D to Ordinance 15028 contains Technical  
359 Appendix C (Transportation), which replaces Technical Appendix C to the King County  
360 Comprehensive Plan 2000. Attachment E to Ordinance 15028 contains Technical  
361 Appendix D (Growth Targets and the Urban Growth Area 2004).

362 ~~((EE.))~~ DD. The 2004 transportation needs report contained in Attachment A to  
363 Ordinance 15077 is hereby adopted as an amendment to the 2004 King County

364 Comprehensive Plan, technical appendix C.

365           ~~((FF.))~~ EE. The amendments to the King County Comprehensive Plan 2004  
366 contained in Attachment A to Ordinance 15244 (King County Comprehensive Plan 2005  
367 Amendments) are hereby adopted as amendments to the King County Comprehensive  
368 Plan.

369           ~~((GG.))~~ FE. Attachment A to Ordinance 15326, which is the King County  
370 Comprehensive Plan Sammamish Agricultural Production District Subarea Plan dated  
371 November 7, 2005, is hereby adopted as an amendment to the 2004 King County  
372 Comprehensive Plan, as amended, in order to comply with the Central Puget Sound  
373 Growth Management Hearings Board's Final Decision and Order in Maxine Keesling v.  
374 King County, Case No. 04-3-0024 (Keesling III), dated May 31, 2005.

375           ~~((HH.))~~ GG. The amendments to the King County Comprehensive Plan 2004  
376 contained in Attachments A, B, C and D to Ordinance 15607 are hereby adopted as  
377 amendments to the King County Comprehensive Plan. Attachment A to Ordinance  
378 15607 (Amendment to the King County Comprehensive Plan 2004) amends the policies  
379 and maps of the King County Comprehensive Plan. Attachment B to Ordinance 15607  
380 contains technical appendix O (Regional Trail Needs Report). Attachment C to  
381 Ordinance 15607 amends King County Comprehensive Plan, Technical Appendix C  
382 (Transportation), by replacing the transportation needs report. Attachment D to  
383 Ordinance 15607 amends King County Comprehensive Plan, Technical Appendix C  
384 (Transportation), by replacing the arterial functional classification map.

385           ~~((I.))~~ HH. Attachment A to Ordinance 15772, which is the King County  
386 Comprehensive Plan Juanita Firs Subarea Plan, dated February 20, 2007, is hereby

387 adopted as an amendment to the King County Comprehensive Plan as amended.

388           ~~((JJ.))~~ II. The amendments to the King County Comprehensive Plan 2004  
389 contained in Attachments A, B, C, D, E and F to Ordinance 16263 are hereby adopted as  
390 amendments to the King County Comprehensive Plan. Attachment A to Ordinance  
391 16263 amends the policies, text and maps of the Comprehensive Plan and amends King  
392 County Comprehensive Plan Land Use Zoning. The land use amendments contained in  
393 Attachment A to Ordinance 16263 are adopted as the official land use designations for  
394 those portions of unincorporated King County defined in Attachment A to Ordinance  
395 16263. Attachment B to Ordinance 16263 contain[s] Technical Appendix A (Capital  
396 Facilities), which replaces Technical Appendix A to the King County Comprehensive  
397 Plan 2004. Attachment C to Ordinance 16263 contains Technical Appendix B (Housing),  
398 which replaces Technical Appendix B to the King County Comprehensive Plan 2004.  
399 Attachment D to Ordinance 16263 contains Technical Appendix C (Transportation),  
400 which replaces Technical Appendix C to the King County Comprehensive Plan 2004.  
401 Attachment E to Ordinance 16263 contains the transportation needs report, which  
402 replaces the transportation needs report in Technical Appendix C to the King County  
403 Comprehensive Plan 2004. Attachment F to Ordinance 16263 contains Technical  
404 Appendix D (Growth Targets and the Urban Growth Area 2008).

405           ~~((KK.))~~ JJ. The amendments to the 2008 King County Comprehensive Plan,  
406 contained in Attachments A, B and C to Ordinance 16949 are hereby adopted as  
407 amendments to the King County Comprehensive Plan. Attachment A to Ordinance  
408 16949 is Technical and Editorial Corrections, dated March 1, 2010. Attachment B to  
409 Ordinance 16949 is the King County Issaquah Highlands Area Zoning Study, dated

September 13, 2010. Attachments A and B to Ordinance 16949 amend policies, text and maps of the Comprehensive Plan and amend King County Comprehensive Plan Land Use Zoning. The land use amendments contained in Attachment B to Ordinance 16949 are adopted as the official land use designations for those portions of unincorporated King County defined in Attachment B to Ordinance 16949. Attachment C to Ordinance 16949 is the 2010 update of the Transportation Needs Report and amends the 2008 King County Comprehensive Plan, Technical Appendix C.

~~((H.))~~ KK. The amendments to the King County Comprehensive Plan 2008 contained in Attachment A to Ordinance 16985 are hereby adopted as amendments to the King County Comprehensive Plan. Attachment A to Ordinance 16985 amends the policies and goals of the King County Shoreline Master Program, consistent with chapter 90.58 RCW and chapter 173-26 WAC, and adds a new chapter 5 to the King County Comprehensive Plan.

SECTION 6. Ordinance 17485, Section 2, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

A. The amendments to the King County Comprehensive Plan 2012, as amended by Ordinance 17485, contained in Attachments A, B, C and D to ~~((this-))~~Ordinance 17842 constitute the 2014 Update to the King County Comprehensive Plan and are hereby adopted.

B. Attachments A and B to ~~((this-))~~Ordinance 17842 amend the King County Comprehensive Plan land use and zoning maps and are hereby adopted as the official land use and zoning controls for those portions of unincorporated King County defined in Attachments A and B to ~~((this-))~~Ordinance 17842.

433 C. Attachment C to ~~((this or))~~ Ordinance 17842 amends the Potential Annexation  
434 Areas Map.

435 D. Attachment ~~((D to Ordinance 17842))~~ E to this ordinance amends the King  
436 County zoning map for those portions of unincorporated King County defined in  
437 Attachment ~~((D to Ordinance 17842))~~ E to this ordinance.

438 SECTION 7. Ordinance 17842, Section 3, as amended, and K.C.C. 20.12.017 are  
439 each hereby amended to read as follows:

440 The following provisions complete the zoning conversion from K.C.C. Title 21 to  
441 Title 21A pursuant to K.C.C. 21A.01.070:

442 A. Ordinance 11653 adopts area zoning to implement the 1994 King County  
443 Comprehensive Plan pursuant to the Washington State Growth Management Act RCW  
444 36.760A. Ordinance 11653 also converts existing zoning in unincorporated King County  
445 to the new zoning classifications in the 1993 Zoning Code, codified in Title 21A,  
446 pursuant to the area zoning conversion guidelines in K.C.C. 21A.01.070. The following  
447 are adopted as attachments to Ordinance 11653:

448 Appendix A: 1994 Zoning Atlas, dated November 1994, as amended December  
449 19, 1994.

450 Appendix B: Amendments to Bear Creek Community Plan P-Suffix Conditions.

451 Appendix C: Amendments to Federal Way Community Plan P-Suffix Conditions.

452 Appendix D: Amendments to Northshore Community Plan P-Suffix Conditions.

453 Appendix E: Amendments to Highline Community Plan P-Suffix Conditions.

454 Appendix F: Amendments to Soos Creek Community Plan P-Suffix Conditions.

455 Appendix G: Amendments to Vashon Community Plan P-Suffix Conditions.



Appendix H: Amendments to East Sammamish Community Plan P-Suffix  
Conditions.

Appendix I: Amendments to Snoqualmie Valley Community Plan P-Suffix  
Conditions.

Appendix J: Amendments to Newcastle Community Plan P-Suffix Conditions.

Appendix K: Amendments to Tahoma/Raven Heights Community Plan P-Suffix  
Conditions.

Appendix L: Amendments to Enumclaw Community Plan P-Suffix Conditions.

Appendix M: Amendments to West Hill Community Plan P-Suffix Conditions.

Appendix N: Amendments to Resource Lands Community Plan P-Suffix  
Conditions.

Appendix O: 1994 Parcel List, as amended December 19, 1994.

Appendix P: Amendments considered by the council January 9, 1995.

B. Area zoning adopted by Ordinance 11653, including potential zoning, is  
contained in Appendices A and O. Amendments to area-wide P-suffix conditions  
adopted as part of community plan area zoning are contained in Appendices B through N.  
Existing P-suffix conditions whether adopted through reclassifications or community  
plan area zoning are retained by Ordinance 11653 except as amended in Appendices B  
through N.

C. The department is hereby directed to correct the official zoning map in  
accordance with Appendices A through P of Ordinance 11653.

D. The 1995 area zoning amendments attached to Ordinance 12061 in Appendix  
A are adopted as the official zoning control for those portions of unincorporated King

479 County defined therein.

480 E. Amendments to the 1994 King County Comprehensive Plan area zoning,  
481 Ordinance 11653 Appendices A through P, as contained in Attachment A to Ordinance  
482 12170 are hereby adopted to comply with the Decision and Order of the Central Puget  
483 Sound Growth Management Hearings Board in Vashon-Maury Island, et. al. v. King  
484 County, Case No. 95-3-0008.

485 F. The Vashon-Maury Island CSA (~~((Town))~~) Plan (~~((Area))~~) Zoning, attached to  
486 this (~~((Θ))~~) ordinance (~~((17842))~~) as Attachments ~~((Θ))~~ C, D and E, is adopted as the official  
487 zoning control for that portion of unincorporated King County defined therein.

488 G. The 1996 area zoning amendments attached to Ordinance 12531 in Appendix  
489 A are adopted as the official zoning control for those portions of unincorporated King  
490 County defined therein. Existing p-suffix conditions whether adopted through  
491 reclassifications or area zoning are retained by Ordinance 12531.

492 H. The black Diamond Urban Growth Area Zoning Map attached to Ordinance  
493 12533 as Appendix B is adopted as the official zoning control for those portions of  
494 unincorporated King County defined therein. Existing p-suffix conditions whether  
495 adopted through reclassifications or area zoning are retained by Ordinance 12533.

496 I. The King County Zoning Atlas is amended to include the area shown in  
497 Appendix B as UR - Urban Reserve, one DU per 5 acres. Existing p-suffix conditions  
498 whether adopted through reclassifications or area zoning are retained by Ordinance  
499 12535. The language from Ordinance 12535, Section 1.D., shall be placed on the King  
500 County Zoning Atlas page #32 with a reference marker on the area affected by Ordinance  
501 12535.

J. The Northshore Community Plan Area Zoning is amended to add the Suffix "-DPA, Demonstration Project Area", to the properties identified on Map A attached to Ordinance 12627.

K. The special district overlays, as designated on the map attached to Ordinance 12809 in Appendix A, are hereby adopted pursuant to K.C.C. 21A.38.020 and 21A.38.040.

L. The White Center Community Plan Area Zoning, as revised in the Attachments to Ordinance 11568, is the official zoning for those portions of White Center in unincorporated King county defined herein.

M. Ordinance 12824 completes the zoning conversion process begun in Ordinance 11653, as set forth in K.C.C. 21A.01.070, by retaining, repealing, replacing or amending previously adopted p-suffix conditions or property-specific development standards pursuant to K.C.C. 21A.38.020 and K.C.C. 21A.38.030 as follows:

1. Resolutions 31072, 32219, 33877, 33999, 34493, 34639, 35137, and 37156 adopting individual zone reclassifications are hereby repealed and p-suffix conditions are replaced by the property specific development standards as set forth in Appendix A to Ordinance 12824((-));

2. All ordinances adopting individual zone reclassifications effective prior to February 2, 1995, including but not limited to Ordinances 43, 118, 148, 255, 633, 1483, 1543, 1582, 1584, 1728, 1788, 2487, 2508, 2548, 2608, 2677, 2701, 2703, 2765, 2781, 2840, 2884, 2940, 2958, 2965, 2997, 3239, 3262, 3313, 3360, 3424, 3494, 3496, 3501, 3557, 3561, 3641, 3643, 3744, 3779, 3901, 3905, 3953, 3988, 4008, 4043, 4051, 4053, 4082, 4094, 4137, 4289, 4290, 4418, 4560, 4589, 4703, 4706, 4764, 4767, 4867, 4812,

4885, 4888, 4890, 4915, 4933, 4956, 4970, 4978, 5087, 5114, 5144, 5148, 5171, 5184, 5242, 5346, 5353, 5378, 5453, 5663, 5664, 5689, 5744, 5752, 5755, 5765, 5854, 5984, 5985, 5986, 6059, 6074, 6113, 6151, 6275, 6468, 6497, 6618, 6671, 6698, 6832, 6885, 6916, 6966, 6993, 7008, 7087, 7115, 7207, 7328, 7375, 7382, 7396, 7583, 7653, 7677, 7694, 7705, 7757, 7758, 7821, 7831, 7868, 7944, 7972, 8158, 8307, 8361, 8375, 8427, 8452, 8465, 8571, 8573, 8603, 8718, 8733, 8786, 8796, 8825, 8858, 8863, 8865, 8866, 9030, 9095, 9189, 9276, 9295, 9476, 9622, 9656, 9823, 9991, 10033, 10194, 10287, 10419, 10598, 10668, 10781, 10813, 10970, 11024, 11025, 11271, and 11651, are hereby repealed and p-suffix conditions are replaced by the property specific development standards as set forth in Appendix A to Ordinance 12824((-));

3. All ordinances establishing individual reclassifications effective after February 2, 1995, are hereby amended, as set forth in Appendix C to Ordinance 12824, to retain, repeal or amend the property specific development standards (p-suffix conditions) contained therein((-));

4. All ordinances adopting area zoning pursuant to Resolution 25789 or converted by Ordinance 11653 are repealed as set forth in subsections a through n. All p-suffix conditions contained therein are repealed or replaced by adopting the property specific development standards as set forth in Appendix A to Ordinance 12824, the special district overlays as designated in Appendix B to Ordinance 12824 or the special requirements as designated in Appendix A to Ordinance 12822.

a. The Highline Area Zoning attached to Ordinance 3530, as amended, is hereby repealed.

b. The Shoreline Community Plan Area Zoning, attached to Ordinance 5080 as

548 Appendix B, as amended, is hereby repealed.

549 c. The Newcastle Community Plan Area Zoning, attached to Ordinance 6422  
550 as Appendix B, as amended is hereby repealed.

551 d. The Tahoma/Raven Heights Community Plan Area Zoning, attached to  
552 Ordinance 6986 as Appendix B, as amended, is hereby repealed.

553 e. The Revised Federal Way area zoning, adopted by Ordinance 7746, as  
554 amended, is hereby repealed.

555 f. The Revised Vashon Community Plan Area Zoning, attached to Ordinance  
556 7837 as Appendix B, as amended, is hereby repealed.

557 g. The Bear Creek Community Plan Area Zoning, attached to Ordinance 8846  
558 as Appendix B, as amended, is hereby repealed.

559 h. The Resource Lands Area Zoning, adopted by Ordinance 8848, as amended,  
560 is hereby repealed.

561 i. The Snoqualmie Valley Community Plan Area Zoning, as adopted by  
562 Ordinance 9118, is hereby repealed.

563 j. The Enumclaw Community Plan Area Zoning attached to Ordinance 9499,  
564 as amended, is hereby repealed.

565 k. The Soos Creek Community Plan Update Area Zoning, adopted by  
566 Ordinance 10197, Appendix B, as amended, is hereby repealed.

567 l. The Northshore Area Zoning adopted by Ordinance 10703 as Appendices B  
568 and E, as amended, is hereby repealed.

569 m. The East Sammamish Community Plan Update Area Zoning, as revised in  
570 Appendix B attached to Ordinance 10847, as amended, is hereby repealed.

n. The West Hill Community Plan Area Zoning adopted in Ordinance 11116,  
as amended, is hereby repealed((~)); and

5. All ordinances adopting area zoning pursuant to Title 21A and not converted  
by Ordinance 11653, including community or comprehensive plan area zoning and all  
subsequent amendments thereto, are amended as set forth in subsection M.5.a. through f.  
All property specific development standards (p-suffix conditions) are retained, repealed,  
amended or replaced by the property specific development standards as set forth in  
Appendix A to Ordinance 12824, the special district overlays as designated in Appendix  
B to Ordinance 12824 or the special requirements as designated in Appendix A to  
Ordinance 12822.

a. The White Center Community Plan Area Zoning, contained in the  
Attachments to Ordinance 11568, as subsequently amended, is hereby further amended as  
set forth in Appendix.

b. All property specific development standards established in Ordinance  
11653, as amended, are hereby amended as set forth in Appendix E.

c. All property specific development standards established in Attachment A to  
Ordinance 11747, as amended, are hereby amended as set forth in Appendix F.

d. All property specific development standards established in Ordinance  
12061, as amended, are hereby amended as set forth in Appendix G.

e. All property specific development standards established in Ordinance  
12065, as amended, are hereby amended as set forth in K.C.C. 20.12.170.

f. All property specific development standards established in Attachment A to  
Ordinance 12170, as amended, are hereby amended as set forth in Appendix H.

594            SECTION 8. Ordinance 18427, Attachment A, is hereby amended to read as  
595 shown in Attachment F to this ordinance.

596            SECTION 9. Severability. If any provision of this ordinance and its application  
597 to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the ordinance or the  
598 application of the provision other persons or circumstances is not affected.

599

KING COUNTY COUNCIL  
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

---

J. Joseph McDermott, Chair

ATTEST:

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Melani Pedroza, Clerk of the Council

APPROVED this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_.

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Dow Constantine, County Executive

**Attachments:** A. Vashon-Maury Island Community Service Area Plan, B. Land Use Map  
Amendments, C. Zoning Map Amendment, D. Vashon Rural Town Affordable Housing Special  
District Overlay - Eligible Parcels Map, E. Vashon Rural Town Area Zoning, F. Amendment to 2016  
King County Comprehensive Plan, Chapter 11

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October 2, 2017

Sponsor: \_\_\_\_\_

Proposed No.: 2017-0317

1 **STRIKING AMENDMENT TO PROPOSED ORDINANCE 2017-0317, VERSION**

2 **1**

3 On page 1, beginning on line 9, strike everything through page 27, line 598, and insert:

4 "BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF KING COUNTY:

5 **SECTION 1. Findings:** For the purposes of effective land use and subarea  
6 planning and regulation, the King County Council makes the following legislative  
7 findings:

8 A. King County adopted the 2016 King County Comprehensive Plan via  
9 Ordinance 18472 to meet the requirements of the Washington State Growth Management  
10 Act ("the GMA");

11 B. The 2016 King County Comprehensive Plan adopted program direction for a  
12 new Community Service Area subarea planning program;

13 C. As adopted in the 2016 King County Comprehensive Plan, Vashon-Maury  
14 Island is one of King County's seven Community Service Areas and the plan schedule in  
15 Chapter 11 identifies the Vashon-Maury Island Community Service Area Subarea Plan as  
16 being developed in 2016;

17 D. The Vashon Community Plan, adopted in 1986 by Ordinance 7837, as  
18 amended, was a plan to guide growth and development across all of Vashon-Maury

19 Island. Ordinance 7837 was repealed by Ordinance 13273 and, while some of its policies  
20 were retained in the Comprehensive Plan, resulted in the majority of Vashon-Maury  
21 Island not having an active subarea plan;

22 E. The Vashon Town Plan, adopted in 1996 by Ordinance 12395, is an active  
23 subarea plan to guide growth, design and development in the Rural Town of Vashon.  
24 Many elements and policies of this plan are outdated and require updating;

25 F. The King County council directed in Attachment A to Motion 14351 that the  
26 executive prepare an update to the 1996 Vashon Town Plan and incorporate the update  
27 into the Comprehensive Plan;

28 G. After assessing the status of and need for a long-range, island-wide subarea  
29 plan as directed in the Comprehensive Plan, the county determined that the Community  
30 Service Area subarea plan would address both the Vashon Rural Town and all other areas  
31 of the island;

32 H. The GMA and the King County Code authorize adoption of comprehensive  
33 plans updates once per year;

34 I. The GMA requires that King County adopt development regulations to be  
35 consistent with and implement the Comprehensive Plan; and

36 J. The changes to policies, development regulations, land use designations and  
37 zoning classifications contained in this ordinance are needed to maintain conformity with  
38 the 2016 King County Comprehensive Plan. They bear a substantial relationship to, and  
39 are necessary for, the public health, safety and general welfare of King County and its  
40 residents.

41 SECTION 2. A. Attachments A, B, and C to this ordinance are adopted as

amendments to the 2016 King County Comprehensive Plan, as adopted in Ordinance 18472 and its attachments.

B. The 2017 Vashon-Maury Island Community Service Area Subarea Plan in Attachment A to this ordinance is hereby adopted as an amendment to and element of the 2016 King County Comprehensive Plan.

C. The land use and zoning amendments contained in Attachments B and C to this ordinance are hereby adopted as the official land use and zoning controls for those portions of unincorporated King County defined in Attachments B and C to this ordinance.

D. The policies, text and maps of the 2016 King County Comprehensive Plan are hereby amended as shown in Attachment C to this ordinance.

SECTION 3. Ordinance 17842, Section 3, as amended, and K.C.C. 20.12.017 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

The following provisions complete the zoning conversion from K.C.C. Title 21 to Title 21A pursuant to K.C.C. 21A.01.070:

A. Ordinance 11653 adopts area zoning to implement the 1994 King County Comprehensive Plan pursuant to the Washington State Growth Management Act RCW 36.760A. Ordinance 11653 also converts existing zoning in unincorporated King County to the new zoning classifications in the 1993 Zoning Code, codified in Title 21A, pursuant to the area zoning conversion guidelines in K.C.C. 21A.01.070. The following are adopted as attachments to Ordinance 11653:

Appendix A: 1994 Zoning Atlas, dated November 1994, as amended December 19, 1994.

65 Appendix B: Amendments to Bear Creek Community Plan P-Suffix Conditions.  
66 Appendix C: Amendments to Federal Way Community Plan P-Suffix Conditions.  
67 Appendix D: Amendments to Northshore Community Plan P-Suffix Conditions.  
68 Appendix E: Amendments to Highline Community Plan P-Suffix Conditions.  
69 Appendix F: Amendments to Soos Creek Community Plan P-Suffix Conditions.  
70 Appendix G: Amendments to Vashon Community Plan P-Suffix Conditions.  
71 Appendix H: Amendments to East Sammamish Community Plan P-Suffix  
72 Conditions.  
73 Appendix I: Amendments to Snoqualmie Valley Community Plan P-Suffix  
74 Conditions.  
75 Appendix J: Amendments to Newcastle Community Plan P-Suffix Conditions.  
76 Appendix K: Amendments to Tahoma/Raven Heights Community Plan P-Suffix  
77 Conditions.  
78 Appendix L: Amendments to Enumclaw Community Plan P-Suffix Conditions.  
79 Appendix M: Amendments to West Hill Community Plan P-Suffix Conditions.  
80 Appendix N: Amendments to Resource Lands Community Plan P-Suffix  
81 Conditions.  
82 Appendix O: 1994 Parcel List, as amended December 19, 1994.  
83 Appendix P: Amendments considered by the council January 9, 1995.  
84 B. Area zoning adopted by Ordinance 11653, including potential zoning, is  
85 contained in Appendices A and O. Amendments to area-wide P-suffix conditions  
86 adopted as part of community plan area zoning are contained in Appendices B through N.  
87 Existing P-suffix conditions whether adopted through reclassifications or community

plan area zoning are retained by Ordinance 11653 except as amended in Appendices B through N.

C. The department is hereby directed to correct the official zoning map in accordance with Appendices A through P of Ordinance 11653.

D. The 1995 area zoning amendments attached to Ordinance 12061 in Appendix A are adopted as the official zoning control for those portions of unincorporated King County defined therein.

E. Amendments to the 1994 King County Comprehensive Plan area zoning, Ordinance 11653 Appendices A through P, as contained in Attachment A to Ordinance 12170 are hereby adopted to comply with the Decision and Order of the Central Puget Sound Growth Management Hearings Board in Vashon-Maury Island, et. al. v. King County, Case No. 95-3-0008.

F. The Vashon (~~Town Plan~~) Area Zoning(~~(, as Attachment K to)~~) adopted in Ordinance 12824, as amended, including as amended by Ordinance 17842 and Ordinance 18427, is adopted as the official zoning control for that portion of unincorporated King County defined therein.

G. The 1996 area zoning amendments attached to Ordinance 12531 in Appendix A are adopted as the official zoning control for those portions of unincorporated King County defined therein. Existing p-suffix conditions whether adopted through reclassifications or area zoning are retained by Ordinance 12531.

H. The Black Diamond Urban Growth Area Zoning Map attached to Ordinance 12533 as Appendix B is adopted as the official zoning control for those portions of unincorporated King County defined therein. Existing p-suffix conditions whether

111 adopted through reclassifications or area zoning are retained by Ordinance 12533.

112 I. The King County Zoning Atlas is amended to include the area shown in  
113 Appendix B as UR - Urban Reserve, one DU per 5 acres. Existing p-suffix conditions  
114 whether adopted through reclassifications or area zoning are retained by Ordinance  
115 12535. The language from Ordinance 12535, Section 1.D., shall be placed on the King  
116 County Zoning Atlas page #32 with a reference marker on the area affected by Ordinance  
117 12535.

118 J. The Northshore Community Plan Area Zoning is amended to add the Suffix "-  
119 DPA, Demonstration Project Area", to the properties identified on Map A attached to  
120 Ordinance 12627.

121 K. The special district overlays, as designated on the map attached to Ordinance  
122 12809 in Appendix A, are hereby adopted pursuant to K.C.C. 21A.38.020 and  
123 21A.38.040.

124 L. The White Center Community Plan Area Zoning, as revised in the  
125 Attachments to Ordinance 11568, is the official zoning for those portions of White Center  
126 in unincorporated King county defined herein.

127 M. Ordinance 12824 completes the zoning conversion process begun in  
128 Ordinance 11653, as set forth in K.C.C. 21A.01.070, by retaining, repealing, replacing or  
129 amending previously adopted p-suffix conditions or property-specific development  
130 standards pursuant to K.C.C. 21A.38.020 and K.C.C. 21A.38.030 as follows:

131 1. Resolutions 31072, 32219, 33877, 33999, 34493, 34639, 35137, and 37156  
132 adopting individual zone reclassifications are hereby repealed and p-suffix conditions are  
133 replaced by the property specific development standards as set forth in Appendix A to

134 Ordinance 12824((-));

135           2. All ordinances adopting individual zone reclassifications effective prior to

136 February 2, 1995, including but not limited to Ordinances 43, 118, 148, 255, 633, 1483,

137 1543, 1582, 1584, 1728, 1788, 2487, 2508, 2548, 2608, 2677, 2701, 2703, 2765, 2781,

138 2840, 2884, 2940, 2958, 2965, 2997, 3239, 3262, 3313, 3360, 3424, 3494, 3496, 3501,

139 3557, 3561, 3641, 3643, 3744, 3779, 3901, 3905, 3953, 3988, 4008, 4043, 4051, 4053,

140 4082, 4094, 4137, 4289, 4290, 4418, 4560, 4589, 4703, 4706, 4764, 4767, 4867, 4812,

141 4885, 4888, 4890, 4915, 4933, 4956, 4970, 4978, 5087, 5114, 5144, 5148, 5171, 5184,

142 5242, 5346, 5353, 5378, 5453, 5663, 5664, 5689, 5744, 5752, 5755, 5765, 5854, 5984,

143 5985, 5986, 6059, 6074, 6113, 6151, 6275, 6468, 6497, 6618, 6671, 6698, 6832, 6885,

144 6916, 6966, 6993, 7008, 7087, 7115, 7207, 7328, 7375, 7382, 7396, 7583, 7653, 7677,

145 7694, 7705, 7757, 7758, 7821, 7831, 7868, 7944, 7972, 8158, 8307, 8361, 8375, 8427,

146 8452, 8465, 8571, 8573, 8603, 8718, 8733, 8786, 8796, 8825, 8858, 8863, 8865, 8866,

147 9030, 9095, 9189, 9276, 9295, 9476, 9622, 9656, 9823, 9991, 10033, 10194, 10287,

148 10419, 10598, 10668, 10781, 10813, 10970, 11024, 11025, 11271, and 11651, are hereby

149 repealed and p-suffix conditions are replaced by the property specific development

150 standards as set forth in Appendix A to Ordinance 12824((-));

151           3. All ordinances establishing individual reclassifications effective after

152 February 2, 1995, are hereby amended, as set forth in Appendix C to Ordinance 12824, to

153 retain, repeal or amend the property specific development standards (p-suffix conditions)

154 contained therein((-));

155           4. All ordinances adopting area zoning pursuant to Resolution 25789 or

156 converted by Ordinance 11653 are repealed as set forth in subsection M.4.a. through n. of

157 this section. All p-suffix conditions contained therein are repealed or replaced by  
158 adopting the property specific development standards as set forth in Appendix A to  
159 Ordinance 12824, the special district overlays as designated in Appendix B to Ordinance  
160 12824 or the special requirements as designated in Appendix A to Ordinance 12822.

161 a. The Highline Area Zoning attached to Ordinance 3530, as amended, is  
162 hereby repealed.

163 b. The Shoreline Community Plan Area Zoning, attached to Ordinance 5080 as  
164 Appendix B, as amended, is hereby repealed.

165 c. The Newcastle Community Plan Area Zoning, attached to Ordinance 6422  
166 as Appendix B, as amended is hereby repealed.

167 d. The Tahoma/Raven Heights Community Plan Area Zoning, attached to  
168 Ordinance 6986 as Appendix B, as amended, is hereby repealed.

169 e. The Revised Federal Way area zoning, adopted by Ordinance 7746, as  
170 amended, is hereby repealed.

171 f. The Revised Vashon Community Plan Area Zoning, attached to Ordinance  
172 7837 as Appendix B, as amended, is hereby repealed.

173 g. The Bear Creek Community Plan Area Zoning, attached to Ordinance 8846  
174 as Appendix B, as amended, is hereby repealed.

175 h. The Resource Lands Area Zoning, adopted by Ordinance 8848, as amended,  
176 is hereby repealed.

177 i. The Snoqualmie Valley Community Plan Area Zoning, as adopted by  
178 Ordinance 9118, is hereby repealed.

179 j. The Enumclaw Community Plan Area Zoning attached to Ordinance 9499,



as amended, is hereby repealed.

k. The Soos Creek Community Plan Update Area Zoning, adopted by Ordinance 10197, Appendix B, as amended, is hereby repealed.

l. The Northshore Area Zoning adopted by Ordinance 10703 as Appendices B and E, as amended, is hereby repealed.

m. The East Sammamish Community Plan Update Area Zoning, as revised in Appendix B attached to Ordinance 10847, as amended, is hereby repealed.

n. The West Hill Community Plan Area Zoning adopted in Ordinance 11116, as amended, is hereby repealed((-)); and

5. All ordinances adopting area zoning pursuant to Title 21A and not converted by Ordinance 11653, including community or comprehensive plan area zoning and all subsequent amendments thereto, are amended as set forth in subsection M.5.a. through f. All property specific development standards (p-suffix conditions) are retained, repealed, amended or replaced by the property specific development standards as set forth in Appendix A to Ordinance 12824, the special district overlays as designated in Appendix B to Ordinance 12824 or the special requirements as designated in Appendix A to Ordinance 12822.

a. The White Center Community Plan Area Zoning, contained in the Attachments to Ordinance 11568, as subsequently amended, is hereby further amended as set forth in Appendix D to Ordinance 12824.

b. All property specific development standards established in Ordinance 11653, as amended, are hereby amended as set forth in Appendix E to Ordinance 12824.

c. All property specific development standards established in Attachment A to

Ordinance 11747, as amended, are hereby amended as set forth in Appendix F.

d. All property specific development standards established in Ordinance 12061, as amended, are hereby amended as set forth in Appendix G to Ordinance 12824.

e. All property specific development standards established in Ordinance 12065, as amended, are hereby amended as set forth in K.C.C. 20.12.170.

f. All property specific development standards established in Attachment A to Ordinance 12170, as amended, are hereby amended as set forth in Appendix H.

SECTION 4. Ordinance 12061, Section 4, and K.C.C. 20.12.325 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

~~((A.))~~ The 2017 Vashon~~((Town Plan))~~-Maury Island Community Service Area Subarea Plan, dated ~~((June 1994))~~ October 2, 2017, ~~((a bound and published document, as revised by the Vashon Town Plan Committee through November 29, 1995))~~ in Attachment A to this ordinance, is ~~((to be reviewed by the King County Council and))~~ adopted as ~~((an initial))~~ a subarea plan ~~((for the Vashon Town Planning Area by March 31, 1996))~~ and an element of the 2016 King County Comprehensive Plan.

SECTION 5. Ordinance 13147, Section 19, and K.C.C. 20.18.030 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

A. The King County Comprehensive Plan shall be amended in accordance with this chapter, which, in compliance with RCW 36.70A.130(2), establishes a public participation program whereby amendments are considered by the council no more frequently than once a year as part of the amendment cycle established in this chapter, except that the council may consider amendments more frequently to address:

1. Emergencies;

226           2. An appeal of the plan filed with the Central Puget Sound Growth  
227 Management Hearings Board or with the court;

228           3. The initial adoption of a subarea plan, which may amend the urban growth  
229 area boundary only to redesignate land within a joint planning area;

230           4. An amendment of the capital facilities element of the Comprehensive Plan  
231 that occurs in conjunction with the adoption of the county budget under K.C.C.  
232 4A.100.010; or

233           5. The adoption or amendment of a shoreline master program under chapter  
234 90.58 RCW.

235           B. Every year the Comprehensive Plan may be amended to address technical  
236 updates and corrections, and to consider amendments that do not require substantive  
237 changes to policy language, changes to the priority areas map, or changes to the urban  
238 growth area boundary, except as permitted in subsection B.9. and 11. of this section.  
239 This review may be referred to as the annual cycle. The Comprehensive Plan, including  
240 subarea plans, may be amended in the annual cycle only to consider the following:

241           1. Technical amendments to policy, text, maps or shoreline designations;  
242           2. The annual capital improvement plan;  
243           3. The transportation needs report;  
244           4. School capital facility plans;  
245           5. Changes required by existing Comprehensive Plan policies;  
246           6. Changes to the technical appendices and any amendments required thereby;  
247           7. Comprehensive updates of subarea plans initiated by motion;  
248           8. Changes required by amendments to the countywide planning policies or

249 state law;

250 9. Redesignation proposals under the four-to-one program as provided for in

251 this chapter;

252 10. Amendments necessary for the conservation of threatened and endangered

253 species;

254 11. Site-specific land use map amendments that do not require substantive

255 change to comprehensive plan policy language and that do not alter the urban growth area

256 boundary, except to correct mapping errors;

257 12. Amendments resulting from subarea studies required by comprehensive plan

258 policy that do not require substantive change to comprehensive plan policy language and

259 that do not alter the urban growth area boundary, except to correct mapping errors;

260 ((and))

261 13. Changes required to implement a study regarding the provision of

262 wastewater services to a Rural Town. The amendments shall be limited to policy

263 amendments and adjustment to the boundaries of the Rural Town as needed to implement

264 the preferred option identified in the study; or

265 14. Adoption of community service area subarea plans.

266 C. Every fourth year beginning in 2000, the county shall complete a

267 comprehensive review of the Comprehensive Plan in order to update it as appropriate and

268 to ensure continued compliance with the GMA. This review may provide for a

269 cumulative analysis of the twenty-year plan based upon official population growth

270 forecasts, benchmarks and other relevant data in order to consider substantive changes to

271 policy language and changes to the urban growth area. This comprehensive review shall

begin one year in advance of the transmittal and may be referred to as the four-year cycle. The urban growth area boundaries shall be reviewed in the context of the four-year cycle and in accordance with countywide planning policy G-1 and RCW 36.70A.130. If the county determines that the purposes of the Comprehensive Plan are not being achieved as evidenced by official population growth forecasts, benchmarks, trends and other relevant data, substantive changes to the Comprehensive Plan may also be considered on even calendar years. This determination shall be authorized by motion. The motion shall specify the scope of the even-year amendment, and identify that the resources necessary to accomplish the work are available. An analysis of the motion's fiscal impact shall be provided to the council before to adoption. The executive shall determine if additional funds are necessary to complete the even-year amendment, and may transmit an ordinance requesting the appropriation of supplemental funds.

D. The executive shall seek public comment on the comprehensive plan and any proposed comprehensive plan amendments in accordance with the procedures in K.C.C. 20.18.160 before making a recommendation, in addition to conducting the public review and comment procedures required by SEPA. The public shall be afforded at least one official opportunity to record public comment before the transmittal of a recommendation by the executive to the council. County-sponsored councils and commissions may submit written position statements that shall be considered by the executive before transmittal and by the council before adoption, if they are received in a timely manner. The executive's recommendations for changes to policies, text and maps shall include the elements listed in Comprehensive Plan policy I-207 and analysis of their financial costs and public benefits, any of which may be included in environmental review documents.

Proposed amendments to the Comprehensive Plan shall be accompanied by any development regulations or amendments to development regulations, including area zoning, necessary to implement the proposed amendments.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 6. There is hereby added to K.C.C. chapter 21A.38 a new section to read as follows:

A. The purpose of the affordable housing special district overlay is to provide an optional incentive that will lead to an increase in the supply of affordable housing within the Vashon Rural Town. This special district overlay shall only apply on a voluntary basis to the parcels shown in Map Amendment #3 in Attachment B of Proposed Ordinance 2017-0317. Use of the special district overlay is voluntary and these eligible parcels retain all existing development and land use rights and may exercise those without using this special district overlay.

B. The special district overlay is eligible to be used by any residential or mixed use development that complies with the following standards:

1. A minimum of fifty percent of the units in each development shall be affordable to households with incomes at or below sixty percent of area median income, and the remainder of the units in each development shall be affordable to households with incomes up to a maximum of eighty percent of area median income;

2.a. Rents of rental units, including both rent and the average cost of essential utilities, shall be set at no greater than thirty percent of the maximum gross income for the applicable income level; or

b. The sales price of owner occupied units shall be set so that they are affordable for income and asset qualified home buyers at the applicable income level.

318 Prices shall be restricted based on typical underwriting ratios and other lending standards;

319 3. The development is located on an eligible parcel as shown in Map

320 Amendment #3 in Attachment B to this ordinance; and

321 4. The development adheres to all special district overlay standards listed in  
322 subsection C. of this section.

323 C. All development shall comply with all applicable King County development  
324 regulations, including K.C.C. Title 9, K.C.C. Title 13, K.C.C. Title 14, K.C.C. Title 16,  
325 K.C.C. Title 17, K.C.C. Title 19A, K.C.C. Title 20, K.C.C. Title 21A, K.C.C. Title 23,  
326 K.C.C. Title 27 and K.C.C. Title 27A, except as follows:

327 1. The maximum density shall be as follows:

328 a. any parcel zoned R-1 may develop up to a maximum density of four  
329 dwelling units per acre;

330 b. any parcel zoned R-4 may develop up to a maximum density of eight  
331 dwelling units per acre;

332 c. any parcel zoned R-8 or R-12 may develop up to a maximum density of  
333 eighteen dwelling units per acre;

334 d. any mixed use development in the Community Business (CB) zone that  
335 contains a residential component may develop up to a maximum density of eighteen  
336 dwelling units per acre;

337 2. To reduce the impacts of new development on potable water supplies, the  
338 development shall incorporate at least three of the following water conservation  
339 measures, and that only one of the outdoor measures from subsection C.3.a. through h. of  
340 this section may be counted toward the minimum requirement:

- 341 a. mulch landscape beds with two inches organic mulch;
- 342 b. use grass type requiring less irrigation and minimal maintenance;
- 343 e. use Xeriscape landscape techniques on seventy-five percent or more of site
- 344 landscaped area;
- 345 d. landscape with plants appropriate for site topography and soil types,
- 346 emphasizing use of plants with low watering requirements, which means they are drought
- 347 tolerant;
- 348 e. install subsurface or drip systems for irrigation with timers;
- 349 f. install a rainwater collection system, such as a cistern, that reduces water
- 350 consumption for irrigation by fifty percent annually;
- 351 g. provide one-hundred percent of landscaping water use with captured
- 352 precipitation or reused water purified without the use of chemicals;
- 353 h. install smart scheduling technology. This strategy counts for a maximum
- 354 reduction of thirty percent provided all landscape water use is controlled by a soil
- 355 moisture sensor control system or a weather-based irrigation control system;
- 356 i. reduce total indoor and outdoor water consumption by at least twenty-five
- 357 percent over standard practices;
- 358 j. provide water submetering for each unit or entire building where central hot
- 359 water system are used;
- 360 k. install all bathroom faucets with 1.5 gallons per minute or better;
- 361 l. install all showerheads not to exceed 1.75 gallons per minute;
- 362 m. install all kitchen faucets not to exceed two gallons per minute;
- 363 n. install high efficiency toilets not to exceed 1.28 gallons per flush or 1.6/1.1



364 for dual flush;

365 o. install no-cartridge waterless urinals or 1/8 gallon urinals and high

366 efficiency toilets as noted above in all common areas; or

367 p. install point-source, on-demand or recirculation pump hot water systems,

368 where appropriate;

369 4. All new units must connect to public water and public sewer;

370 5. Affordable housing units shall remain as affordable housing for a minimum

371 of fifty years for ownership affordable housing units and for a minimum of thirty years

372 for rental affordable housing units, starting from the date of final certificate of occupancy

373 for the development;

374 6. Developments shall be landscaped as follows:

375 a. when seventy-five percent or more of the units in the development consists

376 of townhouses or apartments, the development shall provide perimeter landscaping and

377 tree retention in accordance with K.C.C. chapter 21A.16 for townhouse or apartment

378 projects;

379 b. when less than seventy-five percent of the units in the development consists

380 of townhouses or apartments, the development shall provide landscaping and tree

381 retention in accordance with K.C.C. chapter 21A.16 for townhouses or apartments on the

382 portion or portions of the development containing the units, but if buildings containing

383 the units are more than one hundred feet from the development's perimeter, the required

384 landscaping may be reduced by fifty percent; and

385 c. all other portions of the development shall provide landscaping or retain trees

386 in accordance with K.C.C. chapter 21A.16;

387           7. Developments shall provide one off-street parking space per unit. The  
388 director may require additional parking, up to the maximum standards for attached  
389 dwelling units, which may be provided in common parking areas. Off-street parking may  
390 be reduced below one per unit, with the approval of the director, with submission of a  
391 site-specific parking study that demonstrates that parking demand is met; and

392           8. All developments shall provide on-site recreation space at a minimum of fifty  
393 percent of the levels required in K.C.C. chapter 21A.14.

394           D. Use of the incentive in this section requires an affordable housing covenant  
395 recorded against the property as a condition of issuance of any construction permit or  
396 recording of a subdivision.

397           E. The department is authorized to enforce the requirements of this section,  
398 including those pertaining to sale and rental affordability and other requirements of the  
399 covenant, through judicial action or administrative action under Title 23.

400           F. A preapplication meeting shall be required for developments using the special  
401 district overlay in this section.

402           G. As part of the preapplication process and before filing an application with the  
403 department, the applicant shall hold at least one community meeting in accordance with  
404 K.C.C. 20.20.035. In addition to the requirements of K.C.C. 20.20.035, the applicant  
405 shall:

406           1. Include in the mailed notice:

- 407           a. the name of the affordable housing developer;
- 408           b. the total number of planned dwelling units;
- 409           c. preliminary architectural renderings of buildings;

410 d. preliminary site plan;

411 e. the dates, times and locations of community informational meeting about the

412 development;

413 f. contact information including names and phone numbers for the developer

414 or applicant; and

415 g. a county contact person or agency;

416 2. Conduct the meeting or meetings in a location accessible to the public at least

417 thirty days before the anticipated date of application. The purpose of the meeting is to

418 provide neighboring property owners and residents with information regarding the

419 proposed development and to answer questions regarding the proposed development; and

420 3. Prepare and install a four-foot by four-foot notice board that must be placed

421 in a conspicuous location on the property proposed for development. The board shall be

422 installed no later than the date the mailed notice for the community meeting is sent and

423 shall remain in place until the development application is abandoned or when the permit

424 is issued.

425 H An application for a development under the special district overlay in this

426 section shall be considered complete when the information required under K.C.C.

427 20.20.040, as well as the following information and studies have been submitted and are

428 adequate to review the proposal:

429 1. A proposed development plan and draft covenant that includes:

430 a. the number of dwelling units that are part of the development;

431 b. a description of the affordability levels for the units;

432 c. the duration of the affordability of the units;

d. the number of off-street parking spaces, and documentation of the director's decision on any requests to reduce the number of spaces;

e. the requirements and process for income limits and income verification, in accordance with federal, state and county standards;

f. the specific water and energy conservation measures proposed;

g. the consequence of any failure to satisfy the requirements of the covenant, which consequences shall include, but not be limited to, specific performance and disgorgement of any revenue the resulted from a rental or sale price that exceed that allowed by the covenant; and

h. an acknowledgement that King County can enforce the covenant through a judicial action or K.C.C. Title 23; and

2. Any necessary information identified through the preapplication process.

SECTION 7. Ordinance 12395, the 1996 Vashon Town Plan, as amended, is hereby repealed.

SECTION 8. A. A written evaluation of the special district overlay, as adopted in section 6 of this ordinance, shall be conducted by the executive to assess its scope, standards and efficacy in achieving the overlay's purpose, and shall include recommendations to retain, amend, or repeal the special district overlay. The evaluation shall examine the advantages and disadvantages of the special district overlay, including a review of the relationship between the parcels that the special district overlay applies to and potable water supply. Other factors the evaluation shall consider include, but are not limited to: the public benefits and risks of retaining or repealing the special district overlay; the current need for affordable housing on Vashon-Maury Island; infrastructure

capacity, including public roads and sewer; and potential impacts to affordable housing funding if the special district overlay is modified or eliminated. The department shall produce a draft evaluation upon the occurrence of one the following, whichever comes first:

1. Within ninety days of the department issuing the first permit necessary for construction that would result in a cumulative total of one hundred twenty affordable housing units within the special district overlay; or

2. Four years after the effective date of this ordinance.

B. The department shall include a public comment period for the department's draft evaluation described in subsection A. of this section. The public comment period shall be at least forty-five days from the date of publication in the Vashon-Maury Island newspaper of record. As part of this public comment period, the department shall:

1. Publish notice of the draft evaluation's availability in the Vashon-Maury Island newspaper of record that includes locations where the draft evaluation is available;

2. Request comments of the King County water district 19 and the Vashon sewer district;

3. Request comments from any developer that has applied for approval under the special district overlay provisions;

4. Provide a copy at the local library;

5. Provide an electronic copy on the department's website; and

6. Send electronic notice to the clerk of the council, who shall retain the original email and provide an electronic copy to all councilmembers, the council chief of staff, the policy staff director and the lead staff for the transportation, economy and environment

committee, or its successor.

C. After the public comment period has ended, the department shall prepare a final evaluation of the special district overlay, incorporating or responding to the comments received. Within sixty days of the end of the public comment period, the executive shall file a final evaluation report, a motion accepting the report, and an ordinance that implements proposed changes to the special district overlay, in the form of a paper original and an electronic copy with the clerk of the council, who shall retain the original and provide an electronic copy to all councilmembers, the council chief of staff, the policy staff director and the lead staff for the transportation, economy and environment committee, or its successor.

**SECTION 9. Severability.** If any provision of this ordinance or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the ordinance or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected."

Delete Attachment A, Vashon-Maury Island Community Service Area Plan, dated July 21, 2017, and insert Attachment A, Vashon-Maury Island Community Service Area Subarea Plan, dated October 2, 2017, engross changes from any adopted amendments, update table of contents as necessary, remove line numbers and correct any scrivener's errors.

Delete Attachment B, Land Use Map Amendments, dated July 21, 2017, and insert Attachment B, Land Use and Zoning Map Amendments, dated October 2, 2017, engross changes from any adopted amendments, remove line numbers and correct any scrivener's errors.

502 Delete Attachment C, Zoning Map Amendment, dated July 21, 2017.  
503 Delete Attachment D, Vashon Rural Town Affordable Housing Special District Overlay  
504 – Eligible Parcels Map, dated July 21, 2017.  
505 Delete Attachment E, Vashon Rural Town Area Zoning, dated July 21, 2017.  
506 Delete Attachment F, Amendment to 2016 King County Comprehensive Plan, Chapter  
507 11, dated July 21, 2017, and insert Attachment C, Amendments to 2016 King County  
508 Comprehensive Plan, dated October 2, 2017, engross changes from any adopted  
509 amendments, remove line numbers and correct any scrivener's errors

510

511 **EFFECT: The striking amendment proposes the following changes:**

- 512     • In the ordinance:
- 513         ○ Various technical and non-substantive corrections to reflect current  
514             terminology and consistency with the Growth Management Act; and  
515         ○ Updates to regulations for the proposed Affordable Housing Incentive  
516             Special District Overlay in the Vashon Rural Town.
- 517     • In Attachment A – Vashon-Maury Island Community Service Area Subarea Plan:
- 518         ○ Various technical and non-substantive corrections; and  
519         ○ Various substantive changes to policies and actions to reflect consistency  
520             with the Growth Management Act, the King County Comprehensive Plan,  
521             the King County Code, other adopted direction for King County agencies,  
522             and budgetary considerations and processes.
- 523     • In Attachment B – Land Use and Zoning Map Amendments:
- 524         ○ Various technical and non-substantive corrections;

- 525           ○ Incorporates the Zoning Map Amendments (which were originally  
526           included in Attachment C in the transmittal) into Attachment B for one  
527           consolidated Map Amendment document, for clarity and consistent with  
528           previous Comprehensive Plan updates, and makes technical corrections;  
529           and
- 530           ○ Incorporates the Special District Overlay designation for 246 parcels in the  
531           Vashon Rural Town (which was originally included in Attachment D in  
532           the transmittal) as a formal zoning map amendment, as required by King  
533           County Code, and makes technical corrections.
- 534       • In Attachment C – Zoning Map Amendments:
- 535           ○ Removes this separate zoning map amendments attachment. Instead, the  
536           zoning map amendments are consolidated into one “Map Amendment”  
537           attachment in Attachment B, for clarity and consistent with previous  
538           Comprehensive Plan updates.
- 539       • In Attachment D - Vashon Rural Town Affordable Housing Special District  
540       Overlay – Eligible Parcels Map:
- 541           ○ Removes this separate eligible parcels map attachment. Instead, the  
542           designation of eligible parcels for the Special District Overlay are  
543           incorporated into a formal map amendment as part of Attachment B as  
544           noted above.
- 545       • In Attachment E - Vashon Rural Town Area Zoning:
- 546           ○ Removes this Attachment, which originally proposed various changes to  
547           two property specific, or p-suffix, development conditions within the



548 Vashon Rural Town (VS-P28 and VS-P29). Instead, the Subarea Plan in  
549 Attachment A includes a Workplan action item to comprehensively  
550 review, and update as appropriate, all p-suffix conditions for Vashon-  
551 Maury Island.

- 552 • In Attachment F - Amendments to 2016 King County Comprehensive Plan:
  - 553 ○ Renames this attachment as a new Attachment C to reflect deletion of
  - 554 transmitted Attachments C, D, and E mentioned above;
  - 555 ○ Various technical and non-substantive changes to reflect current
  - 556 terminology and implementation of the new subarea planning program;
  - 557 ○ Removes Vashon-Maury Island-specific policies that are now addressed in
  - 558 the Subarea Plan in Attachment A;
  - 559 ○ Adds language to reflect adoption of the Subarea Plan in Attachment A;
  - 560 and
  - 561 ○ Updates schedule for transmitting the Skyway-West Hill Subarea Plan
  - 562 (previously known as the Skyway-West Hill Action Plan, or SWAP) from
  - 563 September 2017 to March 2018, consistent with King County
  - 564 Comprehensive Plan update timelines and requirements.

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King County

**Vashon-Maury Island  
Community Service Area Subarea Plan**

**Attachment A to  
Proposed Ordinance 2017-0317**

**October 2, 2017**

**~~((Adopted by the King County Council  
[Date]))~~**

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## Welcome

Dear King County resident:

King County has been working with energy, purpose, and measurable success to make our county a great place to live, work, and play, and to continue to be a leader in efficient and accountable governance practices~~((it the best run county in the United States))~~.

~~By((Through)) mounting major initiatives such as Best Starts for Kids, ((rethinking and improving our management practices, and-))encouraging greener buildings and more flexible transit options ((that)) to lower our energy consumption, and rethinking and improving our management practices, we have made King County a national leader in improving the lives of our residents. ((Yet))Because our services are delivered at the local level, ((and)) we need to engage with the residents and business owners in our neighborhoods to learn how our programs, services, and land use policies are working and how they could be made even better.~~

*Our services are delivered at the local level and we need to engage with the residents and business owners in our neighborhoods to learn how our programs, services, and land use policies are working and how they could be made even better.*

In ~~((2016))~~2014, King County reinstituted its subarea planning program for unincorporated areas, which was quite active from the 1970s through the 1990s, but had been suspended for almost two decades. Vashon-Maury Island was selected as the first community to update its subarea plan. Until this plan was drafted, the most recent County planning document~~((s))~~ specific to Vashon-Maury Island was ~~((were the 1986 Vashon Community Plan and))~~ the 1996 Vashon Town Plan. While that plan (and prior planning efforts) had ~~((those plans))~~ served the Island well and helped preserve the rural character and eclectic charm so many Islanders cherish, much of ~~its~~~~((their))~~ content is outdated and ~~therefore~~~~((y))~~ fails to address many of the new, complex challenges that Vashon-Maury Island and King County now face.

This plan, which was developed with a dedicated ~~((e))~~Community ~~((a))~~Advisory ~~((g))~~Group and several all-Island meetings, encompasses the Island's built, natural, and social environments. ~~((and lays-))~~ It outlines a series of policies and actions to protect what is most treasured and seeks to mitigate for the challenges anticipated over the next ~~((10 to-))~~20 years. A few of the critical challenges identified in the plan include the need to increase the supply of affordable housing in the Rural Town, protect the Island's sole-source aquifer, adapt to and mitigate climate change impacts, and ~~((perform a comprehensive))~~ study ~~((of-))~~ on-site sewage systems and alternative wastewater disposal solutions.

As your local government, King County continually seeks new, effective tools to communicate with residents and business owners about local needs and priorities and to better partner with you to address them. To create this plan, King County used an on-line commenting portal to augment traditional engagement means, such as websites, meetings, e-mails, and newspaper articles. We received strong public involvement in proposed policies and ideas, which makes this even more of a community plan. We thank everyone who participated in this process.

Adoption of the Vashon-Maury Island Community Service Area Subarea Plan ~~((plan))~~ is only step one. We look forward to working in partnership with you in the years ahead to help realize the community's rich, dynamic, and rural vision.

Sincerely,

Joe McDermott  
Councilmember  
King County Council  
District 8

Dow Constantine  
King County Executive

## Executive Summary

Vashon-Maury Island is a community grounded in its rich history, proud of its identity and distinction in the Puget Sound Region, and clear about the vision and principles that should shape its future.

The Island, which is one of King County's unincorporated areas, receives local government services directly from King County. To provide an avenue for Vashon-Maury Island and other unincorporated areas to develop long-range strategies informed and defined by their unique aspirations and values, the 2016 King County Comprehensive Plan King adopted a schedule to develop subarea plans for each of the~~((Formerly called Community Plans,))~~ Community Service Areas (CSAs) geographies over the next eight years ~~((Plans were created by King County in 2015 to provide an avenue for unincorporated areas to develop a long-range strategy informed and defined by their unique aspirations and values))~~. The Vashon-Maury Island CSA Subarea Plan replaces the ~~((1986 Vashon Community Plan and the))~~ 1996 Vashon Town Plan and is built on a set of guiding principles designed to protect the Island's diverse natural resources and maintain its rural character. The ~~((P))~~plan envisions a **healthy, rural environment** ~~((with a strong sense of community where people value))~~ and reflects the following values identified by the community during plan development:

- ~~((i))~~**Independence and self-sufficiency**
- ~~((n))~~**Natural environment**
- ~~((e))~~**Equity and diversity**
- ~~((i))~~**Island history**
- ~~((e))~~**Creativity and self-expression**
- ~~((s))~~**Sustainable local employment, and**
- ~~((e))~~**Community collaboration.**

As provided for under Washington's Growth Management Act, the ~~((CSA-P))~~plan is an ~~((component))~~ element of the countywide King County Comprehensive Plan. It ~~((lays))~~ outlines a 20-year, integrated framework for Vashon-Maury Island, applying and implementing King County policies at a local scale. **The ~~((P))~~plan aims to be multi-perspective, action-oriented, interconnected, anticipatory, and preventative, and to serve as a communication tool for residents and King County government alike.**

The ~~((P))~~plan's geographic scope incorporates all **37 square miles** of Vashon~~((and ))~~-Maury Island (see Map ~~((#3))~~2). In 2016, the Island had a **year-round population of 11,000 residents**. It is both older and more highly educated than much of King County. Lying outside the Urban Growth Area, the Island experiences a relatively slow growth rate and has added fewer than 1,700 people since 1990.

Preparation of the Vashon-Maury Island CSA Subarea Plan began in ~~((early))~~2016, when King County initiated an update to the Island's ~~((older community plans))~~ 1996 Vashon Town Plan. Several types of public involvement methods were used, including the use of a **Community Advisory Group, community-wide forums, a Strawberry Festival booth and survey, digital outreach tools, and collaboration with the Vashon-Maury Island Beachcomber**

newspaper and the Voice of Vashon's Island Crossroads radio program. The plan was developed through active and thoughtful engagement of more than 300 residents who participated in the forums, completed surveys, and submitted written comments.

Introduced in Chapter 4: Land Use, but woven throughout the entire plan is a theme of paramount importance to Vashon-Maury Island's residents, environment, and economy. **The whole Island is a recharge area for a single-source aquifer from which almost all drinking water is sourced.** The plan directs new multi-family residential, commercial and industrial uses to locate in the Rural Town. It also retains low density zoning on a one-mile stretch of Vashon Highway between the Vashon Town Core and Vashon Center in order to create a distinct visual separation between these commercial nodes.

~~((Vashon-Maury Island's official designation as a Rural Area))~~ During the development of this plan, community members expressed ~~((reflects))~~ a long-established ~~((core))~~ value ~~((of the community))~~ to **maintain and preserve ((its)) the Island's rural character and small town culture.** This ~~((is done))~~ will be accomplished, in part, ~~((through))~~ by protecting commercial zoning of the Island's ten neighborhood centers, working with property owners to promote forest cover preservation, and encouraging low-impact development practices. Several **new agricultural policies** also appear in the plan. These policies aim to foster a more vibrant and ecologically-sound local food economy, including support for the Vashon Island Grower's Association food hub and new farmer's market facility.

A top priority that emerged from the community engagement process was to **increase the amount of housing in Vashon Rural Town that is affordable to low-income residents.** As of 2017, an estimated 100 to 120 new affordable dwelling units are needed to meet demand. While there was broad public consensus about the affordable housing need, deciding upon the best approach to address that need was the most debated and controversial topic of the planning process. In the end, after exploring several alternatives, the plan recommends adoption of a new **Special District Overlay on a number of parcels in the Vashon Rural Town** to offer a voluntary bonus density incentive when a development provides 100 percent affordable housing units.

One of the plan's guiding principles is to "preserve and protect native habitats, groundwater, shorelines, open space and sensitive areas for present and future generations." Chapter 7: Environment, contains five policies intended to implement this principle, the most substantive being **Policy E-5, which addresses ((the)) climate change ((policy in Table 18)).** Vashon-Maury Island comprises almost 50 percent of King County's total shoreline miles and the plan's recommended actions ~~((are viewed as))~~ aim to be meaningful first steps to expedite climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies uniquely suited to the Island.

*Vashon-Maury Island ~~((s official designation as a))~~ is part of King County's Rural Area and Natural Resource Lands. ~~((reflects))~~ Community members expressed a long-established ~~((core))~~ value ~~((of the community))~~ to maintain and preserve ~~((its))~~ the Island's rural character and small town culture.*

~~((The))~~ Chapter 8: Parks, Open Space and Cultural Resources, ~~((chapter))~~ draws upon decades of environmental, historic, and cultural preservation work by King County, Island residents, and local organizations. **Increasing public~~((, pedestrian))~~ access to non-sensitive shoreline areas** is a high priority. ~~((Complimenting))~~ Complementing this action is a proposal to seek funding for a ~~((Regional Trail))~~ feasibility study to analyze new off-street corridors that ~~((would))~~ could potentially become a regional trail connecting Vashon's two ferry terminals and Dockton Rural Neighborhood Commercial Center. The ~~((P))~~ plan envisions adding historically-significant buildings to the National Historic Register, as well as community-led creation of a new **Arts Master Plan**.

~~((The-))~~ Chapter 9: Transportation, ~~((chapter))~~ seeks to **develop a more sustainable and accessible nonmotorized transportation network**. Beyond the major roadway projects listed in the 2016 King County Comprehensive Plan's Transportation Needs Report, several policies highlight the potential for expansion of DOT's alternative services program (called Community Connections), such as the Community Van program, a mobile carpool matching service ~~((and))~~ or real-time ridesharing.

~~((The-))~~ Chapter 10: Services, Facilities and Utilities, ~~((chapter takes a bird's-eye look at))~~ examines domestic water supply across Vashon-Maury Island, including ~~((five core))~~ assumptions made during the planning process about Water District 19 and ~~((their))~~ its capacity to serve new development in the Rural Town. Policy F-1 carries forward a long-standing principle that discourages importing water for domestic uses from off the Island. ~~((Driven by the community's strong environmental ethos and by a practical, pressing need, one of the Plan's most ambitious goals is to perform a comprehensive, Island-wide study of onsite sewage systems, with a focus on potential sea-level rise impacts for systems near shorelines.))~~

The purpose of ~~((the-))~~ Chapter 11: Implementation, ~~((chapter))~~ is to outline a functional, useable, action-oriented framework to translate written policies into tangible actions. ~~((Figure 15 graphically shows how Plan actions are prioritized and criteria used to identify appropriate and realistic timeframes. All 78-))~~ The policies and ~~((41 associated))~~ actions in the ~~((P))~~ plan are summarized in this ~~((section))~~ chapter, as well as in Appendix A, along with the responsible parties and the priority level assigned to each.

The Vashon-Maury Island CSA Subarea Plan reflects King County's commitment to a heightened sustainable growth model that protects the Island's rural and critical area resources, assists in making the community more resilient to natural hazards and climate change impacts, identifies greener and more socially just approaches to growth, and ~~((lays out a practical roadmap))~~ outlines a set of actions to implement the shared community and King County vision.

## Chapter 1 CSA Subarea Planning Framework

### Community Service Area Subarea Planning in Unincorporated King County

Vibrant communities result from choice, not chance. Decisions made today – private and public, individual and corporate, intended or unintended – influence the quality, character, and health of our communities tomorrow. Just like individuals, places vary in shape, size, function and personality. While some of this variation is “genetic” and determined by climate, geography, soils, and some luck, much of it is the result of deliberative choice. And those choices often make the difference between distinctive, dynamic, forward-evolving places and those that struggle or may even devolve. This points to the essence and unique function of a community plan. These plans provide a vehicle for King County to collaborate ~~((and join forces-))~~ with residents of a defined, unincorporated area to make choices and set priorities ~~((about))~~ for that community's future.

#### KEY TOPICS IN THIS CHAPTER

- ~~((Community))~~ Subarea Planning in Unincorporated King County
- CSA Subarea Plan Purpose, Structure and Core Concepts
- CSA Subarea Plan Authority and Relationship to Other Plans
- Prior Community Plans
- Guiding Principles

### What is a Community Service Area (CSA) Subarea Plan?

Community planning ~~((experienced a significant shot in the arm in))~~ flourished between the late 1950s ~~((through))~~ and the 1990s, when the U.S. Government (primarily through the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Department of Transportation) ~~((infused large amounts of cash funding into))~~ funded cities and counties for research and preparation of land use, transportation, and housing plans. For the last 20 years, h~~((H))~~owever, ((we are in a new era where the vast majority of)) most of the resources for long-range planning ((is derived)) have originated from local government and private sources.

There are benefits to this shift. For example, it has redirected planning efforts to ~~((its appropriate and logical focal point--))~~ focus on the people who live, work and ~~((recreate))~~ play in the community. It is at this level of society where people engage with neighbors, ~~((grocers))~~ local businesses, schools, parks, ~~((houses))~~ and natural features, such as ~~((local))~~ watersheds. There is no substitute to understanding the current and long-term needs of a place. Tapping into this grassroots knowledge and awareness of King County's unincorporated communities and using this knowledge to refine tools and regulations for smaller geographies is a central motivation behind the CSA ~~((S))~~ subarea ~~((P))~~ plan ~~((P))~~ program.

King County had a robust community planning program that occurred in two distinct periods: ~~((--))~~ from 1973 through 1984 to implement the 1964 Comprehensive Plan, and from 1985 through 1994 to implement the 1984 Comprehensive Plan and then to update it with the 1994 Comprehensive Plan for compliance with the Washington State Growth Management Act. During this time, the term “community plan” was used to identify 12 large geographic areas of

the county that had their own detailed plans. In ~~((2014))~~2011 and 2012,<sup>1</sup> King County adopted a new approach to the geography and communications strategy for its unincorporated areas. The boundaries of the seven different Community Service Areas (CSA) ~~((shown in Figure 1))~~ were established and ~~((are))~~ will be used as the framework for all local subarea plans created and amended ~~((from 2014))~~ going forward.

King County's CSA subarea ~~((P))~~plans, of which this plan is the first, are intended to be long-range, multidisciplinary~~((e))~~, integrated tools that apply the countywide policies from ~~((goals of))~~ the King County Comprehensive Plan to these seven unincorporated areas. The 2016 King County Comprehensive Plan included an eight-year schedule to develop a subarea plan for each CSA, each of ~~((Starting in 2017, each CSA will have its own plan,))~~ which will contain a locally-inspired vision and guiding principles supported by policies and actions that are prioritized to meet the unique needs and nuances of each area. Broader subarea planning for the unincorporated urban areas, known collectively as the West King CSA, will also occur ~~((on this cycle))~~ within this schedule, with a rotating, more detailed focus on selected areas of the West King CSA once every four years.

### **CSA Subarea Plan Purpose, Structure and Core Concepts**

To better understand the nature and purpose of CSA subarea plans, it helps to understand what these plans are meant to accomplish and how they fit into the larger King County government context. Why is a plan like this needed? Who will use it? How does it relate to other plans and strategies? Today's CSA subarea plans have a distinct and more narrowly defined role than prior community plans. Below are some distinguishing elements:

- **Multi-Perspective** – These plans strive to recognize and honor multiple perspectives while addressing ~~((There is no panacea to))~~ complex, community-wide challenges. Successful plans not only integrate divergent perspectives and present those in both a practical and principled way, but also understand that diverse ~~((such))~~ perspectives are ~~((an))~~ essential to developing long-term ~~((part of the))~~ solutions. Successful plans must respond to a community's complexity and incorporate the many dimensions, challenges, and dynamics that affect a community and its residents. ~~((Increasingly over time, communities and local governments are appreciating the complexity of space and community. To ignore the many dimensions, challenges and dynamics that affect the places we live is to ensure a failed and ineffective plan.))~~
- **Action-Oriented** – CSA subarea plans have a strong action bias and are focused on achieving meaningful, on-the-ground results. They offer a vehicle for inter-departmental and cross-agency collaboration to better align service delivery and long-range goals within a community. Each plan has a 20-year horizon but will prioritize action items as short-term, ~~((medium))~~mid-term, and long-term priorities<sup>2</sup> and identify responsible

---

<sup>1</sup> Framework adopted in 2011 by Ordinance 17139, boundaries in 2012 by Ordinance 17415

<sup>2</sup> Short-term Priority 1 actions are intended to be implemented in 2018 and 2019. Mid-term Priority 2 Actions are intended to be implemented in years 2020-2022. Long-term Priority 3 Actions are intended to be implemented in years 2023-2025. Depending on grants or funding availability, other emergent issues, or economic factors, some refinement and further prioritization of these Priority 1 actions may be warranted.

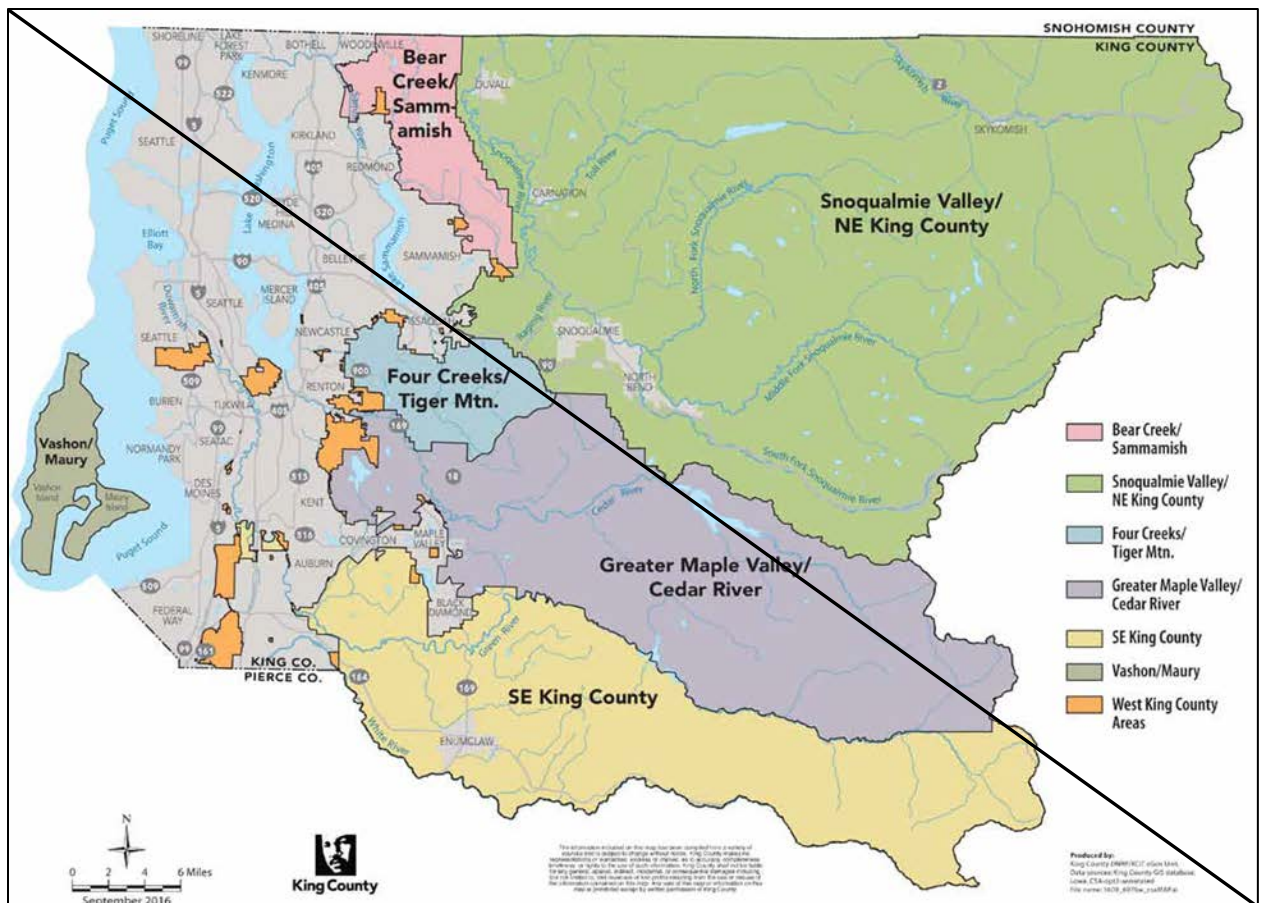
parties. ~~((Community-i))~~ Identified projects are examined across a multi-year timeframe and assessed and re-prioritized when plans are reviewed and updated on an eight-year schedule.

- **Interconnected** – “Everything is connected” is no longer simply a mantra of ~~((just))~~ ecologists or physicists but is now understood to be a core principle of public investment and community planning. Society has discovered the negative “downstream” impacts that occur when growth happens in a vacuum and without regard for other aspects of community life. A paradigm of interconnectedness ~~((is woven throughout))~~ must be incorporated into these plans ((and recognizes)) to ensure that no policy or action stands in isolation but is part of an integrated whole. Another aspect of interconnection is internal to King County government. CSA subarea ((P))plans identify, track, and align various King County policies, programs and public services carried out within a specific CSA. Why is this necessary? The costs and inefficiencies of a “siloe” government have been well documented. King County ~~((’s leadership has a goal to make King County one of the best run governments in the United States))~~ aims to continue to be a leader in efficient and accountable governance practices. Creating a “One King County” approach that interconnects diverse departments is a key strategy to achieve this goal.
- **Anticipatory and Preventative** – To the degree possible, CSA subarea ((P))plans are anticipatory, meaning they combine scientific data, historical trends, and informed, local observation with the community’s vision to create a relevant action plan. No plan can predict the future. But it should outline a clear, ~~((broad consensus,))~~ informed vision ~~((which both citizens and King County’s leadership can embrace. Yet, more than a compendium of data, the plan is designed to))~~ that can inform and address pressing needs by focusing ~~((largely))~~ on proactive and preventative measures to address social ~~((ills))~~ services, infrastructure ~~((deterioration))~~ needs, environmental ~~((degradation))~~ preservation, and more. Strategies in the plan need to adapt to and change with a community’s evolving needs.
- **Tool for Communication and Action** – CSA subarea ((P))plans are a communication tool ~~((, used to communicate a community’s vision and priorities to King County for use in preparing programs and budgets and used by King County to communicate how and when certain policies and priorities will be executed.))~~ used by King County to: engage with a community to better understand local priorities; communicate the County’s policy goals; and outline how and when King County will implement the adopted policies and consider the listed actions in the development of County programs and budgets. As with any effective communication, the plan cannot sit idle or static and, for this reason, adopts the action bias noted above.
- **Budget Dependent** – Many of the policies and actions in this plan are contingent on budgetary appropriation in order to be implemented. Some actions may be able to be achieved through current County funding. Implementation of new actions that are not able to be addressed under current resources will be subject to whether additional funding can be obtained, either through Council approval of appropriations in future King County budgets or from outside funding sources.

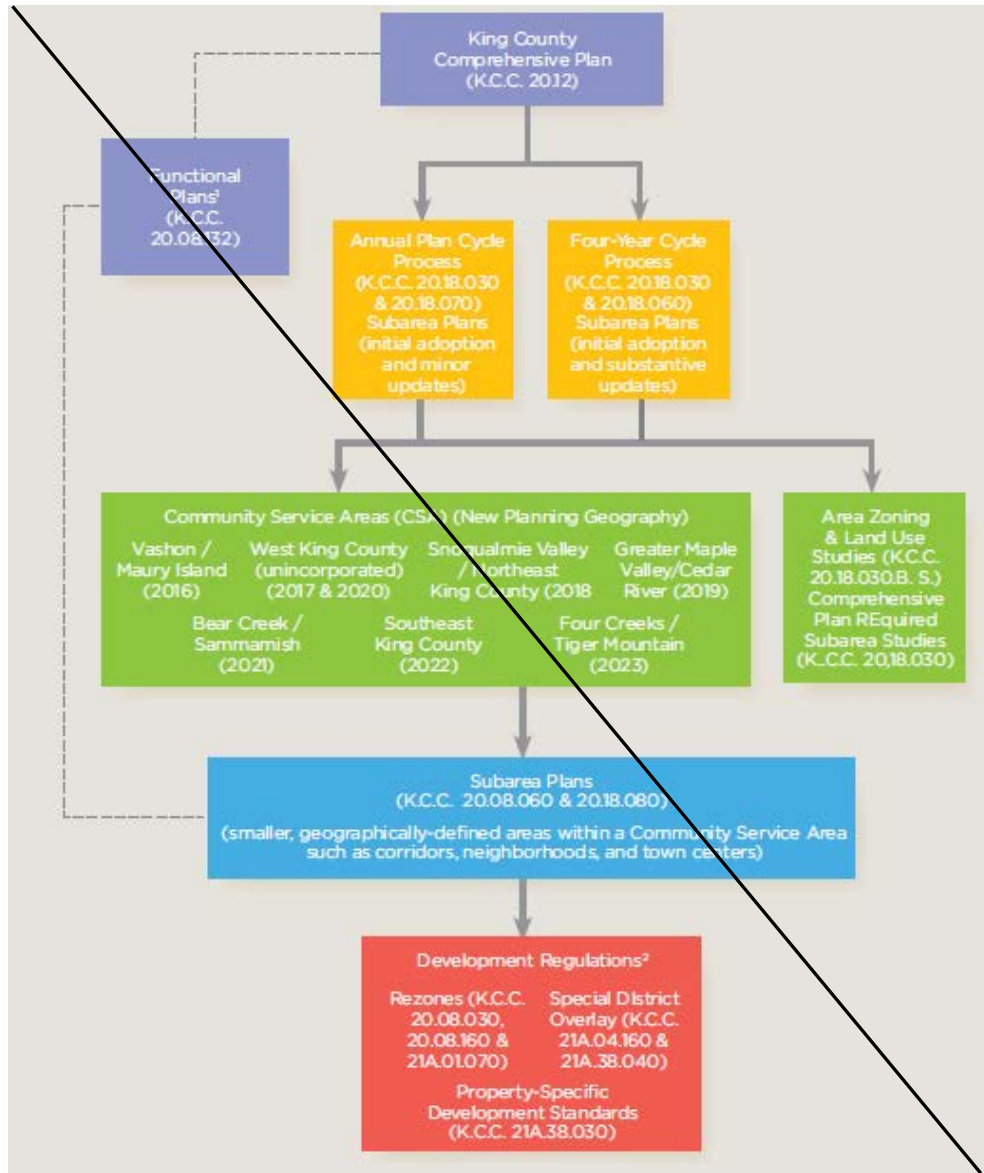


The plan's organization and structure ~~((is a reflection of being))~~ reflect that it is an ~~((component))~~ element of the King County Comprehensive Plan. To that end, the ~~((section))~~ chapter titles of this plan mimic the chapter titles and basic content of the Comprehensive Plan. For example, the topics of agriculture and forestry in the 2016 King County Comprehensive Plan are addressed in ~~((the))~~ Chapter 3: Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands ~~((chapter))~~. Those same topics are covered in ~~((the section of the same title in the CSA Plan))~~ this plan in Chapter 5: Rural Area and Natural Resource Lands. Policies ~~((and actions))~~ for each topic area are included in each chapter. Proposed actions are organized by priority level and compiled in Chapter 11: Implementation. Proposed actions that cannot be accomplished by King County ~~((those that depend on other governments or on community-based organizations rather than County government))~~ are listed in Appendix A. ~~((listed by section but are also compiled into a single, composite table in the Implementation chapter))~~. ~~((With limited exception, p))~~ Policies that appear in the King County Comprehensive Plan are not duplicated in this plan~~((the CSA Plan))~~.

**((Map 4))**



((Figure 1  
Relationship of King County Subarea Plans  
to the 2016 Comprehensive Plan and  
Development Regulations))



## **CSA Subarea Plan Authority and Relationship to Other King County Plans and Strategies**

Since its inception, Washington's Growth Management Act (~~((Revised Code of Washington 36.70A))~~) has included a provision that (~~((comprehensive plans))~~) Comprehensive Plans may include (~~((community or neighborhood plans (also referred to as "subarea plans"))~~) for specific communities or neighborhoods, with the subarea plan required to be consistent with the (~~((comprehensive plan))~~) Comprehensive Plan. As such, subarea plans are (~~((technically))~~) elements of and adopted as part of the King County Comprehensive Plan, although bound as a stand-alone document. (~~((Figure 1 depicts the relationship of subarea plans to the Comprehensive Plan, functional plans, and other zoning and regulatory tools used by King County.))~~)

### **What a CSA Subarea Plan is Not:**

- **It is not a subject-area (~~((functional))~~) plan**, but it relies on subject-area (~~((functional))~~) plans to inform and implement its broader policies (e.g. Metro CONNECTS long-range transit plan, (~~((e))Consolidated ((h))Housing and Community Development ((p))Plan, King County ((e))Open ((s))Space ((p))Plan 2016 Update, or the All Home Strategic Plan for homelessness strategy~~)).
- **It is not a singular sector plan**, such as transportation, watershed, natural resources, trails, or shoreline plan.)
- **It is not a social services plan.**
- **It is not a Capital Improvement Plan**, although capital projects identified in a CSA subarea plan (~~((Plan))~~) (~~((typically are))~~) may in the future be implemented through King County's Capital Improvement Program.
- **It is not an architectural or community design plan**, but it may identify design themes or districts where design ordinances are desired.
- **It is not an ordinance amendment**, but it lays the groundwork and guides the basic arch of ordinance content and outcomes.)
- **It is not a development proposal or site specific critical areas (~~((site plan))~~) designation**, but it informs the basic framework for how those (~~((plans))~~) proposals or designations may be created.

The shared vision of King County's Equity and Social Justice Strategic Plan is, "A King County where all people have equitable opportunities to thrive." The plan outlines (~~((numerous pre-equity))~~) policies, practices, and systems to address root causes of injustice. These principles cannot and should not be siloed and segmented by themselves. They are woven throughout community life and culture. As such, this CSA subarea plan (~~((Plan))~~) does not contain a standalone chapter to address social justice and equity goals but, rather, incorporates those (~~((end))~~) objectives throughout the plan.

## Prior Vashon-Maury Island Community Plans

Examining existing or prior community plans is one way to appreciate the commitment and long-term vision of Vashon-Maury Island residents to carve out a distinctive place within King County.

In the case of Vashon-Maury Island, the most recent community plans are:

- **1986 Vashon Community Plan.** This Island-wide plan was adopted in 1986,<sup>3</sup> but was then rescinded over a decade later, in 1998,<sup>4</sup> due to the passage of the Washington State Growth Management Act (GMA) in the early 1990s. At that time, some key policies from the 1986 plan that were consistent with the GMA were incorporated into the King County Comprehensive Plan. These policies remained in the Comprehensive Plan through 2016 but, with the adoption of this CSA subarea plan, they have been removed from the Comprehensive Plan.
- **1996 Vashon Town Plan.**<sup>5</sup> This plan focused on a smaller geography, the Vashon Rural Town, and was developed consistent with the GMA. ~~((prepared on the island — the 1986 Vashon Community Plan (island-wide) and the 1996 Vashon Town Plan (rural town only) — contained policies and vision statements that have retained a high degree of relevance. Selected policies from the 1986 plan were incorporated into and have continued to be a part of the Comprehensive Plan since the mid-1990s.))~~ The 1996 Vashon Town Plan remain(s)ed active (today) through 2017 but, ~~((after relevant content is moved into))~~ with the adoption of the new CSA subarea plan (Plan), it has been ~~((will be))~~ repealed.

This new Island-wide CSA subarea plan ~~((Plans are used to))~~ updates these prior policies and consolidates them ~~((and update policies from existing and prior plans))~~ into a single ~~((, updated))~~ document that aims to retain ~~((elements from previous plans that are still))~~ community priorities while eliminating outdated and/or accomplished items. Policies and actions that are carried forward are re-assessed and re-prioritized for implementation.

~~((Even though prior plans will no longer have regulatory or policy authority upon adoption of the CSA Plan, they often contain an abundance of history, research data, and policy justifications that inform and bolster ongoing planning. In this light, Appendix A contains a list of all policies from the Vashon Community Plan and the Vashon Town Plan that are not carried forward in this plan and states the reason(s) why. The intent is to create a bridge between old and new community plans and to emphasize the historic and educational value that prior plans continue to have today.))~~

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<sup>3</sup> Ordinance 7837

<sup>4</sup> Ordinance 13273

<sup>5</sup> Ordinance 12395

**((Figure 2))**  
**Vision & Guiding Principles**

**Vashon-Maury Island Vision**

((A))This plan envisions a healthy, rural environment ((with a strong sense of community, where people value)) and reflects the following values identified by the community during plan development:

- Independence and self-sufficiency
- Natural environment
- Equity and diversity
- Island history
- Creativity and self-expression
- Sustainable local employment
- Community collaboration

These values are exhibited and sustained through ((40)) ten guiding principles:

- Maintain the rural(~~(, small town culture)~~) character of Vashon-Maury Island
- Encourage and protect the diversity of neighborhoods and affordable housing choices for all
- Guide limited growth on Vashon-Maury Island and ensure development does not over-extend basic services, public safety, and infrastructure
- Plan the Rural Town of Vashon as the mixed use and vibrant center of the community
- Preserve and protect native habitats, groundwater, shorelines, open space and sensitive areas for present and future generations
- Protect agricultural lands and support ((i))Island farmers and growers
- Provide a balanced and integrated multimodal transportation system ((which)) that reflects environmental, economic, and social considerations
- Preserve historic, archeological, and cultural resources
- Promote an environment where all people can be physically active, eat nutritious food, and live in safe and healthy places
- Support and foster a diverse, dynamic, and sustainable ((island)) rural economy

## Chapter 2 Demographic Profile

### Demographic Overview

King County is Washington State's most populated county and contains more than 2,100 square miles of land area. Approximately 80((%)) percent of that area (1,713 square miles) is unincorporated and, as of 2015, an estimated 253,280 people reside outside the boundaries of incorporated cities. ((As shown in Map 1, u))Unincorporated King County is divided into seven smaller geographies called Community Service Areas (CSAs). Vashon-Maury Island is one of these CSAs and comprises approximately ((2%)) two percent of King County's total unincorporated area (37 square miles) and ((4%)) four percent of its unincorporated population (estimated 11,000 year-round population).

This plan uses the name "Vashon-Maury Island" to describe two islands connected by a narrow isthmus. There are two U.S. Census tracts, one Rural Town (Vashon), and ((ten)) 10 rural neighborhood commercial centers on the ((i))Island. All of Vashon-Maury Island is located outside of King County's Urban Growth Area and is ((designated by the King County Comprehensive Plan as a)) intended to permanently retain designations appropriate for the Rural Area and Natural Resources Lands. King County does not allocate or target a certain percentage of growth to its Rural Areas. As noted in the County's 2014 Buildable Lands Report, "Countywide Planning Policies (CPPs) assume only a small fraction of King County's residential growth will occur in rural and resource areas." In fact, between 2010 and 2015, fewer than 30 new dwelling units were constructed on the ((i))Island.

### Census Data for Vashon-Maury Island

A key distinction between countywide comprehensive planning and subarea ((or community-based)) planning is scale and degree of specificity. CSA subarea plans ((Plans)) are intended to help King County to focus on the unique goals and needs of ((citizens)) residents who share common public spaces, roads, watersheds, schools, and more. Planning for such shared places needs to be pertinent and reflect the unique differences from one community to another. One

#### KEY TOPICS IN THIS CHAPTER

- *Demographic Overview*
- *Census Data Highlights*

#### QUICK STATS

Vashon-Maury Island Land Area:  
23,700 acres (37 square miles)

#### Population History

1990.....	9,319
2000.....	10,123
2010.....	10,624
2016 (est.).....	11,000

#### Median Age

2000.....	43.6
2010.....	50.2
2015.....	51.4

#### Employment

2014 number of business units.....	300
2014 total jobs.....	2,390

#### Median Household Income

1999 (2000 Census).....	\$58,300
2014 (Amer Comm Survey).....	\$72,600

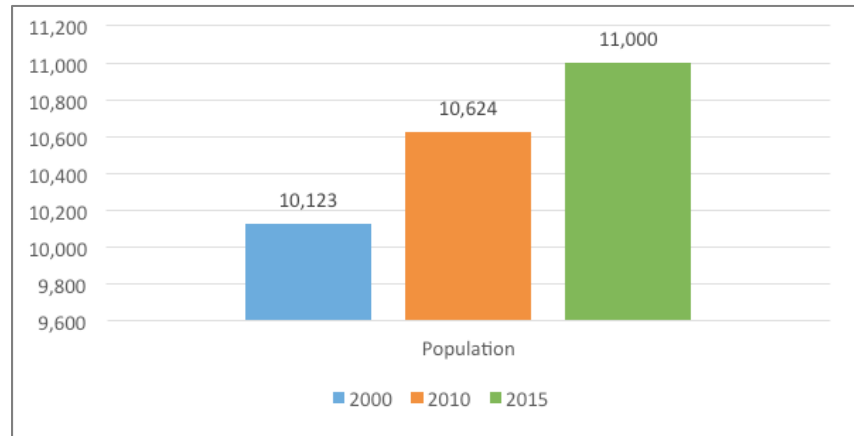
#### Housing

2000 Census median house value.....	\$268,600
2016 ACS Survey median house value.....	\$467,200
2000 Census median 2-bdroom rental.....	\$700
2014 ACS median 2-bdroom rental.....	\$1,000

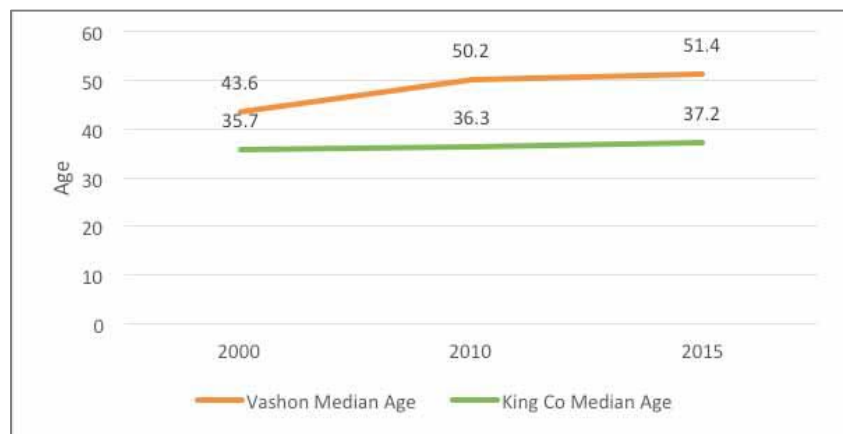
way to understand these unique characteristics is to collect, track, and analyze demographic information pertinent to each CSA.

U.S. Census data offers more than facts and figures about a community. Viewed over time, the data can be used to tell a story and, ideally, result in improved policies and decisions. King County's CSA subarea plans ~~((Plans are))~~ will be updated on an ~~((routine))~~ eight-year ~~((cycle))~~ schedule. The information in this chapter and in Appendix B will be used to track trends and anomalies about Vashon-Maury Island as new Census information is released and plans are updated. Th~~((e))~~is demographic data ~~((in this section is meant to serve as a feedback loop))~~ will be used during the CSA subarea plan ~~((Plan))~~ review cycles to help ensure a more accountable and accurate plan.

**Figure ((3))<sub>1</sub>**  
**Vashon-Maury Island Population**



**Figure ((4))<sub>2</sub>**  
**Vashon-Maury Island & King County((,)) Median Age**





The table(s below) in Appendix B includes several datasets of information for Vashon-Maury Island and King County (and are sourced) from the 2000 and 2010 decennial Census, as well as the 2011-2015 American Community Survey.

Three noteworthy observations about Vashon-Maury Island are its high median age (compared with the rest of King County), the increasing percentage of Hispanic or Latino residents, and the high education level of the island's adult population.

**High median age.** For many years, demographers, planners, and others have pointed out the need to prepare for the baby boom(er) generation's impact on our communities, especially in the areas of housing, medical, retail, and transportation. This is certainly not unique to Vashon-Maury Island. However, the island does have an especially high concentration of residents over 55 years of age. Its median age increased more than six times that of King County for the same 15-year period (2000 to 2015). Vashon-Maury Island's 2015 median age of 51.4 (is) was 14 years higher than (both) King County (37.2), (and) the (S)state of Washington (37.4), and the United States as a whole (37.6). (The 2015 median age for the United States was 37.6 years.)

**Hispanic or Latino residents.** In terms of race and ethnicity, the island's Hispanic and Latino population is increasing at a higher rate than many other parts of King County. The overall percentage of Hispanic and Latino people on Vashon-Maury Island in 2015 was less than King County (5.3(%) percent compared to 9.3(%) percent), but the (rate)level of increase on the island (from 2.6(%) percent in 2000 to 5.3(%) percent in 2015) was (a much) higher than for other racial and ethnic groups (increase as compared with other races). The percentage of the island's non-Hispanic White population declined from (almost) 92(%) percent in 2000 to 88(%) percent in 2015.

**Education level.** Of Vashon-Maury Island's adult population, 55(%) percent (of whom) hold a Bachelor's degree or higher, compared with 48 percent for King County as a whole. (is consistently higher than King County's ratio.) However, for residents between 18 and 24 years old, the island has a (much) lower percentage of its population with post-high school degrees. In 2015, 19.4(%) percent of this age cohort countywide had a Bachelor's degree (ef)or higher compared with 9.1(%) percent for Vashon-Maury Island.

Consistent with county, State and national figures, approximately two-thirds of Vashon-Maury Island's population (16+ years) are in the labor force, although the island does tend to have more people working from home than other places.

(Table 4

Subject	2000				2010				2015			
	Vashon CDP	%	King County	%	Vashon CDP	%	King County	%	Vashon CDP	%	King County	%
<b>SEX</b>												
Total Population	10,123	100.0	1,737,034		10,624	(x)	1,931,249	(x)	11,000	100.0	2,045,756	100.0
Male	4,918	48.6	864,457	49.8	5,150	48.5	962,090	49.8	5,350	48.6	1,020,901	49.9
Female	5,205	51.4	872,577	50.2	5,474	51.5	969,159	50.2	5,650	51.4	1,024,855	50.1



Subject	2000				2010				2015			
	Vashon CDP	%	King County	%	Vashon CDP	%	King County	%	Vashon CDP	%	King County	%
<b>AGE</b>												
Under-5	484	4.8	105,321	6.1	409	3.8	120,294	6.2	400	3.6	126,282	6.2
5-9	656	6.5	111,162	6.4	523	4.9	113,295	5.9	510	4.6	120,439	5.9
10-14	728	7.2	109,992	6.3	711	6.7	110,789	5.7	730	6.6	114,356	5.6
15-19	673	6.6	108,261	6.2	586	5.5	117,514	6.1	580	5.3	114,940	5.6
20-24	270	2.7	116,597	6.7	284	2.7	129,822	6.7	320	2.9	134,272	6.6
25-34	766	7.6	294,443	17.0	634	6.0	312,717	16.2	650	5.9	344,357	16.8
35-44	1,774	17.5	308,823	17.8	1,189	11.2	296,790	15.3	1,220	11.1	306,778	15.0
45-54	2,319	22.9	259,136	14.9	2,075	19.5	291,132	15.1	2,150	19.5	291,710	14.3
55-59	656	6.5	83,442	4.8	1,255	11.8	126,272	6.5	1,300	11.8	134,911	6.6
60-64	470	4.6	58,085	3.3	1,086	10.2	101,945	5.3	1,150	10.4	115,351	5.6
65-74	716	7.1	88,884	5.1	1,087	10.2	71,860	5.9	1,170	10.6	138,841	6.8
75-84	479	4.7	68,348	3.9	540	5.0	64,148	3.3	560	5.1	67,696	3.3
85+	132	1.3	24,540	1.4	245	2.3	33,784	1.7	260	2.4	35,823	1.8
Median Age	43.6	(X)	35.7	(X)	50.2	(X)	36.3	(X)	51.4	(X)	37.2	(X)
<b>RACE</b>												
Non-Hispanic White	9,308	91.9	1,275,127	73.4	9,556	90.0	1,251,300	64.8	9,700	88.0	1,392,513	68.1
Black or African American	44	0.5	91,789	5.3	81	0.8	116,326	6.0	100	1.0	126,806	6.2
Asian and Pacific Islander	162	1.7	195,352	11.2	177	1.7	294,097	15.2	200	2.0	334,706	16.4
Native American and other	80	0.8	18,855	1.1	73	0.6	17,619	0.9	80	0.7	15,291	0.7
Hispanic or Latino	259	2.6	95,242	5.5	434	4.1	172,378	8.9	580	5.3	189,808	9.3
Two or more race	270	2.7	60,660	3.5	303	2.9	79,529	4.1	340	3.1	119,094	5.8
<b>HOUSING OCCUPANCY</b>												
Total housing units	4,867	100.0	742,237	100.0	5,552	100.0	851,261	100.0	5,600	100.0	871,836	100.0
Occupied housing units	4,193	86.2	710,916	95.8	4,606	83.0	788,232	92.7	4,600	82.0	819,651	94.0
Vacant housing units	674	13.8	31,321	4.2	946	17.0	62,029	7.3	1,041	18.6	52,185	6.0
Homeowner vacancy rate (%)	1.2	(X)	1.2	(X)	1.7	(X)	2.6	(X)	1.9	(X)	1.3	(X)
Rental vacancy rate (%)	2.6	(X)	4.2	(X)	4.8	(X)	7.4	(X)	0.0	(X)	3.4	(X)
<b>HOUSING VALUE</b>												
Owner-occupied units	3,342	79.7	425,436	59.8	3,674	(X)	468,539	(X)	3,649	(X)	470,632	(X)
< \$50,000	0	0	2,440	0.7	18	0.5	10,277	2.2	0	0.0	14,785	3.1
\$50,000-\$99,999	48	1.9	7,007	2.0	15	0.4	4,862	1.0	15	0.4	6,006	1.3
\$100,000-\$149,999	146	5.7	42,360	11.9	48	1.3	7,300	1.6	125	3.4	13,544	2.9

Subject	2000				2010				2015			
	Vashon CDP	%	King County	%	Vashon CDP	%	King County	%	Vashon CDP	%	King County	%
\$150,000-\$199,999	491	19	78,262	22.0	106	2.9	17,720	3.8	124	3.4	28,917	6.1
\$200,000-\$299,999	868	33.6	115,359	32.4	285	7.8	80,976	17.3	613	16.8	93,483	19.9
\$300,000-\$499,999	789	30.6	77,165	21.7	1,517	41.3	187,925	40.1	1,595	43.7	163,148	34.7
\$500,000-\$999,999	238	9.2	27,361	7.7	1,457	39.7	132,374	28.3	1,035	28.4	125,355	26.6
\$1,000,000+	0	0	5,554	1.6	228	6.2	27,105	5.8	142	3.9	25,394	5.4
Median home value (\$)	268,600	(X)	236,900	(X)	479,600	(X)	407,700	(X)	467,200	(X)	384,300	(X)
<b>GROSS RENT</b>												
Occupied units paying rent	850	20.3	285,480	40.2	624	(X)	305,268	(X)	1,026	(X)	339,414	(X)
< \$500	155	19.1	41,754	14.6	57	9.2	24,246	8.0	181	17.6	22,386	6.6
\$500-\$999	426	52.5	173,037	60.7	292	46.8	128,673	42.1	354	34.5	92,418	27.2
\$1,000-\$1,499	137	16.9	48,996	17.2	104	16.7	98,140	32.1	321	31.3	118,864	35.0
\$1,500+	27	3.3	15,362	5.4	171	27.4	54,209	17.8	170	16.6	105,746	31.1
Median (\$)	692	(X)	758	(X)	963	(X)	999	(X)	975	(X)	1,204	(X)
<b>INCOME &amp; BENEFITS</b>												
Total households	4,196	100.0	711,235	100.0	4,374	(X)	781,977	(X)	4,757	(X)	819,651	(X)
<\$10,000	261	6.2	45,534	6.4	163	3.7	43,103	5.5	203	4.3	45,604	5.6
\$10,000-\$14,999	142	3.4	30,146	4.2	80	1.8	28,145	3.6	85	1.8	25,916	3.2
\$15,000-\$24,999	380	9.1	66,414	9.3	231	5.3	57,052	7.3	476	10.0	55,293	6.7
\$25,000-\$34,999	368	8.8	77,320	10.9	220	5.0	62,855	8.0	404	8.5	60,295	7.4
\$35,000-\$49,999	667	15.9	111,224	15.6	649	14.8	94,460	12.1	667	14.0	89,268	10.9
\$50,000-\$74,999	901	21.5	150,548	21.2	686	15.7	138,336	17.7	665	14.0	132,026	16.1
\$75,000-\$99,999	591	14.1	96,885	13.6	745	17.0	109,540	14.0	565	11.9	104,155	12.7
\$100,000-\$149,999	484	11.5	81,613	11.5	954	21.8	134,293	17.2	842	17.7	147,066	17.9
\$150,000-\$199,999	200	4.8	24,479	3.4	289	6.6	56,323	7.2	407	8.6	73,379	9.0
\$200,000+	202	4.8	27,072	3.8	357	8.2	57,870	7.4	443	9.3	86,649	10.6
Median household income (\$)	58,261	(X)	53,157	(X)	80,000	(X)	68,065	(X)	71,820	(X)	75,302	(X)
Mean household income (\$)	72,731	(X)	(X)	(X)	97,362	(X)	90,716	(X)	96,823	(X)	101,859	(X)
Per capita income (\$)	31,983	(X)	29,521	(X)	43,298	(X)	38,211	(X)	45,809	(X)	41,664	(X)
Persons below poverty:	601	6.0	142,546	8.4	692	7.0	196,123	10.2	584	5.7	226,204	11.1

Subject	2000				2010				2015			
	Vashon CDP	%	King County	%	Vashon CDP	%	King County	%	Vashon CDP	%	King County	%
Under 18 years	142	1.4	37,954	2.2	224	2.3	51,079	2.6	169	1.7	57,874	2.8
18-64 years	429	4.2	91,655	5.3	391	3.9	128,095	6.6	345	3.4	146,400	7.2
65 years +	30	--	129,937	--	77	--	16,949	--	70	--	21,930	--
<b>EMPLOYMENT</b>												
Population 16 years and over	8,111	100.0	1,389,714	100.0	8,361	(X)	1,520,352	(X)	8,848	(X)	1,662,822	(X)
In labor force	5,370	66.2	974,767	70.1	5,722	68.4	1,074,067	70.6	5,659	64.0	1,155,495	69.5
Civilian labor force	5,361	66.1	972,790	70.0	5,722	68.4	1,071,741	70.5	5,641	63.8	1,152,753	69.3
Employed	5,244	64.7	929,205	66.9	5,545	66.3	1,005,216	66.1	5,336	60.3	1,079,601	64.9
Unemployed	117	1.4	43,585	3.1	177	2.1	66,525	4.4	305	3.4	73,152	4.4
Armed Forces	9	0.1	1,977	0.1	0	0	2,326	0.2	18	0.2	2,742	0.2
Not in labor force	2,741	33.8	414,947	29.9	2,639	31.6	446,285	29.4	3,189	36.0	507,338	30.5
<b>COMMUTING TO WORK</b>												
Workers 16 years and over	5,144	100.0	911,677	100.0	5,328	(X)	982,438	100.0	5,200	(X)	1,059,196	(X)
Car, truck or van —drove alone	3,107	60.4	626,576	68.7	2,820	52.9	645,517	65.7	3,051	58.7	682,793	64.5
Car, truck, or van —carpooled	545	10.6	109,573	12.0	425	8.0	108,754	11.1	295	5.7	103,938	9.8
Public transportation (excluding taxi)	737	14.3	87,298	9.6	824	15.5	108,299	11.0	1,068	20.5	128,093	12.1
Walked	94	1.8	33,137	3.6	166	3.1	42,783	4.4	112	2.2	50,266	4.7
Other means	217	4.2	14,678	1.6	204	3.8	23,464	2.4	260	5.0	29,496	2.8
Worked at home	444	8.6	40,415	4.4	889	16.7	53,621	5.5	414	8.0	64,610	6.1
<b>OCCUPATION</b>												
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	5,244	100.0	929,205	100.0	5,545	(X)	1,005,216	100.0	5,336	(X)	1,079,601	(X)
Management, business, science, and arts	2,563	48.9	403,287	43.4	2,919	52.6	474,568	47.2	2,771	51.9	529,609	49.1
Service	717	13.7	119,770	12.9	605	10.9	144,394	14.4	745	14.0	168,456	15.6
Sales and office	965	18.4	244,903	26.4	1,171	21.1	229,902	22.9	932	17.5	227,966	21.1
Natural resources, construction, maintenance	507	9.7	66,939	7.2	425	7.7	67,358	6.7	359	6.7	60,331	5.6
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	492	9.4	94,306	10.1	425	7.7	88,994	8.9	529	9.9	93,239	8.6
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>												
Population 18 to 24 years	432	(X)	159,259	(X)	374	(X)	174,547	(X)	529	(X)	180,534	(X)

Subject	2000				2010				2015			
	Vashon CDP	%	King County	%	Vashon CDP	%	King County	%	Vashon CDP	%	King County	%
Less than high school graduate	148	(X)	31,793	(X)	(X)	16.8	(X)	13.6	183	34.6	22,108	12.2
High school graduate	74	(X)	38,733	(X)	(X)	45.7	(X)	25.8	107	20.2	41,747	23.1
Some college or associate's degree	174	(X)	68,000	(X)	(X)	33.9	(X)	44.0	191	36.1	81,678	45.2
Bachelor's degree or higher	36	(X)	20,733	(X)	(X)	3.6	(X)	16.6	48	9.1	35,001	19.4
Population 25 years or higher	7,350	(X)	1,188,740	(X)	7,655	(X)	1,299,736	(X)	8,021	(X)	1,435,467	(X)
Less than 9 <sup>th</sup> grade	82	(X)	40,702	(X)	(X)	0.8	(X)	3.5	105	1.3	50,130	3.5
9 <sup>th</sup> to 12 <sup>th</sup> grade, no diploma	266	(X)	75,026	(X)	(X)	2.4	(X)	4.6	298	3.7	60,353	4.2
High school graduate	1,127	(X)	227,931	(X)	(X)	13.3	(X)	17.7	1,207	15.0	236,295	16.5
Some college, no degree	1,810	(X)	280,812	(X)	(X)	18.1	(X)	20.9	1,484	18.5	282,508	19.7
Associate's degree	476	(X)	89,321	(X)	(X)	7.7	(X)	8.0	489	6.1	118,760	8.3
Bachelor's degree	2,154	(X)	316,451	(X)	(X)	34.9	(X)	28.8	2,290	28.6	425,117	29.6
Graduate or professional degree	1,435	(X)	158,497	(X)	(X)	22.7	(X)	16.4	2,148	26.8	262,304	18.3
Percent high school graduate or higher	(X)	95.3	(X)	90.3	(X)	96.7	(X)	91.9	(X)	95.0	(X)	92.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	(X)	48.8	(X)	40.0	(X)	57.6	(X)	45.2	(X)	55.3	(X)	47.9

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## Chapter 3 Community Engagement

### CSA Subarea Plan Process

“Keep Vashon Vashon” is a familiar and abiding sentiment on Vashon-Maury Island. It reflects a deep-seated desire and commitment to preserve the island’s core values, natural resources, and rural identity. Understanding and incorporating these and other ((citizen))community priorities into a subarea ((community)) plan helps to ensure the plan is a representation of the general will of the community. When King County’s CSA subarea ((community)) planning program was revived in 2014, ((stepped-up)) increased public involvement ((and providing increased opportunity for)) to provide unincorporated residents ((to have)) a direct voice in long-range planning was a key motivation ((behind this decision)). As required by Washington’s Growth Management Act (RCW 36.70A.((130))140), King County’s CSA subarea plans ((Plans)) involve ((citizens))residents in “early((;)) and continuous((-and broad))” public engagement.

#### KEY TOPICS IN THIS CHAPTER

- CSA Subarea Plan Process
- Types of Community Engagement

### Types of Community Engagement

A range of public involvement strategies were used throughout the planning process, including:

**Community Advisory Group (CAG).** This group of 15 volunteers served in an advisory capacity to King County and represented a broad cross-section of island interests and sectors. The main areas of expertise represented on the CAG were:

*“Development must be in a quantity and scale consistent with protecting our natural resources, especially for conservation alternative technology which improves sustainability.”*

*Participant at February 2017 community forum*

- Local business
- Environmental
- Agriculture
- Historic preservation
- Ministerial and social services
- Utility and infrastructure
- Community arts
- Health
- Affordable housing
- Land developer/real estate

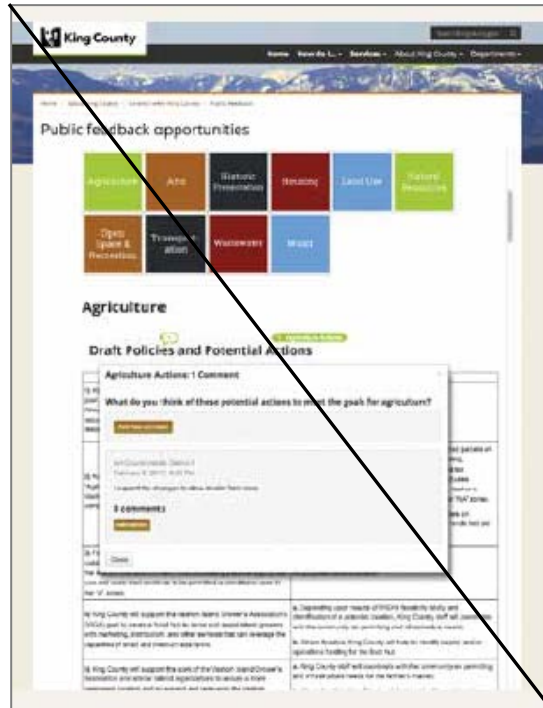
CAG members provided valuable insights on both past and emerging local trends and met monthly in an open forum to discuss community needs and make policy and action recommendations. The CAG was comprised of three working groups:

- Natural Resources, Open Space and Agriculture
- Land Use, Housing, Community Health and Human Services
- Transportation and Infrastructure.

**((Figure 5  
Community Engagement Process))**



((Figure 6  
CSA Plan Website))



**Community Presentations and Forums.** ((A series of f)) Four community-wide forums were convened between March 2016 and April 2017 with the goal of hearing directly from ((citizens)) residents on a variety of topics. A kick-off meeting was held in March 2016 to identify opportunities and challenges. This was followed by an October 2016 forum for small group discussions on ((i)) Island-wide land use and climate change policies, a February 2017 forum on affordable housing in the Rural Town of Vashon, and an April 2017 forum to review and comment on the draft plan. More than 300 ((i)) Islanders participated in these events.

**Strawberry Festival Survey and Outreach.** For more than a century, the Vashon Island Strawberry Festival has celebrated the island's agricultural, historical, and cultural heritage. King County hosted a booth ((during this July weekend)) at the 2016 Strawberry Festival where festival-goers could view ((ed)) plan materials and share ((gave staff)) their ideas about the community's ((Vashon's)) future. An informal, five((5))-question survey was taken by approximately 85 people. (A summary of the survey results are shown in Appendix ((B))C.)

**Digital Public Engagement.** In addition to the ((in-person)) in-person public outreach ((noted)) described above, online and digital tools ((also)) were employed during the development of this plan. A project ((web site)) website was launched in April 2016 as a platform ((for distributing)) to distribute plan documents and announcements. More than ((450 residents signed up)) 300 people registered to receive regular e-newsletter updates at critical benchmarks throughout the process. King County also partnered with a private company, Peak

Democracy, which managed an online portal where draft policies and proposals were posted and available for online commenting.

**Media Partnerships.** The Vashon-Maury Island Beachcomber newspaper provided regular and in-depth coverage throughout the 15-month process and published numerous letters to the editor from ~~((citizens))~~ residents representing diverse points of view, especially related to affordable housing and groundwater supply. The “Voice of Vashon” radio also hosted two, one-hour shows in September 2016 and March 2017 during which staff and ~~((citizens))~~ residents discussed various aspects of the plan.



## Chapter 4 Land Use

### Context, Opportunities and Challenges

~~((“All land use policies and regulations for Vashon Island shall reflect the overriding importance of the fact that the whole Island is the recharge area for a single-source aquifer. All of Vashon Island shall therefore be considered a groundwater recharge area. Within the Island, based largely on soil types, there are areas of relatively high, medium, and low susceptibility to groundwater contamination. Areas deemed highly susceptible to contamination in the KCCP should receive extra protection.”~~

~~—2016 King County Comprehensive Plan, Policy CP-602~~

#### KEY TOPICS IN THIS CHAPTER

- Rural Town Land Use and Zoning Classifications
- Town Core Design
- Commercial and Industrial Uses

The policy above originated in the 1986 Vashon Community Plan, appeared in the 2008, 2012 and 2016 King County Comprehensive Plans, and)) The concept that all land use policies and regulations should reflect the fact that the whole Island is the recharge area for a single-source aquifer has been the basis for land use planning on the Island for decades and continues to set the framework for this plan((all land use planning and zoning decisions on Vashon-Maury Island)). Washington’s Growth Management Act (RCW 36.70A.070) requires that rural development ((“))protect “surface water and groundwater resources” and this policy concept ((helps)) has been used to carry out that mandate: in 1997, King County implemented a ((-The policy also led to King County Council’s adoption of a)) Special District Overlay<sup>6</sup> ((in 1997 requiring)) that requires commercial and industrial projects in sensitive groundwater recharge areas to follow more restrictive building standards, such as retaining at least 40((%)) percent of a site in natural vegetation.

Combined with the ((i))Island’s ((designation as a Rural Area)) location outside the Urban Growth Area and its isolated geography, this long-established groundwater protection policy framework has resulted in a modest rate of growth over the past ((forty to fifty))40 years. The ((i))Island’s population has expanded from approximately 7,400 in 1980 to 11,000 in 2016, averaging 80-100 new residents per year. The Puget Sound Regional Council projects an increase of 691 people on the ((i))Island between 2010 and 2040. King County prepares housing and employment forecasts for the Urban Growth Area but not for unincorporated ((f))Rural Area and Natural ((f))Resources ((i))Lands ((areas like)) such as Vashon-Maury Island. ((Population growth forecasts are a tenuous task at best for such small geographic areas.)) The ((most substantive)) primary influence on ((i))Island growth has been and will continue to be the availability and quality of drinking water (as guided by ((the)) adopted King County land use policy ((above))) along with other topographical and transportation constraints. A key assumption of this plan is that ((a slow rate of growth and the)) drinking water and other

<sup>6</sup> Ordinance 12823

natural limitations (~~(noted above)~~) will remain largely unchanged for ~~((the))~~ its 20-year planning horizon, resulting in a continued slow rate of growth~~((of this plan))~~.

~~((Since the mid-1990s, ))~~ A review of King County building permit data since the mid-1990s shows that at least three of every four new residences on Vashon-Maury Island are constructed in Rural Area (RA) zones outside of the Vashon Rural Town. Although the King County Code limits the number of land subdivisions in the RA zones and a small number of new building lots are created, a stable, albeit limited, supply of residential building parcels is expected to continue. The 2016 Washington Supreme Court case of Hirst v. Whatcom County pertaining to the regulation of permit exempt water wells may have some impact on single-family residential construction in these Rural Areas throughout King County, but that has yet to be seen and was not a modifying factor in this plan.

**((Figure 7  
Community Vision Word Cloud))**



### **Land Use and Zoning Categories**

Land use on Vashon-Maury Island is governed by the King County Comprehensive Plan (which sets broad, countywide policies and designates land use types through the Land Use Map) and by King County Code Title 20 (Planning) and Title 21A (Zoning). Land use designations indicate the basic type, intensity, and general density of land uses, while zoning regulates specific uses, types of permits, setbacks and related building standards. The zoning of a property must be consistent with its land use designation. ~~((Figure 8 and))~~ Map ~~((3))~~<sup>2</sup> ~~((summarize))~~ shows the ~~((i))~~ Island's 2017 land use designations, and ~~((Figure 9 and))~~ Map ~~((4))~~<sup>3</sup> ~~((summarize))~~ shows the 2017 zoning ~~((districts))~~ classifications. ~~((This data))~~ The zoning and land use designations reflect~~((s))~~ the predominantly ~~((residential))~~ rural character of the ~~((i))~~ Island. Amendments to these maps are possible through separate Comprehensive Plan ~~((A))~~ amendments or individual

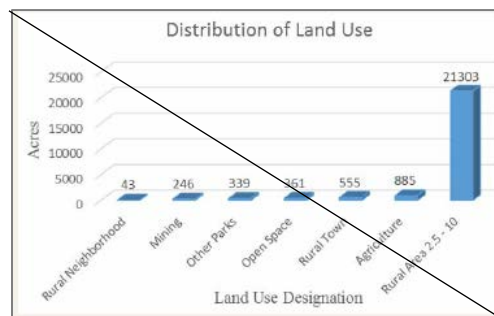
rezone applications, but the general distribution and ratios of each category are expected to remain similar to what is reflected ~~((below))~~ in the maps identified above.

### Rural Town Land Use and Zoning Classifications

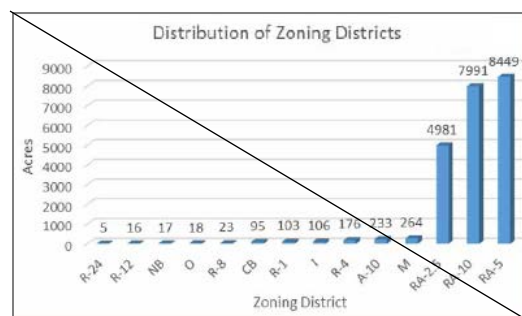
As established by the King County Comprehensive Plan and as described in ~~((the))~~ Chapter 5: Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands ~~((section))~~ of this plan, Vashon-Maury Island is home to one of King County's three Rural Towns ~~((, the three being))~~ (Vashon, Fall City and Snoqualmie Pass). The Vashon Rural Town has a defined boundary and is served with more urban-type utilities and amenities than lands outside of the Rural Town. (See the town boundary on Map ~~((2))~~ 1.) As affirmed by ~~((P))~~ policies LU-2 and LU-3, the more intensive multi-family residential, mixed-use, commercial, and industrial land uses are located here and, for this reason, the Rural Town is the main focus of this land use section.

~~((The town's r))~~ Retail uses are concentrated in two distinct areas of the Rural Town: ~~((--))~~ the Vashon Town Core (discussed below) and Vashon Center (near the intersection of Cemetery Road and Vashon Highway SW). All of the ~~((i))~~ Island's Community Business zoning (the primary retail and office zone) and more than 90~~((%))~~ percent of the ~~((i))~~ Island's Industrial zoning are located in the Rural Town.

**~~((Figure-8~~**  
**~~Land Use Designations))~~**



**~~((Figure-9~~**  
**~~Zoning Classifications))~~**



((Table 2

Policy No.	Policy	Implementing Action	Action Priority
LU-4	All land use policies and regulations for Vashon Island shall reflect the overriding importance of the fact that the whole Island is the recharge area for a single-source aquifer. All of Vashon Island shall therefore be considered a groundwater recharge area. Within the Island, based largely on soil types, there are areas of relatively high, medium, and low susceptibility to groundwater contamination. Areas deemed highly susceptible to contamination in the KCCP should receive extra protection.	N/A	Ongoing))

**LU-1 All land use policies and regulations for Vashon-Maury Island shall reflect the overriding importance of the fact that the whole Island is the recharge area for a single-source aquifer. All of Vashon-Maury Island shall therefore be considered a groundwater recharge area. Within the Island, based largely on soil types, there are areas of relatively high, medium, and low susceptibility to groundwater contamination. Areas deemed highly susceptible to contamination ((in the KCCP)) should receive extra protection.**

The Rural Town also contains a mix of residential zones and housing types. One helpful measure for assessing future development is a community's inventory of vacant and underdeveloped land. ((As stated, limited amounts of new housing on the island are expected to locate in the Rural Area, along with some new residential growth in the Rural Town.)) Table 1 uses ((Using)) 2016 data from the King County Assessor's Office((data, Table 4 shows)) to show all parcels in the Rural Town that have a "Residential" zone, including acreage estimates of vacant and underdeveloped area.

**Table ((4))1  
Residential-Zoned Parcels in Vashon Rural Town**

Zone	Total Acres (gross)	# of Parcels	# of Vacant Parcels	Total Vacant Acres	Estimated Underdeveloped* Acres
R-1	71	59	7	12	44
R-4	132	117	30	31	65
R-8	18	18	9	16	0
R-12	8	35	12	2	0
Total	230	229	58	61	109

*\*Parcels of at least ((4))one acre with existing dwelling units where a ((1/4))half acre of land is assigned to the dwelling and remaining acreage is deemed developable.*

(See ((Policy)) policies H-3 and H-5 in ((the)) Chapter 6: Housing and Human Services ((section)) of this plan for additional information about infill and affordable housing in the Rural Town.)

Policy LU-4 updates a policy in the 1996 Vashon Town Plan and is intended to protect the low-density, rural character of the Vashon Highway SW corridor between the Vashon Town Core and Vashon Center. The corridor is approximately one mile in length, has dense native vegetative buffers, and contains no street lights, sidewalks, or Metro bus stops. The community desires to maintain a distinct separation between the retail hubs of the Vashon Town Core and Vashon Center and discourages denser multi-family, commercial or industrial uses within this corridor.

((Table 3

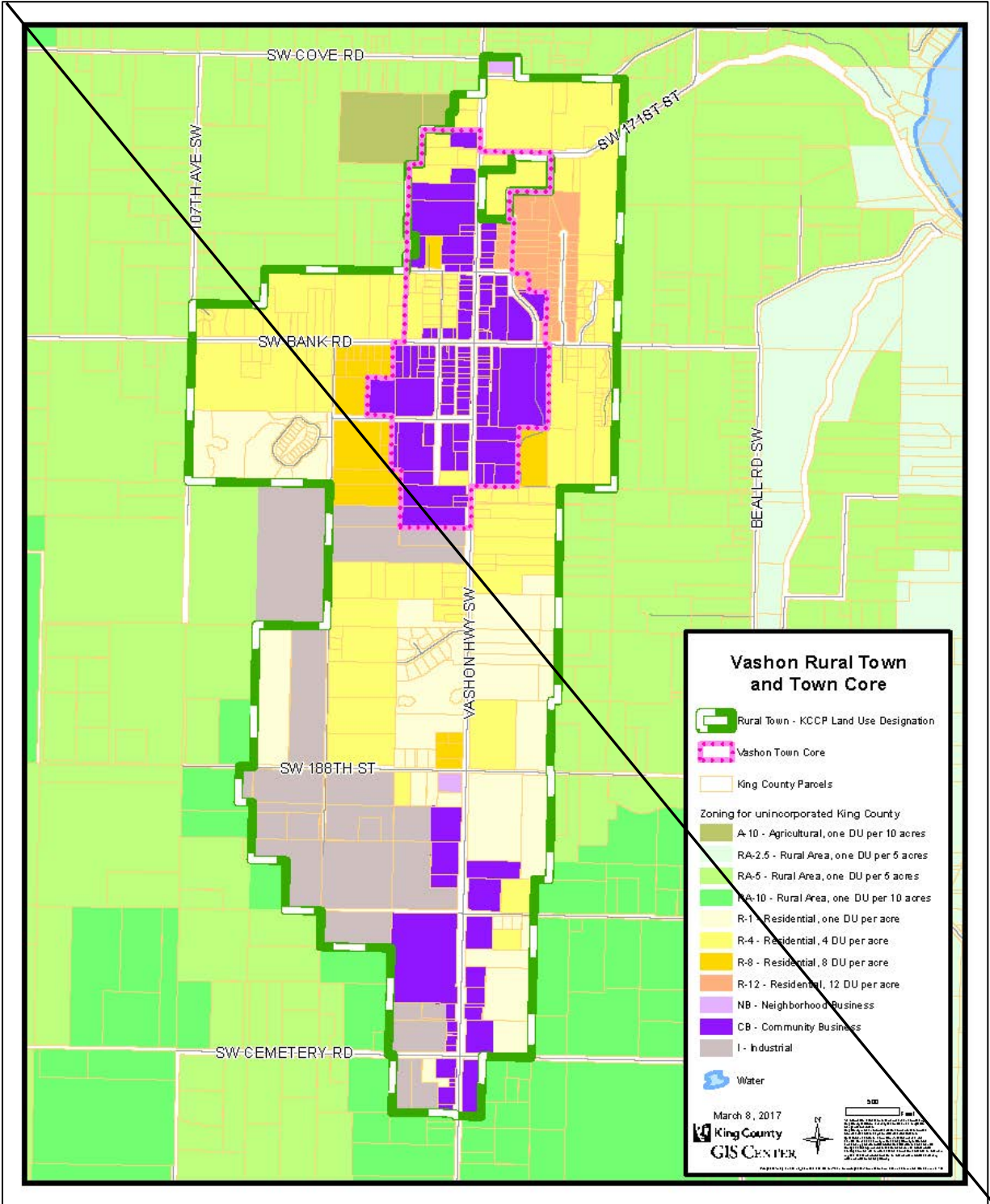
Policy No.	Policy	Implementing Action	Action Priority
LU-2	In order to fully utilize existing services including sewers, Class I water, public transportation, and shopping, Vashon Rural Town is planned to accommodate the most intensive residential, commercial and industrial development on the Island.	Implemented through zoning code, Title 21	Ongoing
LU-3	Development in the Rural Town should maintain the rural nature and service orientation of Vashon and Center with compact, pedestrian-friendly development.	Implemented through zoning code, Title 21	Ongoing
LU-4	The area between the south end of Vashon Town Core and Vashon Center on Vashon Highway SW should retain the existing low density residential zones and low impact uses to create visual relief and separation between the commercial nodes, mitigate against strip-type development, and to allow for development of single-family housing in the Rural Town.	DPER will consider this policy at the time of any new development applications submitted for this area.	Ongoing))

**LU-2** In order to fully utilize existing services, including sewers, Class I water, public transportation, and shopping, the Vashon Rural Town ((is planned)) shall plan to accommodate the most intensive residential, commercial and industrial development on the Island.

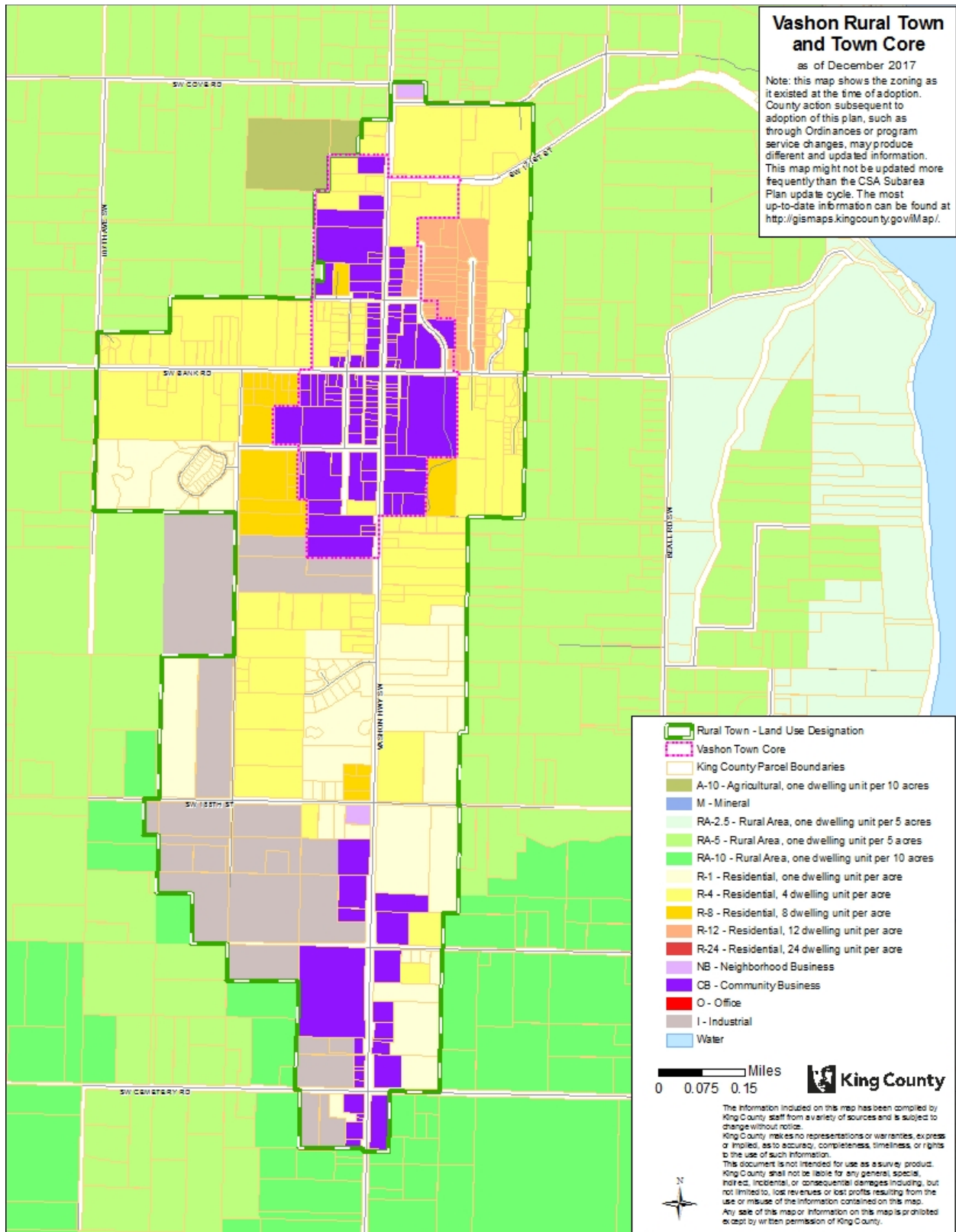
**LU-3** Development in the Rural Town ((should)) shall maintain ((the rural nature)) rural character and should support the service orientation of the Vashon Town Core and Vashon Center with compact, pedestrian-friendly development.

**LU-4** The area between the south end of the Vashon Town Core and Vashon Center on Vashon Highway SW should retain the existing low density residential zones and low impact uses to create visual relief and separation between the commercial nodes, to mitigate against strip-type development, and to allow for development of single-family housing in the Rural Town.

Map ((2))1  
**Vashon Rural Town and Town Core**

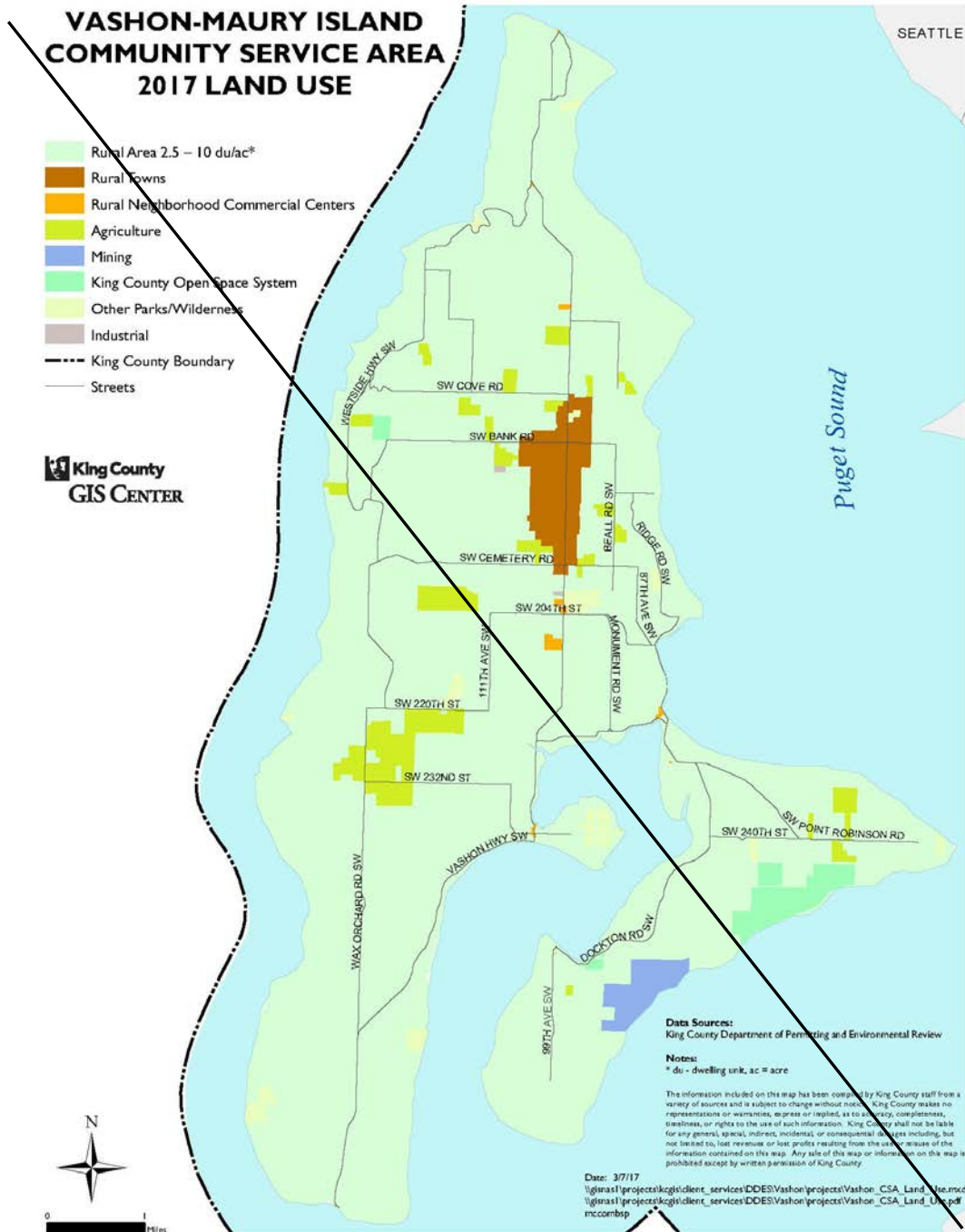




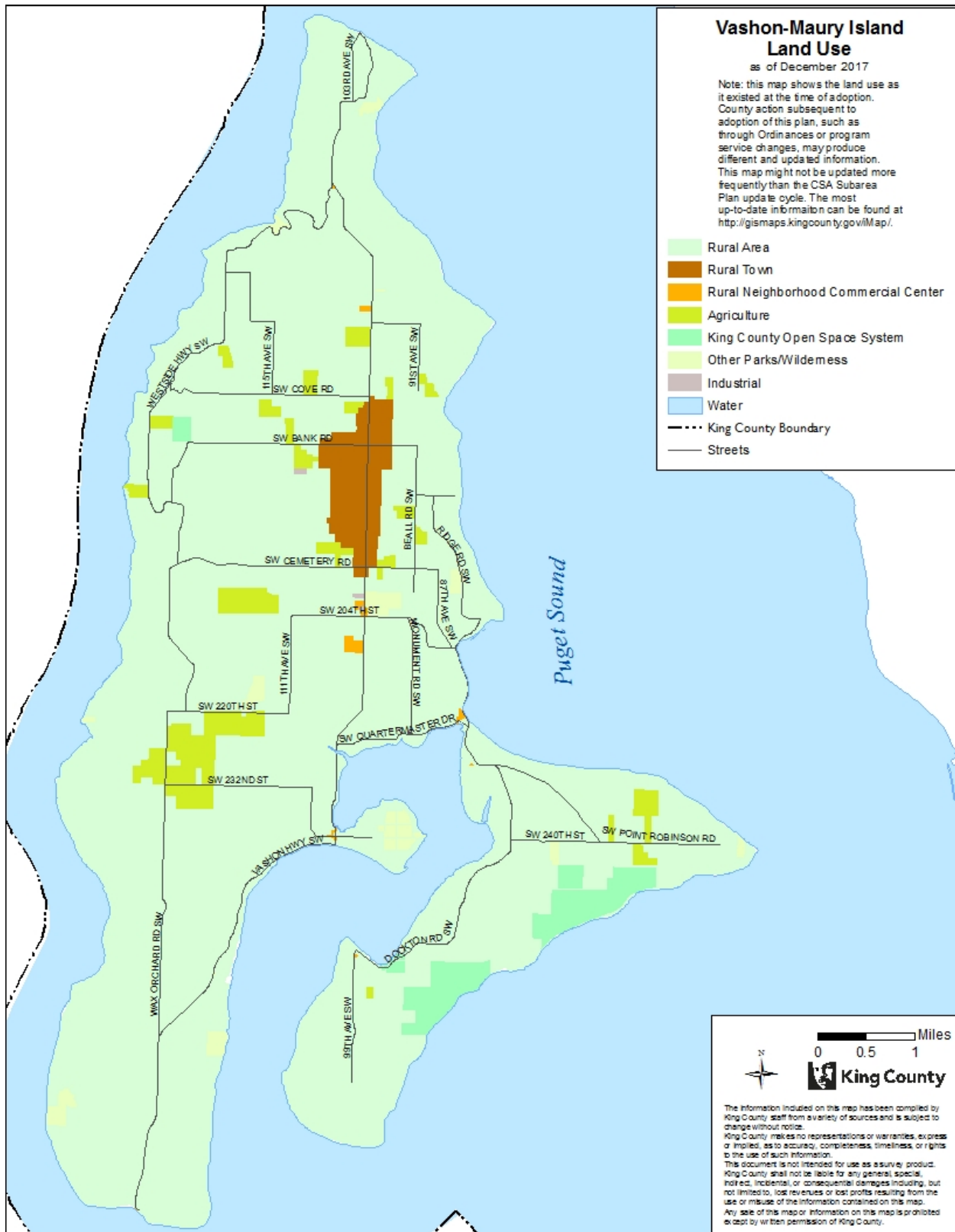


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Map ((3))2  
Vashon-Maury Island 2017 Land Use

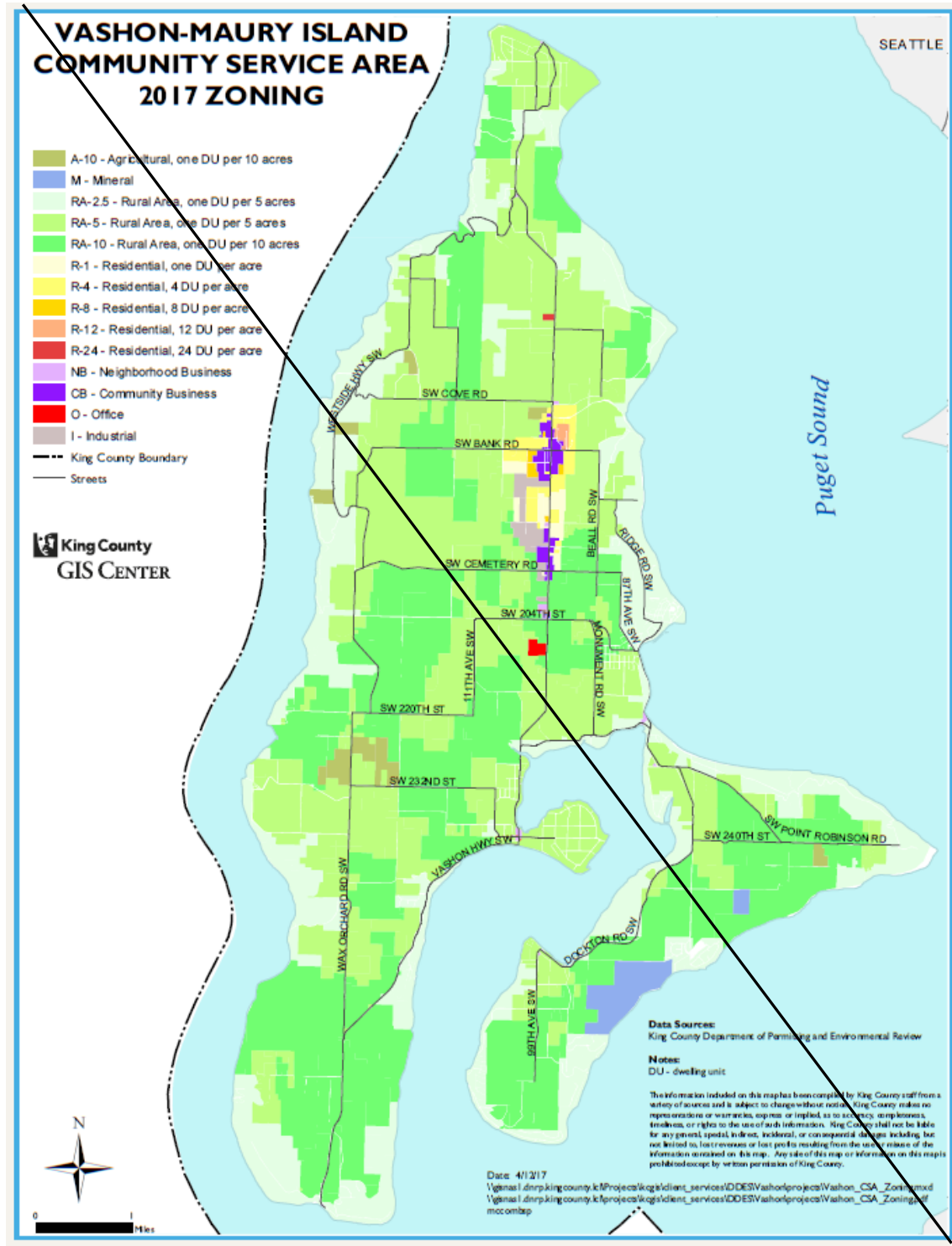


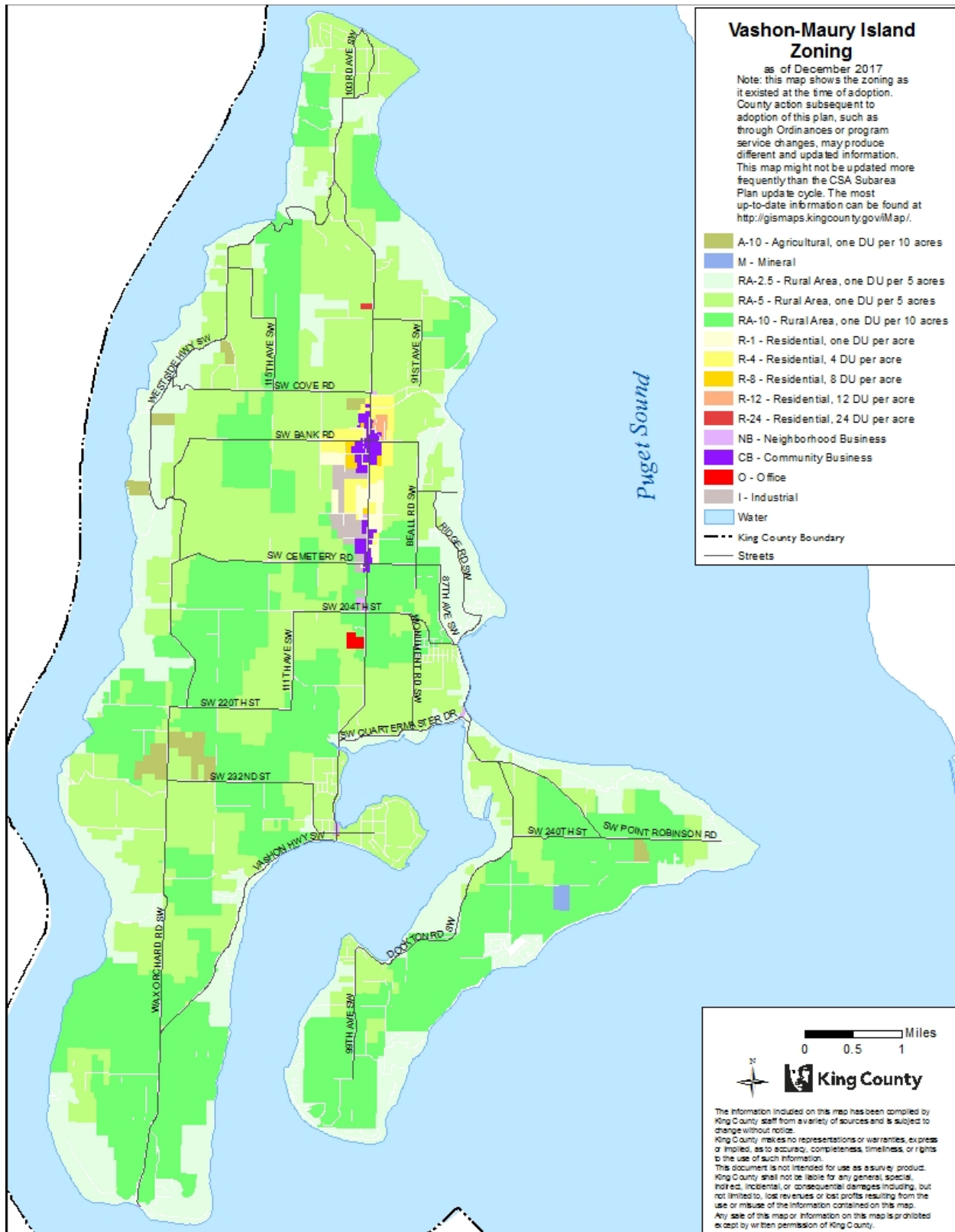




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Map ((4))3  
Vashon-Maury Island 2017 Zoning





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~~((Commercial land uses in the Community Business zone are regulated by property-specific development standards in a section of the zoning code called a “P-suffix.” This plan amends VS-P29, a P-suffix that expands the range of land uses that can locate and operate in the Community Business zone. This same P-suffix was amended in 2014 to reflect countywide changes related to marijuana retailing, production, and processing. This plan does not change or affect those prior amendments.))~~

### **Vashon Town Core Design**

The Vashon Town Core is a smaller, concentrated area within the Rural Town boundary and the primary location for commercial businesses and medium to high density housing. It is the location of the ((i))Island’s largest festival and its most frequently visited destinations, such as the Post Office, library, restaurants, and grocery stores. The diverse, eclectic nature of Vashon’s commercial building stock contributes to the town’s “village charm” and appeal. ~~((Since 1997, P-suffix VS-P28 has contained special design requirements for the Town Core to ensure this district is highly walkable and a place that is appealing for residents and visitors alike. This plan changes VS-P28 to clarify which properties are subject to the special design standards. The design requirements do not regulate single-family houses. Policy LU-4 contains language similar to that proposed by the Land Use Sub-Committee of the Vashon-Maury Island Community Council who drafted proposed amendments to the Vashon Town Plan in 2011.))~~

Minimum off-street parking requirements often conflict with small town design, pedestrian safety, and housing affordability goals. To encourage infill development and to help reduce the need to demolish historically-valuable buildings, this plan carries forward the goals of the 1996 ((1997)) Vashon Town Plan((-s)) in the Vashon Town Core 2017 Parking Reduction ((Zone)) Priority Areas for the ~~((area designated on Figure 10))~~ parcels identified in Map 4. ~~((Off-street parking requirements for new or expanded uses on these parcels is waived, except that any waiver shall not reduce the number of existing parking spaces, as defined by King County Code, unless a site-specific parking study is filed and approved by King County Department of Permitting and Environmental Review.))~~

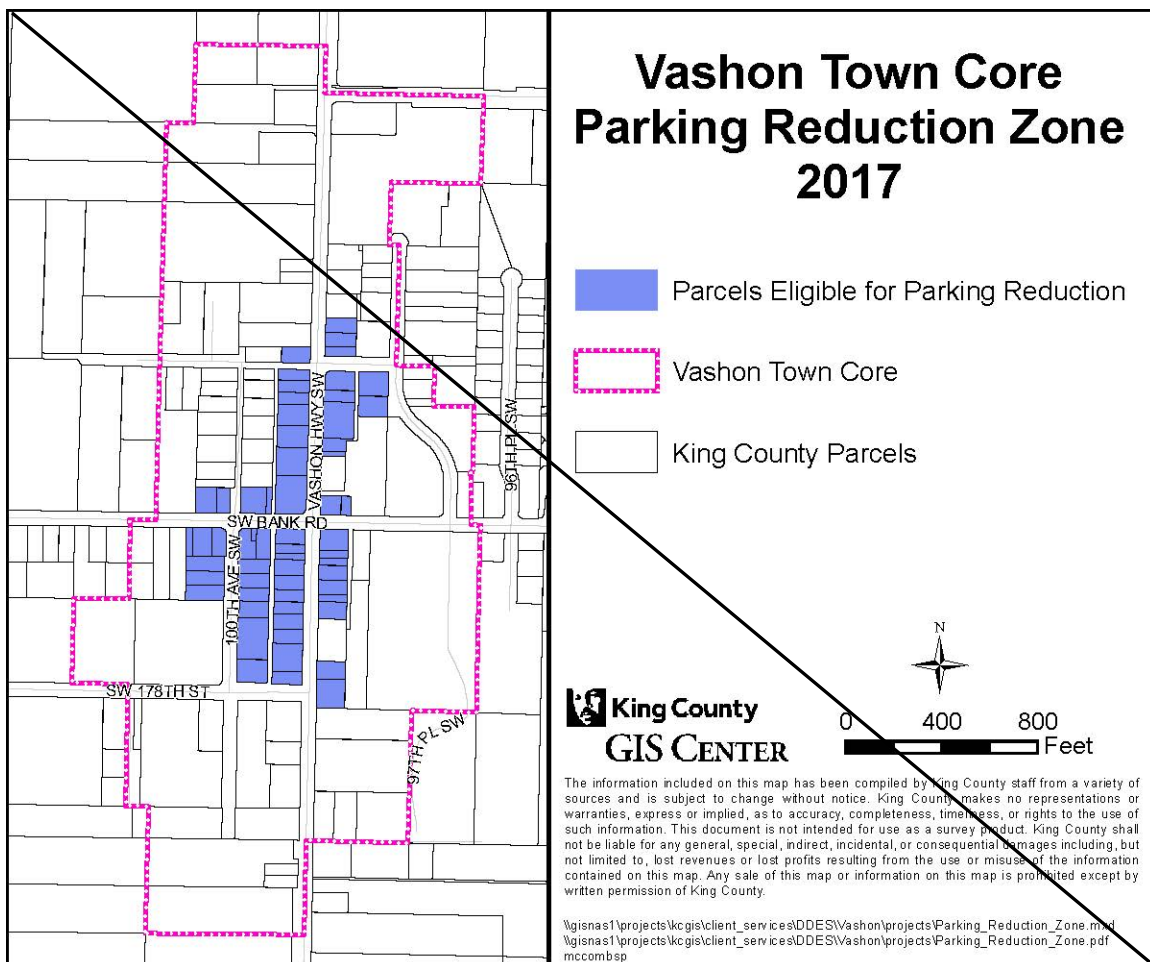
~~((Policy LU-5 calls for King County to analyze potential impacts of expanding the Parking Reduction Zone to include multi-family housing and potentially other parcels that are outside of the Parking Reduction Zone today. It also encourages the development of specific standards for making waiver decisions.))~~

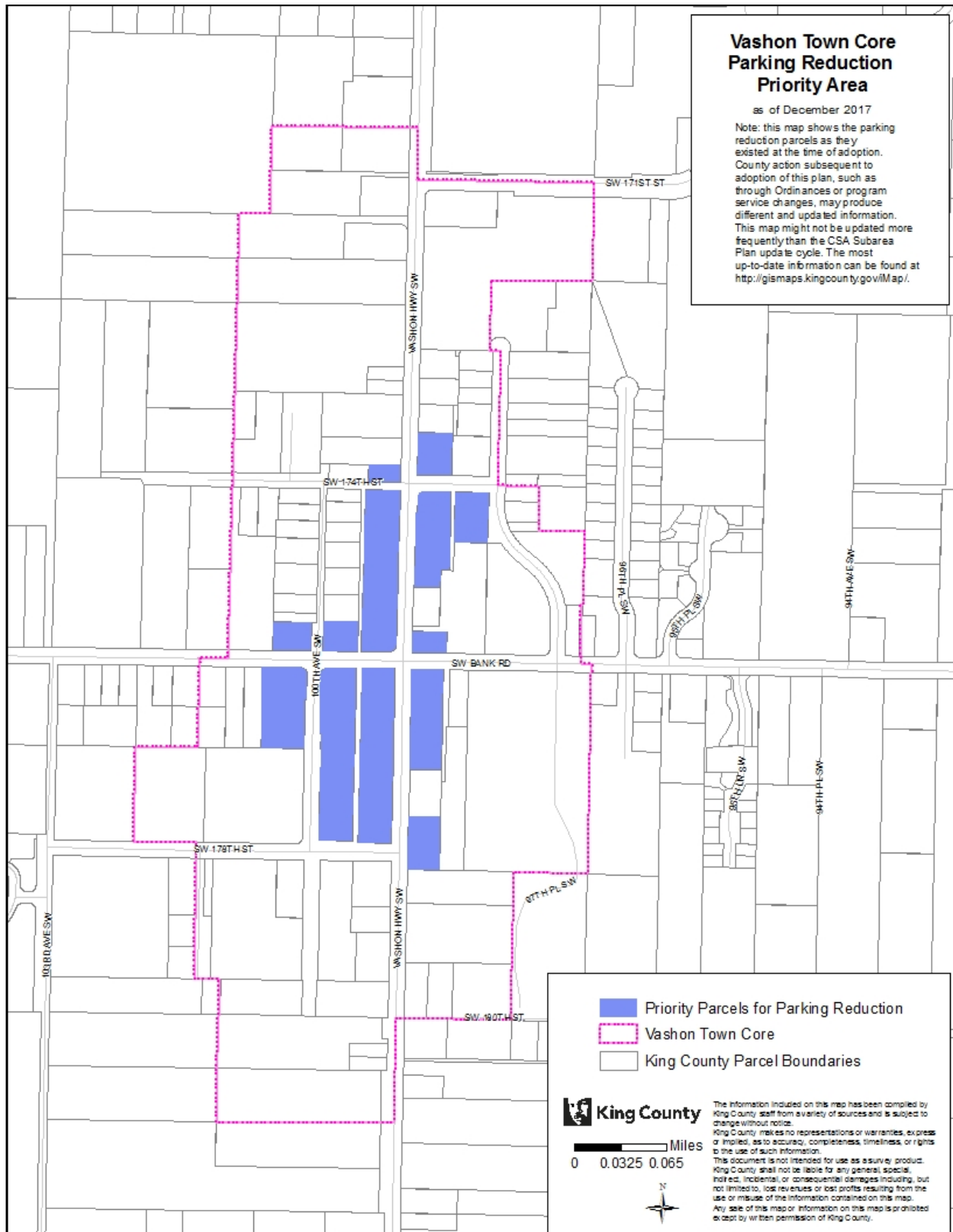
~~**((LU-5 — The architectural design, height, bulk, and setbacks of both new and remodeled buildings within Vashon Town Core shall respect and reinforce the existing mix of architectural styles. No prescriptive architectural design and no formal building design review process should be required. However, basic commercial building and landscaping standards should be applied to new and substantially altered development projects.))**~~

**((LU-6))LU-5** In order to foster walkability and housing affordability in the Vashon Rural Town, King County ~~((will use))~~ shall consider the flexibility ~~((that is allowed under the zoning code))~~ allowed in the King County Code when ~~((enforcing))~~ evaluating off-street parking ~~((requirements))~~ reduction waivers for the parcels identified on Map 4: Vashon Town Core 2017 Parking Reduction Priority Area. Off-street parking requirements for new or expanded uses on these parcels should be waived, except that any waiver shall not reduce the number of existing parking spaces, as described by King County Code, unless a site-specific parking study is filed and approved by King County department of Permitting and Environmental Review.

**((Figure 10))**  
**Map 4**

**Vashon Town Core 2017 Parking Reduction ~~((Zone))~~Priority Area**





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((Table 5

Policy No.	Policy	Implementing Action	Action Priority
LU-5	The architectural design, height, bulk, and setbacks of both new and remodeled buildings within Vashon Town Core shall respect and reinforce the existing mix of architectural styles. No prescriptive architectural design and no formal building design review process should be required. However, basic commercial building and landscaping standards should be applied to new and substantially altered development projects.	King County Department of Permitting & Environmental Review will consistently enforce the provisions of P-suffix VS-P28.	Ongoing
LU-6	In order to foster walkability and housing affordability in the Vashon Rural Town, King County will use the flexibility that is allowed under the zoning code when enforcing off-street parking requirements.	Conduct an analysis of existing and projected off-street parking demands within the Vashon Rural Town to document potential impacts on road and pedestrian safety, congestion, housing affordability, and related opportunities and threats. Explore the benefits and risks of a Special District Overlay derived from the Parking Reduction Zone that reduces off-street parking requirements. Develop standard criteria and findings for making parking waiver decisions.	3))

### Commercial and Industrial Uses

For decades, industrial zoning and land uses have clustered around the southwest quadrant of the Rural Town, south of SW 178th Street and west of Vashon Highway SW. This is the location of several major island employers, the former K2 manufacturing building, and the Open Space for Arts and Community building. ~~((All parcels on the island with Industrial zoning are here and~~ ~~the community has placed a priority on ensuring this area is retained, both to protect existing manufacturing businesses and jobs and to allow for potential business expansion.~~ ~~((Approximately 17 acres of vacant I-zoned land are in the Rural Town as of 2017. Policy LU-7 extends this approach.))~~ Certain types of industrial uses, such as ~~((like))~~ material processing facilities and portable sawmills are allowed on RA-zoned land. This ~~((policy is not intended))~~ plan does not intend to preclude these uses.

((Table 6

Policy No.	Policy	Implementing Action	Action Priority
LU-7	Future industrial development on the island should occur only within the Rural Town where sewer and water service exist and/or is allowed, where there is appropriately zoned land and nearby access to Vashon Highway. Said uses should be clustered south of SW 178th St and west of Vashon Hwy SW.	N/A	Ongoing

Policy No.	Policy	Implementing Action	Action Priority
LU-8	King County supports Vashon-Maury Island residents, health care services, community-based organizations, foundations, and other agencies in their efforts to identify a long-term, stable funding source and location for a medical care facility and other social service activities on the island.	N/A	Ongoing))

**((LU-7))LU-6 ((Future-i))Industrial development on the island should occur only within the Rural Town where there is sewer and water service, ~~((exist and/or is allowed, where there is))~~ appropriately zoned land, and nearby access to Vashon Highway SW. ~~((Said))~~ These uses should be clustered south of SW 178th Street and west of Vashon ((Hwy)) Highway SW.**

**~~((LU-8))~~ King County supports Vashon-Maury Island residents, health care service, community-based organizations, foundations, and other agencies in their efforts to identify a long-term, stable funding source and location for a medical care facility and other social service activities on the island.))**

**Former K2 Property:** ((- ))The former K2 manufacturing site on Vashon Highway SW south of the T((t))own Core has been the subject of heightened community interest and concern over the years. It has sat mostly vacant for more than 20 years and, while some redevelopment proposals have been explored, the site continues to have constraints such as soil contamination and high rehabilitation costs. Community interest remains high for some type of adaptive reuse of the property, ~~((including ideas))~~ such as for multi-family housing, commercial condominium space, ~~((and))~~ or a community center. Residents have also explored various tax((-)) incentive programs to facilitate and help finance a new use. This plan contains no proposed amendments to the current Community Business zoning and P-suffix conditions for this parcel. Until a specific buyer or user is identified, it is challenging to identify the most appropriate redevelopment mechanism or tool. However, this plan does encourage King County to coordinate closely with the community and any future owner to help transition this property to a productive and sustainable use.

**Sunrise Ridge:** ((- ))Easy access to health services is vital ~~((for helping))~~ to help Island residents prevent and treat medical conditions ~~((illness before it arises or worsens))~~. The recent rapid change of medical providers at the Sunrise Ridge facility south of the Vashon Rural Town underscores the need in the community and the importance of having a stable and reliable health care service on the ((i))Island. The Sunrise Ridge property has a number of aging structures, and various options for rehabilitating the site and developing a long-range master plan have been explored. As this ~~((important and))~~ historic former Nike missile defense site changes and evolves over time, the property's social, environmental, and economic benefits and its unique relationship to the Vashon-Maury Island community should be fully recognized. Sunrise Health Services (current owner), any potential subsequent owner, and King County should coordinate closely to identify and consider the unique circumstances of the site if any land use change should occur.



## Chapter 5 Rural Area and Natural Resource Lands

### Context, Opportunities and Challenges

A core value of the Vashon-Maury Island community is to maintain and preserve its rural character and small town culture. ~~((The island has been officially designated by King County as a Rural Area since 1985, but its rural))~~ Rural heritage and agricultural identity are deeply embedded in its culture, starting with the ~~((i))~~ Island's S'Homamish, Muckleshoot, and other native peoples. Its dependence on ferry service, limited water supply, and poor soils for onsite wastewater systems have been major factors in keeping the ~~((i))~~ Island rural. Beyond these natural factors, the community and ~~((e))~~ County have made clear and consistent choices to preserve and foster the rural environment.

#### KEY TOPICS IN THIS CHAPTER

- *Rural Area Policies and Actions*
- *Rural Neighborhood Commercial Centers*
- *Natural Resource Lands*
- *Island Agriculture and Food Economy*

There are varying definitions and interpretations of "rural." This plan uses the Countywide Planning Policies and King County Comprehensive Plan definition of rural or rural character, which includes open space, very low-density residential development, farms, forests, ~~((fostering traditional rural lifestyles and rural-based economies,))~~ wildlife and fish habitats, and lands that foster traditional rural lifestyles and rural-based economies and do not require the extension of urban services. The 2016 King County Comprehensive Plan<sup>7</sup> ((Policy R-203 also)) clarifies that King County's Rural Area is considered to be permanent.

In addition to rural character, there are four related yet distinct terms used in this plan that warrant further clarification.

- **Rural Area:** ~~(( - ))~~ this is a broad land use designation that refers collectively to the geography that primarily contains Rural Town, Rural Neighborhood Commercial Centers and the Rural Area zones (see below). It distinguishes these lands from other categories like Natural Resource Lands and the Urban Growth Area.
- **Rural Town:** ~~(( - ))~~ this label applies to the unincorporated town of Vashon that has concentrations of higher density and economic activity and allows modest growth in order to ~~((keep))~~ remain economically viable into the future. The Rural Town ~~((is))~~ has a defined boundary within the Rural Area and is served with more urban-type infrastructure and amenities.
- **Rural Area Zoning:** ~~(( - ))~~ this refers to the three Rural Area (RA) zones on the ~~((i))~~ Island ~~((ef))~~ [RA-2.5, RA-5, and RA-10] ~~((which))~~ that are regulated through King County Code

<sup>7</sup> Policy R-203 in 2016 King County Comprehensive Plan (KCCP), Ordinance 18427

Title 21A and have specific uses, lot sizes, dimensions, and development standards associated with each zoning ~~((district))~~ classification.

- **Rural Neighborhood Commercial Centers:** ~~((- ))~~ this term applies to ~~((ten))~~ 10 different areas across the ~~((i))~~ Island that are too small to provide more than convenience shopping and services to surrounding residents. ~~These~~~~((y))~~ areas typically have a historic identity and include the following: Burton, Dockton, Tahlequah, Portage, Heights Dock, Jack's Corner, ~~((Vashon))~~ Valley Center, Vashon Service Center, Vashon Heights, and Maury Island Service Center.

Natural Resource Lands are the other category of lands addressed in this chapter. The Growth Management Act requires cities and counties to designate Natural Resource Lands, which include the following:

- **Agricultural lands** that have long-term significance for the commercial production of food or other agricultural products;
- **Forest lands** that have long-term significance for the commercial production of timber; and
- **Mineral resource lands** that have long-term significance for the extraction of minerals.

The Rural Area geography does not include designated Natural Resource Lands, although resource activities do occur on them. Several ~~((i))~~ Island parcels have Agricultural zoning ~~((Agricultural - ))~~ 10-acre minimum lot size), but the 2016 King County Comprehensive Plan does not designate ~~((Natural Resource))~~ agricultural or forest ~~((lands))~~ production districts on Vashon-Maury Island. As highlighted ~~((below))~~ later in this plan, there are three designated or potential mineral resource sites on the ~~((i))~~ Island.

## **Rural Area Policies and Actions**

This plan and previous ~~((Past))~~ ~~((i))~~ Island community plans recognize ~~((d and planned development of Vashon-Maury Island as a))~~ that Vashon-Maury Island is intended to permanently retain designations appropriate for the Rural Area and Natural Resource Lands ~~((and this plan carries that policy forward))~~. This does not exclude or prohibit some level of development – most notably in the Rural Town - but it does mean that all growth and land use changes must respect the broader rural context in which they operate.

~~((All of))~~ Vashon-Maury Island is recognized for its unique ecological functions as an island within Puget Sound ~~((- island))~~. Land use activities should protect the entire ecological system, including the Puget Sound shoreline, ~~((i))~~ Island habitat areas, and ground and surface water resources. King County's Public Benefit Rating System is a point-based, incentive program to preserve open space on private property by providing a tax reduction to property owners who ~~((desire))~~ commit to enhance environmental benefits on their land. Policy R-2 aims to build on the ~~((i))~~ Island's success with this program.

Consistent with the 2016 King County Comprehensive Plan<sup>8</sup>(( Policies R-309)), ((i))Island properties ((should)) will continue to be excluded as potential Transfer of Development Rights receiving sites, easing some of the economic and market pressure to subdivide or develop on rural lands. Similarly, King County's Residential Density Incentive Program is not available to properties with Rural Area zoning.

((Table 7

Policy No.	Policy	Implementing Action	Action Priority
R-1	All of Vashon-Maury Island is recognized as a Rural Area.	N/A	Ongoing
R-2	Proportionately, Vashon-Maury Island has a high percentage of acres enrolled in King County's Public Benefit Rating System (PBRs) program. In concert with King County's current use taxation program, public education and outreach regarding land and natural resource stewardship should be offered to PBRs enrollees to enhance environmental benefits.	Develop enhanced methods of public outreach and education to better assist Vashon-Maury Island's PBRs participants with forestry, agricultural, and other land stewardship improvements, including topics, tools and property owner forums.	4
R-3	King County should promote preservation of at least 65% forest cover on rural residential zoned parcels. The 65% forest cover goal may be adjusted for parcels less than 2.5 acres in size. Dispersion of stormwater runoff from impervious surfaces into native vegetation in accordance with the Surface Water Design Manual shall be the preferred method of stormwater management in the Rural Area.	King County will work with residential builders and developers on Vashon-Maury Island to encourage the use of low impact development practices that protect and enhance native vegetation and soils and reduce impervious surface area.	Ongoing
R-4	King County recognizes the important and unique role that Rural Neighborhood Commercial Centers have for islanders and encourages their economic viability and the continued historic, neighborhood-scale character of these centers.	N/A	Ongoing))

- R-1**      **All of Vashon-Maury Island is ((recognized as a)) intended to permanently retain designations appropriate for the Rural Area and Natural Resources Lands.**
- R-2**      **Proportionately, Vashon-Maury Island has a high percentage of acres enrolled in King County's Public Benefit Rating System (PBRs) program. In concert with King County's current use taxation program, grant funding should be sought to provide public education and outreach regarding land and natural resource stewardship ((should be offered)) to PBRs enrollees to enhance environmental benefits.**

<sup>8</sup> Policy R-309, 2016 KCCP, Ordinance 18427

**R-3** King County should promote preservation of at least 65((%)) percent forest cover on rural-residential zoned parcels. The 65((%)) percent forest cover goal may be adjusted for parcels less than 2.5 acres in size. Dispersion of stormwater runoff from impervious surfaces into native vegetation in accordance with the Surface Water Design Manual shall be the preferred method of stormwater management in the Rural Area.

**R-4** King County recognizes the important and unique role that Rural Neighborhood Commercial Centers have for ((i))Islanders and encourages their economic viability and the continued historic, neighborhood-scale character of these centers.

### Rural Neighborhood Commercial Centers

The 2016 King County Comprehensive Plan ((Policy R-501)) identifies ten Rural Neighborhood Commercial Centers across the ((i))Island.<sup>9</sup> Examples include Burton, Dockton, Portage, ((Vashon)) Valley Center, the Heights Dock and other ((former “Mosquito Fleet” towns)) communities that were served by commercial “Mosquito Fleet” water-based transit in times past. Neighborhood stores, eating establishments, and similar services are recognized as part of the past and present identity of Rural Neighborhood Commercial Centers. They serve a unique and important function in the Rural Area and help to reduce vehicle trips by providing retail and other service and civic functions. They act as neighborhood meeting places and their history as farmer’s market locations, post offices, and transportation hubs add value to these places.

Public comment for this plan revealed some difference of opinion as to how much development should be encouraged or permitted in these areas. There is support on Maury Island, for example, for limited expansion of existing ((n))Neighborhood ((commercial))Business zones. Others see possible negative side effects on Maury Island with increased commerce and do not want to encourage commercial rezoning. This plan does not propose any expansion or rezoning of any Rural Neighborhood Commercial Center. It does, however, support the preservation of all existing commercial zoning.

*“From a horticultural point of view, space will not permit the printing of the vast list of fruits and vegetables that can be raised to perfection here without irrigation. Pears, apples, plums, prunes, cherries, peaches, etc. grow to any state of perfection maintained by the horticulturist.”*

*(Vashon Island Washington: the gem of Puget Sound, 1916, Collins, G.A.; Van Olinda, C.F., Hansen, T.)*

### Natural Resource Lands

Natural Resource Lands are lands with long-term commercial significance for farming, forestry, ((and)) or minerals. Businesses that rely on Natural ((r))Resource ((l))Lands provide jobs and products, such as food, wood, and gravel. While there are no formally designated Agricultural Production Districts or Forest lands on Vashon-Maury Island, the Island does have Agriculture-zoned (A) land. In addition, Vashon Island ((does have)) has two Potential Mineral Resource Sites

<sup>9</sup> Policy R-501, text on page 3-32, and Land Use 2016 map - 2016 KCCP, Ordinance 18427

totaling approximately 100 acres (Sprowls/King County and Doane Family Ltd.)(-)) and Maury Island has one Designated Mineral Resource Site of approximately 39 acres (Ideal Cement Co./King County). Washington's Growth Management Act requires these sites to be identified in ~~((its comprehensive plan))~~ the King County Comprehensive Plan~~((and they are shown on the Mineral Resources Map in the Rural Area and Natural Resources chapter (3)))~~.<sup>10</sup>

~~((A 1997 report of Beach Assessment Program documents the degradation of the shellfish habitat from over-harvesting and increased beach use. The Public Health Seattle and King County's Pollution Identification and Correction program in Quartermaster Harbor has provided a valuable body of data that supports continued public education, loans, and improved wastewater disposal methods to help protect intertidal shellfish habitats. The intent of Policy R-5 is to reduce development impacts on the island's shellfish habitat.))~~

### Island Agriculture and Food Economy

Agriculture has been a part of Vashon-Maury Island's heritage for generations. Popular community events ~~((like))~~ such as the Strawberry Festival, a harvest celebration that began in 1909, and the Vashon Sheepdog Classic, reflect and honor this rich agricultural tradition. Building a local, resilient, and sustainable food system and economy is a high priority for the community. This focus is supported by several King County programs and initiatives, including ~~((the following))~~:

- Farmland Preservation Program
- Livestock Program
- Agricultural Drainage Assistance Program
- ~~((Executive's))~~ Local Food Initiative
- Public Benefit Rating System/Current Use Taxation
- King Conservation District (partner agency)

As the average parcel ~~((and))~~ / farm size on Vashon-Maury Island is smaller than other areas of ~~((the e))~~ King County, and because Vashon-Maury Island has a sole-source aquifer, small-scale farming plays an important role on the Island and is reflected in the policies and actions of this plan. While there is no Agricultural Production District on Vashon-Maury Island, ~~((there are))~~ approximately 230 acres of land are zoned for Agriculture (A-10), which limits most uses to only agricultural activities. ~~((and another))~~ As of 2017, approximately 246 acres of land on Vashon-Maury Island are also protected under King County's ~~((in the))~~ Farmland Preservation Program (FPP). The FPP is a voluntary program ~~((where))~~ through which owners sell their development rights and allow restrictive covenants to be placed to limit use of the property to agriculture or open space. ~~((As shown on Table 8, many different crops are raised on the island.))~~ Map 5 shows the existing agricultural properties on Vashon-Maury Island.

There are two Priority One actions affiliated with agriculture in this plan. (See Policies R-~~((9))~~ 7 and R-~~((40))~~ 8.) Successful implementation of these policies will require partnership with the Vashon Island Grower~~((s))~~ s Association, a nonprofit organization whose mission is to "promote farming, access to healthy food, and a sustainable agricultural economy on Vashon-Maury Island through education, advocacy, and a vibrant farmers market." ~~((--))~~ A central rationale for

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<sup>10</sup> These sites are identified in the Mineral Resources, 2016 map in the 2016 KCCP, Ordinance 18427

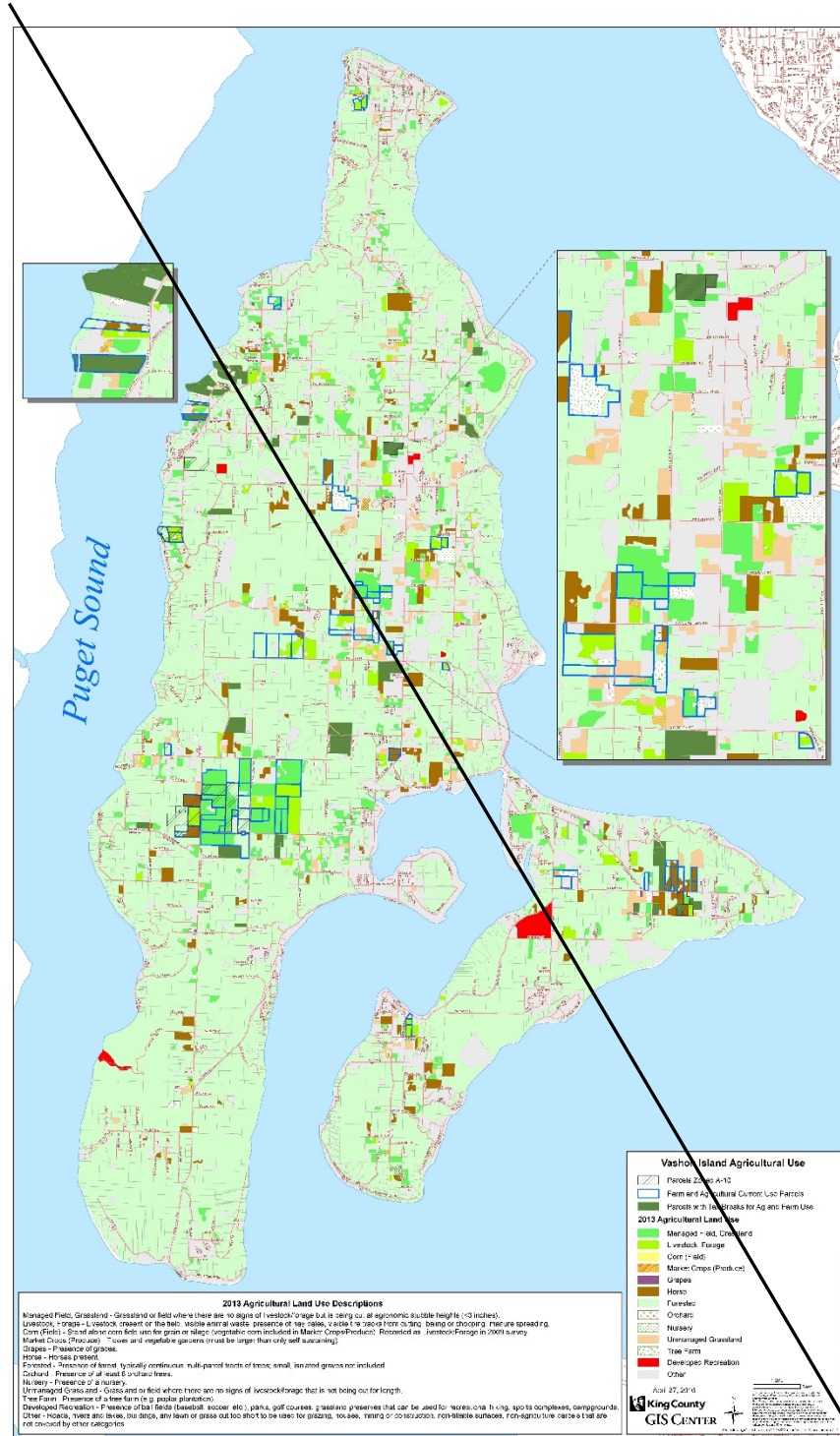
these and related agricultural policies is to expand the opportunity for value-added products and to maximize ~~((maximizing this))~~ value-added production as an economic development tool for the ~~((i))~~ Island. Food processing operations are an integral part of creating a viable local agricultural economy and are deemed compatible with the Island's rural environment. Per the 2016 King County Comprehensive Plan, food processing plants of appropriate size and scale should continue to be permitted uses or conditional uses in the A zones.<sup>11</sup>

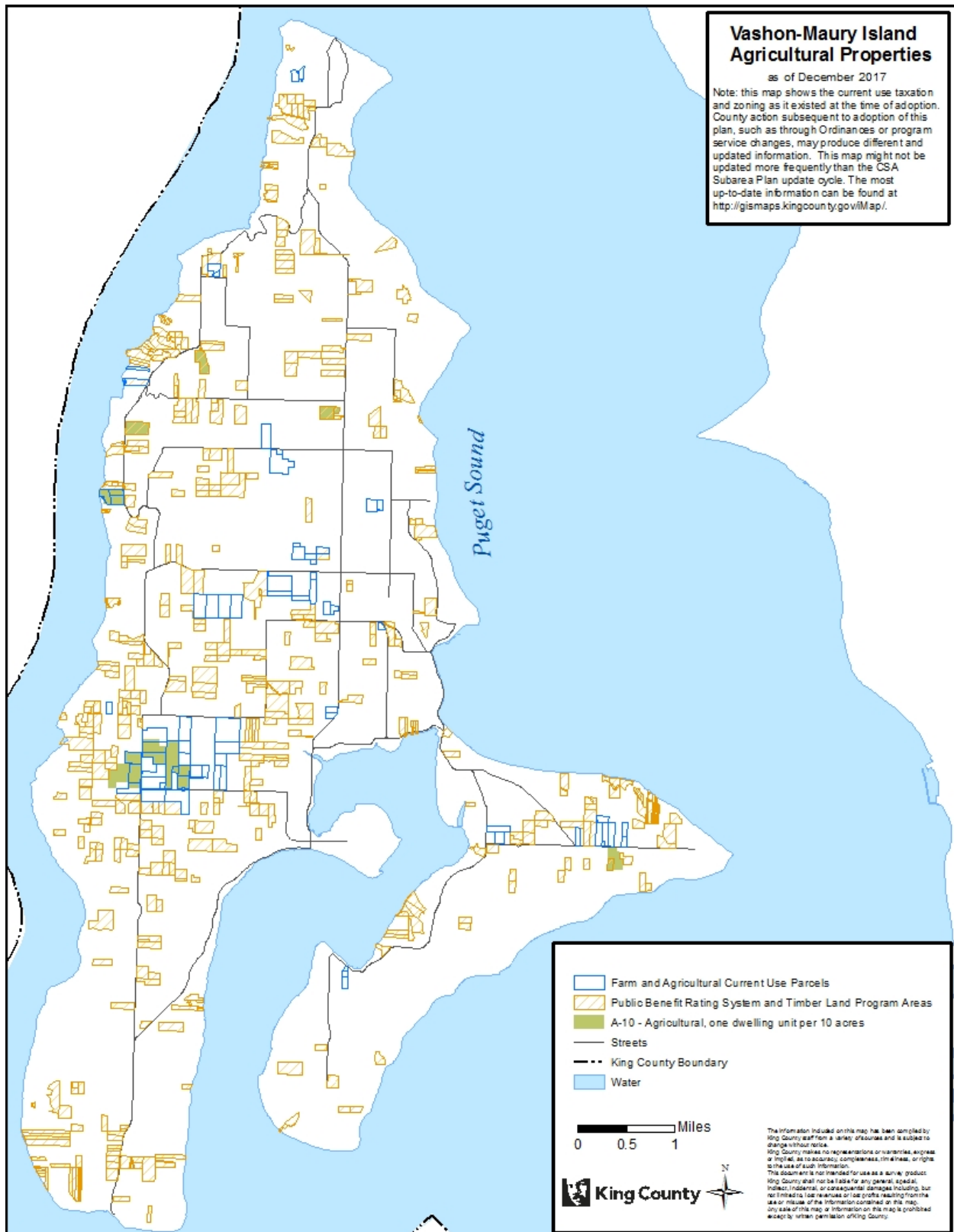
Food hubs promote a cooperative type of food system and help to increase local production by allowing growers to dedicate more time to growing crops and raising animals. The Puget Sound Regional Council's Regional Food Policy Council 2014 report identifies a need to secure permanent locations for farmer's markets and Policy R-~~((40))~~8 aims to accomplish that end goal.

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<sup>11</sup> Policy R-662, 2016 KCCP, Ordinance 18427

Map 5  
Vashon-Maury Island 2017 Agricultural Properties





1421



**((Table 8  
Vashon Agricultural Land Uses (2013)**

Use / Crop Type <sup>1</sup>	No. of Parcels	Acres
Managed Field, Grassland	1,582	4,928
Unmanaged Grassland	1,269	4,993
Livestock, Forage	1,586	17,617
Corn (Field)	36	694
Market Crops (Produce)	283	3,158
Grapes	13	46
Horse	2,755	13,715
Forested	7,579	35,187
Orchard	148	86
Unmanaged Orchard	2	3
Nursery	87	428
Tree Farm	93	745
Sod Farm	4	365
Developed Recreation	64	979
Topsoil Production	4	35

<sup>1</sup>Data derived from King County 2013 Agricultural Land Assessment))

**((Table 9**

Policy No.	Policy	Implementing Action	Action Priority
R-5	Intertidal shellfish habitat on Vashon-Maury Island shall be protected for its key role in the marine food chain, to protect public health, and to assure long-term productivity. King County shall explore effective means to protect this fisheries resource.	N/A	Ongoing
R-6	King County and the King Conservation District will	N/A	Ongoing

Policy No.	Policy	Implementing Action	Action Priority
	<del>continue to promote environmentally sensitive agricultural practices through Farm Management Plans and other tools. This includes reducing animal load impacts on groundwater and surface water resources.</del>		
R-7	King County should allow applications for rezones to an "Agriculture" zone on parcels down to 5 acres in size on Vashon-Maury Island when requested by property owners and where compatibility standards can be met.	<p>a. Perform a comparative analysis of "A" and "RA" zoned parcels on the <del>((i))</del> Island, examining issues such as farm worker housing, stormwater regulations, permit timeframes, current use tax advantages, and different types of production and land uses. Consider amending the current use program to assist Vashon's predominantly small acreage operations that are within "RA" zones.</p> <p>b. Examine the feasibility of creating agricultural clusters on Vashon-Maury Island to designate priority agricultural lands that are outside of an Agricultural Production District.</p>	3
R-8	<del>Food processing operations are an integral part of creating a viable local agricultural economy and are deemed compatible with the island's rural environment. Food processing plants of appropriate size and scale shall continue to be permitted uses or conditional uses in the "A" zones.</del>	N/A	Ongoing))

1430

1431 **R-5 Intertidal shellfish habitat on Vashon-Maury Island shall be protected for its**  
 1432 **key role in the marine food chain, to protect public health, and to assure**  
 1433 **long-term productivity. King County shall explore effective means to**  
 1434 **protect this fisheries resource.**

1435

1436 **R-6 King County shall and the King Conservation District ~~((will))~~ should**  
 1437 **continue to promote environmentally-sensitive agricultural practices**  
 1438 **through Farm Management Plans and other tools~~((This includes))~~,**  
 1439 **including reducing ~~((animal load))~~ livestock impacts on groundwater and**  
 1440 **surface water resources.**

1441

1442 **~~((R-7~~ King County should allow applications for rezones to an "Agriculture" zone**  
 1443 **on parcels down to 5 acres in size on Vashon-Maury Island when requested**  
 1444 **by property owners and where compatibility standards can be met.**

1445

1446 **~~R-8~~ Food processing operations are an integral part of creating a viable local**  
 1447 **agricultural economy and are deemed compatible with the island's rural**  
 1448 **environment. Food processing plants of appropriate size and scale shall**  
 1449 **continue to be permitted uses or conditional uses in the "A" zones.))**

1450

((Table 10

Policy No.	Policy	Implementing Action	Action Priority
R-9	King County will support the Vashon Island Grower's Association's goal to create a food hub to serve and assist island growers with marketing, distribution, and other services that can leverage the capacities of small and medium size farms.	a. Depending upon results of the Vashon Island Grower's Association feasibility study and identification of a potential location, King County staff will coordinate with the community on permitting and infrastructure needs. b. Where feasible, King County will help to identify capital and/or operations funding for the food hub.	1
R-10	King County will support the work of the Vashon Island Grower's Association and similar island organizations to secure a more permanent location and to expand and redevelop the Vashon Farmer's Market in a safe, compatible and accessible manner.	a. King County staff will coordinate with the community on permitting and infrastructure needs for the farmer's market. b. Where feasible, King County will help to identify capital and/or operations funding for the farmer's market.	1
R-11	Farmland preservation on Vashon-Maury Island requires strategies that go beyond traditional approaches to protecting agricultural lands. Parcel sizes are typically smaller and there is no Agricultural Production District. King County commits to coordinate with property owners, the Vashon Maury Island Land Trust, and other organizations to ensure productive and valuable farmland on the island remains protected.	King County's Farmland Protection Program will work with local partners to explore opportunities for additional farmland protection on Vashon-Maury Island. Given the ((i))Island's limited groundwater supply, such a strategy should examine water rights and ensure that lands preserved for agriculture contain adequate water supply.	2
R-12	As an officially designated "Rural Area" of King County where rural economic development and agricultural enterprises are intended to locate and strongly encouraged, agritourism is an industry with expansion potential for the island. King County will work with property owners, non-profit organizations, the Washington Department of Agriculture, and others to facilitate agritourism-related activities on Vashon-Maury Island that are consistent with its character and values.	a. Review King County Code 21A and other pertinent policies for opportunities to streamline and create positive incentives for agritourism activities. Ensure that special on-farm events are permitted uses. b. Support on-farm events that feature agricultural values and landscapes but do not detract from long-term commercial viability of agricultural businesses.	2
R-13	Recognize and encourage community gardens as an important use of open space resources, particularly in higher density residential areas, in small commercial centers, and in locations with less access to affordable food and other services.	Convene a planning committee of ((citizens))residents, social service providers, the WSU Master Gardeners program, and others to explore the feasibility of and possibly launch a community garden program.	3))

- 1456 R-((9))7 King County ~~((will))~~ shall support the Vashon Island Grower~~((s))~~s  
1457 Association's goal to create a food hub to serve and assist ~~((i))~~Island  
1458 growers with marketing, distribution, and other services that can leverage  
1459 the capacities of small- and medium-size farms.  
1460
- 1461 R-((40))8 King County ~~((will))~~ shall support the work of the Vashon Island  
1462 Grower~~((s))~~s Association and similar ~~((i))~~Island organizations to secure a  
1463 more permanent location and to expand and redevelop the Vashon  
1464 Farmer's Market in a safe, compatible and accessible manner.  
1465
- 1466 R-((41))9 Farmland preservation on Vashon-Maury Island requires strategies that go  
1467 beyond traditional approaches to protecting agricultural lands. Parcel sizes  
1468 are typically smaller and there is no Agricultural Production District. King  
1469 County ~~((commits to))~~ shall coordinate with property owners, the Vashon-  
1470 Maury Island Land Trust, and other organizations to ~~((ensure))~~ protect  
1471 productive and valuable farmland on the ~~((i))~~Island~~((remains protected))~~.  
1472
- 1473 R-((42))10 ~~((As an officially designated "Rural Area" of King County where))~~Rural  
1474 economic development and agricultural enterprises are intended to locate  
1475 and are strongly encouraged on Vashon-Maury Island.~~((, a))~~ Agritourism is  
1476 an industry with expansion potential for the ~~((i))~~Island. King County ~~((will))~~  
1477 shall work with property owners, non-profit organizations, the Washington  
1478 State Department of Agriculture, and others to ~~((facilitate))~~ support  
1479 agritourism-related activities on Vashon-Maury Island that are consistent  
1480 with its character and values.  
1481
- 1482 R-((43))11 King County recognizes and encourages~~((Recognize and encourage))~~  
1483 community gardens as an important use of open space resources,  
1484 particularly in higher density residential areas, in small commercial  
1485 centers, and in locations with less access to affordable food and other  
1486 services.  
1487

#### Other Rural Area and Natural Resource-Related Resources for Vashon-Maury Island

Below is a list of other ~~((functional))~~ plans and resources related to the provision of rural area and natural resource services on Vashon-Maury Island. ~~((These documents contain more detailed and technical information for how specific services are planned, funded and rendered.))~~  
Copies of the documents are available at the respective agency office or ~~((web site))~~ website.

- 2014 Puget Sound Regional Council Regional Food Policy Council Report
- 2015 King County Local Food Initiative Kitchen Cabinet Report

## Chapter 6 Housing and Human Services

### Context, Opportunities and Challenges

~~((“The Community Plan encourages development of Vashon Island as a rural community where a variety of people can afford to live.”~~

The statement above first appeared in the 1986 Vashon Community Plan and communicates a laudable and))  
Over the last several decades, community members have frequently expressed a ((broadly-supported)) vision for the ((i))Island as a rural community where a variety of people can afford to live. ((#))This vision for housing affordability complements and is consistent with community development and housing goals in Washington’s Growth Management Act, ((King County’s Strategic Plan,)) the King County Comprehensive Plan, and Countywide Planning Policies. This plan contains a Guiding Principle that echoes this theme: “Encourage and protect the diversity of neighborhoods and affordable housing choices for all.” The vision was also captured in comments made by one ((citizen))resident during the planning process:

*“We need housing stock that matches the people who want to live on((-i))-Island, including those who work here.”*

— October 20, 2016, community forum participant

Approximately 91((%)) percent of Vashon-Maury Island is zoned for residential use and almost 99((%)) percent of that is intended for low density, rural lot sizes.<sup>12</sup>

Housing and its associated uses, such as electricity, vehicular access, water use, and property management, have a ((big)) significant impact on the

((i))Island’s land and residents. The policies ((and actions of this section)) in this chapter are intended to guide the location, density, and physical design of different types of housing ((and related services)). Virtually all new housing that is attached or has multiple units is expected to locate within the Vashon Rural Town, while most large-lot, single-family dwellings are expected in one of the three Rural Area zones ((that are)) located outside ((of)) the Rural Town.

#### KEY TOPICS IN THIS CHAPTER

- Rural Area Housing
- Rural Town Housing
- Affordable Housing
- Healthy and Accessible Housing

#### QUICK STATS

Housing units  
(Vashon-Maury Island), 2016.....5,600

Housing units  
(Vashon Rural Town), 2016.....412

2015 median  
home value.....\$467,000

2015 median rent.....\$975

King County Housing  
Authority Section 8  
voucher units, 2016.....45

King County Housing  
Repair Projects  
19 units.....\$261,000

King County Housing  
Finance Projects  
130 units.....\$6,435,211

<sup>12</sup> This figure includes all parcels with Rural Area or Residential zoning, whether or not those parcels are suitable or appropriate for building. ((RA-2.5, RA-5.0, RA-10, R-1, R-4, R-8 and R-12 zones = 21,559 acres (out of 23,700 acres on island).))

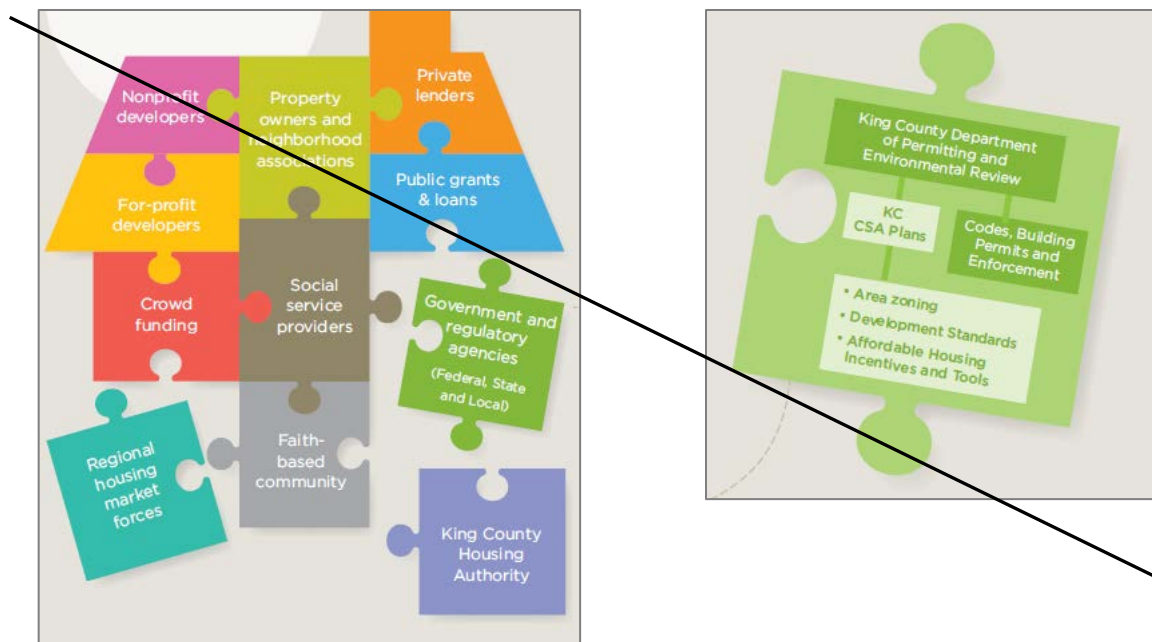
There is broad consensus among Puget Sound housing experts that the region is experiencing a serious housing crisis. One affordable housing professional put it this way: “We all have a housing crisis. It is most visible in the homeless populations in our urban centers. But homelessness is simply a symptom of a system which is not working. And it’s a problem that the market is not going to solve. It’s a crisis that requires cooperation between government, private and nonprofit sectors.” (Paul Purcell, President, Beacon Development Group, ((PSRC)) Puget Sound Regional Council Growth Management Policy Board meeting, ((3/2/2017)) March 2, 2017)

((A combination of g))Global, national, regional, and local factors contribute((s)) to the affordable housing crisis. Some factors of relevance to Vashon-Maury Island include:

**Regional economy.** The ((i))Island’s close proximity to Seattle and Tacoma and the region’s dramatic job growth over the past decade trigger more private wealth and investment in land and housing, putting upward pressure on ((i))Island housing prices.

**Rural location.** Being outside ((of an)) the Urban Growth ((Boundary)) Area presents a different set of challenges for rural communities. For example, the majority of King County housing subsidies are ((not expected to be available for Vashon since funding is)) prioritized ((toward)) for projects that are within the Urban Growth ((Boundary)) Area and near high capacity transit lines, and thus are not expected to be available for Vashon-Maury Island.

((Figure 14  
Vashon’s Affordable Housing Puzzle))



## How does this CSA Subarea Plan relate to affordable housing?

Housing is planned, built, funded, and maintained by a disparate yet connected web of private, public, and quasi-public forces. ~~((Akin to a community or neighborhood, t))~~ There are distinct and important roles held by each part yet none function entirely alone.

Mortgage rates, access to financing, construction material costs, land values, contract labor, and many other factors affect the price and availability of housing. This is accentuated in the arena of affordable and subsidized housing, which involve additional organizations and different types of funding ~~((where new pieces get added to the puzzle))~~. And it is often accentuated even further in a geographically-defined space ~~((like an island))~~ such as Vashon-Maury Island.

~~((As with every other piece of the puzzle, t))~~ The role of ~~((King County's))~~ the Vashon-Maury Island CSA Subarea Plan ((Plan)) is both unique and limited in terms of the influence it has on ~~((the larger))~~ affordable housing on the Island((picture)). The location, size, and number of residential dwellings is directly linked to zoning, which is guided by both the King County Comprehensive Plan and a community's local long-range plan and vision. In turn, the ~~((ordinances))~~ development regulations, design standards, incentives, and other tools that builders and developers of affordable housing use are also influenced by these plans.

In the case of Vashon-Maury Island, housing that is affordable to low-income residents is expected to locate within the Rural Town where most transit, grocery stores, public services, infrastructure, and other amenities are located.

**Declining resources.** Federal and State financial resources for not only housing capital but also maintenance and operations are experiencing a general downward trend. ~~((According to the Washington Housing Trust Fund, the level of their investments peaked in 2009.))~~

**Rural gentrification.** Converting or removing existing, affordable housing stock from the market and building more expensive housing is not only an urban phenomenon. Vashon-Maury Island's already limited supply of affordable housing has diminished since the mid-2000's as a result of vacation home conversions and other forms of reinvestment that result in higher rents or mortgages.

*"We all have a housing crisis... it's a problem that the market is not going to solve. It's a crisis that requires cooperation between government, private and nonprofit sectors."*

*-Paul Purcell, President, Beacon Development Group*

Given the ~~((multi-scale))~~ complexities of the housing market, a subarea plan such as this is limited in how it can address((ing)) the ((causes and)) problem of affordable housing ~~((through a community plan such as this one are limited))~~. However, there are areas of opportunity. King County and its nonprofit and private sector partners can explore and implement innovative housing models. Other opportunities involve making homes safer and more ~~((friendly and))~~ accessible for seniors, encouraging more accessory dwelling units, and using incentives to build green and sustainable housing. ~~((As discussed in Figure 12, ))~~ King County encourages the exploration and use of these and other alternative and innovative tools to house low-income households, people with special needs, and those experiencing homelessness. ~~((and special needs individuals and families, including the homeless.))~~

## Rural Area Housing

Table ((41))2 shows that almost 90((%)) percent of the ((i))Island's housing is ~~((either detached or attached))~~ single-family, compared with ((-Countywide,)) less than 60((%)) percent countywide ((of the housing stock is single-family homes)). Even more striking is the contrast between the number of ~~((people who own a home))~~ owner-occupied units on the ((i))Island versus King County in general. In 2015, an estimated 4,090 (83((%)) percent) of all Vashon-Maury housing units were owned by their occupants and 830 units (17((%)) percent) were rented. This compares to 57.4((%)) percent ~~((owned))~~ owner-occupied units and 42.6((%)) percent rented units countywide. ~~((Such a high level of homeownership, combined with Vashon's higher owner occupancy rates, often contributes to neighborhoods with strong social bonds and community trust.))~~

Policies H-1 and H-2 aim to protect and preserve the ((i))Island's rural, residential lands and the ~~((general))~~ rural character that exists today. ~~((Both policies have been in the King County Comprehensive Plan for many years and the community desires to carry them forward.))~~ Geographic concentrations of housing in the Rural Area can result in environmental impacts, and can lead to gentrification in some situations.~~((too much high-end housing or too much low-end housing can have gentrifying, over-crowding, or negative social and economic consequences.))~~ Policy H-1 aims to prevent such outcomes. Policy H-2 ~~((does not allow parcels located in the RA-10 zone to be subdivided below the minimum lot size of 7.5 acres))~~ has been in the King County Comprehensive Plan for many years, and protects community character and water recharge areas by preserving low densities and lot sizes. ~~((The purpose here is to preserve rural character and reduce the number of groundwater withdrawals from the sole source aquifer.))~~

**Table ((41))2  
Housing Units by Type**

Unit Type	Number	Percent
Single-family <del>((detached &amp; attached))</del>	5,215	89.9%
2-4 units	111	1.9%
5+ units	348	5.9
Mobile homes	108	1.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,782</b>	<b>100%</b>



## Rural Town Housing

Consistent with the 2016 King County Comprehensive Plan<sup>13</sup> ((policies R-506 and R-507)) and the 1996 Vashon Town Plan, this plan continues to designate the Vashon Rural Town as the priority ((i))Island location for apartments, cottages, and other forms of higher density residential development. (See Policy H-3.) This is done, in part, because the Rural Town is served by a higher level of services, including through the Vashon Sewer District, ((and)) King County Water District 19, King County Metro Transit, and ((serve the Rural Town along with Metro bus lines and)) other essential public services.

This plan uses the ((Comprehensive Plan)) following definition of residential infill((, which is)): “development or redevelopment on small properties or groups of properties within existing built-up areas.” Sometimes referred to as the “missing middle,” this is a type of housing ((product)) that is compatible in scale with existing neighborhoods and usually contains between three and eight dwellings in a single structure.

((Policy H-4 is not meant to preclude or discourage single-family detached housing since all housing types are desired.)) Five platted, single-family subdivisions with shared access streets, homeowner associations, common areas and other shared features ((are)) currently exist in the Rural Town. The intent of Policy H-4 is to retain low-density zoning ((districts)) classifications (R-1 and R-4) for these developments.

((Table 12

Policy No.	Policy	Implementing Action	Action Priority
H-1	In the Rural Area (RA) zones, preserving a healthy diversity of housing types, sizes, and price levels helps to meet the diverse demographic needs of the island. While protecting the low density RA zones, King County shall encourage and support a wide variety of single family residential dwellings.	N/A	Ongoing
H-2	A residential density of one home per 10 acres: a. Shall be maintained on areas zoned RA-10 as of 1994 to help protect community character and reduce adverse impacts on the island's infrastructure; and b. Shall be applied to areas with a predominant lot size of 10 acres or greater and mapped as category I Critical Aquifer Recharge Areas.	N/A	Ongoing
H-3	Apartment, townhouse, cottages, and other types of higher density housing should locate in the Vashon Rural Town. Such multi-family uses should be incentivized as infill development where they are structurally compatible with the neighborhood and are hooked up to central sewer and Class A water	Assess the King County zoning and planning ordinances as well as policies of King County Water District 19 and Vashon Sewer District for innovative opportunities to simplify and streamline multi-family infill development on both vacant and	3

<sup>13</sup> Policies R-506 and R-507, 2016 KCCP, Ordinance 18427

Policy No.	Policy	Implementing Action	Action Priority
	<del>systems.</del>	<del>underdeveloped parcels.</del>	
H-4	<del>King County should ensure that established, single-family residential subdivisions in the Rural Town are allowed to retain their low density character and zoning.</del>	N/A	Ongoing))

- H-1** In the Rural Area (RA) zones, preserving a healthy diversity of housing types, sizes, and price levels helps to meet the diverse demographic needs of the ((i))Island. While protecting the low density RA zones, King County ((shall)) encourages and supports a wide variety of single-family residential dwellings.
- H-2** A residential density of one home per 10 acres:  
a. Shall be maintained on areas zoned RA-10 as of 1994 to help protect community character and reduce adverse impacts on the ((i))Island's infrastructure; and  
b. Shall be applied to areas with a predominant lot size of 10 acres or greater and mapped as category I Critical Aquifer Recharge Areas.
- H-3** Apartments, townhouses, cottages, innovative housing models, and other types of higher density housing should locate in the Vashon Rural Town. Such multi-family uses should be incentivized as infill development where they are structurally compatible with the neighborhood and are ((hooked-up)) connected to central sewer and Class A water systems.
- H-4** ~~((King County should ensure that e))~~Established((i)) single-family residential subdivisions in the Rural Town ~~((are allowed to))~~ should retain their ~~((low density character and))~~ existing land use and zoning designations.

### Affordable Housing

The first goal identified in ~~((King County's 2015-2019 Housing Plan))~~ the King County Consortium Consolidated Housing and Community Development Plan for 2015-2019<sup>14</sup> (which is used and implemented by ((the)) Department of Community and Human Services and the members of the King County Consortium to guide the allocation of housing funds around the county) is to "ensure that there is decent, safe, and healthy affordable housing available to income-eligible households throughout the Consortium."((:)) Realizing and implementing this countywide goal at the local level is one role of a ((community)) CSA subarea plan. ((As noted in Figure 11 the challenge is to plug a community)) The challenge is to ensure that a CSA subarea plan and its policies ((into the rest of the)) coordinate with affordable housing funding sources.

<sup>14</sup> Ordinance 18070

1708 programs, and opportunities for innovation ~~((puzzle pieces))~~ in a way that results in additional  
1709 affordable housing~~((for people to access))~~.

1711 **What is “affordable?”** King County uses figures from the U.S. Department of Housing and  
1712 Urban Development to define levels of affordability. Housing ~~((that))~~ is affordable ~~((at))~~ if a  
1713 household can pay its monthly housing costs with 30((%)) percent or less of ~~((a household's))~~ its  
1714 monthly income~~((is the basic threshold))~~.

1716 Because people at lower income levels may have difficulty affording housing costs with 30  
1717 percent or less of their monthly income, housing can be developed to be subsidized so that it is  
1718 affordable to people with incomes below the median. In 2016, the Area Median Income (AMI) for  
1719 one person in King County was \$63,300. This is considered 100((%)) percent of AMI and  
1720 translates to no more than \$1,580 per month that should be spent on housing. In general,  
1721 individuals and families who qualify for subsidized housing can earn 80((%)) percent of AMI or  
1722 below (which, in this example, would be \$50,640 for one person in 2016). As the median income  
1723 of a person or household decreases and housing prices increase, housing affordability becomes  
1724 more and more of a challenge.

((Figure 12  
Alternative and Innovative Housing Approaches

~~The Vashon-Maury Island community takes pride in its reputation as a place that accepts and fosters new and often unorthodox ideas. Its receptivity to experiment with unproven approaches was made evident during the affordable housing conversations held throughout this planning process. For example, the Vashon Co-housing condos and the Roseballen Community Land Trust, which both have clustered, small-scale affordable units, were frequently cited as types of housing developments with community support. Below are some alternatives to traditional, high-density, and affordable multi-family residential projects advocated by the community. These were presented as being consistent with ((i))Island values and its small town character and housing that would be more accessible to the ((i))Island's low-income population. They paint a picture of a rural, flexible, and adaptable housing model that strives to minimize its environmental and carbon footprint.~~

LEGEND	
	Money-saving
	Water-saving
	Environmentally conscious
	Social capital
	Reduced construction time
	High cost
	Regulatory
	Complex to execute

Alternative Housing Type / Model	Features / Benefits	Potential Barriers
Tiny Houses		
Co-Housing / Community Land Trusts		
Microhousing		
Apodments		
Rehabilitation of nonresidential structures		
Off-grid construction (composting toilets, rainharvesting, solar, etc.)		

As shown in Table ((43))3, in 2013 there were approximately 5,140 households on Vashon-Maury Island. Of these, 590 households (11.5((%)) percent) had incomes at or below 30((%)) percent of Area Median Income (AMI). Of these 590 households, 320 paid more than half of their income for housing.

**Why does it matter?** Ensuring that Vashon-Maury Island has housing stock that is safe and affordable for its residents is important for many reasons. Below are three reasons identified during the development of this plan:

- ((h))Helps the ((i))Island's labor force (which is a business interest as well);
- ((f))Reduces the number of workers who must travel off-((i))Island to find housing (which

- has both environmental and social benefits); and
- ((c))Creates opportunity for both independence and social cohesion.

**Table ((43))3  
Household Income Distribution**

Income Distribution Overview	Owner	Renter	Total
Household Income <= 30% HAMFI*	290	300	590
Household Income >30% to <=50% HAMFI	245	165	410
Household Income >50% to <=80% HAMFI	425	330	755
Household Income >80% to <=100% HAMFI	550	80	630
Household Income >100% HAMFI	2,625	130	2,755
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,135</b>	<b>1,005</b>	<b>5,140</b>

*\*HAMFI = Housing Urban Development Area Median Family Income*

**What can be done?** To date, much of the ((i))Island's affordable housing stock has been developed and managed by nonprofit housing organizations. Given the high level of community connection and effective social service providers on the ((i))Island, ((the)) low-income((, disabled and homeless)) households, people with disabilities, and those experiencing homelessness are also assisted through the public, nonprofit and faith-based network. Private developers, family members, and ((i))Island businesses also play a valuable role. King County's role as a local government is primarily oriented to financing new and rehabilitated housing and administering and enforcing land use and zoning codes.

The Vashon-Maury Community Advisory Group focused on alternatives related to land use and zoning that would have the highest degree of community acceptance ((combined with)) and potential impact. Options explored included rezoning specific parcels for multi-family residential, expanding the Rural Town boundary to add parcels with limited or no wetlands, upzoning parcels that were previously designated as having potential R-12 zoning, and inclusionary zoning tools to mandate that private development include affordable housing in future developments. In the end, each of these alternatives was discarded and policies H-5 and H-6 are the recommended course of action.

Consistent with the environmental and sustainability priorities ((of islanders)) articulated in this plan, new multi-family residential housing that is affordable is expected to be built to a higher environmental standard than other housing. While this higher environmental standard is desired of all new construction on the ((i))Island long-term, it is only the affordable housing projects that use the bonus density incentive that are required to comply.

The Vashon-Maury Island community takes pride in its reputation as a place that accepts and fosters new and often unorthodox ideas. Its receptivity to experiment with unproven approaches was made evident during the affordable housing conversations held throughout this planning

process. For example, the Vashon cohousing condos and the Roseballen Community Land Trust, which both have clustered, small-scale affordable units, were frequently cited as types of housing developments with community support. Alternatives to traditional, high-density, and affordable multi-family residential projects advocated by the community included rehab of structures, tiny houses, microhousing, accessory dwelling units, cohousing, and community land trusts. These were presented as being consistent with Island values and its small town character and housing that would be more accessible to the Island's low-income population. They are also examples of flexible and adaptable housing models that strive to minimize environmental and carbon footprints. ADUs can also help expand housing affordability options, especially on the island where transit-oriented development, homelessness counts, and other criteria for housing subsidies often cannot be met.)

((Table 14

Policy No.	Policy	Implementing Action	Action Priority
H-5	<p>Increasing the inventory of housing that is affordable to very-low, low, and moderate-income populations on the island is a high community need and priority. One barrier to constructing affordable housing is the lack of land suitable and zoned for high-density residential. King County should support increasing incentives to allow for higher density residential in the Rural Town, if it meets the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• is within a sewer and water service areas;</li> <li>• provides a mix of housing that is affordable to families with incomes of 80((%)) percent AMI or below, and 60((%)) percent AMI or below;</li> <li>• complies with KCC 20.22.150;</li> <li>• ensures that new ownership units remain affordable for at least 50 years and new rental units remain affordable for at least 30 years.</li> </ul>	Expand the Residential Density Incentives for affordable housing currently listed in KCC 21A.34 for the Rural Town.	4
H-6	<p>To help increase the island's inventory of affordable housing, accessory dwelling units should continue to be permitted on single family residential lots per KCC 21A.08.030 and should be allowed as either attached or detached units whenever minimum setbacks, water and wastewater standards can be met. King County should consider new options to streamline and simplify the ADU permitting process.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Research and draft amendments to the ADU section of the King County Code and DPER policy on the following topics:</li> <li>b. Allow an applicant to request a waiver from the off-street parking requirement;</li> <li>c. Allow park model homes as ADUs;</li> <li>d. Create a suite of registered ADU plans for attached and detached ADUs to expedite the building permit process and reduce plan check fees; and</li> <li>e. Allow detached ADUs on lots sizes &lt;5k sq. ft if minimum building setbacks and maximum impervious surface area standards are met.</li> </ul>	-))

- H-5** Increasing the inventory of housing that is affordable to very-low, low, and moderate-income populations on the ((i))Island is a high community need and priority. One barrier to constructing affordable housing is the lack of land suitable and zoned for high density residential. King County should support increasing incentives to allow for higher density residential in the Rural Town, if it meets the following criteria:
- a.** is within a sewer and water service area((s));
  - b.** provides a mix of housing that is affordable to families with incomes of 80((%)) percent area median income (AMI) or below, and 60((%)) percent AMI or below; and
  - c.** ~~((complies with KCC 20.22.150;~~
  - d.))** ensures that new ownership units remain affordable for at least 50 years and new rental units remain affordable for at least 30 years.
- H-6** To help increase the ((i))Island's inventory of affordable housing, accessory dwelling units should continue to be permitted ~~((on single family residential lots))~~ per K.C.C. 21A.08.030 and should be allowed as either attached or detached units whenever minimum setbacks, water and wastewater standards can be met. King County should consider new options to streamline and simplify the ADU permitting process.

#### Healthy and Accessible Housing

The median age of Vashon-Maury Island (50.2) is much higher than King County (37.1) and Washington State (37.3). This creates an increasing need for housing that is accessible to seniors, as well as people of all ages and physical abilities. With limited senior housing developments and assisted living options on the ((i))Island, helping seniors remain in and adapt to their existing accommodations is especially important (e.g. "aging in place"). ~~((Figure H-2))~~ Table 4 shows that the ((i))Island's housing stock is aging and emphasis will need to be placed by both public and private sectors on ensuring this housing is maintained and remains a viable part of the inventory.

*With limited senior housing developments and assisted living options on the ((i))Island, helping seniors to "age in place" and adapt to their existing accommodations is especially important.*

**Table ((15))4  
Year Structure Built**

Unit Type	Number	Percent
Built 2014 ((or later)) <u>to 2015</u>	0	0.0%
Built 2010 to 2013	10	0.2%
Built 2000 to 2009	503	8.7%
Built 1990 to 1999	1,018	17.6%
Built 1980 to 1989	712	12.3%
Built 1970 to 1979	861	14.8%
Built 1960 to 1969	695	12.0%
Built 1950 to 1959	345	6.0%
Built 1940 to 1949	390	6.7%
Built 1939 or earlier	1,264	21.8%

((Source: 2011-2015 US Census, ACS, 5-Year Estimates))

**((Table 16**

Policy No.	Policy	Implementing Action	Action Priority
H-7	King County should work with property owners, housing developers, property managers, and architects to support healthy home environments, including universal design features and similar accommodations in existing and new dwelling units.	<del>Research universal design educational tools and partnerships and examine potential code or policy incentives to improve the accessibility of owner-occupied and rental dwellings (e.g. residential designer/contractor workshops, expedite building permits that contain universal design features, etc.).</del>	2))

**H-7                      King County should work with property owners, housing developers, property managers, and architects to support healthy home environments, including universal design features and similar accommodations in existing and new dwelling units.**



**H-8((LU-8)) King County ((supports)) shall support Vashon-Maury Island residents, health care service providers, community-based organizations, foundations, and other agencies in their efforts to identify a long-term, stable funding source and location for a medical care facility and other social service activities on the island.**

**Other Housing-Related Resources for Vashon-Maury Island**

Below is a list of other ((functional)) plans and resources related to the provision of housing services on Vashon-Maury Island. ~~((These documents contain more detailed and technical information for how specific services are planned, funded and rendered.))~~ Copies of the documents are available at the respective agency office or ((web site)) website.

- King County Consortium Consolidated Housing and Community Development Plan 2015-2019
- All Home Strategic Plan to End Homelessness
- Area Plan – Area Agency on Aging for Seattle and King County, 2016-2019

## Chapter 7 Environment

### Context, Opportunities and Challenges

Vashon-Maury Island has ~~((There is))~~ a pristine, almost unchanging beauty that ~~((permeates Vashon-Maury Island and))~~ impresses visitors and long-time residents alike. Stewardship, protection, and preservation of the ~~((i))~~ Island's environment is and always has been a central theme in ~~((i))~~ Island community plans and the King County Comprehensive Plan. Many of the environment-related goals and policies stem from Washington's Growth Management Act and ~~((State Environmental Policy))~~ Shoreline Management Act and are localized in and implemented through subarea ~~((community))~~ plans such as this one. A guiding principle of this plan is to "preserve and protect native habitats, groundwater, shorelines, open space and sensitive areas for present and future generations."

King County's Comprehensive Plan ~~((comprehensive plan))~~ contains ~~((a list of))~~ policies ~~((and programs))~~ intended to protect, restore, and enhance watersheds, natural habitats, wildlife corridors, and open space areas. Additional protections ~~((also))~~ have also been incorporated directly into King County's Zoning ~~((Ordinance))~~ Code, most notably its Critical Areas section in King County Code ~~((Title))~~ Chapter 21A.24. Together, these and other state and federal regulations provide a strong framework for natural resource protection in King County. For consistency and clarity, natural resource protection policies should be implemented and applied uniformly throughout the ~~((e))~~ County. Therefore, it is unnecessary to duplicate the ~~((e))~~ County's extensive body of natural resource protection policies within a CSA subarea ~~((community))~~ plan. Instead, this chapter focuses on those aspects of the environment that are most sensitive and timely for Vashon-Maury Island to address over the next ~~((ten to twenty))~~ 20 years. Priority topics were derived primarily from the ~~((plan's))~~ Vashon-Maury Island Community Advisory Group. ~~((A complete list of))~~ Countywide natural resource policies can be found in ~~((the))~~ Chapter 5: Environment and Chapter 3: Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands ~~((chapters))~~ of the 2016 King County Comprehensive Plan.

Opportunities to protect and preserve the ~~((i))~~ Island's natural environment in the coming years are expected to continue using many of the same vehicles that exist today. These include ~~((popular))~~ activities ~~((like))~~ such as volunteering at ~~((i))~~ Island nonprofit organizations, attending environmental education forums, participating in King County's Public Benefit Rating System

#### KEY TOPICS IN THIS CHAPTER

- *Critical Areas*
- *Groundwater and Surface Water Resources*
- *Climate Change*
- *Hazardous Area Planning*

#### QUICK STATS

Miles of ~~((i))~~ Island shoreline.....58+

Number of stream basins.....70+

~~((FEMA-declared disasters on island (1980-2015))~~.....14))

Buildings in Puget Sound 100-year Floodplain (2011).....699

Number of water basins closed to new water rights by Dept. of Ecology.....4<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Christiansen Creek, Fisher Creek, Judd Creek and Shinglemill Creek

program, and ~~((enforcing))~~ complying with clean water and critical area regulations. As evidenced in the policies ~~((below))~~ in this chapter, the top environmental challenges expected over the next ~~((twenty))~~ 20 years revolve around climate change and its potential impacts on the ~~((i))~~ Island's sole source aquifer and sea level rise effects on shoreline properties.

## **Critical Areas**

Washington's Growth Management Act requires cities and counties to designate, where appropriate, critical areas within their jurisdictions. Consistent with ~~((policy E-112a of))~~ the 2016 King County Comprehensive Plan,<sup>15</sup> this plan recognizes critical areas and the unique and important role they play in the ~~((i))~~ Island's various habitats. King County Code Title 21A defines critical areas as including aquatic, critical aquifer recharge, landslide hazard, seismic hazard, wetland~~((s))~~, wildlife habitat areas, and more. Regulations are established for these areas, which are fragile or potentially threatened by development, and are enforced by King County's Department of Permitting and Environmental Review, typically at the time of application for a building permit or subdivision ~~((by the Department of Permitting and Environmental Review))~~.

## **Habitat**

A 1997 report of Beach Assessment Program documents the degradation of the shellfish habitat from over-harvesting and increased beach use. The Public Health-Seattle and King County Pollution Identification and Correction program in Quartermaster Harbor has provided a valuable body of data that supports continued public education, loans, and improved wastewater disposal methods to help protect intertidal shellfish habitats.

## **Groundwater and Surface Water**

Vashon-Maury Island has a strong track record of vigorous groundwater and surface water protection. Such protection has come from an array of individual, community, and government efforts, especially since passage of the Clean Water Act in 1972. Studies and regulatory decisions of note include:

- ~~((the))~~ Vashon-Maury Island Water Resources Study by J.R. Carr and Associates (1983);
- ~~((the))~~ 1994 decision by the US Environmental Protection Agency to designate the entire ~~((i))~~ Island as a Sole Source Aquifer;
- ~~((the))~~ Vashon-Maury Island Ground Water Management Plan (1998);
- ~~((the))~~ Vashon-Maury Island Watershed Plan (2005);
- ~~((the))~~ Vashon-Maury Island Hydrologic Modeling Report (2009); and
- ~~((v))~~ Various decisions made by the Washington Department of Ecology, including closure of four water basins on the ~~((i))~~ Island to any new water shares.

A useful and significant outcome of the 1983 Water Resources Study was the mapping of aquifer recharge areas~~((;))~~ of critical importance to the ~~((i))~~ Island's drinking water supplies. In 1997, King County ~~((adopted Ordinance 12823, which))~~ created a Special District Overlay for

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<sup>15</sup> Policy E-112a, 2016 KCCP, Ordinance 18427

groundwater protection.<sup>16</sup> This ~~countywide~~ regulation (~~((used countywide))~~) applies to hundreds of parcels across the ~~((i))~~Island and ~~((is used to))~~ limits land uses that have the potential to severely contaminate groundwater supplies in and around these aquifer recharge zones. An evaluation of this overlay to ensure its continued relevance and effectiveness is identified in Policy E-3.

The ~~((i))~~Island comprises one of King County's five Groundwater Management Areas and, since 2001, has had a Groundwater Protection Committee, organized and staffed through King County's Department of Natural Resources and Parks. In addition to public education, the committee works to implement the ~~((i))~~Island's Groundwater Management and Watershed Plans. In 2010, the committee created a list of 12 indicators for sustainable water quality, water quantity, and healthy ecosystem and prepared a groundwater report card and public education mailer titled "Liquid Assets." The mission and work of the Groundwater Protection Committee has enjoyed broad support and ~~((they are))~~ is recognized as an important partner in the implementation of many of this plan's environmental policies and actions.

**((Table 17**

<b>Policy No.</b>	<b>Policy</b>	<b>Implementing Action</b>	<b>Action Priority</b>
<del>E-1</del>	<del>This plan strongly supports the continued protection of critical areas on Vashon-Maury Island and enforcement of all federal, state, and local regulations intended to protect or mitigate damage to or by these areas.</del>	N/A	Ongoing
<del>E-2</del>	<del>The quantity and quality of Vashon-Maury Islands' groundwater supply should be monitored, along with building permit and subdivision data, to determine if planned densities can be achieved. If new information indicates the groundwater supply is endangered, the County shall take immediate steps to ensure new development does not impair the groundwater supply, especially in areas highly susceptible to contamination or near public water supplies.</del>	N/A	Ongoing
<del>E-3</del>	<del>To protect domestic water resource, areas deemed highly susceptible to groundwater contamination and watersheds should be maintained in residential or similarly non-intensive uses at low densities.</del>	<del>Assess the effectiveness of Special District Overlay 140 by examining parcels that have been developed under this provision and determine if any modifications and/or enforcement changes are needed.</del>	Ongoing
<del>E-4</del>	<del>King County, with Vashon-Maury Island Groundwater</del>	<del>King County should continue to</del>	<del>4))</del>

<sup>16</sup> Ordinance 12823

	Protection Committee support, should continue monitoring groundwater and surface water on Vashon-Maury Island.	expand, if feasible, the monitoring of surface water and groundwater quality. King County shall continue reporting the results of this monitoring to VMIGPC.	
--	--	--	--

1968

1969

1970

1971

1972

1973

**E-1** ~~((This plan))~~ King County strongly supports the continued protection of critical areas on Vashon-Maury Island and enforcement of all federal, state, and local regulations intended to protect or mitigate damage to ~~((or by))~~ these areas.

1974

1975

1976

1977

1978

1979

1980

1981

**E-2** The quantity and quality of Vashon-Maury Island's ~~(( ))~~ groundwater supply should be monitored, along with building permit and subdivision data, to determine if planned densities can be achieved. If new information indicates the groundwater supply is endangered, the County ~~((shall take immediate steps to ensure))~~ should plan for new development that does not impair the groundwater supply, especially in areas highly susceptible to contamination or near public water supplies.

1982

1983

1984

1985

1986

1987

**E-3** To protect domestic water resources and watersheds, only low-density residential development and similar non-intensive uses should be allowed in areas deemed highly susceptible to groundwater contamination ~~((and watersheds should be maintained in residential or similarly non-intensive uses at low densities))~~.

1988

1989

1990

1991

**E-4** King County, with Vashon-Maury Island Groundwater Protection Committee ~~((support))~~ assistance, should continue monitoring groundwater and surface water on Vashon-Maury Island.

1992

1993

1994

1995

1996

1997

1998

1999

2000

Both the Groundwater Protection Committee and prior plans called for land uses and development densities to be planned so that demands on the ~~((i))~~ Island's groundwater resources do not exceed its capacity to provide adequate supplies without deterioration of quality. To achieve this, ~~((ongoing))~~ research and monitoring ~~((as recommended by the Groundwater Protection Committee needs to be conducted))~~ should be continued. Individual wells and Group B public water systems (serving less than 15 connections and fewer than 25 people per day) are not required to monitor water quality or quantity. Policy E-4 is one approach to help ensure all sources of water are eventually monitored and for users to be self-aware of their usage and potential impacts to the ~~((i))~~ Island's water supply.

2001

2002

2003

## Climate Change

2004

2005

2006

2007

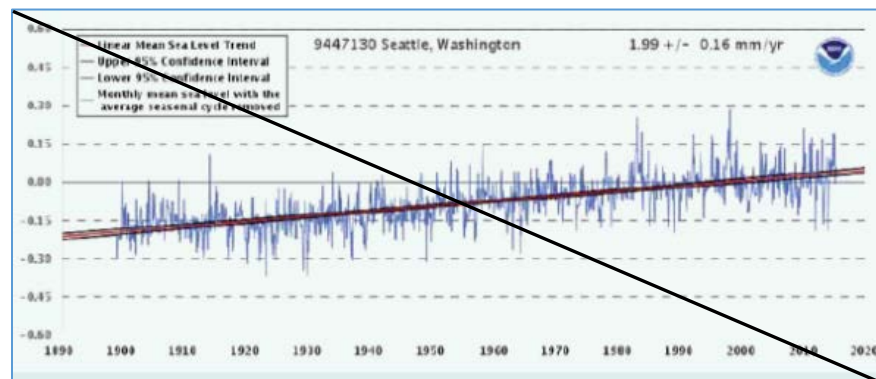
Climate change is one of this generation's most complex ~~((and vexing))~~ challenges. ~~((The))~~ King County ~~((Executive and County Council have))~~ has identified climate change as a top priority for action, as have 13 partner cities in the King County-Cities Climate Collaboration (K4C). King County's 2015 Strategic Climate Action Plan (SCAP)<sup>17</sup> is a five-year blueprint for County action

<sup>17</sup> Motion 14449

to ~~((confront and))~~ prepare for and mitigate against the ~~((local))~~ impacts of climate change. The SCAP looks at climate change through a predominantly regional lens, focusing on saving energy, minimizing energy use and greenhouse gas emissions, ~~((reduction, energy saving, waste reduction tools,))~~ and preparing for climate change impacts to ~~((€))~~ County-owned and managed facilities. However, there are policy implications for ~~((community-scale))~~ subarea plans, particularly for Vashon-Maury Island, which ~~((as the county's largest island with))~~ has more than 50 miles of Puget Sound shoreline.

As an ~~((i))~~ Island community, the issue of sea level rise is of particular interest and concern to residents. A community-specific assessment of sea level rise impacts and appropriate adaptation strategies will require detailed study. Over time, sea level rise resulting from climate change is expected to lead to increased erosion, loss of wetlands, more frequent flooding, and the permanent or periodic inundation of low-lying coastal areas. There are also anticipated economic and critical infrastructure risks across the ~~((i))~~ Island. For example, a 2011 ~~((King County))~~ study jointly funded by the King County Flood Control District and the Federal Emergency Management Agency found that there are 699 buildings and three road segments on Vashon-Maury Island within the current 100-year floodplain of Puget Sound. ~~((Figure 13 highlights a))~~ A 2017((/48))-2018 sea level rise study being completed by King County's Water and Land Resources Division ~~((that))~~ is expected to provide ~~((i))~~ Islanders with more accurate and useful information.

**((Figure 13  
Sea Level Rise Impacts**



Seattle tide gauge monthly mean sea level, 1899-2015

Sea level rise projections vary widely. The National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) has, however, collected data in Seattle for decades and it does confirm that sea level rise is a broadly accepted impact of climate change. Tide heights at NOAA's Seattle tide gauge show an 8-inch rise in the past century.))

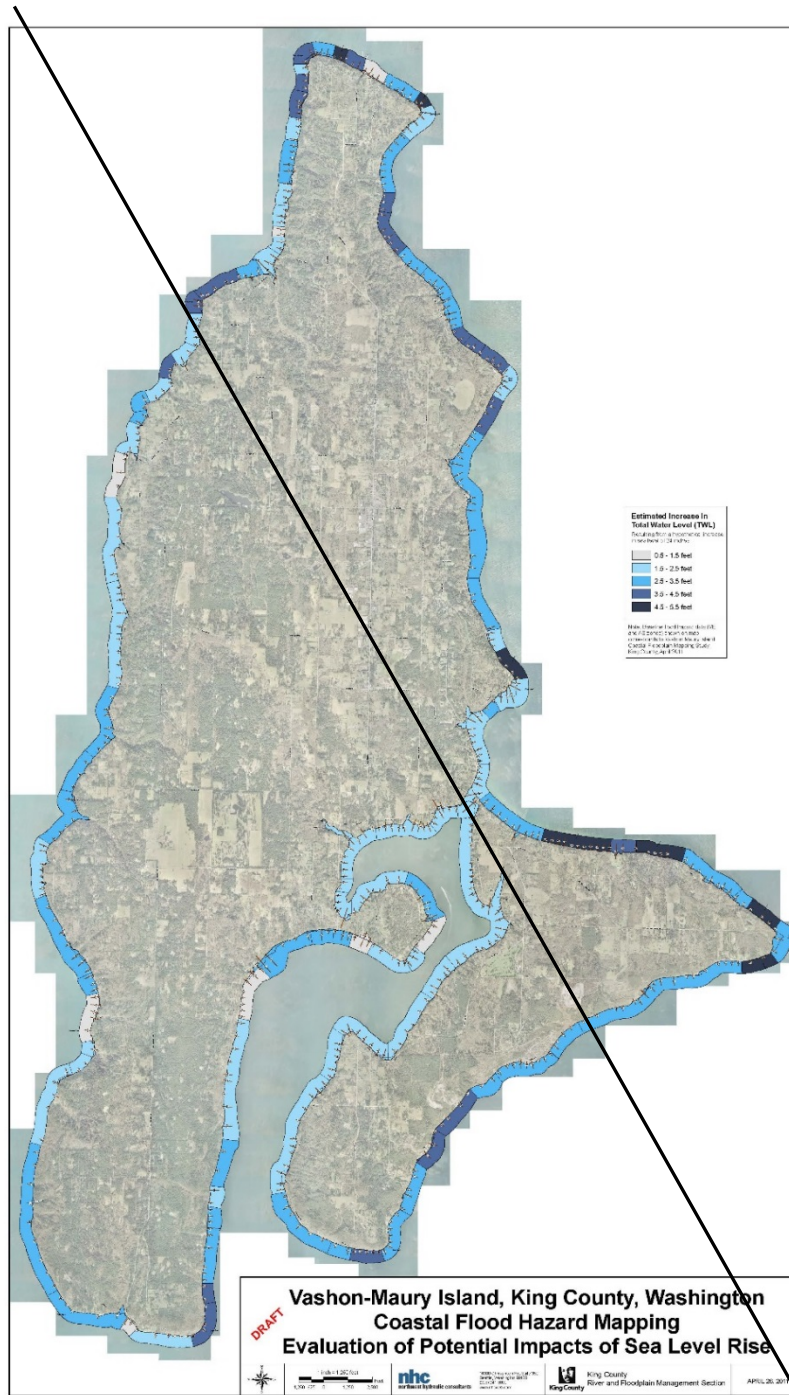
Until further analysis is ~~((done))~~ completed, it is unknown ~~((what))~~ how sea level rise ~~((impacts for))~~ will affect Vashon-Maury Island residents and land owners~~((will be))~~. Beyond requiring a three-foot elevation above the 100-year flood level for new construction and major remodels, King County does not currently have a comprehensive strategy for reducing

future flood risks to Puget Sound shoreline homes and businesses under its jurisdiction in the unincorporated areas, including ~~((of))~~ Vashon-Maury Island.

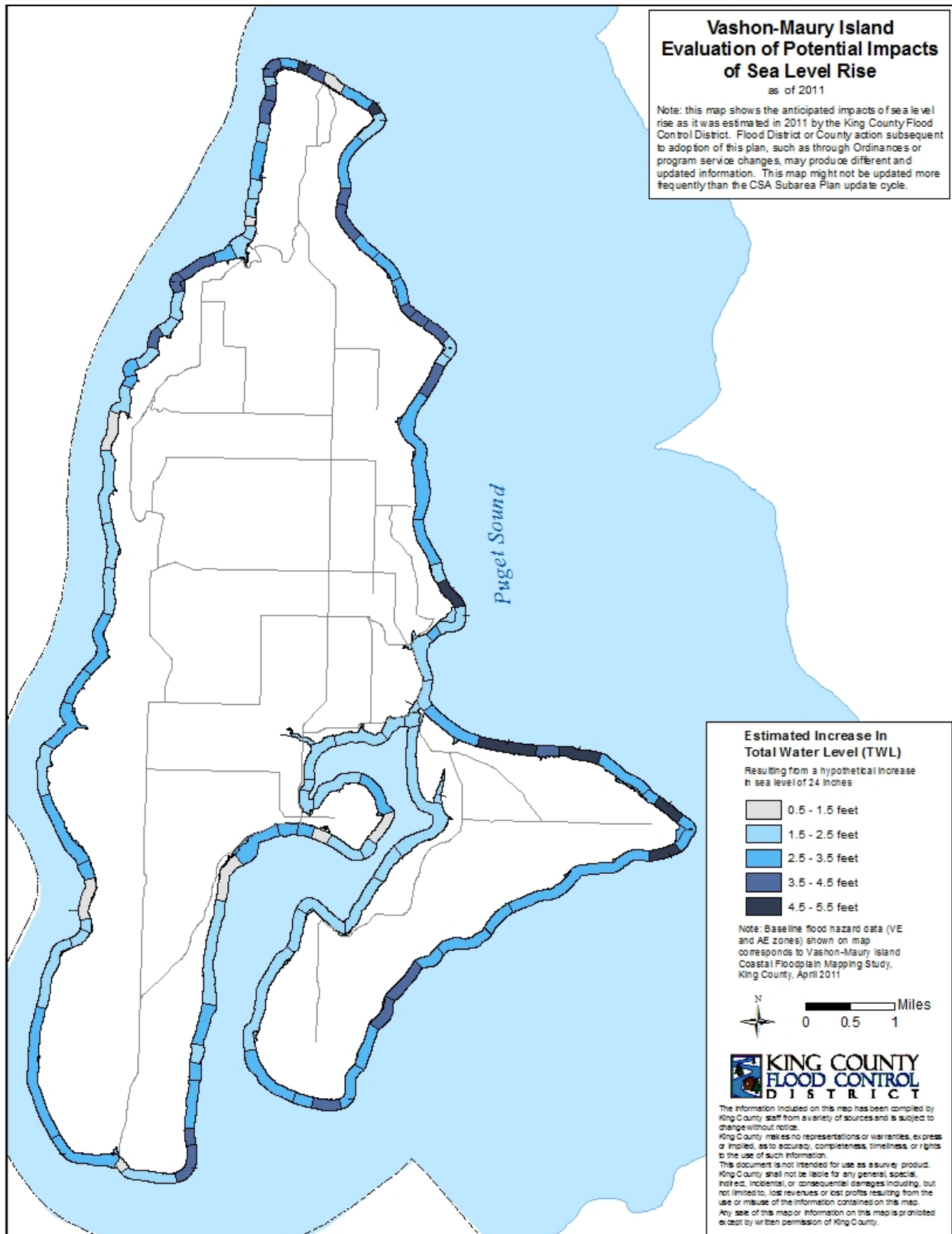
In 2017~~((/48))~~ and 2018, the Water and Land Resources Division is preparing a countywide, comprehensive sea level rise strategy that will address, among other topics, adaptation approaches for the Puget Sound shoreline and risks to King County infrastructure. Addressing sea level rise via permitting requirements and risk reduction activities can minimize the impacts and risks to public safety, while maintaining property rights and environmental quality. Incorporated into this ~~((strategy is))~~ effort are a robust public outreach effort and education about types of sea level rise impacts and options for risk reduction.

In 2011, ~~((King County))~~ the King County Flood Control District and the Federal Emergency Management Agency funded a study that mapped the 100-year floodplain for the marine shorelines throughout the county. Along with mapping the 100-year floodplain, ~~((they))~~ the Flood Control District also prepared ~~((undertook))~~ a sea level rise analysis for Vashon-Maury Island that increased water surface elevation by two feet to evaluate how the total water level would change in response that increase. ~~((Depending on shoreline orientation and bathymetry/topography, they found the total water level increased by 0.5 to 5.5 feet higher than the mapped 100-year floodplain))~~ Because of the way waves form along the shoreline and affect flooding, the County's mapping demonstrates that flooding under a two-foot rise scenario might actually be six feet higher than current flood levels in some locations.

**Map 6**  
**Vashon-Maury Island**  
**King County Flood Control District**  
**2011 Evaluation of Potential Impacts of Sea Level Rise**







2073

There are potential climate change impacts to the ((i))Island beyond that of sea level rise:

- Conclusions from the Vashon-Maury Island Hydrologic Modeling Report (2009) recommended additional study of climate change models to better understand the impacts of climate change on ((i))Island groundwater supplies.
- Extreme weather events, in which ~~((where))~~ more intense, more frequent, and longer-lasting periods of precipitation and greater wind speeds occur in tandem with extreme high tides resulting in severe flooding may also be of concern. As demonstrated by wide-scale power outages that occurred on the ((i))Island in January 2017, the temporary but potentially significant impacts of extreme storm events may occur well before sea level rise itself is noticeable.
- Among other transportation infrastructure needs, King County's Road Services Division has examined the 100-year old Dockton Road seawall and explored various options for this section of public road as it relates to sea level rise and storm surges. Meeting existing road infrastructure needs on Dockton Road alone is estimated to cost almost \$40 million.

Using results from the Water and Land Resources Division sea level rise study, Policy E-5 targets a number of ((i))Island -specific actions for climate change adaptation and mitigation. These actions are a high community priority and implementation will be coordinated between the Department of Permitting and Environmental Review and the Department of Natural Resources and Parks Water and Land Resources Division~~((WLRD))~~.

### **Hazardous Area Planning and Mitigation**

King County's Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan addresses services of the Vashon Island Fire and Rescue (Fire Protection District 13) as ~~((they))~~ these services pertain to disaster response and hazard mitigation planning. The District has adopted, and King County Office of Emergency Management has approved, an ~~((Vashon))~~ Emergency Management Plan that outlines protocol for responding to emergency situations. ~~((Such situations are not uncommon on the island. Since 1980, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has declared 14 disasters, 12 of which have been severe winter storm events.))~~ Major regional Cascadia Subduction Zone earthquakes happen ~~((regularly (roughly)))~~ approximately every 750 years~~((i))~~ and, along with smaller, "Episodic Tremor and Slip" fault-line slippages ~~((but closer and more frequent earthquakes))~~, pose the ((i))Island's most serious hazard. Residents can take practical steps to reduce consequences for most hazards though building remediation (to current building codes), making a family communication plan and storing emergencies supplies.

VashonBePrepared, the FEMA-designated local Citizen Corps Council, is a volunteer-based, nonprofit coalition of disaster preparedness organizations. VashonBePrepared organizations serve Vashon Island Fire and Rescue in a supporting role by recruiting, training, and educating ((i))Island residents.

Landslide hazard areas are recognized by the Washington State Growth Management Act and King County Comprehensive Plan as environmentally critical areas. ~~((In the 1986 Vashon Community Plan))~~On Vashon-Maury Island, these and related natural features of concern ~~((were))~~ have historically been referred to as development limitations or sensitive areas. King County Code Title 21A requires that such areas undergo more scrutiny during development and other land use changes on a property. In 2016, King County completed a multi-year update to its landslide hazard mapping~~((-tool))~~ for the Island. Vashon-Maury Island has experienced a ~~((large))~~ number of landslides, some of which affect neighborhood-sized areas. Potential landslide hazards are reviewed for all building and ~~((land-use))~~ land use permit applications, and a number are monitored by the King County Department of Transportation, Road Services Division.

**DEFINITION OF A  
RESILIENT KING COUNTY**

*“A resilient King County has the capacity to maintain the services and livelihoods that its residents rely on after a catastrophic hazard event. In the event that these services and livelihoods are disrupted, recovery within King County occurs in a systematic, defensible, and transparent manner that balances speed and opportunity.”*

— (Resilient King County White Paper, Jan. 2014)

**((Table 18**

Policy No.	Policy	Implementing Action	Action Priority
E-5	Vashon-Maury Island comprises almost 50 <del>((%))</del> percent of King County's total shoreline miles. As such, it has a high exposure to potential impacts of sea level rise related to climate change. King County should develop a suite of climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies for the island to better prepare not only waterfront properties and infrastructure but other sensitive and vulnerable upland properties for expected climate change impacts. King County supports the development of public education, targeted communications, and regulatory tools to help achieve this objective.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. King County will coordinate with island property owners, hazard mitigation specialists, engineers, and other key stakeholders to develop policy and public education tools targeted for use on Vashon-Maury Island, considering such topics as: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Creating disincentives for new construction that is located in projected sea level rise zones;</li> <li>b. Determine if some flood district and flood hazard reduction tools for riverine areas can or should be applied in marine zones</li> <li>c. Other Vashon-specific items derived from the sea level rise strategy being developed by DNRPAWLRD staff.</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. King County will pursue a permanent funding source for routine monitoring of marine shoreline changes. Data collected from said monitoring will be used to support future climate change mitigation and adaptation interventions.</li> </ol>	4))

**E-5** Vashon-Maury Island comprises almost 50((%)) percent of King County's total shoreline miles. As such, it has a high exposure to potential impacts of sea level rise related to climate change. King County should develop ((a suite of)) climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies for the ((i))Island to better prepare ((not only)) waterfront properties, ((and)) infrastructure, and ((but)) other sensitive and vulnerable upland properties for expected climate change impacts. King County supports the development of public education, targeted communications, and regulatory tools to help achieve this objective.

**E-6** King County should encourage property owners on Vashon-Maury Island to consider the estimated increase in water level reflected on the best available sea level mapping and information when constructing new structures or making substantial improvements to existing structures.

#### **Other Environment-Related Resources for Vashon-Maury Island**

Below is a list of other ((functional)) plans and resources related to the provision of environmental services on Vashon-Maury Island. ((These documents contain more detailed and technical information for how specific services are planned, funded and rendered.)) Copies of the documents are available at the respective agency office or ((web site)) website.

- King County Strategic Climate Action Plan (2015)
- King County Shoreline Protection and Restoration Plan (2010)
- King County Shoreline Public Access Plan (2010)
- Vashon-Maury Island Watershed Plan (2005)

## Chapter 8 Parks, Open Space & Cultural Resources

### Context, Opportunities and Challenges

Accessible, safe, and appealing public spaces, along with arts, cultural, and heritage activities, are core attributes of any healthy, thriving community. ~~((Sometimes these))~~ Public spaces ~~((are))~~ may be passive and nature-based ~~((while others are))~~ or active and user-based, and arts and cultural opportunities may take many forms.

Vashon-Maury Island has an abundance of open space, artistic talent, diversity of heritage, and passionate residents who are committed to creating and improving their public spaces. This ~~((section))~~ chapter builds on the ~~((i))~~ Island's ~~((many))~~ past accomplishments in parks and open space preservation and on its reputation as a dynamic arts ~~((and historically significant))~~ community. It examines these attributes, the synergies between them, and identifies several new ~~((, high priority))~~ actions related to improv~~((ed))~~ing shoreline access, planning for an expanded off-street trail network, and developing a Master Arts Plan for the ~~((i))~~ Island. Three guiding principles underpin the policies in this ~~((section))~~ chapter:

- Preserve and protect native habitats, groundwater, shorelines, open space, and sensitive areas for present and future generations;
- Preserve historic, archeological, and cultural resources; and
- Promote an environment where ~~((all people))~~ residents can be physically active, eat nutritious food, and live in safe and healthy places.

The physical and environmental benefits of the ~~((i))~~ Island's parks, open space, arts, and history are visible and unmistakable. But it is often the intangible benefits of these community assets that have the most enduring impacts. These include stewardship, beauty, contributing to a sense of safety and neighborliness, creating a welcoming atmosphere, and more. Such benefits may be less visible or measurable than traditional indicators, but their impact on the social and emotional well-being of ~~((all people))~~ Island residents, workers, and visitors is important to recognize when considering these particular plan elements.

Opportunities to strengthen and improve the ~~((i))~~ Island's parks, open space, and other cultural resources over the next 20 years will require strong public-private partnerships and will rely on the continued philanthropy and volunteerism of ~~((i))~~ Islanders and local organizations. Projects such as the Vashon Center for the Arts building and the Mukai House preservation demonstrate the deep commitment ~~((i))~~ Islanders have to local culture. Strong ~~((, functional))~~ inter-agency and inter-governmental agreements are also a key ingredient to capitalize on future opportunities. Many of those relationships are already established, such as between King County and Vashon Park District, Washington State Department of Natural Resources, and Vashon-Maury Island Land Trust. But others may need to be created, especially in the area of community arts.

#### KEY TOPICS IN THIS CHAPTER

- *Natural Areas, Forests & Parks*
- *Shoreline Open Space*
- *Off-street Trail Network*
- *Community Art*
- *Recreation and Health*
- *Historic Preservation*

## Parks and Open Space

In 2013, King County voters approved the 2014-2019 Parks, Trails and Open Space Replacement Levy, a \$414 million property tax levy lid-lift to fund the maintenance and development of local and regional parks, trails, and natural areas. The Conservation Futures Tax ((Levy)) is another principal revenue source used for passive-use ((recreation purchases)) open space acquisition. Levies are important for unincorporated areas ((like)) such as Vashon-Maury Island since the King County ((general fund)) General Fund no longer supports parks and recreation activities; ((and)) the levy provides approximately 70((%)) percent of ((the parks)) King County Parks' operating budget. It's expected that these or similar revenue streams will continue to play a central role for King County's parks, recreation, and open space system throughout the course of this plan.

A combination of private, ((e))County, quasi-public, and nonprofit agencies own, maintain and administer the park and open space network on Vashon-((and-))Maury Island((s)). Maps 7 and 8 show((s)) the geographic distribution of ((public land ownership)) park and open space land across the ((i))Island. ((Policy OS-122 of the 2016 King County Park and Open Space Plan establishes)) The King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas 2016 Update<sup>18</sup> identifies five land classifications within the County's ((park)) open space system: Recreation, Natural Areas, Working Forest Land, Multi-use, and Regional Trail. Table ((49))5 shows that King County owns and manages more than ((1,660)) 1,730 acres of open space land on Vashon-Maury Island, more than 50((%)) percent of which is classified as Natural Area. There are three Working Forests (Dockton Forest, Island Center Forest, and Frog Holler Forest), one Multi-use site (Maury Island Marine Park), and one Recreation Site (Dockton Park) ((is the only Recreation site)). There is currently no Regional Trail designated on Vashon-Maury Island.

*Strengthening the ((i))Island's parks, open space and other cultural resources over the next 20 years will require strong public-private partnerships and will rely on the continued philanthropy and volunteerism of ((i))Islanders and local organizations.*

The Parks and Open Space policies and actions have been categorized into three sub-topics: Natural Areas, Forests and Parks, Shoreline Open Space, and Off-street Trail((s)) Network.

## Natural Areas, Forests and Parks

Natural ((A))areas are managed for their ecological value and support wetlands, riparian areas, small lakes and ponds, and other vulnerable or rare habitats. The County supports public use of these areas so long as the use does not degrade a site's natural system. The ((2004 Programmatic Plan for Management of King County-owned Ecological Lands)) King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas 2016 Update<sup>19</sup> sets ((clear goals for all)) policies for King County ((N))natural ((A))areas, which guide((s)) Policy P-1 and ((all)) future ((N))natural ((A))area acquisitions on Vashon-Maury Island, requiring that acquisitions or other

<sup>18</sup> Policy OS-122, 2016 Open Space Plan, Ordinance 18309

<sup>19</sup> Policies OS-127-130, 2016 Open Space Plan, Ordinance 18309

conservation efforts:

- ((e))Conserve and enhance the site's ecological value;
- ((f))Facilitate appropriate passive recreational use that does not harm natural resources;
- ((e))Engage the public in planning, development and stewardship activities; and
- ((e))Employ adaptive management methods.

The last several decades have seen the acquisition of a number of valuable natural areas, including ~~((Many of the open space acquisition goals in the 1986 Vashon Community Plan have been accomplished))~~ Judd Creek, Nettle/Shinglemill Creek/Fern Cove, Banks Road Marsh, and Whispering Firs Bog. ~~((were identified in the 1986 plan and these areas are now protected in perpetuity))~~ ~~((But))~~ However, several other priority, high-functioning fish and wildlife habitat sites around the ((i))Island have yet to be protected. Since 1989, the Vashon-Maury Island Land Trust, a local nonprofit land stewardship and conservation organization, has helped to acquire and preserve approximately 2,000 acres of high quality lands. King County partners with the Land Trust on numerous initiatives and ~~((they are))~~ the Land Trust is identified as a lead or supporting agency on several proposed actions in this plan. ~~((to implement several open space policies of this plan, especially related to Natural Area and Working Forest acquisition.))~~

Working forests are managed to sustain and enhance environmental benefits, demonstrate progressive forest management and research, and provide revenue for a self-supported management program. The King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas 2016 Update<sup>20</sup> provides policy guidance on forest land conservation and management goals ~~((2003 Programmatic Plan for King County-owned Working Forest Properties sets guidelines that establish goals for timber production, restoration of natural resources and public recreation and education)).~~

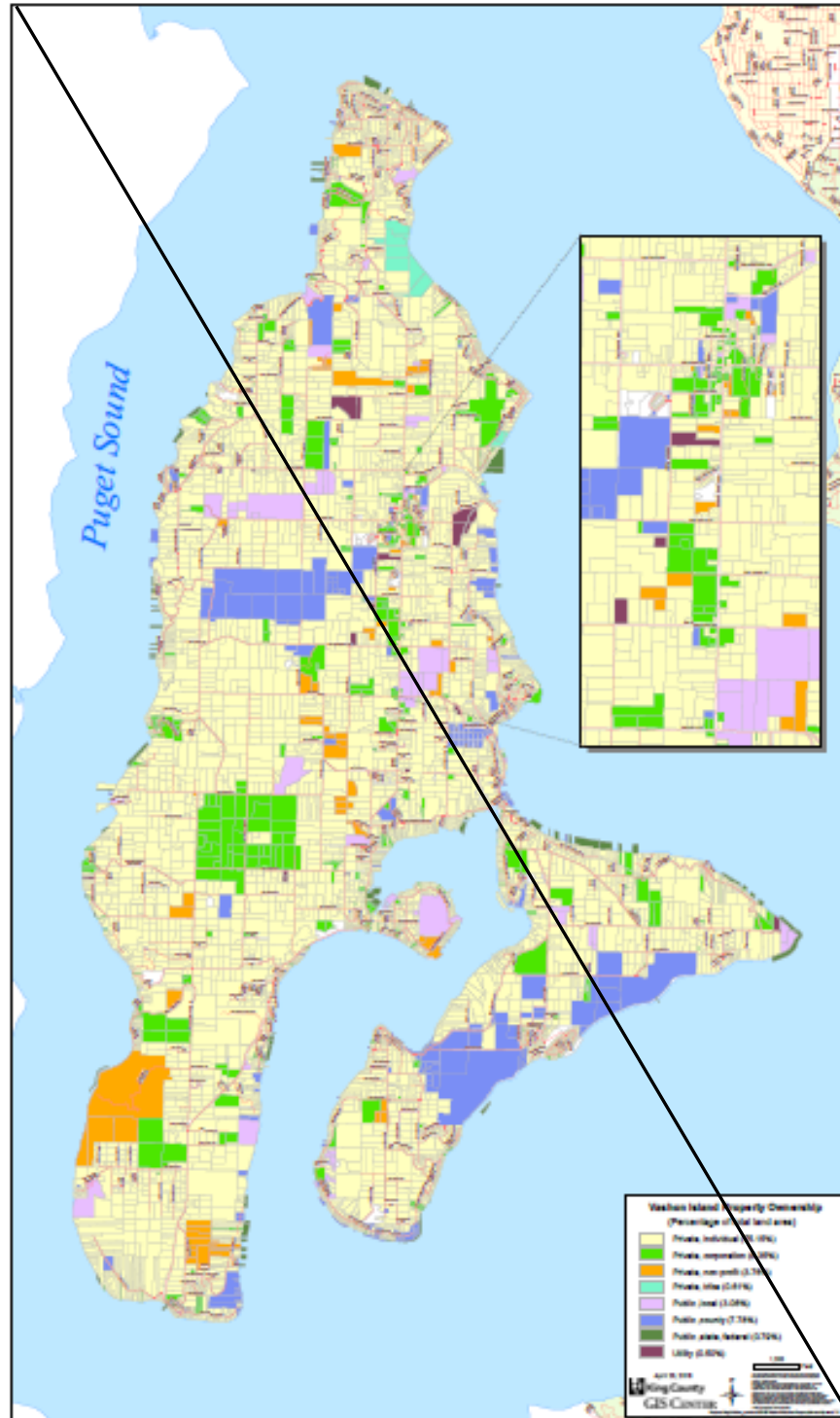
In 2004 and 2005, 200 acres of Washington State Department of Natural Resources forest lands were transferred to King County to become Island Center Forest. Additional state forest lands were transferred ~~((that are now))~~ to become part of the Marjorie Stanley Natural Area and Dockton Forest. In 2016, King County acquired the ~~((sixty))~~ 60-acre Frog Holler Forest as part of a long term effort to conserve and protect ~~((ever))~~ more than 500 acres of forest on the south end of Vashon Island. King County and the Vashon-Maury Island Land Trust will continue to pursue forest conservation through fee and easement acquisition.

Most of the ((i))Island's ~~((R))~~ recreation sites are owned and managed by the Vashon Park District, a ((J))junior ((T))taxing ((D))district ~~((providing))~~ that provides active and passive recreational opportunities to ((i))Island residents. The((y)) Vashon Park District ~~((are))~~ is the largest owner and operator of improved public parks and facilities on the ((i))Island. The((y)) District owns almost 50 parcels of land and manages 18 ((i))Island parks totaling approximately 530 acres. Many of the District's assets were transferred ~~((to them))~~ from King County in the 1990s and early 2000s, but there continues to be some fragmentation of ownership of public open space across the ((i))Island, and land utilization is not always aligned to the strength or mission of each entity. Policy P-2 encourages collaboration among~~((st))~~ King County, the Vashon-Maury Island Land Trust, and the Vashon Park District on projects ~~((where))~~ on which there is a mutual interest and benefit to the public.

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<sup>20</sup> Policies OS-131-135, 2016 Open Space Plan, Ordinance 18309

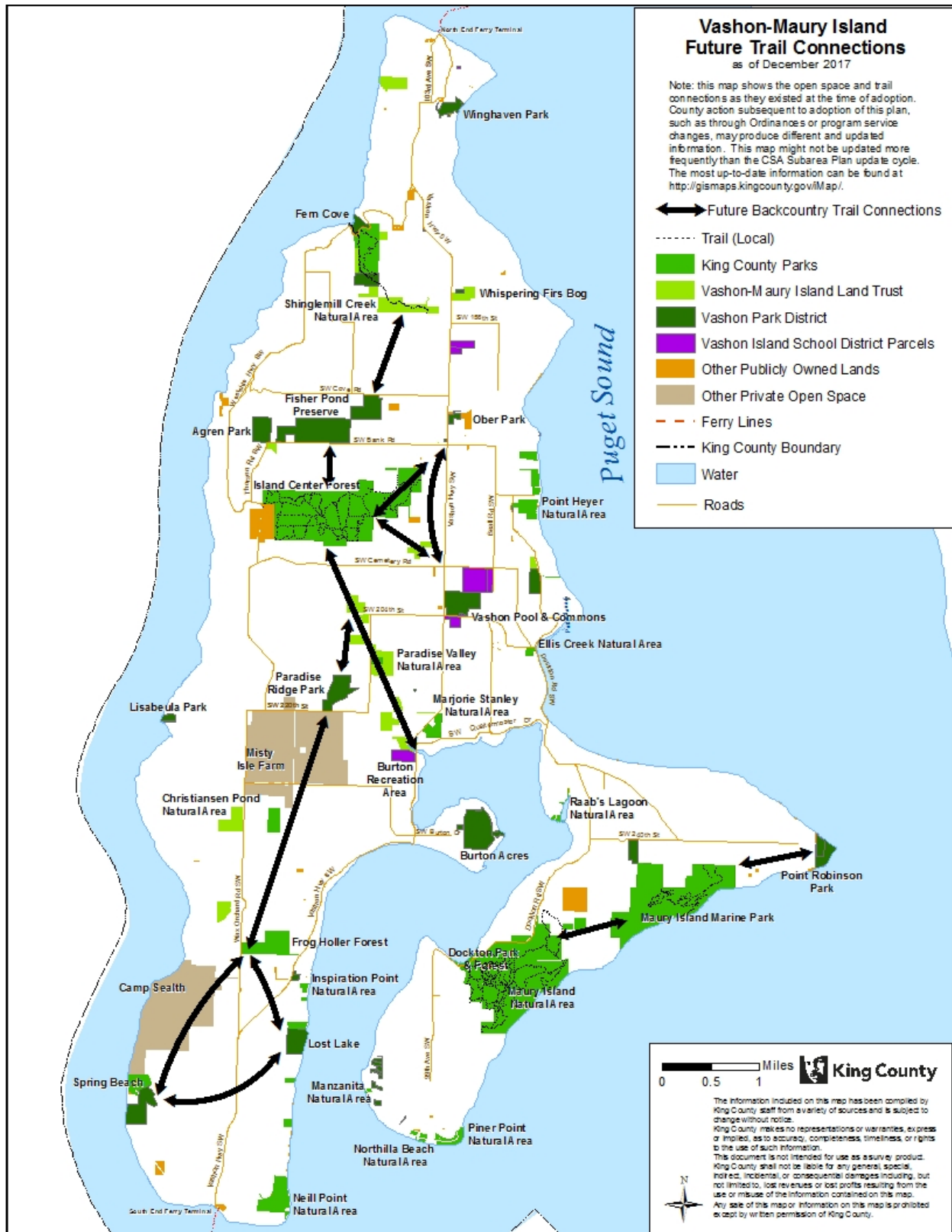
((Map 7))





## 2314





2315

2316  
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2318

**Table ((19))5**  
**King County Park, Open Space & Natural Area Sites**

Site Name	Open Space Classification	Size (approx.) (acres)
Camp Sealth Creek Natural Area	Natural Area	101 <sup>a</sup>
Dockton Park	Recreation	21
Dockton Forest	Working forest	((425)) 105
Dockton Natural Area	Natural Area	44
Ellis Creek Natural Area	Natural Area	3.76
Forest Glen Natural Area	Natural Area	4
Frog Holler Forest <sup>b</sup>	Working forest	60
Inspiration Point Natural Area	Natural Area	6
Island Center Forest & Natural Area	Working forest & nature preserve	439
Lost Lake Natural Area	<u>Natural Area</u>	<u>8.11</u>
Marjorie R. Stanley Natural Area	Natural Area	18
Maury Island Marine Park	Multi-use	((329)) 317
Maury Island Natural Area	Natural Area	((276)) 274
Neill Point Natural Area	Natural Area	53
Paradise Valley Natural Area	Natural Area	5 79 <sup>a</sup>
Piner Point Natural Area	Natural Area	14
Point Heyer Natural Area	Natural Area	50
Raab's Lagoon Natural Area	Natural Area	17
Shinglemill Creek Preserve	Natural Area	69 46 <sup>a</sup>
((Spring Beach Natural Area	Natural Area	24))
<b>Total</b>		<b>((4,660)) 1,733.87</b>

2319

Source: 2016 King County Open Space Plan ((2016 Update)). This list can be expected to change with new

acquisitions, easements and/or transfers.

<sup>a</sup>Easement

<sup>b</sup>Frog Holler Forest was acquired by King County in December 2016, and is not listed in the 2016 King County Open Space Plan

## Shoreline Open Space

The ~~((i))~~Island has ~~((approximately))~~ more than 50 miles of Puget Sound shoreline. Public access to much of that shoreline land is limited since most waterfront parcels are under private ownership and control. ~~((The e))~~Community members have ~~((has))~~ expressed interest in expanding ~~((pedestrian))~~ public access to the shoreline, particularly in neighborhoods with no existing public park or pier nearby. In many cases, public access and use of sensitive marine habitats may not be appropriate. But other areas may offer the opportunity for increasing passive use and enjoyment of these unique open spaces. King County owns several parcels ~~((across))~~ on the ~~((i))~~Island, which extend from public roads to a shoreline, most of which are not serving a functional purpose today and could potentially be ~~((divested))~~ acquired as part of the open space system. Policy P-3 ~~((calls for an analysis of these parcels to determine))~~ expresses support for determining options for improved and expanded public access to ~~((if any offer the potential to provide for safe and accessible public use of more))~~ shoreline areas. ~~((This has))~~ Expanded access could provide secondary ~~((advantages))~~ benefits of promoting active, healthy lifestyles and, in some areas, improving shoreline access may facilitate marine habitat improvements. It is important that any type of shoreline area improvements be ~~((done))~~ completed in accordance with King County's adopted Shoreline Master Program.

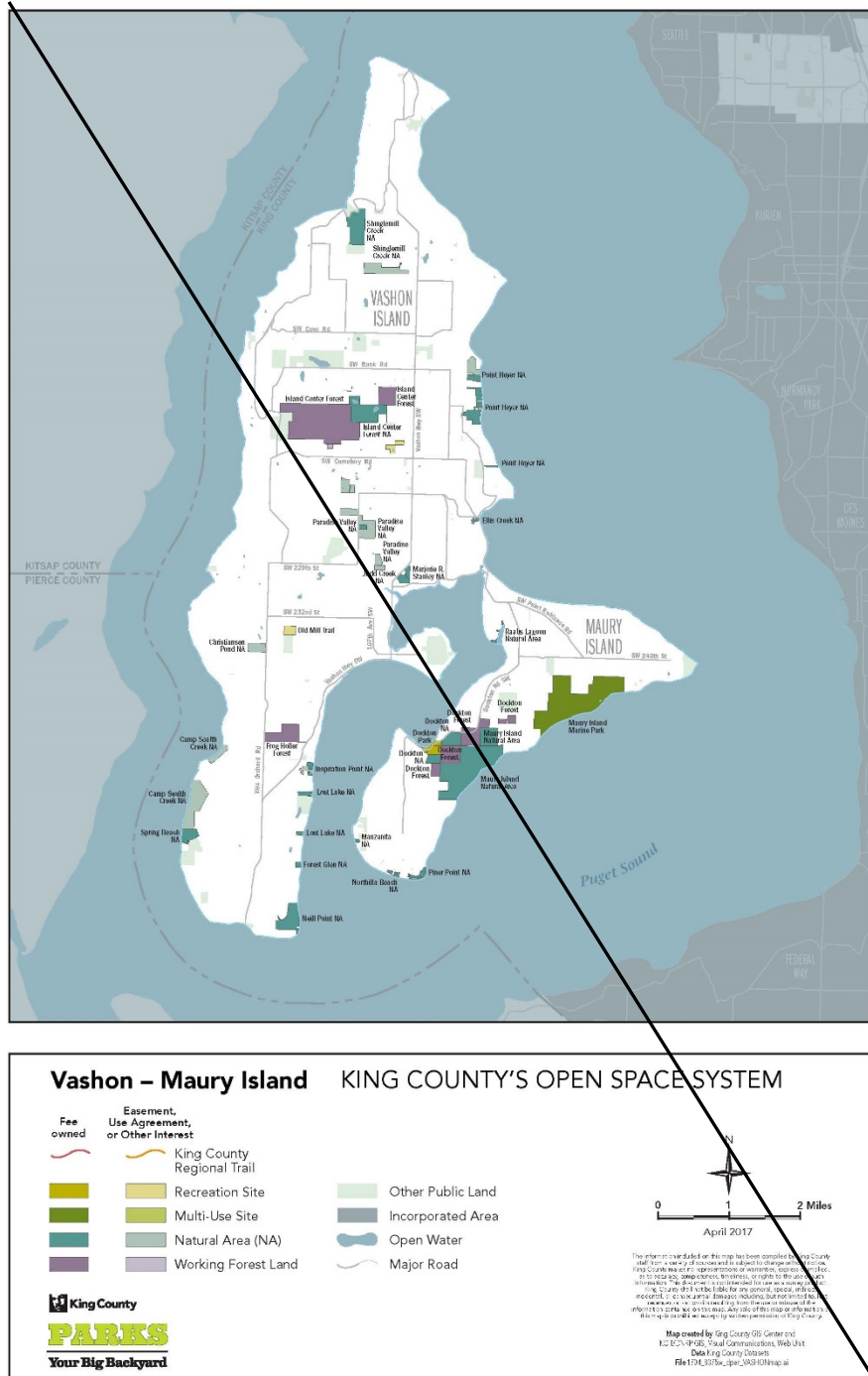
Policy P-4~~((, a second tier priority,))~~ addresses improvements to Tramp Harbor Dock Park on the ~~((i))~~Island's eastern shoreline and seeks to leverage economies of scale on dock projects through inter-agency planning and construction. This policy also works in tandem with climate change adaptation goals to reduce structural and facility exposure to sea level rise. There were more than 780 individual responses to a 2014 ~~((KC/))~~ King County Parks survey about the Tramp Harbor Dock, showing strong user support of this facility.

**~~((Table 20~~**

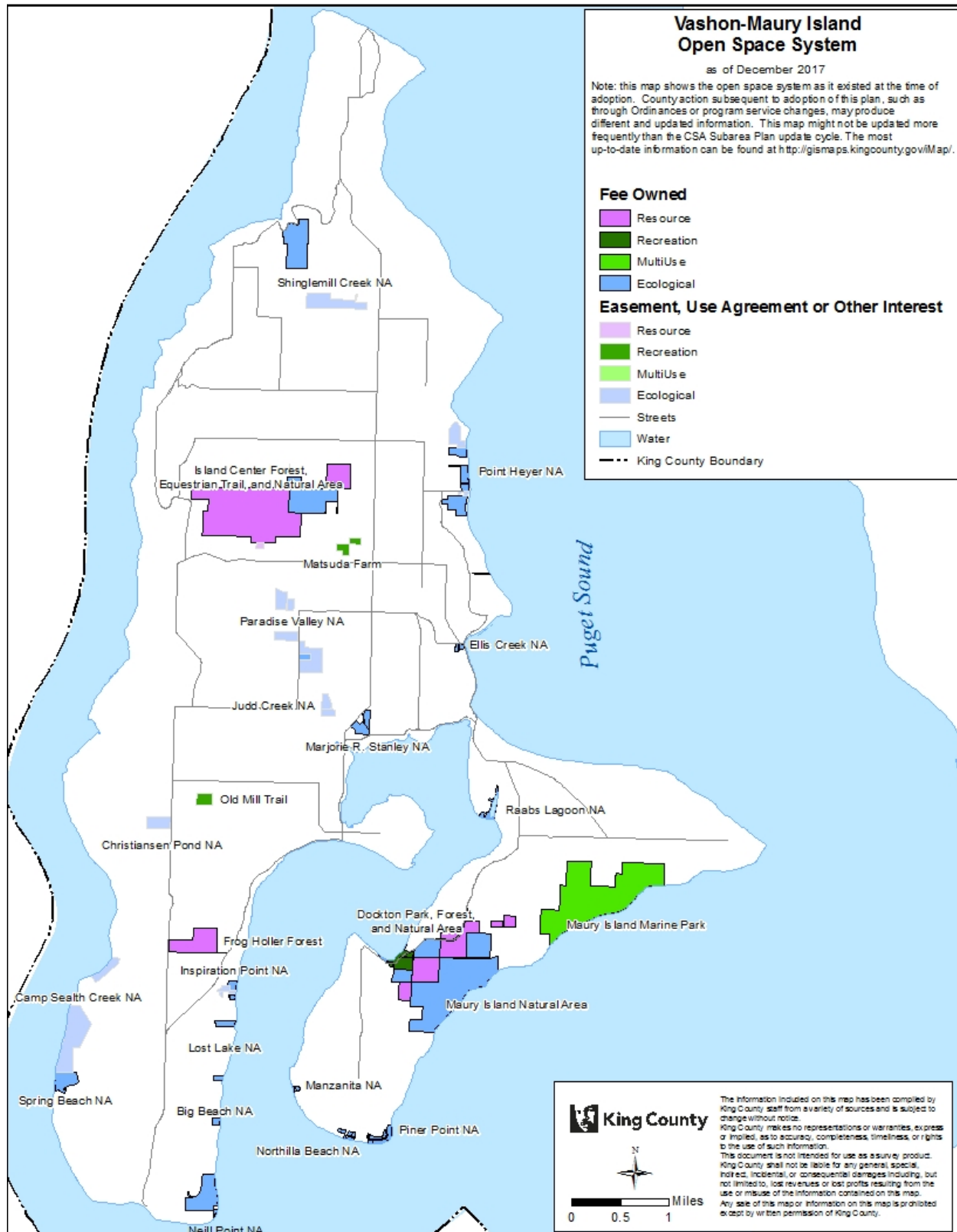
Policy No.	Policy	Implementing Action	Action Priority
P-1	<del>Working forests, critical fish and wildlife habitats, and other key natural area lands across the island will be considered for parks and/or open space acquisition by King County and other conservation organizations.</del>	<del>King County, the Vashon Maury Island Land Trust, and other partners will continue to explore options to accelerate habitat protection and conservation using both traditional and non-traditional tools.</del>	Ongoing
P-2	<del>King County supports and will continue to be an active partner with the Vashon Park District and Vashon Maury Island Land Trust in ensuring high quality public parks and recreational services and facilities continue to be provided on the island.</del>	<del>To consolidate ownership, improve maintenance, and provide for improved land management schemes, develop a mid-to-long-term strategy that supports mutually beneficial exchanges between Vashon Park District, the Vashon Maury Island Land Trust and King County Parks. Consider special lease agreements, underutilized parcels, and related issues.</del>	2))

- 2353    **P-1**        **Priority ~~((W))~~working forests, critical fish and wildlife habitats, and other**  
2354                   **key natural area lands across the ~~((i))~~Island ~~((will))~~ shall be considered for**  
2355                   **parks and/or open space acquisition or conservation by King County and**  
2356                   **other conservation organizations.**  
2357
- 2358    **P-2**        **King County supports and ~~((will))~~ shall continue to be an active partner**  
2359                   **with the Vashon Park District and Vashon-Maury Island Land Trust in**  
2360                   **ensuring high quality public parks and recreational services and facilities**  
2361                   **continue to be provided on the ~~((i))~~Island.**  
2362

**Map ((9))8**  
**Vashon-Maury Island Open Space System**







2368

((Table 21

Policy No.	Policy	Implementing Action	Action Priority
P-3	King County supports improved and expanded public access to the island's shoreline where sensitive habitats are not disturbed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. King County should analyze its publicly held property and road right-of-way to identify any potential opportunities for increasing public shoreline access or transferring to other agencies.</li> <li>b. DOT/Roads and DNRP/Parks staff to develop a set of criteria to identify opportunities for appropriate shoreline access.</li> <li>c. Cooperate with Vashon Park District to include any District-owned parcels or surplus land in a future shoreline access analysis.</li> </ul>	4
P-4	The Tramp Harbor dock/pier has significant historic, economic, and recreational community value. King County is supportive of Vashon Park District's ongoing maintenance of the docks in a safe, attractive, and functional state. King County should work with the Vashon Park District, Washington Department of Natural Resources, and other key stakeholders to ensure the Tramp Harbor facility is well-maintained and complies with all state and federal regulations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Vashon Park District and King County Parks will continue to partner to secure a state appropriation to upgrade the Tramp Harbor dock, including removal of creosote, pylon safety improvements, and other improvements.</li> <li>b. Coordinate on lease relationships with the Washington Department of Natural Resources.</li> <li>c. Solicit community input on dock design and desired activities.</li> </ul>	2
P-5	Additional water-related natural areas should be acquired along the saltwater shorelines of Vashon-Maury Island. These lands should be retained as passive, natural areas.	King County/DNRP has ongoing programs that identify parcels with high ecological value on the island and acquire them for long-term public benefit.	Ongoing
P-6	The existing public boat launch site adjacent to the State of Washington north ferry terminal should be preserved and improved to become a more functional boat launch at the north end of Vashon Island.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Determine the legal description and property ownership of the existing launch site, including access to the site.</li> <li>b. Identify partners and formalize an inter-agency agreement to assess the launch site, safety, parking and create recommendations for potential improvements.</li> </ul>	3))

- P-3** King County supports improved and expanded public access to the ((i))Island's shoreline where sensitive habitats are not disturbed.
- P-4** ((The-))Tramp Harbor ((d))Dock((/pier)) Park has significant historic, economic, and recreational community value. King County is supportive of Vashon Park District's ongoing maintenance of the docks in a safe, attractive, and functional state. King County should ((work-with)) continue to support the work of the Vashon Park District, Washington Department of Natural Resources, and other key stakeholders to ensure the Tramp Harbor facility is well-maintained and complies with all state and federal regulations.



**P-5 Additional water-related natural areas should be acquired along the saltwater shorelines of Vashon-Maury Island. These lands should be retained as passive, natural areas.**

**P-6 The existing public boat launch site adjacent to the State of Washington north ferry terminal should be preserved and improved to become a more functional boat launch at the north end of Vashon Island.**

### Off-Street Trail Network

Since at least 1971, when the King County Urban Trails Plan included a regional trail recommendation for Vashon Island, the concept of an ((i))Island-wide, multi-use trail network has been discussed and debated. ~~((The 1986 Vashon Community Plan called for a nonmotorized path to connect the north ferry and Tahlequah ferry terminals and Maury Island. It also contained a bicycle system and parks and trails map that envisioned connecting parks, schools, boat launch sites and nature areas across the ((i))Island.))~~ The 1996 Vashon Town Plan identified a “Green Network” that would include pedestrian walkways. Various advocacy organizations, equestrian groups, and neighborhoods have voiced a desire for better and safer routes to walk and bicycle around the ((i))Island. Community input on this plan affirmed that such an integrated, nonmotorized transportation system continues to be widely supported.

While a significant number of off-street trails have been constructed (e.g. Island Center Forest, Maury Island Marine Park, Dockton Forest, Shinglemill Creek), there is no “backbone” to the entire system to provide easy access to local trails and to link the system segments together. ~~((As identified in the))~~ The 2016 King County Comprehensive Plan~~((;))~~ identifies the Regional Trails System as ~~((is))~~ the centerpiece of the nonmotorized system in the Rural Area.<sup>21</sup> ~~((It is r))~~Regional trails ~~((that))~~ provide recreational opportunities and mobility options, connecting users with dedicated nonmotorized routes to parks, work, school and other destinations. These are nonmotorized facilities~~((and))~~, may be paved or soft-surface (gravel) or a combination of both, and are used for walking, jogging, cycling, skating, and, where appropriate, horseback riding.

Vashon-Maury Island ~~((There is, however, no))~~ does not currently include a segment of the Regional Trails System ~~((on Vashon-Maury Island))~~. One disadvantage to building a ~~((R))~~regional ~~((T))~~trail on Vashon-Maury Island is that, unlike many other mainland areas, the ((i))Island has no abandoned railroad grades, major water pipelines, or power line corridors in which to co-locate trail facilities. Vashon Highway SW is the only public corridor that acts like a “spine” in the ((i))Island’s transportation system, akin to a railroad or utility corridor. However, King County’s road design standards do not contain an on-street or “in public right-of-way” provision to accommodate a typical regional trail width. As such, a regional trail or similar type facility would need to be primarily outside of the King County right-of-way and cross primarily private property.

*((“))Regional Trails ((provide)) are meant to provide nonmotorized recreational, transportation and commuting opportunities for many different types of users. ((and may serve a variety of user types or may be designed for a more limited user group.”))*

*Policy OS-124 from the King County Open Space Plan 2016 Update*

<sup>21</sup> Policy T-235, 2016 KCCP, Ordinance 28427

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**((WHAT IS A HEALTHY COMMUNITY?**

*“A healthy community is one that continuously creates and improves both its physical and social environments, helping people to support one another in aspects of daily life and to develop to their fullest potential. Healthy places are those designed and built to improve the quality of life for all people who live, work, worship, learn, and play within their borders—where every person is free to make choices amid a variety of healthy, available, accessible, and affordable options.”*

—((Healthy People 2010 report, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services))

Policy P-7 recommends ((creation of a committee)) coordination with the community to explore the above-mentioned challenges and to seek funding for a ((assess the)) feasibility study of how a ((R))regional ((T))trail on Vashon-Maury Island could be funded and conducted. The goal is to identify funding for a feasibility study that could help determine if a Regional Trail aligns with community goals and is physically and financially feasible to construct. The work of such a committee should be distinguished from ongoing, collaborative efforts between King County Parks, Vashon-Maury Island

Land Trust, equestrians, and other trail advocates to seek funding to study the creation of ((create)) an ((i))Island-wide network of recreational, back-country trails, which is the aim of Policy P-8. This network, as envisioned on Map ((8))Z, is outside of King County Department of Transportation public right-of-way and ((is being)) would be realized through voluntary efforts using primarily recreational easements with approval of private property owners.

Equestrian activities such as training, competitions, and trail riding are popular for a growing number of ((i))Islanders. Policies in the 2016 King County Comprehensive Plan encourage ((specifically call for the county's regulations to)) support for equestrian activities that are compatible with their area.

**((Table 22**

Policy No.	Policy	Implementing Action	Action Priority
P-7	<p>The community desires a Regional Trail that provides commuters, students, and recreationalists with access to commercial areas, transit services, schools and other destinations. King County should explore the feasibility of a new Regional Trail or other active transportation facilities that connects the Vashon and Maury Island communities with the north and south ferry terminals and respective ferry routes.</p> <p>Investigate the feasibility of Regional Trails or other active transportation facilities that achieve the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Connect residential, employment, and commercial centers and other important community destinations; and</li> <li>b. Connect the north and south ferry terminals.</li> </ul>	<p>Form an interdepartmental and interagency working committee to assess the physical, environmental, financial, and design feasibility for a new Regional Trail or other active transportation facility.</p>	2

Policy No.	Policy	Implementing Action	Action Priority
P-8	An island-wide network of soft-surface, multi-use, backcountry trails is envisioned for pedestrians, bicyclists and equestrians that connects several open space, park and community destinations. Trail corridors should be established and designed based upon the following criteria: a. Connect park and open space areas; b. Provide access to shoreline areas, particularly public parks; c. Incorporate views and other special features of scenic, historic, or archaeological interest.	Form a working committee to: a. Scope, identify funding for, and conduct a feasibility study to expand the existing backcountry trail network. b. Pursue voluntary public easements across private lands in order to connect public trails. c. Upgrade DNRP's current program to promote donations from willing land owners (similar to conservation easements).	2
P-9	Art, in all its forms and expressions, plays an influential role in the local culture and public image of Vashon-Maury Island. King County should support proactive integration of the arts into the island's public and private spaces as a high-priority, especially where such projects invest in and support island artists.	N/A	Ongoing
P-10	Arts Programming — To expand the role, presence, and influence of the arts throughout Vashon-Maury Island, it is important to develop an island-specific strategy which identifies talent, programs, and other arts programming opportunities. King County supports a proactive and organized initiative to develop a long-term Arts Master Plan for Vashon-Maury Island.	a. Form a committee of resident artists, a 4Culture representative and others to develop an Arts Master Plan. b. Develop a formal program matching professional island artists with apprentices wishing to develop their skills. A focus could be on mentoring and education to young people and those who cannot afford classes. c. Identify opportunities to improve diversity in arts programming.	4
P-11	Artful Signage — Incorporating artistic elements into the physical structure and/or design of signs across the island is an effective way to display local art, raise public awareness about local talent and businesses, invest in island artists, and improve wayfinding. Community-based arts organizations should pursue grants and partnerships for constructing or improving signs.	Pursue grants and partnerships for constructing or improving the following signs: ■ "Welcome to Vashon Island" signage at North End and Tahlequah Ferry Docks ■ Vashon Town Markers/Welcome Signs ■ Neighborhood Markers/Welcome Signs for Burton, Dockton, Ellisport and other community centers ■ Directional signs for the intersection of Bank Road and Vashon Hwy. ■ Welcome and interpretative markers/signs at parks, forests and beaches	2
P-12	Public Art — Public art enhances community character and diversity, sparks imagination, and provides a direct cultural experience for its viewers. King County supports and encourages the creative incorporation of art into the public and private spaces of Vashon-Maury Island.	Seek out opportunities to install permanent and temporary public art, including: ■ Play local music on bus routes 118/119, possibly curated by Voice of Vashon Radio ■ Use creative design elements such as paint, tile and texture at public crosswalks and squares	2

Policy No.	Policy	Implementing Action	Action Priority
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Purchase and display local art inside and/or outside government facilities</li> <li>■ Display local artist work on public library computers and screen savers</li> <li>■ Solicit local artist involvement in the design and/or review of new or expanded government buildings</li> <li>■ Install island art on bike racks and benches at select/visible locations</li> </ul>	
P-13	Community Events — King County will work with the Vashon-Maury Island community to ensure access to both public and private spaces for festivals, fairs, performing and visual arts is maintained and utilized to their full potential.	N/A	Ongoing))

**P-7** The community desires a Regional Trail that provides commuters, students, and recreationalists with access to commercial areas, transit services, schools and other destinations. King County should coordinate with community residents and organizations to seek funding to conduct a study to explore the feasibility of a new Regional Trail or other active transportation facilities that connects the Vashon and Maury Island communities with the north and south ferry terminals and respective ferry routes. ~~((Investigate the feasibility of))~~ Such a Regional Trail((s)) or other active transportation ((facilities that)) facility should achieve the following:

- a. Connect residential, employment, and commercial centers and other important community destinations; and
- b. Connect the north and south ferry terminals.

**P-8** An ~~((i))~~island-wide network of soft-surface, multi-use, backcountry trails is envisioned for pedestrians, bicyclists, and equestrians that connects several open space, park, and community destinations. King County should coordinate with community residents and organizations to seek funding to plan for ((T))rail corridors that would((should be established and designed based upon the following criteria)):

- a. Connect park and open space areas;
- b. Provide access to shoreline areas, particularly public parks; or
- c. Incorporate views and other special features of scenic, historic, or archaeological interest.

## Community Art

The exploration, teaching, and hosting of the visual and performing arts has long been a part of Vashon-Maury Island, ~~((but they))~~ and the arts have expanded greatly over the past decade through the work of art entrepreneurs, community events and festivals, and the opening of new venues such as Vashon Open Space for Arts and Community and Vashon Center for the Arts. Studios, galleries, and home-based artists of all forms and expressions also contribute to a burgeoning art scene on the ~~((i))~~Island.

4Culture is ~~((King County's))~~ a quasi-governmental cultural services agency in King County. ~~((They are))~~ 4Culture is a tax-exempt public development authority whose Board is ~~((nominated))~~ appointed by the King County Executive and confirmed by the King County Council. This independent governing Board sets 4Culture's annual budget and determines how funding awards will be made through 4Culture's ~~((They also administer a))~~ competitive grant programs. ~~((, funded in large part by a \$20 million arts program launched in 2015. 4Culture and community-based))~~ Community-based arts organizations will play the principal role in initiating and implementing the arts actions of this plan, which may be able to request funding or assistance from 4Culture. Aside from the County's Public Art Program, which directs one percent of County-funded capital project budgets to public art, King County does not fund arts and culture programs.

Policy P-9 ~~((lays))~~ outlines a broad vision for supporting the role of art in the ~~((i))~~Island's culture ~~((over the next two decades))~~. Policy P-10 ~~((calls for development of))~~ supports community-led efforts to develop an Arts Master Plan that is specific to Vashon-Maury Island ~~((and is intended to set a clear, coordinated direction for the future of the ((i))Island's arts community while preserving the decentralized and diverse nature of art venues and experiences that contribute to Vashon's unique culture. This is the highest priority action since other actions will be discussed and detailed in the Arts Master Plan. Other actions include examples of how ((i))Islanders envision implementing the policies. All of these actions will be initiated and performed by community-based arts organizations and associations with the assistance of 4Culture))~~.

Artistic signage ~~((of the genre))~~ as discussed in Policy P-11 is encouraged throughout the ~~((i))~~Island but will require participation from a private property owner since King County does not own or maintain this type of signage. Such signs must be installed outside of the public right-of-way and in a safe, attractive manner.

**P-9** Art, in all its forms and expressions, plays an influential role in the local culture and public image of Vashon-Maury Island. King County ~~((should support proactive integration of the arts into the island's public and private spaces as a high priority,))~~ encourages opportunities for public attendance and participation in diverse arts and heritage activities and exposure on the Island especially where such projects invest in and support ~~((i))~~Island artists.

**P-10** ~~((Arts Programming— ))~~To expand the role, presence, and influence of the arts throughout Vashon-Maury Island, ~~((it is important))~~ the community has expressed a desire to develop an ((i))Island-specific strategy ((which)) that identifies talent, programs, and other arts programming opportunities. King County supports ((a proactive and organized initiative)) community-led efforts to develop a long-term Arts Master Plan for Vashon-Maury Island.

**P-11** ~~((Artful Signage—))~~Incorporating artistic elements into the physical structure and/or design of signs across the ~~((i))~~Island is an effective way to display local art, raise public awareness about local talent and businesses, invest in ~~((i))~~Island artists, and improve wayfinding. King County supports ((G))community-based arts organizations' efforts to ((should)) pursue grants and partnerships for constructing or improving signs.

**P-12** ~~((Public Art— ))~~Public art enhances community character and diversity, sparks imagination, and provides a direct cultural experience for its viewers. King County ~~((supports and encourages the creative incorporation of art into the public and private spaces of Vashon-Maury Island))~~ should integrate public art into County buildings and infrastructure in the Island. King County supports integration of public art in places on the Island developed by others that is accessible to the public.

**P-13** ~~((Community Events— ))~~King County ~~((will work with the Vashon-Maury Island community to ensure access to both public and private spaces for))~~ encourages opportunities for public attendance and participation in festivals, fairs, and performing and visual arts on the Island((is maintained and utilized to their full potential)).

## Recreation and Health

The health of an individual and community ~~((at large))~~ is shaped by more than behavior or medical care. Research has shown that public infrastructure, workplaces, schools, neighborhoods, and communities all contribute to health. Decisions about land use, community design, and transportation ~~((impact))~~ affect local air quality, water quality and supply, traffic safety, physical activity, and other ~~((exposures))~~ aspects of daily life. Such decisions are linked to intractable public health problems, such as ~~((like))~~ adult and childhood obesity, cancer and respiratory problems. Addressing these health challenges requires efforts among multiple groups to integrate all components of the public health system and the built environment. This

### WHAT IS A HEALTHY COMMUNITY?

*"A healthy community is one that continuously creates and improves both its physical and social environments, helping people to support one another in aspects of daily life and to develop to their fullest potential. Healthy places are those designed and built to improve the quality of life for all people who live, work, worship, learn, and play within their borders – where every person is free to make choices amid a variety of healthy, available, accessible, and affordable options."*

*— ((Healthy People 2010 report, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services)*

plan weaves the vision and principle of a healthy and active Vashon-Maury Island throughout all elements rather than address it in an isolated section. Examples ~~((of where this is done))~~ include:

- Promoting healthy housing;
- Encouraging active recreation on trails and in parks;
- Supporting ~~((for))~~ community gardens;
- Ensuring clean drinking water is available to all; and
- Building in a compact, mixed-use manner in the Vashon Town Core.

### **Historic Preservation**

Preservation of Vashon-Maury Island's built heritage is a value shared by this community. Dockton, Vashon Center, Burton, Portage, and the Vashon Rural Town were the earliest commercial areas, but about 25 "steamer landing" sites plus many other stores, old Post Offices, residences, and small neighborhoods dot the ~~((i))~~Island's landscape today. The preservation, rehabilitation, and adaptive reuse of these historic sites are indispensable in helping to maintain neighborhood character and provide reminders of the ~~((i))~~Island's rich history.

King County's Historic Preservation Program ~~((KG))~~HPP preserves and enhances community character through identification and documentation of historic resources, landmark designation, and planning. ~~((They))~~ HPP staff identify and evaluate resources that reflect King County's past, ~~((and))~~ develop an inventory of sites used to incorporate historic and cultural resources into ~~((e))~~County planning efforts~~((s))~~, and ~~((HPP))~~ use~~((s))~~ eligibility criteria to evaluate the significance of resources at the local, state, or national levels. These resources may be listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the Washington Heritage Register, and/or become designated King County Landmarks or Community Landmarks. Table ~~((23))~~6 lists King County's designated Landmarks and Community Landmarks on Vashon-Maury Island, including houses, stores, bridges, historic districts, and heritage corridors. King County Code ~~((Title))~~Chapter 20.62 and several policies in the 2016 King County Comprehensive Plan provide the regulatory support and framework for this preservation work.

**Table ((23))6**  
**Vashon-Maury Island 2017 King County Landmarks**

<b>((King County Landmarks—Vashon-Maury Island (2017)))</b>	
Burton Masonic Hall, 1894	Lisabeula School, 1925
Cedarhurst Road-Westside Highway Heritage Corridor, 1891-1936	Marjesira Inn, 1906
Colvos Store, 1923	Thomas McNair House, 1884
Dockton Road Heritage Corridor, 1907-1964	Mukai Agricultural Complex, 1926
Dockton Store and Post Office, 1908	Captain Thomas W. Phillips House, 1925
Norman Edson Studio (Community Landmark), 1890s	Schwartz-Bell House, 1930
Ferncliff (Wise Mansion) (Community Landmark), 1923	Smith-Baldwin House (Fern Cove), 1912
Fuller Store, 1884	Hilmar and Selma Steen House, 1910
Harrington-Beall Greenhouse Historic District, c. 1885-1902	Vashon Hardware Store, 1890/1935
Judd Creek Bridge, 1953	Vashon Odd Fellows Hall, 1912

*King County Historic Preservation Program, Department of Natural Resources and Parks, Technical Paper No. 6*

The rationale for incorporating the historic preservation policies below into this plan includes:

- ((recognize))Recognizing the importance of identifying additional historic resources;
- ((promote))Promoting landmark designation;
- ((provide))Providing financial incentives that promote rehabilitation; and
- ((support))Supporting regulatory flexibility that enables owners of historic properties to adaptively reuse them.

**((Table 24**

<b>Policy No.</b>	<b>Policy</b>	<b>Implementing Action</b>	<b>Action Priority</b>
P-14	King County will partner with the Vashon-Maury Island Heritage Association and other preservation organizations to identify sites that are deemed to be of significant historic value and to promote designation of additional historic properties to the King County Landmarks program.	Recommend eligible, historically significant structures from the "historic sites" list in Appendix C for nomination to the National and State Registers of Historic Places and/or for	2



		designation as King County Landmarks.	
P-15	Historic sites that meet national, state or county standards should be safeguarded through land use designation compatible with the site's historic character, and flexible regulations and standards that promote preservation and reuse. New construction and additions should be compatible in design, mass, and scale with the area's historic character.	Upon property owner notification and consent, create a map to catalog the locations of historically significant properties on the island.	2
P-16	The preservation and sensitive rehabilitation of historic or culturally significant sites in the Vashon Rural Town should be encouraged in order to maintain the Town's character and to preserve tangible links to the Town's history.	N/A	Ongoing
P-17	Dockton and Burton are historically significant neighborhood centers for Vashon-Maury Island. Each of these centers has a distinct quality and scale that contributes to the cultural heritage of their locale. New development and redevelopment in these neighborhood centers should be compatible with their historic character.	N/A	Ongoing
P-18	King County supports collaboration with the Muckleshoot and Puyallup Tribes and other groups of cultural significance on Vashon-Maury Island to identify areas of particular cultural importance, including archaeological sites, so they can be protected.	N/A	Ongoing))

- P-14** **King County ((will partner with the Vashon-Maury Island Heritage Association and other preservation organizations)) supports community and preservation organizations' efforts to identify sites that are deemed to be of significant historic value and to promote designation of additional historic properties to the King County Landmarks program consistent with designation criteria and processes outlined in K.C.C. Chapter 20.62.**
- P-15** **Historic sites that meet national, state, or county standards should be safeguarded through land use designation compatible with the site's historic character, and flexible regulations and standards that promote preservation and reuse. New construction and additions should be compatible in design, mass, and scale with the area's historic character.**
- P-16** **The preservation and sensitive rehabilitation of historic or culturally significant sites in the Vashon Rural Town should be encouraged in order to maintain the Town's character and to preserve tangible links to the Town's history.**
- P-17** **Dockton and Burton are historically significant neighborhood centers for Vashon-Maury Island. Each of these centers has a distinct quality and scale that contributes to the cultural heritage of their locale. New development and redevelopment in these neighborhood centers should be compatible with their historic character.**

**P-18            King County supports collaboration with the Muckleshoot and Puyallup Tribes and other groups of cultural significance on Vashon-Maury Island to identify areas of particular cultural importance, including archaeological sites, so they can be protected.**

Community support for implementation of these policies is critical. These resources are tangible connections to the community's history, but they are also nonrenewable resources that continue to be lost at accelerated rates. Several individuals and local groups ~~((actively))~~ currently promote protection of historic resources. The ~~((Vashon-Maury))~~ Vashon-Maury Island Heritage Association has been a leading voice on the ~~((i))~~ Island for decades and ~~((they))~~ will continue to play a central role in implementing the historic preservation actions identified in this plan.

While many areas have been surveyed, numerous historically-significant resources across the ~~((i))~~ Island have never been surveyed or considered for listing. Policy P-14 identifies this as a community priority. Some of this work is well underway. For example, volunteers from the Vashon-Maury Island Heritage Association prepared a list and mapped more than 45 historic sites in the Portage neighborhood during this planning process. An unofficial list of more than 120 historic sites is in Appendix ~~((G))~~ D. This community-prepared list does not indicate an official historic designation or recognition but is intended for use in future reconnaissance or survey work. It may also be linked with ~~((KG))~~ HPP's Local Inventory List.

~~((The 1986 Vashon Community Plan included a policy recommending the nomination of))~~  
Although Dockton and Burton have never been nominated as historic districts~~((These nominations were not pursued over the past 30 years and there appears to be limited community support for creation of these districts. However))~~, many property owners support new and rehabilitated buildings being consistent with the historic character of these commercial centers. (See Policy P-17.)

**Other Parks and Cultural Resource-Related Resources for Vashon-Maury Island**

Below is a list of other ~~((functional))~~ plans and resources related to the provision of parks, open space, and cultural resources on Vashon-Maury Island. ~~((These documents contain more detailed and technical information for how specific services are planned, funded and rendered.))~~  
Copies of the documents are available at the respective agency office or ~~((web-site))~~ website.

- 2016 King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas ~~((2016 Update))~~
- King County Parks Levy Task Force Report (2012)
- Maury Island Natural Area Site Management Plan (2013)
- Programmatic Plan for Management of King County-owned Ecological Lands (2004)
- King County Historic Preservation Program Strategic Plan (2013-2020)

## Chapter 9 Transportation

### Context, Opportunities and Challenges

Transportation is an integral and vital part of community life. The fundamental purpose of any transportation system, whether urban or rural, is to provide for the safe, dependable, and efficient movement of people and goods from one point to another. As stated in ~~((the 2015 King County Strategic Plan, the county))~~ the 2015 update to the County's goals and vision,<sup>22</sup> King County aims to "deliver a seamless network of transportation options to get people where they need to go, when they need to get there." There are several important factors that influence how a transportation system is developed and maintained, including availability of funding, sustainability, social equity, accessibility, and climate change objectives.

For decades, Vashon-Maury Island residents ~~((and community plans have aspired to))~~ have expressed the desire for a local transportation system that is more multimodal. The majority of ~~((i))~~ Islanders live in portions of the ~~((r))~~ Rural ~~((a))~~ Area where public transportation and nonmotorized travel options are either limited or unavailable. As such, the automobile continues to be the primary mode of transportation. ~~((But, as the policies of this and prior plans reflect, expansion of alternative and affordable forms of transportation remains a high priority for the community.))~~ In addition, the 2016 King County Comprehensive Plan states that transportation investments in Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands should be compatible with the preservation of rural character and not promote urban or unplanned growth ~~((requires transportation infrastructure be consistent with rural levels of service and rural character))~~.<sup>23</sup> However, expansion of alternative and affordable forms of transportation remains a high priority for the community.

~~((The 1986 Vashon Community Plan identified four over-arching desires for the island's transportation system))~~ During one informal survey of approximately 85 participants, transportation was voted as the top issue the Island will face during the next 10 years. Public comments received during the plan development supported the following transportation goals:

1. No ~~((four-lane highways))~~ new major roads, capacity expansion, or other solutions characteristic of an urban or suburban area;
2. ~~((Significantly i))~~ Increase public transportation, both intra-((i)) Island and to the mainland consistent with rural service levels;
3. More facilities (trails, parks, etc.) for nonmotorized transportation, such as for pedestrians, bicyclists, and ~~((horse-riders))~~ equestrians; and

#### KEY TOPICS IN THIS CHAPTER

- *Transportation Service Providers*
- *Public Road Network*
- *Public Transportation and Alternative Services*
- *Nonmotorized and Vashon Rural Town Transportation*
- *Airport and Marine Services*
- *Other Vashon-Maury Transportation Resources*

<sup>22</sup> Motion 14317

<sup>23</sup> Policy T-202, 2016 KCCP, Ordinance 18427

4. Adequate ferry service (and associated facilities) such that ((i))Islanders can reasonably maintain employment and other activities on the mainland.
- ((Public comments received during the 2017 CSA Plan continue to support these and similar objectives. During one informal survey of 85+ participants, transportation was voted as the top issue the island will face during the next ten years.))

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**SNAPSHOT OF  
VASHON-MAURY ISLAND  
TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM**

Miles of King County-maintained roadway.....	139 miles
Number of public bridges.....	1
Number of signalized intersections.....	0 <sup>a</sup>
Number of unsignalized intersections (approx..) .....	465
Annual passenger trips on Washington State Ferries (2016):	
- Fauntleroy-Vashon.....	880,102
- Tahlequah-Pt. Defiance.....	338,862
Service Providers:	
- King County Department of Transportation – Metro Transit Division (Metro)	
- King County Department of Transportations – Roads Division	
- King County Department of Transportation – Marine Division (water taxi)	
- Washington State Ferries	
- Private taxi and shuttle bus services	

<sup>a</sup>Does not include flashers

Opportunities to enhance the ((i))Island's transportation system over the next 20 years focus on alternatives to single-occupant vehicles, such as community vans, multi-use trails, real-time ridesharing, and, where feasible, nonmotorized modes of travel. Successful action on these opportunities will ((rely upon)) require sustainable funding, as well as collaboration across King County agencies and partnerships with private entities. Various technological innovations and use of mobile digital tools are expected to have ever-increasing roles in the ((i))Island's transportation future.

One key transportation challenge involves meeting the travel needs of senior, low-income, and disabled populations. Social service agencies and nonprofits often assist low-income individuals and families with travel needs. This CSA subarea plan ((Plan)) does not directly address those important services, as they are addressed through other County plans, programs and services, such as through the Orca LIFT and Access paratransit programs.

Another key challenge revolves around insufficient funding to preserve and maintain the ((i))Island's aging rural road system that is susceptible to landslides, flooding and other natural disasters. Nearly three decades of annexations, declines in gas tax revenues, and the effects of voter initiatives have led to the chronic underfunding of the ((e))County's bridge and road system. Current funding levels for ((e))County roads and bridges are sufficient only to address critical life safety issues and a limited amount of work to maintain and preserve the existing infrastructure.

Given the significant road funding problem, transportation system investments during the plan's 20-year timeframe are likely to focus on public transportation enhancements,

responding to safety issues and caring for existing road infrastructure, and nonmotorized improvements located outside of the road right-of-way and/or funded by sources other than the ((e))County's road fund.

## Public Road Network

As in most rural areas, Vashon-Maury Island's public road network originated from and was largely defined by historical uses, such as the mosquito fleet ~~((towns))~~ of private ferries, farm-to-market roads, and ~~((providing))~~ access points to ferries and shorelines. Vashon Highway SW is the spine of the ~~((i))~~ Island's road network and the most heavily traveled corridor on the ~~((i))~~ Island. It carries approximately 8,400 vehicle trips per day in the vicinity of the Vashon Rural Town ~~((Center))~~ and approximately 2,500 vehicle trips per day at the north ferry dock (2013 figures). It is the only road on the ~~((i))~~ Island with a principal arterial classification. (See Map ~~((11))~~ 10 for the ~~((road))~~ street functional classification map.) ~~((#))~~ Vashon Highway SW serves many of the ~~((i))~~ Island's most popular destinations, including the Rural Town of Vashon, ~~((Center,))~~ Burton, the north Vashon and Tahlequah ferry terminals, and numerous commercial and industrial employers. It also supports the principal Metro fixed-route bus routes on the ~~((i))~~ Island. While traffic congestion does occur during large community events and peak ferry hours, per the ~~((e))~~ County's transportation policies, road widening is not an appropriate solution for congestion mitigation in Rural Areas. ~~((Policy T-1 is consistent with King County Comprehensive Plan transportation policies that prohibit adding new arterials or capacity.))~~

~~((King County's))~~ The Transportation Needs Report that was adopted as part of the 2016 King County Comprehensive Plan identifies road-related capital investments needed to support the ~~((e))~~ County's land use vision. It is a 20-year needs list (distinct from the ~~((6))~~ six-year Capital Improvement Program) developed and managed by the King County Department of Transportation Road Services Division. The Roads Services Division uses a data-driven asset management approach that is aligned with policy direction in the King County Comprehensive Plan and the Strategic Plan for Road Services. The 2016 Transportation Needs Report identifies eight roadside, four roadway, two drainage, and three other project needs on Vashon-Maury Island with an estimated total cost of almost \$70 million. These projects are currently unfunded and project scopes are preliminary. If funding for a project is secured in the future, more comprehensive scoping and design efforts will take place and there will be additional opportunities for public input. The following five project needs make up the bulk of this cost:

- Vashon Highway SW and SW Cemetery Rd – Intersection improvements, such as construction of a roundabout (\$1.7 million)
- Dockton Rd. SW from SW Ellisport Rd to Portage Way SW – replace failing seawall (\$37.7 million)
- Vashon Highway SW from 115th Ave SW to SW 240th Place – replace seawall (\$18.8 million)
- Chautauqua Beach Rd SW and Ellisport Creek – replace undersized and failing culvert (\$1.1 million)
- SW Governors Lane from 99th Ave SW to 96th Ave SW – replace failing seawall (\$3.4 million)

## Public Transportation and Alternative Services

The Transportation chapter of the 2016 King County ~~((s))~~ Comprehensive Plan supports public transportation in Rural Areas where there are commercial centers and other areas of concentrated activity. The Puget Sound Regional Council and King County Metro Transit have identified transit activity centers throughout King County that have strategic planning importance

for transit planning. The Rural Town of Vashon is one of those activity centers. Metro currently operates two fixed-route bus lines (#118 and #119) that serve both Vashon~~((and))~~-Maury Island ~~((as well as))~~ and West Seattle. These routes have regular weekday and reduced weekend service~~((. This is))~~ and provide a critical public service for many ~~((i))~~Islanders. Metro's four park and ride lots also play a central role in ~~((i))~~Island public transportation. Policy ~~((No.))~~ T-3 calls for continued maintenance ~~((and improvements))~~ of these facilities.

Metro's ~~((Alternative Services Demonstration Project))~~ Community Connections Program seeks to bring~~((s))~~ alternative transit service to parts of King County that don't have the infrastructure, density, or land use patterns to support a dense network of traditional fixed-route bus service. Alternative services may be a ~~((better and))~~ more appropriate and cost-effective match for ~~((community))~~ transportation needs in these ~~((rural areas))~~ communities. ~~((Metro's Five-Year Implementation Plan for Alternative Service Delivery (September 2012)))~~ Community Connections identified Vashon-Maury Island as a candidate area for a potential alternative services demonstration project. After identifying needs with community partners, a suite of alternative service solution concepts was developed and includes Real-Time Rideshare, Community Van, and Community Transportation Hub (a one-stop shop location for transit information)~~((, and, potentially, "Open Door Access" (paratransit service open to the general public)))~~. Metro is developing a plan for ~~((rolling out))~~ implementing these solutions on the ~~((i))~~Island, focusing first on the ~~((e))~~Community ~~((t))~~Transportation ~~((h))~~Hub and ~~((e))~~Community ~~((v))~~Van solutions. The Vashon-Maury Island Chamber of Commerce is a strategic local partner with Metro on these efforts.

**~~((Table 25~~**

Policy No.	Policy	Implementing Action	Action Priority
T-4	<del>Except in the Rural Town, new roads should not be constructed on Vashon-Maury Island until other viable multimodal alternatives have been implemented or determined infeasible.</del>	N/A	Ongoing))

**~~((T-1 ————— Except in the Rural Town, new roads should not be constructed on Vashon-Maury Island until other viable multimodal alternatives have been implemented or determined infeasible.))~~**

**~~((Service Guidelines Task Force~~**

In 2010, King County formed a Regional Transit Task Force which recommended that Metro create objective, data-based guidelines for planning and managing transit service. Metro responded to this recommendation and the King County Council adopted the King County Metro Strategic Plan for Public Transportation and Service Guidelines in July 2011.

After Metro used these guidelines for several years in transit planning, the King County Executive and Council formed a new task force to further analyze how transit service is evaluated and allocated. A Service Guidelines Task Force developed principles and recommendations for modifying the guidelines.))

## Metro Long Range Plan

In January ((of)) 2017, ((the King County Council adopted King County)) Metro's long range plan, Metro CONNECTS, was adopted.<sup>24</sup> ((King County)) Metro worked with stakeholders, riders, and ((the public)) community members to develop the plan, which will guide how the transit system grows and changes over the next 25 years. Metro CONNECTS presents a ((shared)) vision for a future public transportation system that gets people where they want to go and helps the Puget Sound region thrive. It describes an integrated network of transportation options, the facilities and technology needed to support those services, and the financial requirements for building the system. It was developed in close coordination with Sound Transit and other transportation agencies. It includes plans to enhance alternative services in areas that cannot support a dense network of fixed-route services.

## Nonmotorized and Vashon Rural Town Transportation

((There are three key)) A number of policies in the Transportation chapter of the 2016 King County((s)) Comprehensive Plan ((that)) address nonmotorized transportation and guide how it is implemented on the ((i))Island((:)). These policies focus on alternatives to single occupant vehicles, the Regional Trails System, and improvements to nonmotorized transportation.<sup>25</sup>

~~**(T-203 — As funding permits, King County should partner with jurisdictions and the private sector to spur infrastructure investments that enhance opportunities for transit, pedestrians, bicyclists, car and van pools, and other alternatives to single occupant vehicles.**~~

~~**T-235 — The King County Regional Trails System is the centerpiece of the nonmotorized system in the Rural Area and Natural Resource Lands. The county's efforts to enhance the Rural Area and Natural Resource Lands nonmotorized network should include filling in the Regional Trails System's missing links, coordinating road and trail projects whenever possible, considering access from roadways such as trailhead parking, and enhancing access to transit, especially park and rides and transit centers.**~~

~~**T-236 — In Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands, nonmotorized improvements shall be consistent with providing rural levels of service, preserving rural character, and avoiding impacts to the environment and significant historic properties.**~~

Table 26

Policy No.	Policy	Implementing Action	Action Priority
T-2	Some form of public transportation service such as ridesharing, pedi-cabs, community vans, mobile vehicle matching, or on-island shuttle buses should be made available to residents who reside in remote areas	Implement the Community Van program which provides Metro vans for local prescheduled group trips that are arranged by a Community Transportation Coordinator and driven by	4

<sup>24</sup> Ordinance 18449

<sup>25</sup> Including, but not limited to, policies T-203, T-233, T-235, T-236, T-240, 2016 KCCP, Ordinance 18427

	beyond Metro's fixed-route bus lines.	volunteer drivers to meet community-identified transportation needs. <del>Promote mobile carpool matching services that help people find one-time carpools in real time.</del>	
T-3	A high priority goal of this plan is to create a more sustainable island transportation system through a reduction in motorized vehicle trips. How people travel to and from the two Washington State Ferries' terminals is a key element in meeting the trip reduction goal. More incentives should be provided for passenger versus automobiles on the ferry system and Metro bus connections to and from the terminals should be continually monitored and strengthened.	Encourage use of incentives distributed through the promotion of real-time ridesharing through the Alternative Service program to reduce drive-alone rates on the island by making it easy to share the ride to/from the ferries.	Ongoing
T-4	Park-and-Ride lot maintenance should be encouraged at the Vashon facilities of Ober Park, Valley Center, Tahlequah and the North end parking lot at the ferry terminal.	Continue to perform quarterly utilization counts of King County park and ride lots on the island. Make the results of said assessments readily accessible to park and ride lot customers.	Ongoing
T-5	Metro will continue to serve and evaluate connectivity to the island's major activity centers for fixed routes #118 and #119.	NA	Ongoing))

**T-((2))1**      **Some form of public transportation service such as ridesharing, pedi-cabs, community vans, mobile vehicle matching, or on-((i))Island shuttle buses, should be made available to residents ((who reside in remote areas beyond Metro's fixed-route bus lines)) consistent with Metro's service guidelines and alternative services programs.**

**T-((3))2**      **A high priority goal of this plan is to create a more sustainable ((i))Island transportation system through a reduction in motorized vehicle trips. How people travel to and from the two Washington State Ferries' terminals is a key element in meeting the trip reduction goal. ((More incentives should be provided for passenger versus automobiles on the ferry system and)) King County supports continuation and use of passenger ferry service. Metro bus connections to and from the terminals should be continually monitored and strengthened, consistent with Metro policies and plans.**

**T-((4))3**      **((Park-and-Ride lot maintenance should be encouraged))King County should continue to perform maintenance at the Vashon facilities of Ober Park, Valley Center, Tahlequah and the North end parking lot at the ferry terminal.**

**T-((5))4**      **Metro ((will continue to serve and evaluate connectivity)) shall continue to provide public transit connections to the ((i))Island's major activity centers ((for fixed routes #118 and #119)) consistent with Metro's service guidelines and alternative services programs.**



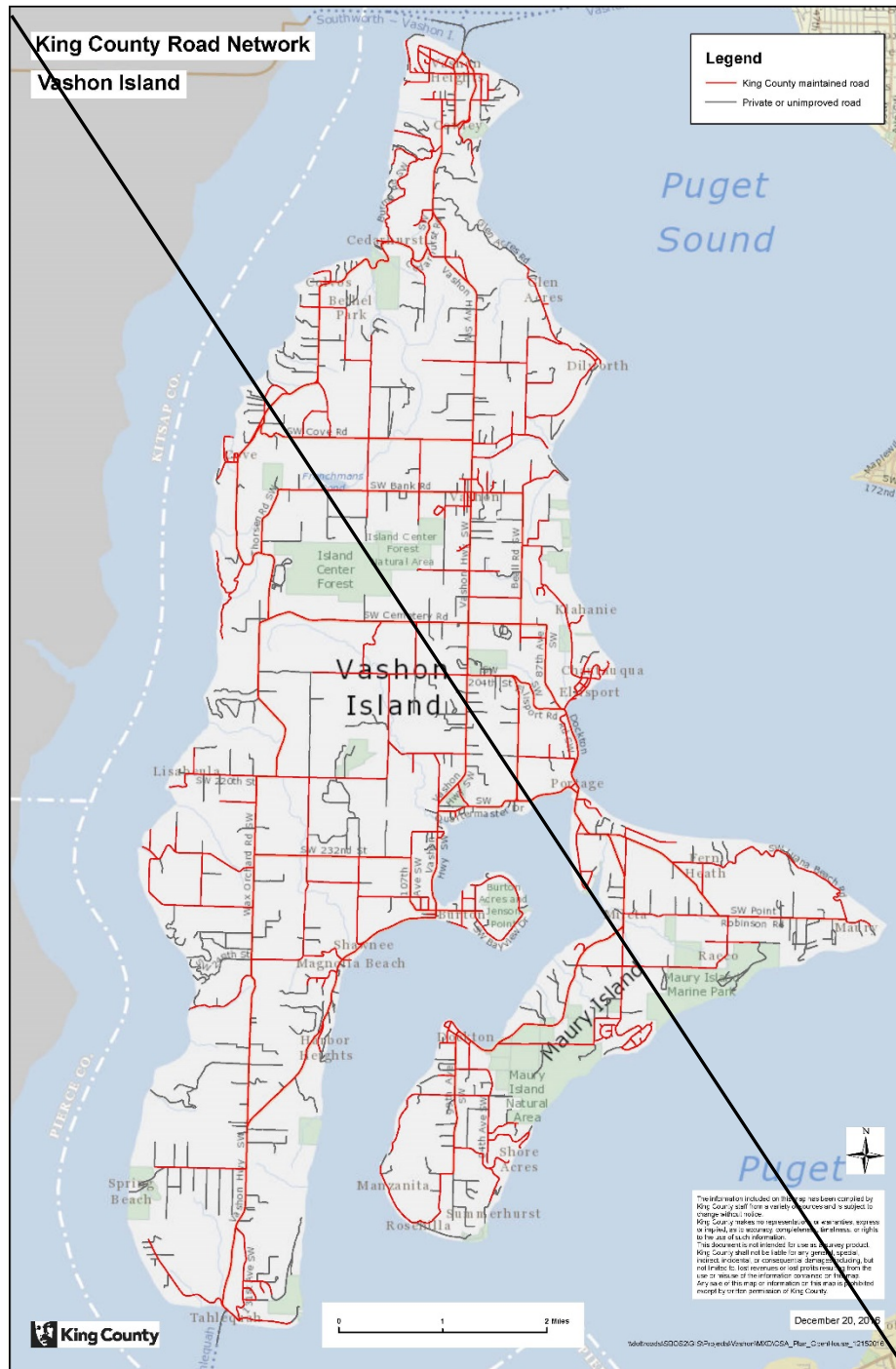
Specific numbers of people who bicycle, walk, or use some other form of nonmotorized transportation are constantly in flux and difficult to obtain or verify. But, according to community input, biking and walking are popular activities on the Island. Creating and making automobile alternatives more readily available has been a priority of the Vashon community for decades. These activities promote an active, healthy lifestyle; contribute to a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions; and support shared goals of the Vashon-Maury Island Land Trust, local bicycle groups, and other organizations ~~that~~ that advocate for improved connectivity of the Island trail system. Concerns have been expressed about the condition and width of certain rural road shoulders, discontinuous sidewalks in town, and potential conflicts with traffic along busier roadways that make the road network less conducive to nonmotorized travel. While immediate operational safety hazards will continue to be addressed on an ongoing basis, substantial improvements within the public rights-of-way for pathways or ~~bicycle~~ bicycle lanes are not planned or expected due to the road funding challenges noted earlier. Additionally, adopted King County Road Design and Construction Standards mandate different, and oftentimes reduced, development standards for rural roadways compared to urban roadways. Instead, this plan places emphasis on the use of off-road, multi-use trails and using partnerships to expand the nonmotorized network.

The Vashon Town Core is the commercial center of Vashon-Maury Island, which brings together vehicular, pedestrian, and bicycle traffic along with the Island's largest park and ride lot and busiest Metro bus stop. It is the location of the annual Strawberry Festival and numerous other music, art, and cultural events throughout the year. This plan continues ~~the~~ the 1996 Vashon Town Plan policies to have no signals or bypasses at the intersection of Vashon Highway SW and SW Bank Road, unless it becomes necessary for the safety of the traveling public. Per Policy ~~T-8~~ T-6, sidewalk improvements will be made at the time of private development adjacent to the most heavily traveled roads in the ~~Rural~~ Town Core. These roads are designated on ~~Figure 14~~ Map 11.

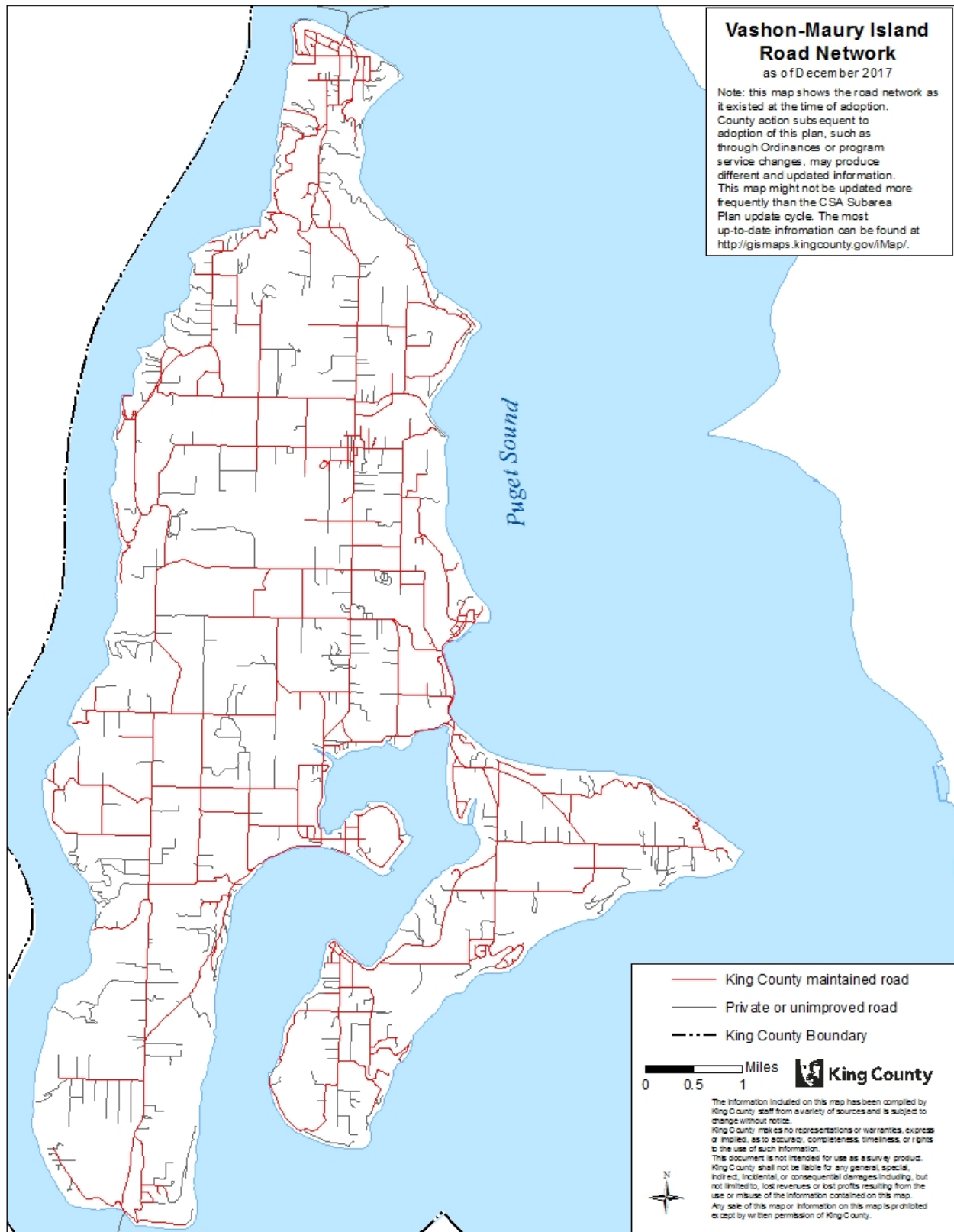
There is no standalone bicycle and pedestrian circulation or improvement plan for the Vashon Rural Town. However, the 2016 Transportation Needs Report does identify two nonmotorized infrastructure needs in the Rural Town. One is for a new sidewalk on Vashon Highway SW between SW 177th Street and 98th Place SW. The other is to provide a nonmotorized facility on SW Bank Road between Vashon Highway SW and 107th Avenue SW. The implementing action for p ~~olicy~~ olicy ~~T-9~~ T-8 calls for a review of the nonmotorized facility standards and needs as part of ~~the 2020 Comprehensive Plan update~~ future countywide policy and needs analyses.

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**Map ((40))9**  
**Vashon-Maury Island 2017 Road Network**



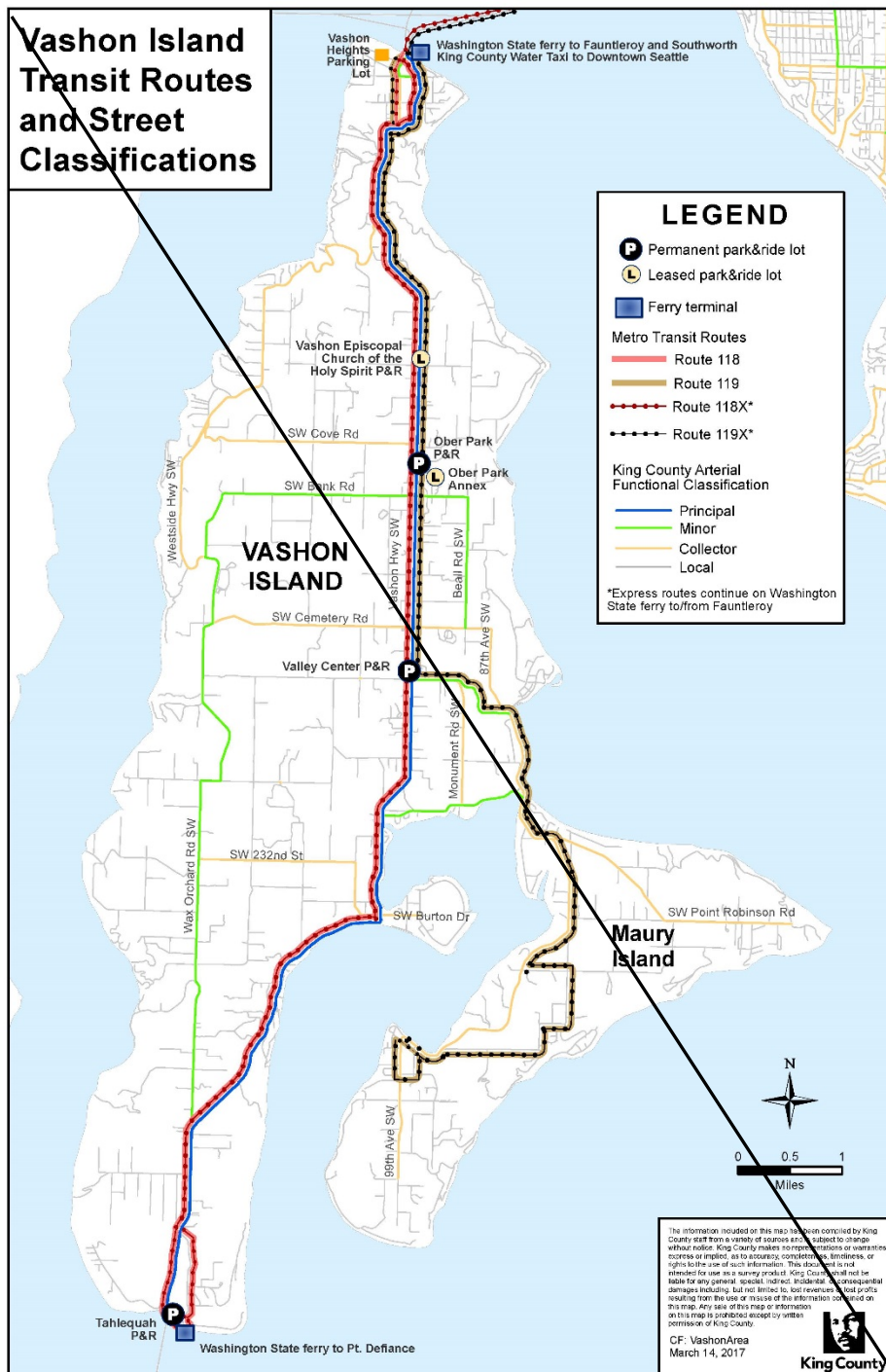
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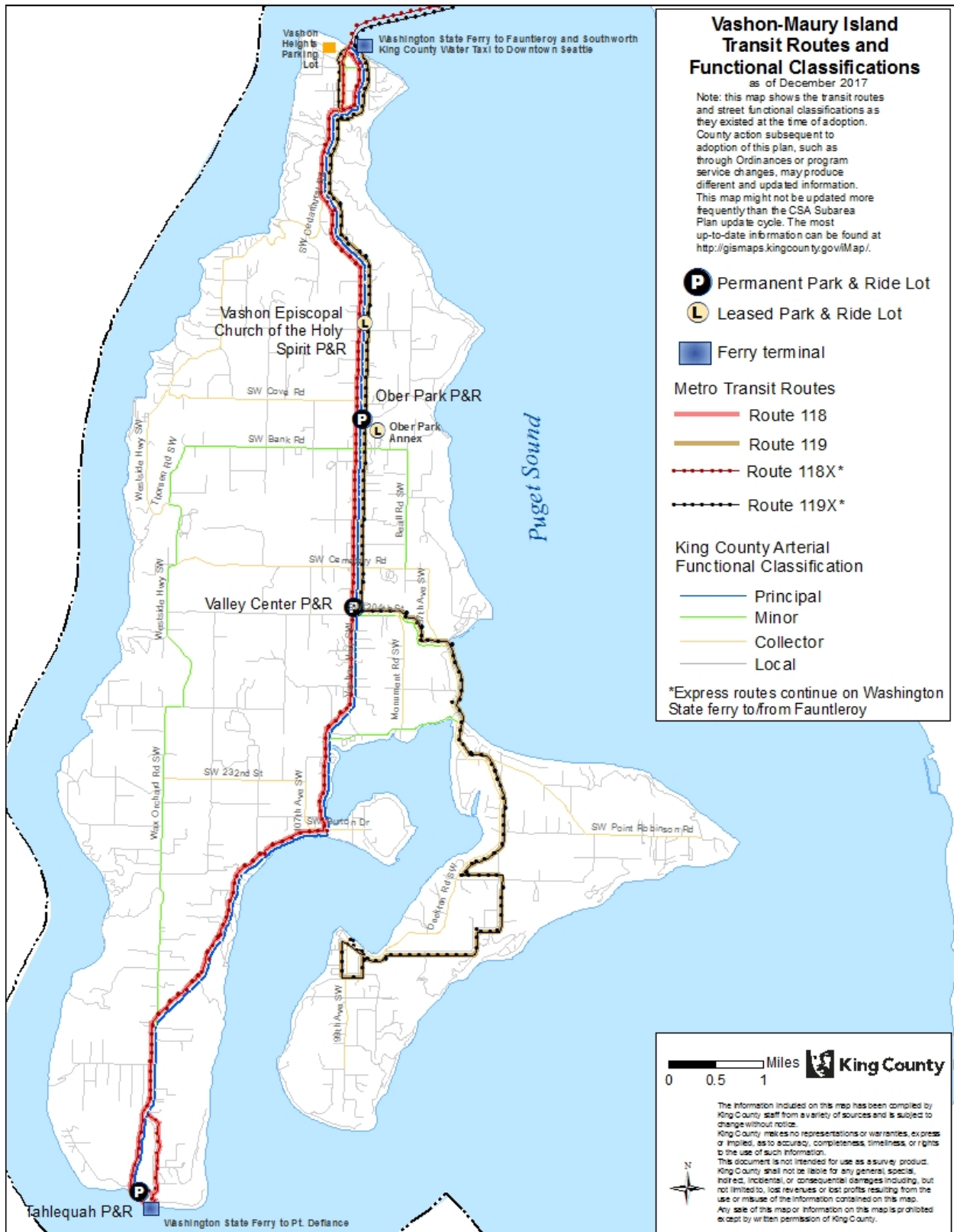
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**Map ((44))10**  
**Vashon-Maury Island 2017 Transit Routes and Street Classifications**



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## Airport and Marine Services

The King County Marine Division's passenger-only water taxi service to Vashon-Maury Island is a critical link in the ((i))Island-mainland transportation network, especially for Vashon-Seattle commuters. The community has expressed a keen interest in expanding the level of water taxi service to Vashon-Maury Island, especially for recreational, leisure, and other non-commuter purposes. Ridership numbers have consistently risen since the water taxi service was launched. The Marine Division reported a 2016 ridership increase of 10.7((%)) percent over the 2015 figures. Future increases in water taxi service will be reviewed consistent with direction in the King County Ferry District Strategic Plan, 2014-2018, or successor plans or budgets.

The Vashon Airfield on SW Cove Road, owned and operated by King County Airport District ((#)) No. 1 (a non-King County government entity), offers the only mode of travel to the ((i))Island other than the Washington State ((ferry)) Ferries and King County water taxi. It is the only public airstrip on the ((i))Island and is an important component of the ((i))Island's emergency preparedness and response plans. The airstrip, which is turf and approximately 2,000 feet long, is open to the public and contains hangars. It is the base for approximately 30 aircraft and the airstrip averages 38 operations per week. The airfield is situated in a rural residential area where flight patterns affect residences.<sup>26</sup> ((Data source: [www.airnav.com](http://www.airnav.com))))

((Table 27

Policy No.	Policy	Implementing Action	Action Priority
T-6	Traffic calming devices as well as street landscaping, public art, and other design elements are encouraged in the Town Core where they do not negatively impact travel safety, overall traffic flow, or impede emergency vehicle access.	N/A	Ongoing
T-7	Sidewalks in the Vashon Town Core need to facilitate continuous, smooth, predictable and safe pedestrian travel to key destinations such as grocery stores, the Post Office, Vashon Landing, the library, and other public services. New sidewalks and gaps in existing sidewalk connectivity will be constructed on both sides of the roads identified on Figure 14 as part of permitting and development activity.	King County will continue to require private property owners to construct sidewalks at the time of permit application for new development or substantial redevelopment.	Ongoing
T-8	New roads or road improvements required for new development in Vashon Rural Town should be rural in character and use a rural road section consistent with the King County Road Design and Construction Standards, except in the Town Core. Roadway sections within the Town Core typically includes curb, gutter, and sidewalk. When required, the roadway drainage improvements shall meet the requirements of the King County Surface Water Design Manual.	N/A	Ongoing

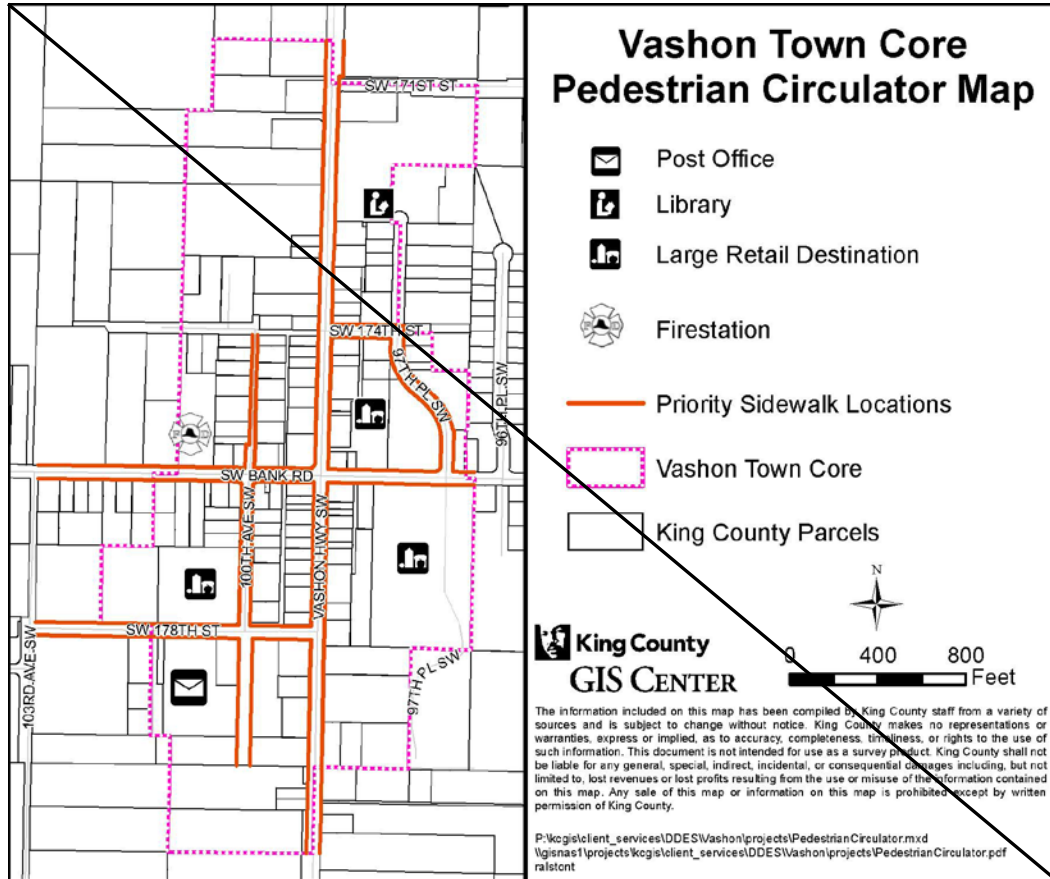
<sup>26</sup> [www.airnav.com](http://www.airnav.com)

T-9	Vashon Rural Town should be designed and maintained to accommodate all modes of transportation, including nonmotorized users.	King County will review the standards for roads in the Rural Town for compatibility with nonmotorized uses and also identify potential nonmotorized infrastructure improvement needs for inclusion in the 2020 update to the Transportation Needs Report. Community input will be included in this review.	4
T-10	King County should seek opportunities to evaluate the demand, financial feasibility and operational needs of water taxi service expansion to Vashon Island.	Examine the projected demand, the financial and operational feasibility of expanding water taxi service to Vashon Island.	Ongoing
T-11	King County will strive to ensure the airfield retains its important travel and emergency planning function while balancing the safety, noise, and aesthetic interests of neighborhood residents.	In collaboration with the King County Airport District #1, perform a standard airport/land use compatibility appraisal to ensure minimum FAA guidelines and other safety precautions are in place for future development within a 1-mile radius of the runway.	Ongoing))

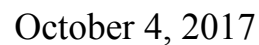
**T-((6))5** Traffic calming devices, as well as ((street)) road landscaping, public art, and other design elements, are encouraged in the Town Core where they do not negatively impact travel safety, overall traffic flow, or impede emergency vehicle access. New devices, landscaping, public art, and other design elements shall only be installed when allowed by the King County Road Design and Construction Standards, when funding is available, and when evaluated as part of a countywide review of capital improvement project needs.

**T-((7))6** Sidewalks in the Vashon Town Core ((need to)) should facilitate continuous, smooth, predictable and safe pedestrian travel to key destinations such as grocery stores, the Post Office, Vashon Landing, the library, and other public services. New sidewalks and sidewalks addressing gaps in existing sidewalk connectivity ((will)) shall be constructed on both sides of the roads identified on ((Figure 14)) Map 11 as part of permitting and development activity.

**((Figure 14))Map 11  
Vashon Town Core ((Pedestrian Circulator Map)) 2017 Priority Sidewalk Locations**







- 3035 T-~~((8))~~7 No new arterials, new major roads, or capacity expansions for existing  
3036 roads shall be constructed unless consistent with King County  
3037 Comprehensive Plan policies. New roads or road improvements required  
3038 for new development in the Vashon Rural Town should be rural in  
3039 character and use a rural road section consistent with the King County  
3040 Road Design and Construction Standards(~~(, except in the Town Core.~~  
3041 Roadway sections within the Town Core typically includes curb, gutter, and  
3042 sidewalk.)) Although the roadway sections within the Vashon Town Core  
3043 typically include curb, gutter, and sidewalk, the residential roadway section  
3044 throughout the Island should generally be rural in character, with  
3045 shoulders and an open ditch/swale on both sides of the roadway. When  
3046 required, the roadway drainage improvements shall meet the requirements  
3047 of the King County Surface Water Design Manual.  
3048  
3049 T-~~((9))~~8 The Vashon Rural Town roadways should be designed and maintained to  
3050 accommodate (~~(all modes of)~~) multimodal transportation, including  
3051 nonmotorized users.  
3052  
3053 T-~~((10))~~9 King County should (~~(seek opportunities to)~~) evaluate the demand,  
3054 financial feasibility, and operational needs of water taxi service expansion  
3055 to Vashon Island.  
3056  
3057 T-~~((11))~~10 King County (~~(will)~~) shall strive to ensure the airfield retains its important  
3058 travel and emergency planning function while balancing the safety, noise,  
3059 and aesthetic interests of neighborhood residents.  
3060

#### 3061 Other Transportation-Related Resources for Vashon-Maury Island

3062  
3063 Below is a list of other (~~(functional)~~) plans and resources related to the provision of  
3064 transportation services on Vashon-Maury Island. (~~(These documents contain more detailed and~~  
3065 ~~technical information for how specific services are planned, funded and rendered.)~~) Copies of  
3066 the documents are available at the respective agency office or (~~(web site)~~) website.  
3067

- 3068 • (~~(DOT/Metro)~~) Strategic Plan for Public Transportation, 2011-2021
- 3069 • (~~(DOT/)~~)Metro CONNECTS Long Range Transit Plan (~~(for Public Transportation)~~)
- 3070 • (~~(DOT/Marine Division - )~~)King County Ferry District Strategic Plan, 2014-2018
- 3071 • (~~(DOT/Roads)~~) Strategic Plan for Road Services (2014)
- 3072 • (~~(DOT/Roads Line of Business Plan (2016))~~)
- 3073 • (~~(DOT/Metro)~~) Alternative Services (~~(Study)~~)Program Report, 2016
- 3074 • (~~(DOT Capital Improvement Programs (multiple))~~)
- 3075 • (~~(DOT/Roads)~~) 2016 King County Comprehensive Plan Transportation Needs Report
- 3076 (~~((2016))~~)
- 3077 • 2016 King County Bridges and Roads Task Force Final Report and Recommendations
- 3078 to the King County Executive and Council

## Chapter 10 Services, Facilities and Utilities

### Context, Opportunities and Challenges

The provision of local services, facilities, and utilities on Vashon-Maury Island involves a patchwork of public, quasi-public, and private parties. Many are provided directly by King County, but special purpose districts, nonprofit organizations, and/or public-private partnerships are responsible for others. Take wastewater as an example. Private property owners, Vashon Sewer District, King County, the Washington State Department of Health, engineers, and private companies all play some type of role in designing, maintaining, regulating, collecting, and treating the ((i))Island's wastewater. Similarly, the Vashon Recycling and Transfer Station is owned and managed by King County, but solid waste is ((picked-up)) collected by private companies, and consumer outreach and education is done by Zero Waste Vashon, a nonprofit organization.

Overlapping and mutually reinforcing relationships like these are also found in telecommunications, energy, emergency response, and other public services, and are particularly strategic on ((an island)) the Island, where support and redundancy of service can be limited. CSA subarea plans ((Plans)) provide a vehicle to look at the full array of public services and examine whether they are aligned with the values and meeting the needs of the community. This ((section)) chapter focuses on King County-provided services and King County-owned facilities. It's important to recognize, however, that no service or utility operates in isolation and, in fact, often relies on and partners with other providers for service delivery. Creating a resilient Vashon-Maury Island relies, in part, on a high functioning, well-coordinated service and utility network.

A guiding principle of this plan is to ensure that development does not over-extend natural resources, basic services, public safety, and infrastructure. A companion principle is to preserve and protect native habitats, groundwater, shorelines, open space and sensitive areas for

#### KEY TOPICS IN THIS CHAPTER

- *Domestic Water Supply*
- *Wastewater – Rural and Shoreline Areas*
- *Wastewater – Vashon Rural Town*
- *Solid Waste*

#### QUICK STATS

Group A <sup>a</sup> public water systems (((i)))Island-wide).....	23
Private, exempt wells (((i)))Island - wide, approx.).....	1,000
Number of Water District 19 customers (approx.) .....	1,500
Number of on-site sewage systems (((i)))Island -wide).....	4,941
Number of Vashon Sewer District sewer connections.....	428(( <sup>b</sup> ))
Miles of sewer pipe in Vashon Sewer District's system.....	15
Gallons of wastewater treated per day at the Vashon Treatment Plan (approx.).....	180,000
Amount of garbage exported off (((i)))Island each week.....	140 tons

<sup>a</sup>Group A systems serve 15 or more connections or an average of 25 or more people per day for 60 days per year  
((<sup>b</sup>Includes Vashon, Beulah Park, Bunker Trail, and Cove Beach))

present and future generations. Policies in this ~~((section))~~ chapter carry~~((--))~~ out these two principles and go a step further to promote green and sustainable infrastructure for water, wastewater, and solid waste. In many respects, reducing environmental impacts of development and preserving the ~~((i))~~Island's rural character are minimum, baseline expectations that ~~((i))~~Islanders have of their service and utility providers. Many envision Vashon-Maury Island as a place where rainwater harvesting, composting toilets, solar energy, and other green alternatives are utilized more frequently and to raise the sustainability bar for public infrastructure and private development.

There are both essential and non-essential services. Washington's Growth Management Act defines an essential public facility as large, usually difficult to site facilities, such as airports, prisons, and solid waste and wastewater facilities. Solid waste and wastewater are the ~~((i))~~Island's existing essential public facilities. There are also many critical facilities, such as domestic water supply, roads and bridges, communications, and others that are priority recovery services in a post-disaster situation. A myriad of other King County services are also provided through various offices and programs. Chapter 9: Services, Facilities and Utilities of the 2016 King County Comprehensive Plan provides more detailed background and descriptions regarding the County's services, facilities and utilities.

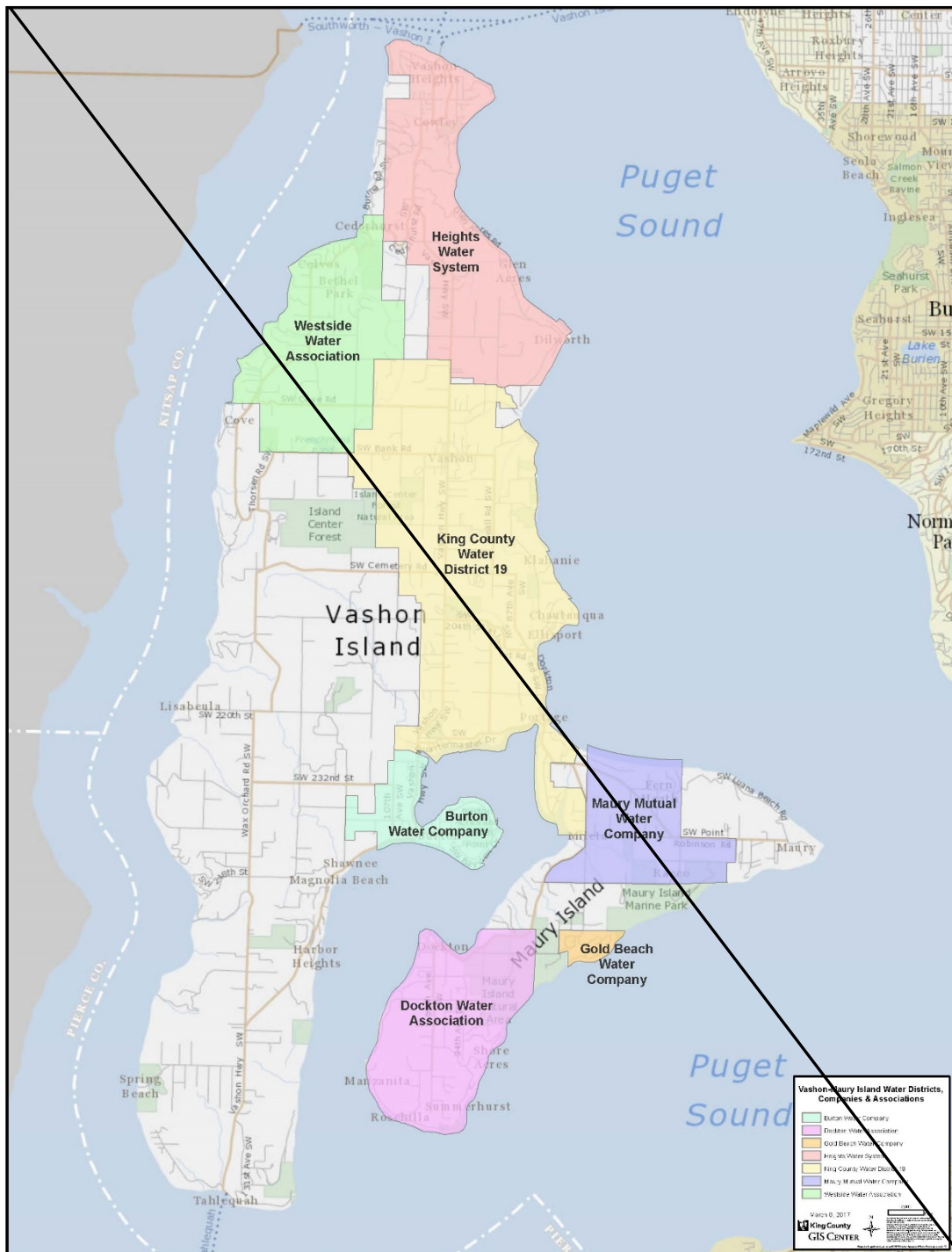
### **Domestic Water Supply**

The amount, quality, and distribution of drinking water is one of the defining factors determining how and where growth occurs on Vashon-Maury Island. With a sole source aquifer that relies exclusively on rainwater to replenish reserves and is the primary drinking water source, ~~((i))~~Island inhabitants have consistently and prudently sought to protect this critical resource from over-use and pollution. This local priority has and continues to be reflected in the County's plans and ~~((ordinances))~~ regulations for the ~~((i))~~Island. Vashon-Maury Island is one of four areas in unincorporated King County declared a Critical Water Supply Area, a designation ~~((which))~~ that triggers additional review and regulation by both King County and the Washington State Department of Ecology.

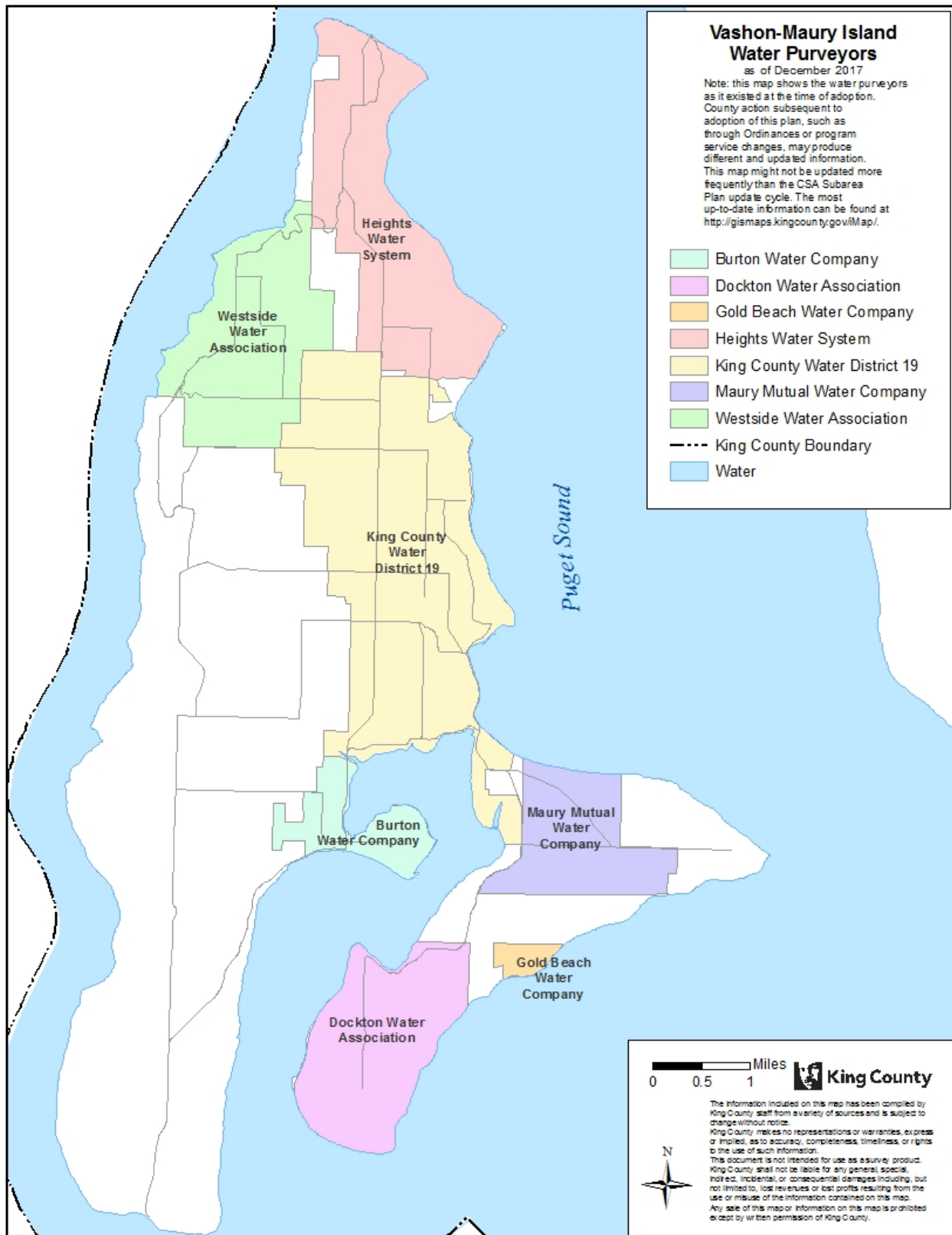
Drinking water is conveyed from its groundwater or surface water source through either individual or public water systems. An individual system serves only one single-family residence. There are two types of public water systems. Group A systems provide water to 15 or more service connections and have comprehensive water plans written by the water purveyor that must be approved by King County. (Map 12 depicts the boundaries of the ~~((i))~~Island's largest Group A water purveyors.) The smaller Group B systems provide water to less than 15 service connections and have plans that must be approved by Washington State Department of Health. There are currently 23 Group A systems and approximately 134 active Group B systems on Vashon-Maury Island. The majority of ~~((i))~~Island residents get their drinking water through either a Group A or Group B public water connection. Group B systems are owned and operated by property owners. Operators have the responsibility to the other consumers to provide a continuous supply of safe drinking water. Meeting the responsibilities may include sampling and resolving problems, responding to emergencies, and conducting routine maintenance. Management of Group B drinking water systems is solely the responsibility of the property owners based on the requirements of a well use agreement. No government entity provides oversight of these systems.

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# **Map 12** **Vashon-Maury Island 2017 Water Purveyors**



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Numerous hydrological and water supply capacity studies have been completed on the ((i))Island's two major aquifers and other surface water sources. Water purveyors also have their own comprehensive water plans. (A partial list of these resources is shown at the end of this ((section)) chapter.) This plan does not attempt to duplicate or reiterate these technical documents. Rather, it addresses those policies that intersect land use, development, and domestic water supply. The Growth Management Act and Washington's Municipal Water Law require consistency between water plans and land use plans, and these policies are meant to bridge these two areas. The Vashon-Maury Island Groundwater Protection Committee plays a crucial role in helping to prioritize and execute many of these policies and actions.

### **King County Water District 19**

As the largest water purveyor on the ((i))Island and the water district that serves the Vashon Rural Town, King County Water District 19's policies and priorities have a marked influence on building and development. The District is independent of King County government, adopts and enforces ((their)) its own policies, and is subject to Washington State statutes and rules. During the formation of this plan, several core assumptions were made about Water District 19's domestic water source and delivery infrastructure:

1. The District authorizes new water connections based on historical water consumption averages for different types of users.
2. A water system declares a moratorium when insufficient water resources are available to meet expected demand. Since 1996, the District has operated with a moratorium on new water connections. Water District 19 estimates the moratorium waiting list for new water units may be served and closed out by 2023 or 2024.
3. In 2017, the District estimates capacity to provide an average of 14 new water connections per year through 2036.
4. The District policy is to gradually release water to new customers in order to allow careful monitoring of system-wide peak-day demand and to ensure adequate capacity is maintained in the system.
5. Identifying and securing new sources of drinking water beyond the District's existing wells is not anticipated within the horizon of this plan.

There are more than 1,000 private, exempt wells on the ((i))Island. Most of these wells are outside the boundaries of a Group A or Group B water purveyor, and it is the responsibility of each well owner to test water quality and monitor the integrity of these drinking water supplies. They also represent a critical source of information about the ((i))Island's groundwater. With the concerns surrounding the sole source aquifer, a useful amount of data about groundwater could be obtained from private wells. Unfortunately, at this time, there are not resources to complete a comprehensive study and conduct additional monitoring. Instead, Policy F-5 calls for ((expanded outreach and partnership with well owners to perform a well monitoring study))continued monitoring of private wells consistent with what is already conducted.

Under current Board of Health rules, rainwater catchment may be collected and used as a potable water source when an individual well is not an option and as a supplemental water source when undue hardship exists. Policy F-6 promotes expanded education about ~~((use of harvested rainwater as an important))~~ water conservation tools, including harvesting of rainwater. Presently, desalination is not an option for individual potable water use in King County. Board of Health codes would need to be updated to allow this type of water use.

### **Wastewater – Rural and Shoreline Areas**

On-site sewage (septic) systems (OSS) and public sanitary sewers are the two primary methods of wastewater disposal. On Vashon-Maury Island, ~~((OSS is))~~ on-site sewage systems are, by far, the most common method. ~~((and these))~~ On-site sewage systems are almost exclusively owned and maintained by private property owners. Vashon Sewer District, a quasi-public entity established in 1947, operates the sewer collection system which, in 2017, had 428 connections. (See ~~((below))~~ later in this chapter for more discussion about Vashon Sewer District.) The 2016 King County Comprehensive Plan states that on-site treatment systems in the Rural Area and Natural Resource Land areas should be designed and built as ~~((“))~~permanent methods of sewage disposal.~~((“))~~ With few exceptions, the use of public sewers in the Rural Area or on Natural Resource Lands is prohibited.<sup>27</sup> ~~((See King County Comprehensive Plan Policies F-260 and F-264.))~~

King County's role with wastewater ~~((in the rural and shoreline areas))~~ on Vashon-Maury Island is the permitting and inspection of private on-site sewage systems during design and installation of a new, repair, or replacement system. The Environmental Health Services ~~((d))~~ Division of Seattle~~((-and))~~ King County Public Health is the lead agency for these activities. Policy ~~((ies))~~ F-8 ~~((and F-9))~~ encourages King County and the Vashon-Maury Island Groundwater Protection Committee to ~~((work with the Department of Ecology and create incentives for))~~ conduct targeted public outreach on this topic, and Policy F-9 encourages King County to protect the water quality of ~~((especially in and around))~~ Quartermaster Harbor~~((-and its watershed))~~.

### **“Greening” Vashon’s Wastewater Infrastructure**

Depending upon soil type, groundwater level, slope, and other factors, alternatives to traditional ~~((OSS))~~ on-site sewage system disposal methods may be necessary or simply preferred on the grounds of enhanced sustainability. Community input received for this plan indicated a strong interest in the expanded use of alternative systems ~~((like))~~ such as composting and incinerating toilets. This is a long-standing environmental and public health goal on the ~~((i))~~ Island, dating to the 1970s or earlier. Many alternative systems are permitted by Seattle-King County Public Health and the Washington State Department of Health ~~((and King County))~~ and are in use today.

Currently, 100~~((%))~~ percent of the ~~((i))~~ Island's septage (waste solids from septic tanks) is transported off-~~((i))~~ Island for disposal. King County determined several years ago that the costs of transporting septage were less than upgrading the Vashon ~~((t))~~ Treatment ~~((p))~~ Plant. ~~((The Department of Natural Resources and Parks/ Wastewater occasionally revisits the cost/benefit ratio to factor in new economic realities.))~~ Policy F-10 promotes reducing the amount of septage

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<sup>27</sup> Policies F-260 and F-264, 2016 KCCP, Ordinance 18427



transported off the Island. ~~((this as a routine assessment with the goal of increasing the amount of septage that can be treated on island.))~~

A key opportunity identified in this plan is to create viable alternatives to individual ~~((OSS))~~ on-site sewage systems, particularly in neighborhoods outside of Vashon Sewer District's service area boundaries where lot sizes are small and systems are failing. Many of these are located within Marine Recovery Areas, which designate where shellfish growing areas are closed due to bacterial pollution. Spring Beach, Harbor Heights, Tahlequah, and Glen Acres are examples of such areas. Since 2010, Seattle-King County Public Health has been engaged in some of this work with property owners, but there is a need to further evaluate costs and locations where community on-site sewage systems or other types of systems may work. Policy F-~~((42))~~11 ~~((is))~~ would highlight this need ~~((an ambitious but critical next step in the "greening" of how wastewater is treated along shorelines and areas of clustered housing))~~. Rationale for this policy ~~((and its action))~~ includes:

- The 2016 King County Comprehensive Plan ~~((Policy CP-1243 encourages the use of demonstrated new and alternative on-site sewage treatment technologies, with priority on Marine Recovery Areas))~~ states that King County should proactively work with property owners to address failing systems.<sup>28</sup>
- Health codes require that community systems be maintained by a public agency. However, Vashon Sewer District is not currently capable of assuming more community systems. More alternatives need to be explored.
- The 2005 Vashon-Maury Island Watershed Plan, which was adopted by the Vashon-Maury Island Groundwater Protection Committee, calls for a public education program that supports this policy.
- Climate change is expected to ~~((impact))~~ affect many shoreline on-site sewage systems. These systems are typically limited by space and soil conditions, and their failure has a significant impact on the marine environment. Innovative solutions will be required to address these challenges.
- The Marine Recovery Area ~~((MRA))~~ includes 257 sites with on-site sewage systems. If the ~~((MRA))~~ Marine Recovery Area or other shoreline areas are downgraded by the state, due to failing systems, it triggers a requirement in state law, RCW 90.72.045, that directs ~~((county legislative bodies))~~ King County to form a Shellfish Protection District ~~((SPD))~~ and implement a shellfish protection program ~~((SPP))~~ to address the suspected causes of pollution threatening water quality over the affected shellfish beds.

While there is a pressing need for a comprehensive ~~((i))~~ Island-wide study, action on Policy F-~~((42))~~11 ~~((is prioritized in this plan beyond the year 2021 primarily))~~ must be deferred because Seattle-King County Public Health's ~~((OSS))~~ on-site sewage system ~~((P))~~ program ~~((has no))~~ does not currently have a sustainable funding source for its general oversight of ~~((OSS))~~ on-site sewage system ~~((O))~~ operation and ~~((M))~~ maintenance. That agency must focus its efforts on the

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<sup>28</sup> Policy E-499j, 2016 KCCP, Ordinance 18427

most critical ((OSS)) on-site sewage system issues that ((impact)) affect public health and the environment.

((Table 28

Policy No.	Policy	Implementing Action	Action Priority
F-1	Island water resources should continue to be the sole water supply source in the future. The plan discourages importing water for domestic uses from off the island.	N/A	Ongoing
F-2	The following conditions must be evaluated in determining the adequacy of water service for any proposed boundary adjustments to the major Water Purveyors Service Area: A Local Service Area boundary adjustment should not be allowed if the resulting development would adversely impact domestic water supplies which serve existing or previously approved uses; No boundary adjustment shall be allowed unless a Group A public water system is available and is technically adequate to serve the proposed development.	N/A	Ongoing
F-3	As an additional requirement for the comprehensive plans of public water systems on Vashon-Maury Island, King County shall ask that information be included assessing the ability of existing and potential water sources to meet anticipated population growth. Planned expansion of the water system should be prohibited if the analysis reveals a risk to the adequacy of service including quality of water being provided to current users.	N/A	Ongoing
F-4	King County should include water quality monitoring and reporting in the scope of work for new low impact development projects on public properties to the maximum extent practical.	N/A	Ongoing
F-5	King County, with Vashon-Maury Groundwater Protection Committee support, should conduct a study of existing private wells on Vashon and Maury Islands. This study should consider water quantity and water quality monitoring of private wells.	Implement a study of exempt wells on island. This study should result in a more accurate estimate of the number of wells, water quality, and usage.	2
F-6	King County should develop an on-going island wide education program to inform Islanders about groundwater resources, drinking water supplies, water availability, and water quality issues. The education program should include alternative water supply choices such as water retention, rain water harvesting, use of gray water, deepening of wells, groundwater recharge and water rationing in emergencies.	N/A	Ongoing
F-7	The Vashon-Maury Island Groundwater Protection Committee, with King County support, should evaluate ways to provide or enhance incentives to implement water conservation.	N/A	Ongoing))

- 3322 F-1 Island water resources should continue to be the sole water-supply source  
3323 in the future. The plan discourages importing water for domestic uses from  
3324 off the ((i))Island.  
3325
- 3326 F-2 The following conditions ~~((must))~~ shall be evaluated in determining the  
3327 adequacy of water service for any proposed boundary adjustments to the  
3328 major Water Purveyors Service Area:  
3329 a. A Local Service Area boundary adjustment should not be allowed if the  
3330 resulting development would adversely impact domestic water supplies  
3331 which serve existing or previously approved uses; and  
3332 b. No boundary adjustment shall be allowed unless a Group A public  
3333 water system is available and is technically adequate to serve the  
3334 proposed development.  
3335
- 3336 F-3 As an additional requirement for the comprehensive plans of public water  
3337 systems on Vashon-Maury Island, King County shall ask that information  
3338 be included assessing the ability of existing and potential water sources to  
3339 meet anticipated population growth. Planned expansion of the water  
3340 system should be prohibited if the analysis reveals a risk to the adequacy  
3341 of service including quality of water being provided to current users.  
3342
- 3343 F-4 King County should include water quality monitoring and reporting in the  
3344 scope of work for new low impact development projects on public  
3345 properties to the maximum extent practical.  
3346
- 3347 F-5 King County, with Vashon-Maury Island Groundwater Protection  
3348 Committee ~~((support))~~ assistance, should ~~((conduct a study of existing))~~  
3349 continue monitoring private wells on Vashon and Maury Islands. This  
3350 ~~((study))~~ monitoring should consider water quantity and water quality  
3351 monitoring of private wells.  
3352
- 3353 F-6 King County should develop an on~~((-))~~going ((i))Island-wide education  
3354 program to inform Islanders about groundwater resources, drinking water  
3355 supplies, water availability, and water quality issues. The education  
3356 program should include alternative water supply choices such as water  
3357 retention, rain water harvesting, use of ~~((gray water))~~ greywater, deepening  
3358 of wells, groundwater recharge and water rationing in emergencies.  
3359
- 3360 F-7 The Vashon-Maury Island Groundwater Protection Committee, with King  
3361 County support, should evaluate ways to provide or enhance incentives to  
3362 implement water conservation.  
3363
- 3364 F-8 The Vashon-Maury Island Groundwater Protection Committee should focus  
3365 on outreach and education efforts to protect water quality.  
3366

**F-9            King County should protect water quality at Quartermaster Harbor((should request Ecology assistance to develop a Total Maximum Daily Load water quality improvement plan to reduce point and nonpoint pollution sources to Quartermaster Harbor if the harbor water quality is listed as a Category 5 polluted water body on the 2010 Washington State Water Quality Assessment))).**

#### **Wastewater – Vashon Rural Town**

Both the Vashon Rural Town and the Vashon Sewer District are anomalies within unincorporated King County, in that the ((t)) Rural Town is one of only three such areas to have this land use designation and is King County's only ((unincorporated)) Rural ((t))Town approved for public sewer service (King County Code 13.24.035.B). The Vashon Sewer District and the ((wastewater treatment plant)) Vashon Treatment Plant were established and ((operational)) began operating prior to King County's earliest ((e))Comprehensive ((p))Plans and((, as such, are able to)) continue operations. ((That being said,)) However, the 2016 King County Comprehensive Plan ((Policies F-258 and R-508)) places limits on expansion of the sewer system<sup>29</sup> (((as stated in)) which is supported by Policy F-12). Rural Towns are prohibited from being enlarged to facilitate the provision of sewers.

((There is a direct relationship between the Rural Town boundary shown on the land use map of this plan and the service area for Vashon Sewer District.)) The County and the Vashon Sewer District have established a local service area for portions of Vashon-Maury Island. The purpose and intent of demarcating a local service area for sewer is to provide for a predictable sewer system over time from a land use perspective. ((While the District has a corporate boundary that has existing sewer lines which extend beyond the Rural Town, the District's service area is identical to the Rural Town area.)) It should be noted, however, that the identification of this local service area has no connection to sewer service actually being available, or planned for in the future((, by the District)). Whether or not the District requires annexation of the property to the District as a condition of service is a decision of the District at the time of a sewer connection request.

The highest priority action related to sewer service in the Rural Town (Policy F-((46))14) relates to maintenance and improvements of the existing sewer lines that outflow to the ((treatment plant)) Vashon Treatment Plant on ((Gersuch Road)) SW 171<sup>st</sup> Street. The Vashon Sewer District is guided by a general sewer plan, which is updated on a periodic((al)) basis. The((se)) plan((s)) provides baseline information, such as flow monitoring, capacity needs, and condition assessment where maintenance concerns are identified. Inflow and infiltration (I/I) concerns the penetration of water into sewer pipes, which has negative impacts on the wastewater treatment plant. If significant ((4)) inflow and infiltration is identified, measures to reduce ((4)) inflow and infiltration can be implemented, freeing up capacity at the plant.

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<sup>29</sup> Policies F-258 and R-508, 2016 KCCP, Ordinance 18427

## Solid Waste

King County's Department of Natural Resources and Parks's Solid Waste Division operates the Vashon Recycling and Transfer Station on Westside Highway SW. The facility includes a scalehouse, recycling area, and transfer building. Waste is collected and transported, and recyclable materials are separated and distributed to local, national, or international markets. An estimated 142 tons of garbage are exported from Vashon-Maury Island to the Cedar Hills Regional Landfill near Maple Valley each week, amounting to more than 7,400 tons of waste per year. Significant amounts (estimates are more than 70(%) percent) of both organic and inorganic waste is disposed of, which can be more efficiently recycled, reused, or composted.

The processing and transportation of waste contributes greenhouse gas emissions to the atmosphere. The ((i))Island offers a unique ((type of "petri dish")) environment in which to study and learn lessons about composting and solid waste stream reduction that may be applied in other parts of King County. In October 2015, the Solid Waste Division, working with Zero Waste Vashon (a local nonprofit organization), started a pilot program to collect yard and food waste for composting at the transfer station.

In 2016, the Solid Waste Division provided a \$30,000 grant to another organization, Impact Bioenergy. The ((three)) objectives of this project are((, one,)) to create and utilize a software tool to facilitate the diversion of edible and inedible food waste from disposal((, two)), to conduct a feedstock assessment, and finally, to conduct a feasibility study for ((the design of)) a community-digester operating system for Vashon Island. Policy F-((47))15 supports ((the use of this County-owned facility to facilitate both citizen and organizational)) innovative uses of waste products that are generated on the ((i))Island.

((Table 29

Policy No.	Policy	Implementing Action	Action Priority
F-8	<del>The Vashon-Maury Island Groundwater Protection Committee should focus outreach and education efforts to protect water quality.</del>	<del>Implement educational programs that monitor water quality and reduce potential pollution sources. Programs may include volunteer stream invertebrate monitoring, pesticide reduction education, septic pollution, well head protection and reducing stormwater runoff.</del>	4
F-9	<del>King County should request Ecology assistance to develop a Total Maximum Daily Load water quality improvement plan to reduce point and nonpoint pollution sources to Quaternaster Harbor if the harbor water quality is listed as a Category 5 polluted water body on the 2010 Washington State Water Quality Assessment.</del>	N/A	3
F-10	<del>King County should seek to reduce the amount of septage transported off island</del>	<del>Perform routine evaluations of the Vashon wastewater treatment plant with a long-term goal to equip it for</del>	Ongoing

		accepting island septage.	
F-11	The preferred reuse of wastewater is by using drip irrigation as an on-site sewage system. King County should consider development of regulations allowing the recycle and reuse of greywater from residential systems and encourage greywater use for subsurface irrigation consistent with existing State regulations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Seek funding opportunities to provide financial help to property owners interested in installing drip on-site sewage systems</li> <li>b. Educate residents of existing permitted uses for greywater</li> <li>c. Pursue code amendments by the King County Board of Health to allow permitting of Greywater Reuse for Irrigation</li> </ul>	
F-12	King County should perform a comprehensive island-wide study of on-site sewage systems, evaluate the impacts of sea-level rise on shoreline septic systems, evaluate the need for community systems or other wastewater solutions, and identify a system to pump out OSS in shoreline areas that are not accessible by a pumper truck or purchase a portable pump-out trailer.	Seek grant funding to execute this septic system study. Said study should evaluate all treatment options: group systems, community systems, conveyance to Vashon Sewer District and/or the treatment plan, local package wastewater treatment systems such as MBRs, etc.	3))

- F-10            King County should seek to reduce the amount of septage transported off the (i))Island.**
- ((F-11            The preferred reuse of wastewater is by using drip irrigation as an on-site sewage system. King County should consider development of regulations allowing the recycle and reuse of greywater from residential systems and encourage greywater use for subsurface irrigation consistent with existing State regulations.))**
- F-((12))11       King County should perform a comprehensive ((i))Island-wide study of on-site sewage systems, evaluate the impacts of sea-level rise on shoreline septic systems, evaluate the need for community systems, ((or)) other wastewater solutions, and/or ((identify a system to pump out OSS in shoreline areas that are not accessible by a pumper truck or purchase a portable pump out trailer)) on-site sewage systems pumping options for hard to access shoreline properties.**

3456

Vashon-Maury Island Services Provided by King County		
King County is responsible for providing the following services, many of which are mandated by the Washington State Constitution, and others which the County elects to provide.		
Animal and Pest Control	Environmental Health	Noxious Weeds <u>Services</u>
Assessor and Tax Incentive Programs	Farm and Agricultural Assistance	Parks and Trails
Building Permits	((Flood Management and Protection))	Public Defense
Code Enforcement	Forest Financial and Technical Assistance	Public Health
Developmental Disabilities <u>Services</u>	Groundwater Protection	((Public Safety)) <u>Law Enforcement</u>
Disease Prevention and Surveillance	Habitat Protection and Restoration	Roads
District Court Services	Health Referral Services	<u>Rural Economic Development Assistance</u>
Elections	((Housing Repair and Finance)) <u>Affordable Housing</u>	Solid Waste
Emergency Management	Medical Examiner	Transit ((/Metro))
Employment and Education Resources	Mental Health and Substance Abuse	Veterans <u>Services</u>
		Wastewater Treatment

3457  
3458  
3459

((Table 30

Policy No.	Policy	Implementing Action	Action Priority
F-13	The existing public sewer system in the Vashon Rural Town cannot be expanded to serve land beyond the boundaries of the town, except as provided in Comprehensive Plan Policy F-258 and as consistent with Title 57 RCW.	N/A	Ongoing
F-14	When considering future boundary adjustments to the Vashon Sewer District Service Area, demonstration shall be required that sewer service would not be made available to, or result in, adverse impacts to agricultural lands, floodplains, wetlands, or other critical areas. Under King County Code, critical areas include groundwater recharge areas and wildlife habitat areas.	N/A	Ongoing
F-15	King County should perform an evaluation of the potential uses of reclaimed water on Vashon-Maury Island rather than discharge to Puget Sound. The County should perform	N/A	3

	an evaluation of the existing wastewater treatment plant to determine how best to serve identified water reuse needs. Reuse or land application of Biosolids should also be evaluated.		
F-16	The Vashon Sewer District should evaluate inflow and infiltration (I/I) within the sewer system that conveys flows to the Wastewater Treatment Plant.	a. Seek grant funding b. The Vashon Sewer District will coordinate with King County Wastewater Treatment District to scope and conduct an I/I study.	2
F-17	King County will continue to partner with island organizations and businesses to improve public education, recycling, and waste reduction.	Analyze results of the Impact Bioenergy assessment and feasibility study in late 2018/early 2019 and determine next steps that will have the greatest impact on reducing the island's solid waste stream.	2))

- 3460  
3461  
3462 **F-((13))12** The existing public sewer system in the Vashon Rural Town cannot be  
3463 expanded to serve land beyond the boundaries of the town, except as  
3464 provided in the King County Comprehensive Plan ((Policy F-258)) and as  
3465 consistent with Title 57 RCW.<sup>30</sup>  
3466
- 3467 ~~((F-14~~ ~~When considering future boundary adjustments to the Vashon Sewer~~  
3468 ~~District Service Area, demonstration shall be required that sewer service~~  
3469 ~~would not be made available to, or result in, adverse impacts to agricultural~~  
3470 ~~lands, floodplains, wetlands, or other critical areas. Under King County~~  
3471 ~~Code, critical areas include groundwater recharge areas and wildlife habitat~~  
3472 ~~areas:))~~  
3473
- 3474 **F-((15))13** King County should perform an evaluation of the potential uses of  
3475 reclaimed water on Vashon-Maury Island rather than discharge to Puget  
3476 Sound. The County should perform an evaluation of the existing  
3477 wastewater treatment plant to determine how best to serve identified water  
3478 reuse needs. Reuse or land application of Biosolids should also be  
3479 evaluated.  
3480
- 3481 **F-((16))14** King County supports efforts by the ((The)) Vashon Sewer District  
3482 ((should)) to evaluate inflow and infiltration (I/I) within the sewer system  
3483 that conveys flows to the Vashon Wastewater Treatment Plant.  
3484

<sup>30</sup> Policy F-258, 2016 KCCP, Ordinance 18427



**F-~~((17))~~15**      **King County ~~((will))~~ shall continue to partner with ~~((i))~~ island organizations and businesses to improve solid waste public education, recycling, and waste reduction.**

**Other Service, Facility and Utility-Related Resources for Vashon-Maury Island**

Below is a list of other ~~((functional))~~ plans and resources related to the provision of services and utilities on Vashon-Maury Island. ~~((These documents contain more detailed and technical information for how specific services are planned, funded and rendered.))~~ Copies of the documents are available at the respective agency office or ~~((web site))~~ website.

- Vashon-Maury Island Water Resources – A Retrospective of Contributions and Highlights, 2013, King County Water and Land Resources Division ~~((WLRD))~~
- VMI Reconnaissance Report, July 2004, WLRD Vashon-Maury Island Watershed Plan, June 2005, King County Water and Land Resources Division ~~((WLRD))~~
- Quartermaster Harbor Nitrogen Management Study: Final Study, 2014, WLRD
- King County On-Site Septic System Management Plan, 2007

## Chapter 11 Implementation

### Context, Opportunities and Challenges

The purpose of this section is to outline a ~~((functional,))~~ useable framework to translate ~~((general))~~ the policies outlined in this plan into specific ~~((, tangible))~~ actions.

~~((Scores of worthy))~~ Many possible issues and actions emerged ~~((when thinking))~~ during the process of developing this plan about the future of ~~((a))~~ the small, diverse community ~~((like))~~ of Vashon-Maury Island.

Deciding how, when, and where to use finite resources to address those issues is the central task of

implementation, presenting both challenge and opportunity. It is a challenge because the needs are ever-present, there are competing interests, and we live in a period of reduced federal, state, and local funding for community development. But it is also an opportunity to reexamine and evaluate current programs and spending and to potentially leverage new knowledge, local assets, and creative partnerships in the years ahead.

~~((Three objectives in the King County Strategic Plan shed light on the critical role that implementation has in a community plan:~~

- ~~• Support community infrastructure and collaborative land-use planning that is responsive to the needs of residents, businesses, services, schools and cities with potential annexation areas (Strategy 3.c of Economic Growth and Built Environment goal);~~
- ~~• Provide the public with choices about which services King County delivers within existing resources and for which services they would like to provide additional funding (Objective 3 of Financial Stewardship goal); and~~
- Clearly define the services King County will provide, to whom, and at what level, focusing on quality, timeliness, and cost (Strategy 3.a of Financial Stewardship goal-))

CSA subarea plans ~~((Plans))~~ offer a practical vehicle to help carry out the ~~((se objectives))~~ goals and vision adopted by King County for its work as a government.<sup>31</sup> This Vashon-Maury Island CSA Subarea Plan outlines policies and associated actions to address each of the goals King County adopted:

- Mobility
- Health and Human Services
- Economic Vitality
- Safety and Justice
- Accessible, Affordable Housing
- Healthy Environment

<sup>31</sup> Motion 14317

- Efficient, Accountable Regional and Local Government

The ~~((y))~~ plan will allow King County to define and potentially adjust some of the services it provides, while providing the County a way to hear from community members and understand community needs and priorities~~((and the plans also provide the community an avenue to express and prioritize its service needs to elected officials))~~.

## Process and Key Terms

~~((Figure 15 shows the process used to formulate the))~~ Many of the policies and actions ((of)) in this plan are contingent on budgetary appropriation in order to be implemented. Some actions may be able to be achieved through current County funding. Implementation of new actions that are not able to be addressed under current resources will be subject to whether additional funding can be obtained, either through Council approval of appropriations in future King County budgets or from outside funding sources.. Several terms of note for the implementation of this plan include: ~~((The graphic also explains how actions are prioritized and what criteria is used to identify the most appropriate and realistic timeframes for each action. Other key terms in this section are:))~~

- **Budget. ~~((--))~~** Every two years, a proposed King County budget is prepared and submitted by the County Executive to the King County Council. The Council holds ~~((who then hold))~~ public hearings, makes amendments, and ultimately adopts a ~~((the))~~ budget. The biennial budget, which is used to ~~((set))~~ implement policy and strategic priorities for ~~((e))~~ County government, has two types of funds: dedicated funds and the General Fund. Dedicated funds are collected for a specific purpose and, by law, can only be used for those purposes. For example, bus fares must go towards paying for transit, and sewer fees towards paying for wastewater treatment. Dedicated funds account for more than 80~~((%)~~) percent of the total budget. The General Fund pays for all other county services, more than 70~~((%)~~) percent of which support state-mandated criminal justice and public safety services. If new King County financial or staff resources are necessary for implementation of this plan, any proposed action ~~((in a CSA Plan must))~~ would need to be included in and supported by the budget. While the action items listed later in this chapter have been drafted to reflect current funding assumptions, ~~((D))~~ due to the current structural revenue limitations of the General Fund and ~~((the state-mandated priorities for these monies))~~ and other dedicated levy funds, new actions in the plan that require additional ~~((General Fund))~~ spending ~~((are))~~ will be carefully scrutinized in future county budgets to determine if they are already covered by existing department programs or if new funds must be sought before they can be implemented.
- **Policy and Action. ~~((--))~~** Policies specify the intent and desired outcome of King County related to its services. ~~((while a))~~ Actions are the specific tools used and/or steps taken to execute policy. Many~~((ore than half))~~ of the ~~((policies))~~ actions in this plan are categorized as Ongoing, and link to existing King County departments, plans, or programs. Ongoing policies typically guide how or when to support activities that may occur or may be proposed at an undefined time (e.g. collaborate with Tribes on a future study) versus those activities that are planned to occur and have a discrete start and end date (e.g. perform an environmental analysis by the year 2020). ~~((For this reason, the Ongoing items have no corresponding actions.))~~

- 3596
- 3597     • **Priority. ((--))** All actions not categorized as Ongoing are prioritized in one of three ways:
- 3598         ○ Short-term (Priority 1) – begin implementation within two years after plan adoption in 2018 and 2019;<sup>32</sup>
- 3599         ○ Mid-term (Priority 2) – begin implementation not sooner than three or later than five
- 3600             years after plan adoption in 2020 through 2022; or
- 3601         ○ Long-term (Priority 3) – begin implementation not sooner than ~~((five))~~six or later than
- 3602             eight years after plan adoption in 2023 through 2025.
- 3603         ~~((Note: Until a CSA Plan is actually adopted by the King County Council, the priorities~~
- 3604         ~~listed should be understood as preferred or recommended priorities and may be~~
- 3605         ~~modified by the Council depending on available staffing and budgetary resources.)))~~
- 3606
- 3607
- 3608     • **Responsible Party. ((--))** Each action has an identified lead responsible party, which is
- 3609         responsible for initiating and managing the action(~~((through its life cycle))~~). The majority
- 3610         of actions require collaborative partnerships(~~((in order to execute them))~~). Supporting
- 3611         parties assist the lead party, providing~~((e))~~ research and expertise as needed, ~~((and))~~
- 3612         but typically contribute less time to implement the action. The lead and supporting
- 3613         parties may be a specific King County division within a larger King County department
- 3614         (e.g. ~~((DNRP/))~~ King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks, Wastewater
- 3615         Treatment Division). Actions for which the proposed responsible party is a ((or another))
- 3616         private or quasi-public organization that is not controlled by King County have been
- 3617         listed in Appendix A.
- 3618

### 3619 **Plan Concepts with Potential Countywide Implications**

3620

3621     Throughout the plan development process, Community Advisory Group members and others

3622     put forward new project ideas, alternative approaches to development, and/or potential code

3623     amendments that had broad appeal for Vashon-Maury Island but could not be implemented

3624     under this plan because of time constraints, financial~~((es))~~ limitations, or other reasons. Many of

3625     the concepts require a more lengthy and comprehensive evaluation than ~~((what))~~ was possible

3626     within the scope of this type of plan. CSA subarea plans ~~((Plans))~~ are localized and have

3627     policies and actions that pertain to a single unincorporated area. Policies that apply across all of

3628     King County are ~~((housed))~~ compiled in the King County Comprehensive ~~((p))~~ Plan or regional

3629     plans and are not duplicated in CSA subarea plans ~~((Plans))~~. Similarly, the King County Code,

3630     including the International Building Code, the International Fire Code, and other ~~((ordinances))~~

3631     regulations, also have countywide jurisdiction and application.

3632

3633     An example of this for Vashon-Maury Island relates to Accessory Dwelling Units (ADU).

3634     Islanders voiced strong support for amending King County's ADU code provision in order to

3635     streamline and incentivize construction of these housing units, driven in part by the desire for

3636     increased affordable housing stock. Since the ADU provisions (located in King County Code

3637     Chapter 21A.08) are enforced countywide and changes to this code section would have

3638     implications ~~((e))~~ for all of unincorporated King County, amending this section of King County

3639     Code as a component of only the Vashon-Maury Island plan was not possible. However, ideas

3640     like this were collected and are included in Appendix ~~((D))~~ E for reference ~~((and potential~~

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<sup>32</sup> Depending on grants or funding availability, other emergent issues, or economic factors, some refinement and further prioritization of these Priority 1 actions may be warranted.

review)) during the development of CSA subarea plans ((Plans)) in other areas. The premise of this exercise is to honor the creative work and ideas that emerge from a community-based conversation related to potential code or policy amendments and to have a mechanism in the CSA subarea plans ((Plans)) for recording and tracking these ideas over time. As future countywide code or policy amendments are prepared, the list in Appendix ((D))E can provide background material and context.

#### **Vashon-Maury Island (VMI) CSA Subarea Plan Workplan Items**

Adoption of this subarea plan occurred after almost two years of community engagement and plan development. As a result, this plan reflects the significant progress that has been made to address many of the important issues that arose during that process. However, additional work is still needed to further refine some of the planning elements and local regulations for Vashon-Maury Island. While most of those issues will be able to be addressed during the next plan update that is currently scheduled to occur in 2024, some items may need to be resolved sooner. At a minimum, the following Workplan items will continue to be reviewed by the County for possible amendment prior to the scheduled plan update.

Each Workplan item includes a summary description, general timeline and anticipated outcomes. When transmitting to the Council the required report, study, ordinance, and/or motion in any of the items outlined below, the transmittal shall be in the form of a paper original and an electronic copy filed with the clerk of the Council, who shall retain the original and provide an electronic copy to all Councilmembers, the Council chief of staff, the policy staff director and the lead staff for the transportation, economy and environment committee, or its successor.

##### **VMI CSA Workplan Action 1: P-suffix Conditions**

During community outreach and development of the subarea plan, the need to update property specific, or p-suffix, development conditions on Vashon-Maury Island arose. Conditions VS-P28 and VS-P29, which apply to specific parcels within the Vashon Rural Town, were reviewed during plan development and the Executive's transmitted 2017 subarea plan included proposed changes to these two conditions. Council review of the proposed changes to the conditions identified several policy issues in need of further review and potential refinement. Additionally, the Council identified the need to comprehensively review all of the existing p-suffix conditions on Vashon-Maury Island. As a result, the transmitted changes to VS-P28 and VS-P29 will not be adopted in 2017.

Instead, this Workplan action item directs an Interbranch Team to comprehensively review, and propose updates as appropriate, all p-suffix conditions and special district overlays for Vashon-Maury Island. This review will include: 1) review of the legislative history and current status of each existing p-suffix condition and special district overlay and evaluation of its consistency with the Vashon-Maury Island subarea plan as adopted by the County, as well as other adopted laws, rules and policies, 2) evaluation of any changes needed to accommodate farmer's markets within the Rural Town, and 3) updates to conditions for marijuana uses to reflect consistency with other unincorporated areas of King County and taking into consideration the marijuana industry studies

underway by the Executive required by Ordinance 18326. The review of the p-suffix conditions and special district overlays, and any proposed changes shall include community outreach to be completed by the Executive. This outreach shall specifically include notification the property owners impacted by the current p-suffix conditions and special district overlays and any proposed changes – both to the property owners of conditioned parcels and adjacent property owners.

- Timeline: A Vashon-Maury Island P-Suffix Conditions Report and proposed ordinance to implement the recommendations in report shall be transmitted to the Council for consideration by December 31, 2018.
- Outcomes: The Interbranch Team shall develop and the Executive shall file with the Council the Vashon-Maury Island P-Suffix Conditions Report, which shall include identification of recommended amendments to the p-suffix conditions and special district overlays. The Executive shall also file with the Council an ordinance adopting updates to the p-suffix conditions and special district overlays as recommended in the Report.
- Lead: The Department of Permitting and Environmental Review shall lead an Interbranch Team including the Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget, Council staff, and the Prosecuting Attorney's office. Other departments may need to participate depending on the requirement of the p-suffix condition and special district overlay requirements. Executive staff shall update and coordinate with the Councilmember office(s) representing Vashon-Maury Island throughout the community planning process.

**VMI CSA Workplan Action 2: Sewer Local Service Area**

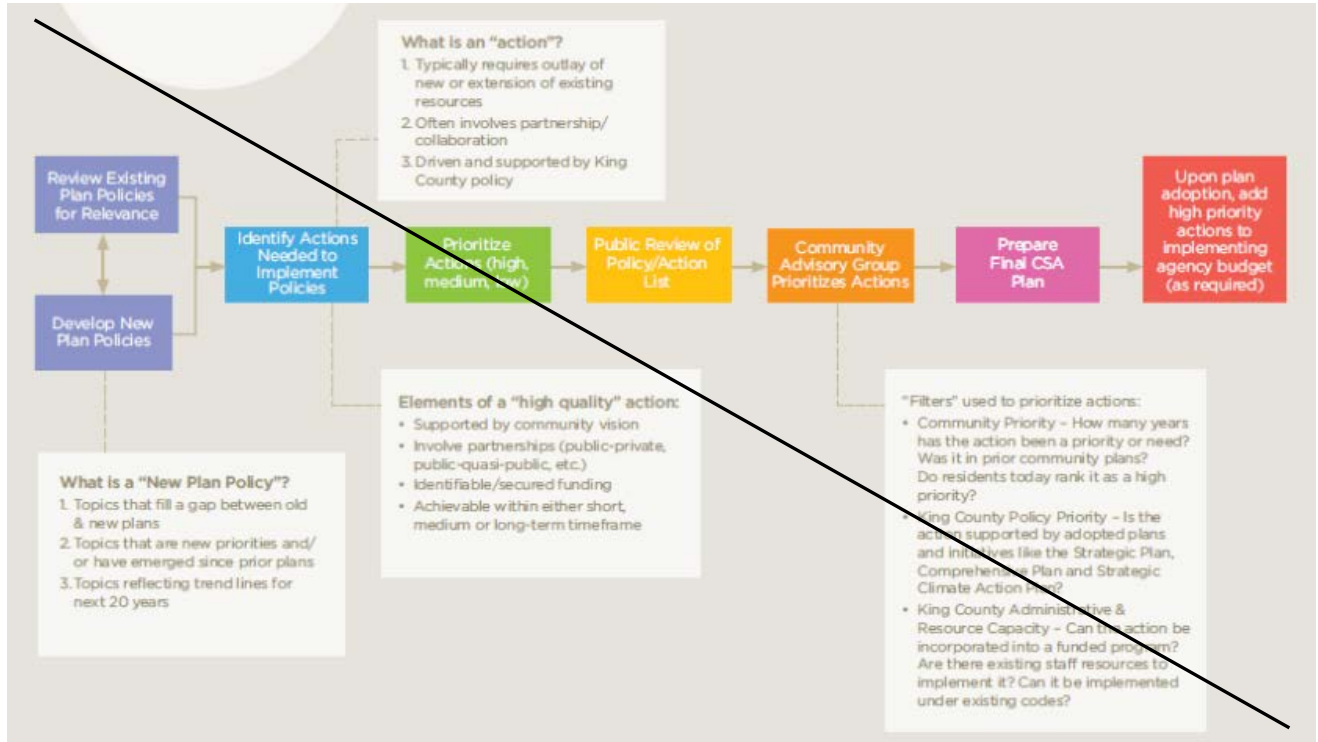
Portions of Vashon-Maury Island have an established "local service area" (LSA) that allows for the provision of sewer service within certain areas of the island. Adoption of the LSA dates back to at least 1986, with the adoption of the Vashon Community Plan in Ordinance 7837. Subsequent to the adoption of that plan, the Growth Management Act (GMA) was passed, which defined provision of sewer as an urban service. Provision of sewer service outside the urban growth boundary is tightly restricted. Because there was already sewer service on portions of Vashon-Maury Island, this existing LSA was continued in the County's planning documents and code provisions (such as in K.C.C. Title 13). With the adoption of the Vashon-Maury Island subarea plan, as well as the adoption of the affordable housing incentive SDO, future development is anticipated, some of which would desire or rely on sewer service. However, the legislative history of the LSA is unclear, and for the Rural Town area, the LSA boundary does not match the boundaries of the Rural Town.

This Workplan item directs an Interbranch Team to review the legislative history of the LSA on Vashon-Maury Island, and determine what the current LSA boundary is. This work shall include: 1) review of the past ordinances adopting, and/or repealing, various land use planning and sewer planning documents (including Vashon Sewer District plans), 2) evaluation of GMA and other

applicable legal limitations on modifying the boundaries of the LSA and the Rural Town, 3) proposing an ordinance to officially adopt the correct LSA boundary, and 4) evaluation of the effects of this correct LSA boundary on the existing land use designations, zoning and affordable housing SDO. If review by the Utilities Technical Review Committee is required, this shall be completed by the Executive prior to transmittal of the report and accompanying proposed ordinance.

- Timeline: A Vashon-Maury Island Sewer Local Service Area Report and proposed ordinance to implement the recommendations in report shall be transmitted to the Council for consideration by June 30, 2019.
- Outcomes: The Interbranch Team shall develop and the Executive shall file with the Council the Vashon-Maury Island Sewer Local Service Area Report, which shall include identification of recommended amendments to the King County Code. The Executive shall also file with the Council an ordinance adopting updates to the Code as recommended in the Report.
- Lead: Department of Permitting and Environmental Review shall lead an interbranch team including the Prosecuting Attorney's office, Council staff, and the Department of Natural Resources and Parks, including coordination with the Utilities Technical Review Committee. Work with the Vashon Sewer District will be required. Executive staff shall update and coordinate with the Councilmember office(s) representing Vashon-Maury Island throughout the community planning process.

((Figure 15  
Policy and Action Development Work Flow))



## Implementation Tables

((There are 78 policies and 41 associated actions in this plan. As noted in Figure 15, plan policies are both new and derived from the 1986 Vashon Community Plan and 1996 Vashon Town Plan. The)) While developing the policies and actions listed in this plan, the Community Advisory Group reviewed each policy from ((the)) prior ((plans)) community planning efforts to determine if it had been accomplished, was duplicated in the Comprehensive Plan, was no longer relevant or applicable, or ((if it needed to)) should be combined with a similar policy to prevent overlap or conflict. (((Appendix A lists all policies from the two prior plans that were not carried forward and the reason(s) for each decision.))) New policies were prepared for topics and community needs not adequately covered under prior plans and/or which address trend lines for the next ((ten to twenty)) 20 years.

To better understand the priorities that emerged from the process and the relationship of the short-, mid-, and long-term priorities to other plan topics, the following tables group ((all policies and)) the proposed actions according to their level of priority((-1, 2, 3, or Ongoing)). As noted above, ((There are 14 short-term or)) Priority 1 actions ((which, as noted above,)) are targeted to begin implementation within two years of plan adoption. Depending on grants or funding availability, ((weather-related disasters)) other emergent issues, or ((other)) economic factors, some refinement and further prioritization of these Priority 1 actions may be warranted. The acronyms shown in the "Responsible Party" columns are defined in the footnote at the end of the tables.



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**((Table 31  
Priority 1 Actions (Short-Term)**

Plan Category	Policy No.	Policy	Implementing Action	Responsible Party	
				Lead	Support
Rural Area and Natural Resource Lands	R-2	Proportionately, Vashon-Maury Island has a high percentage of acres enrolled in King County's Public Benefit Rating System (PBRS) program. In concert with King County's current use taxation program, public education and outreach regarding land and natural resource stewardship should be offered to PBRS enrollees to enhance environmental benefits.	Develop enhanced methods of public outreach and education to better assist Vashon-Maury Island's PBRS participants with forestry, agricultural, and other land stewardship improvements, including topics, tools and property owner forums.	DNRP/ WLRD	
	R-9	King County will support the Vashon Island Grower's Association's goal to create a food hub to serve and assist ((i))Island growers with marketing, distribution, and other services that can leverage the capacities of small and medium size farms.	a. Depending upon results of the Vashon Island Grower's Association feasibility study and identification of a potential location, King County staff will coordinate with the community on permitting and infrastructure needs. b. Where feasible, King County will help to identify capital and/or operations funding for the food hub.	VIGA	DPER DNRP/ WLRD
	R-10	King County will support the work of the Vashon Island Grower's Association and similar island organizations to secure a more permanent location and to expand and redevelop the Vashon Farmer's Market in a safe, compatible and accessible manner.	a. King County staff will coordinate with the community on permitting and infrastructure needs for the farmer's market. b. Where feasible, King County will help to identify capital and/or operations funding for the farmer's market.	VIGA	DPER DNRP/ WLRD
Housing and Human Services	H-5	Increasing the inventory of housing that is affordable to very-low, low, and moderate income populations on the island is a high community need and priority. One barrier to constructing affordable housing is the lack of land suitable and zoned for high-density residential. King County should support increasing incentives to allow for higher density residential in the Rural Town, if it meets the following	Expand the Residential Density Incentives for affordable housing currently listed in KCC 21A.34 for the Rural Town.	DPER	DCHS

Plan Category	Policy No.	Policy	Implementing Action	Responsible Party	
				Lead	Support
		criteria: a. is within a sewer and water service areas; b. provides a mix of housing that is affordable to families with incomes of <u>80((%)) percent</u> AML or below and <u>60((%)) percent</u> AML or below; c. complies with KCC 20.22.150.			
	H-6	To help increase the island's inventory of affordable housing, accessory dwelling units should continue to be permitted on single family residential lots per KCC 21A.08.030 and should be allowed as either attached or detached units whenever minimum setbacks, water and wastewater standards can be met. King County should consider new options to streamline and simplify the ADU permitting process.	Research and draft amendments to the ADU section of the King County Code and DPER policy on the following topics: a. Allow an applicant to request a waiver from the off-street parking requirement; b. Allow park model homes as ADUs; c. Create a suite of registered ADU plans for attached and detached ADUs to expedite the building permit process and reduce plan check fees; and d. Allow detached ADUs on lots sizes <5k sq. ft if minimum building setbacks and maximum impervious surface area standards are met.	DPER* (*See Appendix D for more detail.)	
Environment	E-4	King County, with Vashon-Maury Island Groundwater Protection Committee support, should continue monitoring groundwater and surface water on Vashon-Maury Island.	King County should continue to expand, if feasible, the monitoring of surface water and groundwater quality. King County shall continue reporting the results of this monitoring to VMIGPC.	DNRP/ WLRD	VMIGPC
	E-5	Vashon-Maury Island comprises almost <u>50((%)) percent</u> of King County's total shoreline miles. As such, it has a high exposure to potential impacts of sea level rise related to climate change. King County should develop a suite of climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies for the island to better prepare not only waterfront properties and infrastructure but other sensitive and vulnerable upland properties for expected climate change	1. King County will coordinate with island property owners, hazard mitigation specialists, engineers, and other key stakeholders to develop policy and public education tools targeted for use on Vashon-Maury Island, considering such topics as: a. Creating disincentives for new construction that is located in projected sea-level rise zones; b. Determine if some flood district and flood hazard reduction	#1 – DPER #2 DNRP/ WLRD	

Plan Category	Policy No.	Policy	Implementing Action	Responsible Party	
				Lead	Support
		impacts. King County supports the development of public education, targeted communications, and regulatory tools to help achieve this objective.	tools for riverine areas can or should be applied in marine zones c. Other Vashon-specific items derived from the sea level rise strategy being developed by DNRP/WLRD staff. 2. King County will pursue a permanent funding source for routine monitoring of marine shoreline changes. Data collected from said monitoring will be used to support future climate change mitigation and adaptation interventions.		
Parks, Open Space and Cultural Resources	P-2	King County supports and will continue to be an active partner with the Vashon Park District and Vashon Maury Island Land Trust in ensuring high-quality public parks and recreational services and facilities continue to be provided on the island.	To consolidate ownership, improve maintenance, and provide for improved land management schemes, develop a mid-to-long-term strategy that supports mutually beneficial exchanges between Vashon Park District, the Vashon Maury Island Land Trust and King County Parks. Consider special lease agreements, underutilized parcels, and related issues.	DNRP/ Parks	VPD VMILT
	P-3	King County supports improved and expanded public access to the island's shoreline where sensitive habitats are not disturbed.	a. King County should analyze its publicly held property and road right of way to identify any potential opportunities for increasing public shoreline access or transferring to other agencies. b. DOT/Roads and DNRP/Parks staff to develop a set of criteria to identify opportunities for appropriate shoreline access. c. Cooperate with Vashon Park District to include any District-owned parcels or surplus land in a future shoreline access analysis.	DOT/Road Services DNRP/ Parks	VMILT VPD
	P-10	Arts Programming—To expand the role, presence, and influence of the arts throughout Vashon-Maury Island, it is important to develop an island-specific strategy which identifies talent, programs, and	a. Form a committee of resident artists, a 4Culture representative and others to develop an Arts Master Plan. b. Develop a formal program matching professional island	CBO	4Culture

Plan Category	Policy No.	Policy	Implementing Action	Responsible Party	
				Lead	Support
		other arts programming opportunities. King County supports a proactive and organized initiative to develop a long-term Arts Master Plan for Vashon-Maury Island.	artists with apprentices wishing to develop their skills. A focus could be on mentoring and education to young people and those who cannot afford classes.  c. Identify opportunities to improve diversity in arts programming.		
Transportation	T-2	Some form of public transportation service such as ridesharing, pedicabs, community vans, mobile vehicle matching, or on-island shuttle buses should be made available to residents who reside in remote areas beyond Metro's fixed-route bus lines.	a. Implement the Community Van program which provides Metro vans for local prescheduled group trips that are arranged by a Community Transportation Coordinator and driven by volunteer drivers to meet community-identified transportation needs.  b. Promote mobile carpool matching services that help people find one-time carpools in real time.	DOT/Metro	
	T-9	Vashon Rural Town should be designed and maintained to accommodate all modes of transportation, including nonmotorized users.	King County will review the standards for roads in the Rural Town for compatibility with nonmotorized uses and also identify potential nonmotorized infrastructure improvement needs for inclusion in the 2020 update to the Transportation Report. Community input will be included in this review.	DPER	DOT/Road Services
Services, Facilities and Utilities	F-8	The Vashon-Maury Island Groundwater Protection Committee should focus outreach and education efforts to protect water quality.	Implement educational programs that monitor water quality and reduce potential pollution sources. Programs may include volunteer stream invertebrate monitoring, pesticide reduction education, septic pollution, well head protection and reducing stormwater runoff.	VMIGPC	DNRP/ WLRD DPER KCD))

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**((Table 32**  
**Priority 2 Actions (Mid-Term)**

Plan-Category	Policy No.	Policy	Implementing-Action	Responsible-Party	
				Lead	Support
Rural Area and Natural Resource Lands	R-11	Farmland preservation on Vashon-Maury Island requires strategies that go beyond traditional approaches to protecting agricultural lands. Parcel sizes are typically smaller and there is no Agricultural Production District. King County commits to coordinate with property owners, the Vashon Maury Island Land Trust, and other organizations to ensure productive and valuable farmland on the island remains protected.	King County's Farmland Protection Program will work with local partners to explore opportunities for additional farmland protection on Vashon-Maury Island. Given the island's limited groundwater supply, such a strategy should examine water rights and ensure that lands preserved for agriculture contain adequate water supply.	DNRPAW LRD	DPER KCD
	R-12	As an officially designated "Rural Area" of King County where rural economic development and agricultural enterprises are intended to locate and strongly encouraged, agritourism is an industry with expansion potential for the island. King County will work with property owners, non-profit organizations, the Washington Department of Agriculture, and others to facilitate agritourism-related activities on Vashon-Maury Island that are consistent with its character and values.	Review King County Code 21A and other pertinent policies for opportunities to streamline and create positive incentives for agritourism activities.  Support on-farm events that feature agricultural values and landscapes but do not detract from long-term commercial viability of agricultural businesses.	DPER	DNRPAWLRD DPH
Housing and Human Services	H-7	King County should work with property owners, housing developers, property managers, and architects to support healthy home environments, including universal design features and similar accommodations in existing and new dwelling units.	Research universal design educational tools and partnerships and examine potential code or policy incentives to improve the accessibility of owner-occupied and rental dwellings (e.g. residential designer/contractor workshops, expedite building permits that contain universal design features, etc.).	DPER	Home builders

Plan Category	Policy No.	Policy	Implementing Action	Responsible Party	
				Lead	Support
Parks, Open Space and Cultural Resources	P-4	The Tramp Harbor dock/pier has significant historic, economic, and recreational community value. King County is supportive of Vashon Park District's ongoing maintenance of the docks in a safe, attractive, and functional state. King County should work with the Vashon Park District, Washington Department of Natural Resources, and other key stakeholders to ensure the Tramp Harbor facility is well maintained and complies with all state and federal regulations.	<p>a. Vashon Park District and King County Parks will continue to partner to secure a state appropriation to upgrade the Tramp Harbor dock, including removal of creosote, pylon safety improvements, and other improvements.</p> <p>b. Coordinate on lease relationships with the Washington Department of Natural Resources.</p> <p>c. Solicit community input on dock design and desired activities.</p>	VPD	DNRP/Parks DNR
	P-7	The community desires a Regional Trail that provides commuters, students, and recreationalists with access to commercial areas, transit services, schools and other destinations. King County should explore the feasibility of a new Regional Trail or other active transportation facilities that connects the Vashon and Maury Island communities with the north and south ferry terminals and respective ferry routes. Investigate the feasibility of Regional Trails or other active transportation facilities that achieve the following: <p>a. Connect residential, employment, and commercial centers and other important community destinations; and</p> <p>b. Connect the north and south ferry terminals.</p>	Form an interdepartmental and interagency working committee to assess the physical, environmental, financial and design feasibility for a new Regional Trail or other active transportation facility.	DNRP/Parks	DOT/Read Services VMILT
	P-8	An island-wide network of soft-surface, multi-use, backcountry trails is envisioned for pedestrians, bicyclists and equestrians that connects several open space, park and community destinations. Trail corridors should be established and designed based upon the	<p>Form a working committee to:</p> <p>a. Scope, identify funding for, and conduct a feasibility study to expand the existing backcountry trail network.</p> <p>b. Pursue voluntary public easements across private</p>	DNRP/Parks	DNRP/WLRD VMILT CBO

Plan Category	Policy No.	Policy	Implementing Action	Responsible Party	
				Lead	Support
		<p>following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. <del>Connect park and open space areas;</del></li> <li>b. <del>Provide access to shoreline areas, particularly public parks;</del></li> <li>c. <del>Incorporate views and other special features of scenic, historic, or archaeological interest.</del></li> </ul>	<p>lands in order to connect public trails.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>e. <del>Upgrade DNRP's current program to promote donations from willing land owners (similar to conservation easements).</del></li> </ul>		
	P-11	<p><del>Artful Signage — Incorporating artistic elements into the physical structure and/or design of signs across the island is an effective way to display local art, raise public awareness about local talent and businesses, invest in island artists, and improve wayfinding. Community-based arts organizations should pursue grants and partnerships for constructing or improving signs.</del></p>	<p>Pursue grants and partnerships for constructing or improving the following signs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <del>"Welcome to Vashon Island" signage at North End and Tahlequah Ferry Docks</del></li> <li>■ <del>Vashon Town Markers/Welcome Signs</del></li> <li>■ <del>Neighborhood Markers/Welcome Signs for Burton, Dockton, Ellisport and other community centers</del></li> <li>■ <del>Directional signs for the intersection of Bank Road and Vashon Hwy.</del></li> <li>■ <del>Welcome and interpretative markers/signs at parks, forests and beaches</del></li> </ul>	CBO	4Culture
	P-12	<p><del>Public Art — Public art enhances community character and diversity, sparks imagination, and provides a direct cultural experience for its viewers. King County supports and encourages the creative incorporation of art into the public and private spaces of Vashon-Maury Island.</del></p>	<p>Seek out opportunities to install permanent and temporary public art, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <del>Play local music on bus routes 118/119, possibly curated by Voice of Vashon Radio</del></li> <li>■ <del>Use creative design elements such as paint, tile and texture at public crosswalks and squares</del></li> <li>■ <del>Purchase and display local art inside and/or outside government facilities</del></li> <li>■ <del>Display local artist work on public library computers and screen savers</del></li> </ul>	CBO	4Culture Various impacted agencies

Plan Category	Policy No.	Policy	Implementing Action	Responsible Party	
				Lead	Support
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Solicit local artist involvement in the design and/or review of new or expanded government buildings</li> <li>Install island art on bike racks and benches at select/visible locations</li> </ul>		
	P-14	King County will partner with the Vashon-Maury Island Heritage Association and other preservation organizations to identify sites that are deemed to be of significant historic value and to promote designation of additional historic properties to the King County Landmarks program.	Recommend eligible, historically significant structures from the "historic sites" list in Appendix C for nomination to the National and State Registers of Historic Places and/or for designation as King County Landmarks.	VMIHA	KCLC
	P-15	Historic sites that meet national, state or county standards should be safeguarded through land use designation compatible with the site's historic character, and flexible regulations and standards that promote preservation and reuse. New construction and additions should be compatible in design, mass, and scale with the area's historic character.	Upon property owner notification and consent, create a map to catalog the locations of historically significant properties on the island.	VMIHA	KCLC
Transportation	T-11	King County will strive to ensure the airfield retains its important travel and emergency planning function while balancing the safety, noise, and aesthetic interests of neighborhood residents.	In collaboration with the King County Airport District #1, perform a standard airport/land use compatibility appraisal to ensure minimum FAA guidelines and other safety precautions are in place for future development within a 1-mile radius of the runway.	DPER	KCAD VIF&R
Services, Facilities and Utilities	F-5	King County, with Vashon-Maury Groundwater Protection Committee support, should conduct a study of existing private wells on Vashon and Maury Islands. This study should consider water quantity and water quality monitoring of private wells.	Implement a study of exempt wells on island. This study should result in a more accurate estimate of the number of wells, water quality, and usage.	DNRPAW LRD	VMIGPC
	F-11	The preferred reuse of wastewater is by using drip	a. Seek funding opportunities to provide financial help to	DPH	DPER



Plan Category	Policy No.	Policy	Implementing Action	Responsible Party	
				Lead	Support
		irrigation as an on-site sewage system. King County should consider development of regulations allowing the recycle and reuse of greywater from residential systems and encourage greywater use for subsurface irrigation consistent with existing State regulations.	property owners interested in installing drip on-site sewage systems. b. Educate residents of existing permitted uses for greywater c. Pursue code development by the King County Board of Health to allow permitting of Greywater Reuse for Irrigation		
	F-16	King County and the Vashon Sewer District should evaluate inflow and infiltration (I/I) within the sewer system that conveys flows to the Wastewater Treatment Plant.	a. King County/WTD and Vashon Sewer District shall partner to scope and conduct an I/I study. b. Seek grant funding.	VSD	DNRP/ Wastewater
	F-17	King County will continue to partner with island organizations and businesses to improve public education, recycling, and waste reduction.	Analyze results of the Impact Bioenergy assessment and feasibility study in late 2018/early 2019 and determine next steps that will have the greatest impact on reducing the island's solid waste stream.	DNRP/Sol id Waste	CBO))

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**((Table 33  
Priority 3 Actions (Long-Term))**

Plan Category	Policy No.	Policy	Implementing Action	Responsible Party	
				Lead	Support
Land Use	LU-5	In order to foster walkability and housing affordability in the Vashon Rural Town, King County will use the flexibility that is allowed under the code when enforcing off-street parking requirements.	<p>a. Conduct an analysis of existing and projected off-street parking demands within the Vashon Rural Town to document potential impacts on road and pedestrian safety, congestion, housing affordability, and related opportunities and threats. Explore the benefits and risks of a Special District Overlay derived from the Parking Reduction Zone that reduces off-street parking requirements.</p> <p>b. Develop standard criteria and findings for making parking waiver decisions.</p>	DPER	
Rural Area and Natural Resource Lands	R-4	King County recognizes the important and unique role that Rural Neighborhood Commercial Centers have for islanders and encourages their economic viability and the continued historic, neighborhood-scale character of these centers.	<p>a. Conduct community and property owner outreach in Burton to assess the needs and benefits of rezoning parcels that are contiguous to existing Neighborhood Business zones for the purpose of eliminating nonconforming uses.</p> <p>b. Conduct a market analysis of the need and demand for small-scale, multi-family residential uses in Burton.</p>	DPER	PSB
	R-7	King County should allow applications for rezones to an "Agriculture" zone on parcels down to 5 acres in size on Vashon-Maury Island when requested by property owners and where compatibility standards can be met.	<p>a. Perform a comparative analysis of "A" and "RA"-zoned parcels on the island, examining issues such as farm worker housing, stormwater regulations, permit timeframes, current use tax advantages, and different types of production and land uses. Consider amending the current use program to assist Vashon's predominantly small acreage operations that are within "RA" zones.</p> <p>b. Examine the feasibility of</p>	DPER	DNRPAWLR D DOA

Plan Category	Policy No.	Policy	Implementing Action	Responsible Party	
				Lead	Support
			creating agricultural clusters on Vashon-Maury Island to designate priority agricultural lands that are outside of an Agricultural Production District.		
	R-13	Recognize and encourage community gardens as an important use of open space resources, particularly in higher density residential areas, in small commercial centers, and in locations with less access to affordable food and other services.	Convene a planning committee of <del>((citizens))</del> residents, social service providers, the WSU Master Gardeners program, and others to explore the feasibility of and possibly launch a community garden program.	VSSN	VIGA CBO WSU Extension
Housing and Human Services	H-3	Apartments, townhouses, cottages, and other types of higher density housing should locate in the Vashon Rural Town. Such multi-family uses should be incentivized as infill development where they are structurally compatible with the neighborhood and are hooked up to central sewer and Class A water systems.	Assess the King County zoning and planning ordinances as well as policies of King County Water District 19 and Vashon Sewer District for innovative opportunities to simplify and streamline multi-family infill development on both vacant and underdeveloped parcels.	DPER	VSD WD19
Parks, Open Space and Cultural Resources	P-6	The existing public boat launch site adjacent to the State of Washington north ferry terminal should be preserved and improved to become a more functional boat launch at the north end of Vashon Island.	a. Determine the legal description and property ownership of the existing launch site, including access to the site. b. Identify partners and formalize an inter-agency agreement to assess the launch site, safety, parking and create recommendations for potential improvements.	VPD	DNRP/Parks
Transportation	T-10	King County should seek opportunities to evaluate the demand, financial feasibility and operational needs of water taxi service expansion to Vashon Island.	Examine the projected demand, the financial and operational feasibility of expanding water taxi service to Vashon Island.	DOT/ Water Taxi	
Services, Facilities and Utilities	F-9	King County should request Ecology assistance to develop a Total Maximum Daily Load water quality improvement plan to reduce point and nonpoint pollution sources to Quartermaster Harbor if the harbor water quality is listed as a Category 5 polluted water body on the 2010 Washington State Water Quality Assessment.	N/A	DNRPAW LRD	DOE
	F-12	King County should perform a	Seek grant funding to execute	DPH	DNRPAW/LR

Plan Category	Policy No.	Policy	Implementing Action	Responsible Party	
				Lead	Support
		comprehensive island-wide study of on-site sewage systems, evaluate the impacts of sea-level rise on shoreline septic systems, evaluate the need for community systems or other wastewater solutions, and identify a system to pump out OSS in shoreline areas that are not accessible by a pumper truck or purchase a portable pump-out trailer.	this septic system study. Said study should evaluate all treatment options: group systems, community systems, conveyance to Vashon Sewer District and/or the treatment plan, local package wastewater treatment systems such as MBRs, etc.		D DNRP/Wastewater VSD
	F-15	King County should perform an evaluation of the potential uses of reclaimed water on Vashon-Maury Island rather than discharge to Puget Sound. The County should perform an evaluation of the existing wastewater treatment plant to determine how best to serve identified water reuse needs. Reuse or land application of Biosolids should also be evaluated.		DNRP/ Water Treatment Division Wastewater	VSD))

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**((Table 34  
Ongoing Policies**

Plan Category	Policy No.	Policy	Implementing Action	Responsible Party	
				Lead	Support
Land Use	LU-1	All land use policies and regulations for Vashon Island shall reflect the overriding importance of the fact that the whole Island is the recharge area for a single source aquifer. All of Vashon Island shall therefore be considered a groundwater recharge area. Within the Island, based largely on soil types, there are areas of relatively high, medium, and low susceptibility to groundwater contamination. Areas deemed highly susceptible to contamination in the KCCP should receive extra protection		Any affected department	
	LU-2	In order to fully utilize existing services including sewers, Class I water, public transportation, and shopping, Vashon Rural Town is planned to accommodate the most intensive residential, commercial and industrial development on the Island.		Any affected department	
	LU-3	Development in the Rural Town should maintain the rural nature and service orientation of Vashon and Center with compact, pedestrian-friendly development.		Any affected department	
	LU-4	The area between the south end of Vashon Town Core and Vashon Center on Vashon Highway SW should retain the existing low density residential zones and low impact uses to create visual relief and separation between the commercial nodes, mitigate against strip-type development, and to allow for development of single-family housing in the Rural Town.		DPER	
	LU-6	Future industrial development on the island should occur only within the Rural Town where there is sewer and water service, appropriately zoned land, and nearby access to Vashon Highway. Said uses should be clustered south of SW 178th St and west of Vashon Hwy SW.		DPER	
	LU-7	King County will support Vashon-Maury Island residents, health care services, community-based organizations, foundations, and other agencies in their efforts to identify a long-term, stable funding source and location for a medical care facility and other social service activities on the island.		Any affected department	
Rural Area and Natural Resource Lands	R-1	All of Vashon-Maury Island is recognized as a Rural Area.		Any affected department	
	R-3	King County should promote preservation of at least 65((%)) percent forest cover on rural residential zoned parcels. The 65((%)) percent forest cover goal may be adjusted for parcels less than 2 ½ acres in size. Dispersion of stormwater runoff from impervious surfaces into native vegetation in accordance with the Surface Water Design Manual shall be the preferred method of stormwater management in the Rural Area.  King County will work with residential builders and developers on Vashon-Maury Island to encourage the use of low impact		DPER	DNRPAWLR D

Plan Category	Policy No.	Policy	Implementing Action	Responsible Party	
				Lead	Support
		development practices that protect and enhance native vegetation and soils and reduce impervious surface area.			
	R-5	Intertidal shellfish habitat on Vashon-Maury Island shall be protected for its key role in the marine food chain, to protect public health, and to assure long-term productivity. King County shall explore effective means to protect this fisheries resource.		DNRP/ WLRD	DPER
	R-6	King County and the King Conservation District will continue to promote environmentally-sensitive agricultural practices through Farm Management Plans and other tools. This includes reducing animal load impacts on groundwater and surface water resources.		DNRP/ WLRD KCD	DPER
	R-8	Food processing operations are an integral part of creating a viable local agricultural economy and are deemed compatible with the island's rural environment. Food processing plants of appropriate size and scale shall continue to be permitted uses or conditional uses in the "A" zones.		DPER	
Housing and Human Services	H-1	In the Rural Area (RA) zones, preserving a healthy diversity of housing types, sizes, and price levels helps to meet the diverse demographic needs of the island. While protecting the low density RA zones, King County shall encourage and support a wide variety of single-family residential dwellings.		DPER	
	H-2	A residential density of one home per 10 acres: a. Shall be maintained on areas zoned RA-10 as of 1994 to help protect community character and reduce adverse impacts on the island's infrastructure; and b. Shall be applied to areas with a predominant lot size of 10 acres or greater and mapped as category I Critical Aquifer Recharge Areas.		DPER	
	H-4	King County should ensure that established, single-family residential subdivisions in the Rural Town are allowed to retain their low density character and zoning.		DPER	
Environment	E-1	This plan strongly supports the continued protection of critical areas on Vashon-Maury Island and enforcement of all federal, state, and local regulations intended to protect or mitigate damage to or by these areas.		Any affected department	
	E-2	The quantity and quality of Vashon-Maury Islands' groundwater supply should be monitored, along with building permit and subdivision data, to determine if planned densities can be achieved. If new information indicates the groundwater supply is endangered, the County shall take immediate steps to ensure new development does not impair the groundwater supply, especially in areas highly susceptible to contamination or near public water supplies.		DNRP/ WLRD DPER	VMIGPC
	E-3	To protect domestic water resource, areas deemed highly susceptible to groundwater contamination and watersheds should be maintained		DPER	DNRP/ WLRD

Plan Category	Policy No.	Policy	Implementing Action	Responsible Party	
				Lead	Support
		in residential or similarly non-intensive uses at low densities. Assess the effectiveness of Special District Overlay 140 by examining parcels that have been developed under this provision and determine if any modifications and/or enforcement changes are needed.			VMIGPC
Parks, Open Space and Cultural Resources	P-4	Working forests, critical fish and wildlife habitats, and other key natural area lands across the island will be considered for parks and/or open space acquisition by King County and other conservation organizations.	DNRP/ Parks		VMILT CBO
	P-5	Additional water-related natural areas should be acquired along the saltwater shorelines of Vashon-Maury Island. These lands should be retained as passive, natural areas. King County/DNRP has ongoing programs that identify parcels with high ecological value on the island and acquire them for long-term public benefit.	DNRP/ WLRD		VMILT CBO
	P-9	Art, in all its forms and expressions, plays an influential role in the local culture and public image of Vashon-Maury Island. King County should support proactive integration of the arts into the island's public and private spaces as a high priority, especially where such projects invest in and support island artists.		Any affected department	
	P-13	Community Events — King County will work with the Vashon-Maury Island community to ensure access to both public and private spaces for festivals, fairs, performing and visual arts is maintained and utilized to their full potential.		Any affected department	
	P-16	The preservation and sensitive rehabilitation of historic or culturally significant sites in the Vashon Rural Town should be encouraged in order to maintain the Town's character and to preserve tangible links to the Town's history.		VMIHA	KCLC DPER
	P-17	Dockton and Burton are historically significant neighborhood centers for Vashon-Maury Island. Each of these centers has a distinct quality and scale that contributes to the cultural heritage of their locale. New development and redevelopment in these neighborhood centers should be compatible with their historic character.		DPER	
	P-18	King County supports collaboration with the Muckleshoot and Puyallup Tribes and other groups of cultural significance on Vashon-Maury Island to identify areas of particular cultural importance, including archaeological sites, so they can be protected.		Any affected department	
Trans- portation	T-1	Except in the Rural Town, new roads should not be constructed on Vashon-Maury Island until other viable multimodal alternatives have been implemented or determined infeasible.		DOT/ Road Services	DPER
	T-3	A high priority goal of this plan is to create a more sustainable island transportation system through a reduction in motorized vehicle trips. How people travel to and from the two Washington State Ferries'		DOT/ Metro	

Plan Category	Policy No.	Policy	Implementing Action	Responsible Party	
				Lead	Support
		terminals is a key element in meeting the trip reduction goal. More incentives should be provided for passenger versus automobiles on the ferry system and Metro bus connections to and from the terminals should be continually monitored and strengthened. Encourage use of incentives distributed through the promotion of real-time ridesharing through the Alternative Service program to reduce drive-alone rates on the island by making it easy to share the ride to/from the ferries.			
	T-4	Park and Ride lot maintenance should be encouraged at the Vashon facilities of Ober Park, Valley Center, Tahlequah and the North end parking lot at the ferry terminal. Continue to perform quarterly utilization counts of King County park and ride lots on the island. Make the results of said assessments readily accessible to park and ride lot customers.		DOT/ Metro	
	T-5	Metro will continue to serve and evaluate connectivity to the island's major activity centers for fixed routes #118 and #119.		DOT/Metro	
	T-7	Traffic calming devices as well as road landscaping, public art, and other design elements are encouraged in the Town Core where they do not negatively impact travel safety, overall traffic flow, or impede emergency vehicle access.		Any affected department	
	T-8	New roads or road improvements required for new development in Vashon Rural Town should be rural in character and use a rural road section consistent with the King County Road Design and Construction Standards, except in the Town Core. Roadway sections within the Town Core typically includes curb, gutter, and sidewalk. When required, the roadway drainage improvements shall meet the requirements of the King County Surface Water Design Manual.		DPER DOT/ Road Services	
	T-9	Sidewalks in the Vashon Town Core need to facilitate continuous, smooth, predictable and safe pedestrian travel to key destinations such as grocery stores, the Post Office, Vashon Landing, the library, and other public services. New sidewalks and gaps in existing sidewalk connectivity will be constructed on both sides of the roads identified on Figure 14 as part of permitting and development activity. King County will continue to require private property owners to construct sidewalks at the time of permit application for new development or substantial redevelopment.		DPER DOT/ Road Services	
Services, Facilities and Utilities	F-1	Island water resources should continue to be the sole water supply source in the future. The plan discourages importing water for domestic uses from off the island.		Any affected department	
	F-2	The following conditions must be evaluated in determining the adequacy of water service for any proposed boundary adjustments to the major Water Purveyors Service Area: A Local Service Area boundary adjustment should not be allowed if the resulting development would adversely impact domestic water		Any affected department Water Purveyors	



Plan Category	Policy No.	Policy	Implementing Action	Responsible Party	
				Lead	Support
		supplies which serve existing or previously approved uses; No boundary adjustment shall be allowed unless a Group A public water system is available and is technically adequate to serve the proposed development.			
	F-3	As an additional requirement for the comprehensive plans of public water systems on Vashon-Maury Island, King County shall ask that information be included assessing the ability of existing and potential water sources to meet anticipated population growth. Planned expansion of the water system should be prohibited if the analysis reveals a risk to the adequacy of service including quality of water being provided to current users.		DPER DNRP/ WLRD	
	F-4	King County should include water quality monitoring and reporting in the scope of work for new low impact development projects on public properties to the maximum extent practical.		DPER DNRP/ WLRD	
	F-6	King County should develop an on-going island-wide education program to inform Islanders about groundwater resources, drinking water supplies, water availability, and water quality issues. The education program should include alternative water supply choices such as water retention, rain water harvesting, use of gray water, deepening of wells, groundwater recharge and water rationing in emergencies.		DNRP/ WLRD	VMIGPC
	F-7	The Vashon-Maury Island Groundwater Protection Committee, with King County, support should evaluate ways to provide or enhance incentives to implement water conservation.		VMIGPC	DNRP/ WLRD
	F-10	King County should seek to reduce the amount of septage transported off island. Perform routine evaluations of the Vashon wastewater treatment plant with a long-term goal to equip it for accepting island septage.		DNRP/ Wastewater	
	F-13	The existing public sewer system in the Vashon Rural Town cannot be expanded to serve land beyond the boundaries of the town, except as provided in Policy F-258 and as consistent with Title 57 RCW.		DNRP/ WLRD DPER	VSD
	F-14	When considering future boundary adjustments to the Vashon Sewer District Service Area, demonstration shall be required that sewer service would not be made available to, or result in, adverse impacts to agricultural lands, floodplains, wetlands, or other critical areas. Under King County Code, critical areas include groundwater recharge areas and wildlife habitat areas.		DNRP/ WLRD DPER	VSD))

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**Table 7**  
**Implementation – Priority 1 Actions (Short-Term, 2018-2019)**

Policy No.		Priority 1 Implementing Action – 2018-2019	Responsible Party	
			Lead	Support
Chapter 5: Rural Area and Natural Resource Lands				
R-2	King County should seek grant funding to <del>((D))</del> develop enhanced methods of public outreach and education to better assist Vashon-Maury Island's PBRs participants with forestry, agricultural, and other land stewardship improvements, including topics, tools and property owner forums.		DNRP/WLRD	--
Chapter 6: Housing and Human Services				
H-5	<del>((Expand the Residential Density Incentives for affordable housing currently listed in KCC 21A.34 for the Rural Town.))</del> King County shall implement, evaluate, and report on the affordable housing incentive Special District Overlay (SDO) in K.C.C. 21A.38. King County should revise the SDO as indicated by the County's evaluation of the SDO's use, benefits, and impacts.		DPER	DCHS
H-6	<del>((a.))</del> King County shall <del>r((R))</del> research and consider drafting amendments to the Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU) section of the King County Code <del>((and DPER policy on the following topics:</del> b. Allow an applicant to request a waiver from the off-street parking requirement; c. Allow park model homes as ADUs; d. Create a suite of registered ADU plans for attached and detached ADUs to expedite the building permit process and reduce plan check fees; and e. Allow detached ADUs on lots sizes <5k sq. ft if minimum building setbacks and maximum impervious surface area standards are met)).		DPER	--
Chapter 7: Environment				
E-5	1. King County <del>((will))</del> <u>shall</u> coordinate with island property owners, hazard mitigation specialists, engineers, and other key stakeholders to develop policy and public education tools targeted for use on Vashon-Maury Island, considering such topics as: a. Creating disincentives for new construction that is located in projected sea-level rise zones; b. <del>((Determine if some flood district and flood hazard reduction tools for riverine areas can or should be applied in marine zones))</del> <u>In coordination with other King County departments and agencies. DPER</u>		#1 – DPER #2 – DNRP/ WLRD	

Policy No.	<u>Priority 1 Implementing Action – 2018-2019</u>	Responsible Party	
		Lead	Support
	<p>shall research regulatory approaches for reducing flood hazards in marine zones; and</p> <p>c. Other Vashon-specific items derived from the sea level rise strategy being developed by DNRP/WLRD staff.</p> <p>2. King County <del>((will))</del> <u>shall</u> pursue a permanent funding source for routine monitoring of marine shoreline changes. Data collected from said monitoring <del>((will))</del> <u>shall</u> be used to support future climate change mitigation and adaptation interventions.</p>		
<b>Chapter 8: Parks, Open Space &amp; Cultural Resources</b>			
P-3	<p>a. King County should analyze its publicly-held property and road right-of-way to identify any potential opportunities for increasing public shoreline access or transferring to other agencies.</p> <p>b. DOT/Roads and DNRP/Parks staff <del>((to))</del> <u>shall</u> develop a set of criteria to identify opportunities for appropriate shoreline access.</p> <p>c. <u>King County shall c((C))</u>ooperate with Vashon Park District to include any District-owned parcels or surplus land in a future shoreline access analysis.</p>	DOT/Road Services DNRP/Parks	VMILT VPD
<b>Chapter 9: Transportation</b>			
T- <del>((2))</del> <u>1</u>	<p><u>King County should provide additional alternative services for Island residents, such as:</u></p> <p><u>a.</u> Implement the Community Van program which provides Metro vans for local prescheduled group trips that are arranged by a Community Transportation Coordinator and driven by volunteer drivers to meet community-identified transportation needs.</p> <p><u>b.</u> Promote mobile carpool matching services that help people find one-time carpools in real time.</p>	DOT/Metro	--
<b>Chapter 10: Services, Facilities and Utilities</b>			
F-8	<u>The VMIGPC should <del>((t))</del></u> implement educational programs that monitor water quality and reduce potential pollution sources. Programs may include volunteer stream invertebrate monitoring, pesticide reduction education, septic pollution, well head protection and reducing stormwater runoff.	VMIGPC	DNRP/WLRD DPER KCD
F- <del>((47))</del> <u>15</u>	<u>King County shall <del>((A))</del></u> analyze results of the Impact Bioenergy assessment and feasibility study in late 2018/early 2019 and determine next steps that will have the greatest impact on reducing the <del>((i))</del> <u>Island's</u> solid waste stream.	DNPR/SWD	CBO

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**Table 8**  
**Implementation – Priority 2 Actions (Mid-Term, 2020-2022)**

Policy No.	Priority 2 Implementing Action – 2020-2022	Responsible Party	
		Lead	Support
Chapter 5: Rural Area and Natural Resource Lands			
R-((44))9	King County's Farmland Protection Program ((will)) shall work with local partners to explore opportunities for additional farmland protection on Vashon-Maury Island. Given the island's limited groundwater supply, such a strategy should examine water rights and ensure that lands preserved for agriculture contain adequate water supply.	DNRP/WLRD	DPER KCD
R((42))10	a. King County shall ((R))review King County Code 21A and other pertinent policies for opportunities to streamline and create positive incentives for agritourism activities. ((Ensure that special on-farm events are permitted uses.)) b. King County shall ((S))support on-farm events that feature agricultural values and landscapes but do not detract from long-term commercial viability of agricultural businesses.	DPER	DNRP/WLRD DPH
Chapter 6: Housing and Human Services			
H-7	King County shall ((R))research universal design educational tools and partnerships and examine potential code or policy incentives to improve the accessibility of owner-occupied and rental dwellings (e.g. residential designer/contractor workshops, expedite building permits that contain universal design features, etc.).	DPER	Homebuilders
Chapter 8: Parks, Open Space & Cultural Resources			
P-2	To consolidate ownership, improve maintenance, and provide for improved land management schemes, King County shall develop a mid-to-long-term strategy that supports mutually beneficial exchanges between Vashon Park District, the ((Vashon-Maury))Vashon-Maury Island Land Trust and King County Parks((-Consider)) including consideration of special lease agreements, underutilized parcels, and related issues.	DNRP/Parks	VPD VMILT
P-7	King County should ((F))form an interdepartmental and interagency working committee to seek funding to conduct a feasibility study that would assess the physical, environmental, financial and design feasibility for a new Regional Trail or other active transportation facility.	DNRP/Parks	DOT/Road Services VMILT

Policy No.	<u>Priority 2 Implementing Action – 2020-2022</u>	Responsible Party	
		Lead	Support
P-8	<p>King County should <del>f((F))</del>orm a working committee to <u>seek funding to:</u></p> <p>a. Scope, identify funding for, and conduct a feasibility study to expand the existing backcountry trail network, <u>including reviewing whether trails are appropriate on state and County-owned land that is subject to forest management plans in areas that are logged((-); and</u></p> <p>b. Pursue voluntary public easements across private lands in order to connect public trails, <u>potentially by exploring changes to existing King County conservation easement programs.</u></p> <p><del>((c. Upgrade DNRP's current program to promote donations from willing land owners (similar to conservation easements))).</del></p>	DNRP/Parks	DOT/Road Services VMILT CBO
P-12	<p>King County shall <u>evaluate ((Seek out))</u> opportunities to install permanent and temporary public art in County buildings and facilities, <u>such as((-,including)):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><del>• ((Play local music on bus routes 118/119, possibly curated by Voice of Vashon Radio))</del></li> <li>• Use creative design elements such as paint, tile and texture at public crosswalks and squares</li> <li>• Purchase and display local art inside and/or outside government facilities</li> <li><del>• ((Display local artist work on public library computers and screen savers))</del></li> <li>• Solicit local artist involvement in the design and/or review of new or expanded government buildings</li> <li>• Install island art on <del>((bike))</del> <u>bicycle</u> racks and benches at select/visible locations.</li> </ul>	<del>((CBO))</del> <u>Any affected department</u>	<del>((4Culture))</del>
<b>Chapter 9: Transportation</b>			
T- <del>((9))</del> <u>8</u>	<p>King County <del>((will))</del> <u>should</u> review the standards for roads in the Vashon Rural Town for compatibility with nonmotorized uses and <del>((also identify))</del> potential nonmotorized infrastructure improvement needs <del>((for inclusion in the 2020 update to the Transportation Needs Report. Community input will be included in this review))</del> <u>as part of future countywide policy and needs analyses.</u></p>	<del>((DPER))</del> DOT/Road Services	--
T- <del>((44))</del> <u>10</u>	<p>In collaboration with the King County Airport District #1, <u>King County shall</u> perform a standard airport/land use compatibility appraisal to ensure minimum FAA guidelines and other safety</p>	DPER	KCAD VIF&R

Policy No.	<u>Priority 2 Implementing Action – 2020-2022</u>	Responsible Party	
		Lead	Support
	precautions are in place for future development within a 1-mile radius of the runway.		
<b>Chapter 10: Services, Facilities and Utilities</b>			
((F-11	<del>a. Seek funding opportunities to provide financial help to property owners interested in installing drip on-site sewage systems</del> <del>b. Educate residents of existing permitted uses for greywater</del> <del>c. Pursue code amendments by the King County Board of Health to allow permitting of Greywater Reuse for Irrigation</del>	DPH	DPER))

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**Table 9**  
**Implementation – Priority 3 Actions (Long-Term, 2023-2025)**

Policy No.		Priority 3 Implementing Action – 2023-2025	Responsible Party	
			Lead	Support
Chapter 4: Land Use				
((LU-5	King County Department of Permitting & Environmental Review will consistently enforce the provisions of P-suffix VS-P28.		DPER	--))
LU-((6))5	<p>a. King County shall develop criteria for marking parking reduction waiver decisions.</p> <p>b. King County shall develop proposed amendments to the King County Code that require a site-specific parking study when reducing existing parking spaces.</p> <p>c. King County shall ((C))conduct an analysis of existing and projected off-street parking demands within the Vashon Rural Town to document potential impacts on road and pedestrian safety, congestion, housing affordability, and related opportunities and threats. The analysis should ((E))explore the benefits and risks of a potential Special District Overlay derived from the Parking Reduction ((Zone)) Priority Area shown in Map 4 that reduces off-street parking requirements. In addition to the parcels in Map 4, King County should evaluate inclusion of other parcels, such as multifamily housing, in the potential Special District Overlay.</p> <p>((Develop standard criteria and findings for making parking waiver decisions.))</p>		DPER	
((Chapter 5: Rural Area and Natural Resource Lands				
((R-7	<p>a. Perform a comparative analysis of “A” and “RA”-zoned parcels on the island, examining issues such as farm worker housing, stormwater regulations, permit timeframes, current use tax advantages, and different types of production and land uses. Consider amending the current use program to assist Vashon’s predominantly small acreage operations that are within “RA” zones.</p> <p>b. Examine the feasibility of creating agricultural clusters on Vashon-Maury Island to designate priority agricultural lands that are outside of an Agricultural Production District.</p>		DPER	DNPR/WLRD DOA))
Chapter 6: Housing and Human Services				
H-3	King County shall ((A))assess the King County ((zoning and planning ordinances as well as policies of King County Water District 19 and Vashon Sewer		DPER	VSD WD19

Policy No.	<u>Priority 3 Implementing Action – 2023-2025</u>	Responsible Party	
		Lead	Support
	District)) Code for innovative opportunities to simplify and streamline multi-family infill development on both vacant and underdeveloped parcels.		
<b>Chapter 9: Transportation</b>			
T-((40))9	King County should seek funding to ((E))examine the projected demand, the financial and operational feasibility of expanding water taxi service to Vashon Island.	DOT/Marine (Water Taxi)	--
<b>Chapter 10: Services, Facilities and Utilities</b>			
F-6	King County should seek funding to evaluate countywide actions to further water quality education, assistance, and programs, such as: a. Seeking funding opportunities to provide financial help to property owners interested in installing drip on-site sewage systems; b. Educating residents of existing permitted uses for greywater; and c. Drafting proposed code amendments for the King County Board of Health to consider allowing greywater reuse for irrigation.	((DNRPAWLRD)) DPH	((VMIGPC)) DPER
F-((42))11	King County should ((S))seek grant funding to execute this septic system study. Said study should evaluate all treatment options, such as: group systems, community systems, conveyance to Vashon Sewer District and/or the treatment plan, and local package wastewater treatment systems such as ((MBRs)) membrane bioreactors((-etc)).	((DPH)) DNRP	((DNRPAWLRD DNRPAWTD)) VSD

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**Table 10**  
**Implementation – Ongoing Actions**

		Responsible Party	
Policy No.	Ongoing Implementing Action	Lead	Support
Chapter 4: Land Use			
LU-1	Implementation should occur through ongoing King County departmental activities.	Any affected department	--
LU-2	King County shall implement policy direction through the King County Code.	Any affected department	--
LU-3	King County shall implement policy direction through the King County Code.	Any affected department	--
LU-4	King County should consider this policy when reviewing proposed changes to land use designations and/or zoning classifications.	DPER	--
LU-((7))6	Implementation should occur through King County development regulations, permit review, and evaluation of proposed change to land use designations and/or zoning classifications.	DPER	--
Chapter 5: Rural Area and Natural Resource Lands			
R-1	Implementation should occur through ongoing King County departmental activities.	Any affected department	--
R-3	King County ((will)) should work with residential builders and developers on Vashon-Maury Island to encourage the use of low impact development practices that protect and enhance native vegetation and soils and reduce impervious surface areas.	DPER	DNRP/WLRD
R-4	<del>((a. Conduct community and property owner outreach in Burton to assess the needs and benefits of rezoning parcels that are contiguous to existing Neighborhood Business zones for the purpose of eliminating nonconforming uses.</del> b. Conduct a market analysis of the need and demand for small-scale, multi-family residential uses in Burton.)) Implementation should occur through ongoing King County departmental activities.	DPER	PSB
R-5	Implementation should occur through ongoing King County departmental activities.	Any affected department	--
R-6	Implementation should occur through ongoing King County departmental activities, as well as through any current or future Interlocal Agreements with the King Conservation District.	DNRP/WLRD ((KCD))	DPER KCD

Policy No.	Ongoing Implementing Action	Responsible Party	
		Lead	Support
((R-8	Food processing operations are an integral part of creating a viable local agricultural economy and are deemed compatible with the island's rural environment. Food processing plants of appropriate size and scale shall continue to be permitted uses or conditional uses in the "A" zones.	DPER	--))
<b>Chapter 6: Housing and Human Services</b>			
H-1	Implementation should occur through ongoing King County departmental activities.	Any affected department	--
H-2	King County shall implement policy direction through the King County Code and when evaluating proposed changes to zoning classifications.	DPER	
H-4	Implementation should occur through ongoing King County departmental activities.	Any affected department	--
H-8((LU-8))	Implementation should occur through ongoing King County departmental activities.	Any affected department	--
<b>Chapter 7: Environment</b>			
E-1	Implementation should occur through ongoing King County departmental activities.	Any affected department	--
E-2	Implementation should occur through ongoing King County departmental activities.	Any affected department	--
E-3	King County shall ((A)) assess the effectiveness of Special District Overlay 140 by examining parcels that have been developed under this provision and determine if any modifications and/or enforcement changes are needed.	DPER	DNRP/WLRD VMIGPC
E-4	((King County should continue to expand, if feasible, the monitoring of surface water and groundwater quality.)) King County shall continue reporting the results of ((this)) surface water and groundwater quality monitoring to VMIGPC.	DNRP/WLRD	VMIGPC
E-6	Implementation should occur through ongoing King County departmental activities.	DPER	--
<b>Chapter 8: Parks, Open Space &amp; Cultural Resources</b>			
P-1	King County, in coordination with the Vashon-Maury Island Land Trust((;)) and other partners, shall ((will)) continue to explore options to accelerate habitat protection and conservation((using both traditional and non-traditional tools)).	DNRP/Parks	VMILT CBO
P-5	King County((/DNRP)) has ongoing programs that identify parcels with high ecological value on	DNRP/WLRD	VMILT CBO

Policy No.	Ongoing Implementing Action	Responsible Party	
		Lead	Support
	the island and acquire them for long-term public benefit.		
P-15	<del>((Upon property owner notification and consent, create a map to catalog the locations of historically significant properties on the island.))</del> <u>Implementation should occur through King County development regulations, permit review, and evaluation of proposed changes to land use designations and/or zoning classifications.</u>	DPER	--
P-17	<u>Implementation should occur through permit review and evaluation of proposed changes to land use designations and/or zoning classifications.</u>	DPER	--
P-18	<u>Implementation should occur through ongoing King County departmental activities.</u>	DPER	--
<b>Chapter 9: Transportation</b>			
T-((3)) <u>2</u>	a. <del>King County should ((E))encourage ((use of incentives distributed through the))</del> promotion of real-time ridesharing through <del>((the Alternative Service program))</del> <u>alternative services programs</u> to reduce drive-alone rates on the island by making it easy to share the ride to/from the ferries. b. <u>King County should continue to perform quarterly utilization counts of King County park and ride lots on the Island. The results of these assessments should be made available to the public.</u>	DOT/Metro	--
T-((4)) <u>3</u>	<del>((Continue to perform quarterly utilization counts of King County park and ride lots on the island. Make the results of said assessments readily accessible to park and ride lot customers.))</del> <u>Implementation should occur through ongoing King County departmental activities.</u>	DOT/Metro	--
T-((5)) <u>4</u>	<u>Implementation should occur through ongoing King County departmental activities.</u>	DOT/Metro	--
T-((6)) <u>5</u>	<u>Implementation should occur through ongoing King County departmental activities.</u>	Any affected department	--
T-((7)) <u>6</u>	King County <del>((will))</del> <u>shall</u> continue to require private property owners to construct sidewalks at the time of permit application for new development or substantial redevelopment.	DOT/Metro	--
T-((8)) <u>7</u>	<u>Implementation should occur through ongoing King County departmental activities.</u>	DOT/Metro	--

Policy No.	Ongoing Implementing Action	Responsible Party	
		Lead	Support
Chapter 10: Services, Facilities and Utilities			
F-1	Implementation should occur through ongoing King County departmental activities.	Any affected department	--
F-2	Implementation should occur through ongoing King County departmental activities.	Any affected department	--
F-3	Implementation should occur through ongoing King County departmental activities.	DPER DNRP/WLRD	--
F-4	Implementation should occur through ongoing King County departmental activities.	DPER DNRP/WLRD	--
F-5	((Implement a study of exempt wells on island. This study should result in a more accurate estimate of the number of wells, water quality, and usage.)) Implementation should occur through ongoing King County departmental activities.	DNRP/WLRD	VMIGPC
F-7	Implementation should occur through ongoing King County departmental activities.	VMIGPC	DNRP/WLRD
F-10	((Perform routine evaluations of the Vashon wastewater treatment plant with a long-term goal to equip it for accepting island septage.)) Implementation should occur through ongoing King County departmental activities.	DNRP/WTB	--
F-((43))12	Implementation should occur through ongoing King County departmental activities.	DNRP/WLRD DPER	--
((F-14	N/A	DNRP/WLRD DPER	VSD))
F-((45))13	Implementation should occur through ongoing King County departmental activities.	DNRP/WTB	--

3832  
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**Responsible Party Acronyms**

4Culture = 4Culture King County Cultural Development Authority (~~(Arts Organization)~~)

CBO = Community-Based Organizations (i.e., Neighborhood and Business Associations~~(-)~~),  
Faith-Based Organizations, Philanthropic Organizations)

DCHS = King County Department of Community and Human Services

DNR = Washington State Department of Natural Resources

DNRP = King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks (Parks and Recreation Division, Solid  
Waste Division (SWD), Water and Land Resources Division (WLRD), Wastewater Treatment Division  
(WTD))

DOA = Department of Assessments (King County Assessor)

DOE = Washington State Department of Ecology

DOT = King County Department of Transportation (Metro Transit, Road Services Division, Marine Division  
(Water Taxi))

DPER = King County Department of Permitting and Environmental Review

DPH = Public Health – Seattle and King County (~~(Department of Public Health)~~) (Environmental Health  
Division)

KCAD = King County Airport District 1 (Vashon)

KCD = King Conservation District

KCLC = King County Landmarks Commission

PSB = King County Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget (~~(Office)~~)

VIF&R = Vashon Island Fire and Rescue

VIGA = Vashon Island Grower~~(s)~~'s Association

VMIGPC = (~~(Vashon-Maury)~~)Vashon-Maury Island Groundwater Protection Committee

VMIHA = (~~(Vashon-Maury)~~)Vashon-Maury Island Heritage Association

VMILT = (~~(Vashon-Maury)~~)Vashon-Maury Island Land Trust

VPD = Vashon Park District

VSD = Vashon Sewer District

VSSN = Vashon Social Services Network

WD19 = Water District 19

## APPENDICES

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**((Vashon-Maury Island CSA Plan))**  
**Appendix A**

**Table 11**  
**Implementation – Actions with Responsible Parties Other than King County**

Policy No.	Implementing Action	Responsible Party	
		Lead	Support
Priority 1 – 2018-2019			
Chapter 5: Rural Area and Natural Resource Lands			
R-((9))7	<p><u>Implementation should occur through community-led efforts and activities.</u></p> <p><u>King County support actions are as follows:</u></p> <p>a. Depending upon results of the Vashon Island Grower((:))s Association feasibility study and identification of a potential location, King County staff ((will)) <u>shall</u> coordinate with the community on permitting ((and infrastructure)) needs.</p> <p>b. ((Where feasible, ))King County ((will)) <u>should</u> help to identify capital and/or operations funding for the food hub.</p>	VIGA	DPER DNPR/WLRD
R-((14))8	<p><u>Implementation should occur through community-led efforts and activities.</u></p> <p><u>King County support actions are as follows:</u></p> <p>a. King County staff ((will)) <u>shall</u> coordinate with the community on permitting ((and infrastructure)) needs for the farmer’s market, <u>including evaluation of potential amendments to VS-P29 that would allow farmers markets as a permitted use in the Rural Town.</u></p> <p>b. ((Where feasible, ))King County ((will)) <u>should</u> help to identify capital and/or operations funding for the farmer’s market.</p>	VIGA	DPER DNPR/WLRD
Chapter 8: Parks, Open Space & Cultural Resources			
P-10	<p><del>((a. Form a committee of resident artists, a 4Culture representative and others to develop an Arts Master Plan.</del></p> <p><del>b. Develop a formal program matching professional island artists with apprentices wishing to develop their skills. A focus could be on mentoring and education to young peopleand those who cannot afford classes.</del></p> <p><del>c. Identify opportunities to improve diversity in arts programming.))</del></p> <p><u>Implementation should occur through community-led efforts and activities.</u></p>	CBO	((4Culture))

Policy No.	Implementing Action	Responsible Party	
		Lead	Support
Priority 2 – 2020-2022			
Chapter 8: Parks, Open Space & Cultural Resources			
P-4	<p>Vashon Park District and King County Parks <del>((will))</del> should:</p> <p>a. <del>((e))</del>Continue to partner to secure a state appropriation to upgrade the Tramp Harbor dock, including removal of creosote, pylon safety improvements, and other improvements<del>((-))</del>;</p> <p>b. Coordinate on lease relationships with the Washington <u>State</u> Department of Natural Resources<del>((-))</del>; <u>and</u></p> <p>c. Solicit community input on dock design and desired activities.</p> <p><u>Implementation should occur through community-led efforts and activities.</u></p>	VPD	DNRP/Parks DNR
P-11	<p>Pursue grants and partnerships for constructing or improving the following signs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• “Welcome to Vashon Island” signage at North End and Tahlequah Ferry Docks</li><li>• Vashon <u>Rural</u> Town Markers/Welcome Signs</li><li>• Neighborhood Markers/Welcome Signs for Burton, Dockton, Ellisport and other community centers</li><li>• Directional signs for the intersection of Bank Road and Vashon Hwy.</li><li>• Welcome and interpretative markers/signs at parks, forests and beaches</li></ul> <p><u>Implementation should occur through community-led efforts and activities.</u></p>	CBO	<del>((4Culture))</del>
Chapter 10: Services, Facilities and Utilities			
F- <del>((16))</del> 14	<p><del>((a. ))</del> The Vashon Sewer District should <del>((S))</del>seek grant funding <u>to scope and conduct an inflow and infiltration (I/I) study</u>. King County should provide <u>technical assistance to support this effort</u>.</p> <p><del>((b. The Vashon Sewer District will coordinate with King County Wastewater Treatment District to scope and conduct an I/I study))</del></p> <p><u>Implementation should occur through community-led efforts and activities.</u></p>	VSD	DNRP/WTB
Priority 3 – 2023-2025			
Chapter 5: Rural Area and Natural Resource Lands			
R- <del>((13))</del> 11	<p>King County supports community efforts to <del>((G))</del>convene a planning committee of <del>((citizens))</del></p>	VSSN	VIGA CBO



Policy No.	Implementing Action	Responsible Party	
		Lead	Support
	residents, social service providers, the WSU Master Gardeners program, and others to explore the feasibility of and possibly launch a community garden program. <u>Implementation should occur through community-led efforts and activities.</u>		WSU Extension
<b>Chapter 8: Parks, Open Space &amp; Cultural Resources</b>			
P-6	The Vashon Park District should: a. Determine the legal description and property ownership of the existing <u>public boat launch site adjacent to the State of Washington north ferry terminal</u> , including access to the site. b. Identify partners and formalize an inter-agency agreement to assess the launch site, safety, parking and create recommendations for potential improvements. <u>Implementation should occur through community-led efforts and activities.</u>	VPD	DNRP/Parks
<b>Ongoing</b>			
<b>Chapter 8: Parks, Open Space &amp; Cultural Resources</b>			
P-9	<u>Implementation should occur through community-led efforts and activities.</u>	((Any affected department)) CBO	--
P-13	<u>Implementation should occur through community-led efforts and activities.</u>	((Any affected department)) CBO	--
P-14	((Recommend eligible, historically significant structures from the "historic sites" list in Appendix C for nomination to the National and State Registers of Historic Places and/or for designation as King County Landmarks.)) King County supports community efforts to, upon property owner notification and consent, create a map to catalog the locations of historically significant properties on the Island. Obtaining <u>landmark designation should occur through community and preservation organizations' efforts and activities.</u> <u>Implementation should occur through community-led efforts and activities.</u>	VMIHA	KCLC
P-16	<u>Implementation should occur through community-led efforts and activities.</u>	VMIHA	KCLC DPER

3909

**((Status of Prior Community Plan Policies**

This table lists all policies and special recommendations from the 1986 Vashon Community Plan and the 1996 Vashon Town Plan that have either been accomplished since the original plan was adopted or are no longer germane due to one of the reasons identified under "Policy Status" below. All other policies and/or special recommendations from the 1986 or 1996 plans are carried forward as verbatim or amended policies in the CSA Subarea Plan.

Prior Plan Category	Policy No. <sup>1</sup>	Policy	Policy Status			
			Accomplished / Addressed in KC Code <sup>2</sup>	Duplicated in KC Comprehensive Plan <sup>3</sup>	Outdated / No Longer Relevant / Not Enforceable <sup>4</sup>	Merged With Another Policy <sup>5</sup>
1986 Vashon Community Plan						
Land Use	V-2	Most of Vashon shall remain at low residential densities in order to maintain the Island's current rural level of development. To accommodate future growth, some of the Island's existing town centers and neighborhoods are planned for additional residential growth. The town of Vashon is planned for the most intensive residential, commercial, and industrial development.	✓			✓ (Land Use #1 & #5)
	V-4	A variety of residential lot sizes and housing types should be encouraged on the Island.				✓ (Housing #3 & #5)
	V-5	Most of the Island's upper plateau areas are planned for low residential densities.	✓			
	V-8	Some of the Island's existing towns and neighborhoods are planned for additional residential development to accommodate future growth and to continue the development of these areas as distinct communities. New residential development should be compatible with the existing density and character of these communities, and preserve the quality and quantity of Island ground water.				✓ (Land Use #1 & #5)
	V-9	Burton, Dockton, and Vashon Heights are planned for single family residential development at densities which do not require sewers (less than three houses per acre).	✓			
	V-14	Single family rezones for moderate income housing projects at densities up to 9 dwelling units per acre should be allowed at the Town of Vashon provided they meet other applicable community plan and county policies. These rezones should be conditioned upon HUD, Farmer's Home			✓	✓ (Housing #6)

Prior Plan Category	Policy No. <sup>1</sup>	Policy	Policy Status			
			Accomplished/ Addressed in-KC Code <sup>2</sup>	Duplicated in-KC Comprehensive Plan <sup>3</sup>	Outdated /No Longer Relevant/ Not Enforceable <sup>4</sup>	Merged With Another Policy <sup>5</sup>
		Administration, FHA, Veteran's Home Administration or other government agency approval or they should be for government sponsored projects.				
	V-16	Intensive commercial and industrial land uses should be concentrated at the Town of Vashon and nearby areas where water, wastewater disposal and transit services are available and adequate.	↓	↓ (R-505)		↓ (Land Use #5 & #7)
	V-17	Small commercial centers are recognized as focal points for Vashon's communities and neighborhoods. These centers are to be maintained at their current size except that a limited expansion of the Burton business area may occur during the life of the community plan.	↓	↓ (R-501 & R-502)		↓ (Land Use #4)
	V-18	The Town of Vashon should continue to be the major commercial business center on Vashon Island.				↓ (Land Use #5)
	V-19	Mixed business and residential uses are planned in the Town of Vashon surrounding the existing business center.	↓			↓ (Land Use #1 & #5)
	V-20	Neighborhood business areas on Vashon Island should allow for a mix of retail and residential uses.	↓	↓ (R-501 & R-502)		↓ (Land Use #1 & #4)
	V-21	A limited neighborhood business area should be established at Valley Center.	↓			↓ (Land Use #4)
	V-22	A small expansion of the business district at Burton should be allowed during the six to ten year life of the plan, subject to criteria established in this plan.	↓			
	V-23	Existing neighborhood grocery stores and small nodes of business are recognized as a viable part of the identity of neighborhoods on Vashon Island. These areas include: Dockton, Tahlequah, Portage Heights Dock, Maury Island Service Station, Vashon Center, and Jack's Corner. The existing small scale and neighborhood character of business uses at these locations should be maintained.		↓ (R-501)		↓ (Land Use #4)
	V-25	Industrial development should have adequate access to the Vashon Highway, but it should not occur in a strip along the Highway.	↓			↓ (Land Use #6 & #7)

Prior Plan Category	Policy No. <sup>1</sup>	Policy	Policy Status			
			Accomplished/ Addressed in-KC Code <sup>2</sup>	Duplicated in-KC Comprehensive Plan <sup>3</sup>	Outdated /No Longer Relevant/ Not Enforceable <sup>4</sup>	Merged With Another Policy <sup>5</sup>
	V-26	Future industry should be developed in a manufacturing park setting and should not exceed light industrial uses.			✓	
	V-27	Home occupations should continue to be allowed in residential areas on Vashon Island.	✓			
	V-29	Sand and gravel extraction operations should continue to operate under appropriate zoning. Quarrying and mining-zoned property is planned for residential use when it is no longer needed for sand and gravel extraction.			✓	
	V-31	Development should be minimized and carefully managed in development limitation areas. The most fragile, hazardous or valuable areas, including high recharge areas, Class III landslide hazard areas and wetlands, should remain largely undeveloped through application of a low density designation.	✓	✓ (E-502, E-503 & E-508)		✓ (Nat. Res. #1)
Natural Resources	V-32	As a method of erosion control, landslide prevention and of protecting surface water quality, the removal of native vegetation should be limited in erosion hazard areas, Class III landslide hazard areas, wetlands and along fish bearing waters.	✓	✓ (E-502, E-503 & E-508)		
	V-33	Protect and preserve the island's wildlife habitats.	✓	✓ (E-401, E-403, E-432 & E-435)		
	V-34	Where fish or wildlife habitat areas occur within a proposed short plat, subdivision or planned unit development, the proposal should be reviewed to ensure that the ingredients necessary for the habitat's preservation are not destroyed. Special conditions should be attached to protect the habitat if necessary.	✓	✓ (E-423 & E-425)		✓ (Nat. Res. #1)
	V-35	Fish and wildlife habitats identified on Vashon Island and considered to be especially unique and valuable or of potential county-wide significance should receive special attention. Where these occur within a proposed plat, subdivision or planned unit development, building and land development (BALD) may require the developer to submit a special report to assess more closely the impacts of the proposal on the habitat and to	✓	✓ (E-423 & E-425)		✓ (Nat. Res. #1)

Prior Plan Category	Policy No. <sup>1</sup>	Policy	Policy Status			
			Accomplished/ Addressed in-KC Code <sup>2</sup>	Duplicated in-KC Comprehensive Plan <sup>3</sup>	Outdated /No Longer Relevant/ Not Enforceable <sup>4</sup>	Merged With Another Policy <sup>5</sup>
		recommend specific measures to protect them.				
	V-43	As a high priority, the plan supports the nomination of two Historic districts to the national and state registers of historic places: Dockton and Burton. Redevelopment in these districts should be compatible with the historic character of these communities.			✓	
Utilities	V-46	Community (alternative) sewage systems should be allowed outside the sewer local service area established in this plan. Alternative systems should be considered prior to traditional public sewers where necessary to alleviate existing or potential health hazards. Technical and economic feasibility should be evaluated before deciding to implement an alternative sewage system.	✓ (ref. Washington DOE list of approved alternative systems)			
	V-49	A decision to grant a boundary adjustment to the LSA should not be made solely because the minimum lot size of a zone classification is too small to meet on-site wastewater disposal standards. Specifically, larger lot sizes than the minimum required by zoning should be considered as an alternative to a boundary adjustment.				✓ (Wastewater #1)
	V-54	Protection of the ground water aquifer is of primary importance to the Island. Further water quality degradation which would interfere with or become injurious to existing or planned uses should not be allowed.	✓ (ref. Vashon special district overlay #140)	✓ (E-494 thru E-497)		✓ (Land Use #2)
	V-55	Use existing domestic water supplies and water systems efficiently.			✓	
	V-56	All of Vashon Island is designated a water service area.			✓	
	V-60	King County should give special attention when reviewing building permits, short plats, subdivisions, planned unit developments and rezones to ensure that extension of water service to new customers will not reduce service to existing customers below minimum state and county standards.	✓			✓ (Water #2)
	V-62	The Seattle-King County Health Department should give special attention when establishing setbacks for septic systems and	✓			

Prior Plan Category	Policy No. <sup>1</sup>	Policy	Policy Status			
			Accomplished/ Addressed in-KC Code <sup>2</sup>	Duplicated in-KC Comprehensive Plan <sup>3</sup>	Outdated /No Longer Relevant/ Not Enforceable <sup>4</sup>	Merged With Another Policy <sup>5</sup>
		other potential pollution sources to protect domestic water supplies.				
Transportation	V-65	Public transit should be encouraged in every possible way.			✓	
	V-67	Park-and-ride lot development both on the Island and at or near the ferry terminals which serve Vashon Island (Fauntleroy, Southworth, and Pt. Defiance) should be encouraged.	✓			✓ (Transportation #3)
	V-71	Street and highway improvements should be low-cost safety and maintenance projects wherever possible.			✓	
	V-72	To retain the rural environment, four-lane roads should not be built on Vashon Island.			✓	
	V-74	High-speed, passenger-only ferry service to Vashon Island should not be implemented			✓	
	V-78	The impact of expansion of ferry service, particularly the impacts on roads, neighborhoods, etc., must be considered carefully.			✓	
Parks and Recreation	V-81	A primary consideration in acquiring park sites and developing recreational facilities on Vashon Island should be the needs of Island residents.			✓	
	V-85a	Trails on Vashon should serve bicyclists, equestrian and pedestrian uses.				✓ (Parks #2)
	V-85b	Trail systems at parks and on other public lands should be encouraged on Vashon Island. Trails on public lands should be officially recognized and preserved.	✓			
	V-85c	If and when county and state-owned land on Vashon is logged, trails should be preserved for equestrian and pedestrian use. If possible, an unlogged buffer zone should be left when logging occurs.			✓	
	V-85e	Trails should provide multiple uses where possible, serving both recreational and commuter needs.	✓			✓ (Parks #2)
	V-87	King County should retain historical names for Vashon Island parks and consult the community before naming new parks.			✓	
	V-89	King County should explore options for trading the northeast Vashon (Winghaven) park site for another waterfront site on the Island.			✓	

Prior Plan Category	Policy No. <sup>1</sup>	Policy	Policy Status			
			Accomplished/ Addressed in KC Code <sup>2</sup>	Duplicated in KC Comprehensive Plan <sup>3</sup>	Outdated /No Longer Relevant/ Not Enforceable <sup>4</sup>	Merged With Another Policy <sup>5</sup>
1996 Vashon Town Plan						
Land Use	L-3	The boundaries of the Rural Town land use (Rural Town of Vashon) shall be as described in Figure 1, amending the 1994 King County Comprehensive Plan Land Use Map.	✓	✓ (R-504)		
	L-7	Multifamily rezones for housing projects for senior or disabled citizens, or for low-income citizens, for up to twelve dwelling units per acre, should be allowed in areas zoned R-8 provided they meet other applicable Town Plan, Community Plan and Comprehensive Plan policies.	✓ (R-8 parcels in Rural Town have "Potential R-12" zoning)			✓ (Housing #6)
	L-8	Mixed business and residential uses are encouraged in the Rural Town.		✓ (R-507)		✓ (Land Use #5)
	L-11	Light industrial development should have adequate access to Vashon Highway, but is not to occur along the Highway.	✓			✓ (Land Use #6 & #7)
	L-12	Storage of heavy equipment may occur within industrially zoned land, but not along arterials.	✓			
Circulation	C-2	King County should review and consider how to help implement traffic studies which may be prepared by other agencies such as the Vashon Chamber of Commerce and the Vashon Community Council.			✓	
	C-3	A second park-and-ride facility at the southern end of Vashon should be considered, possibly along with a parcel development.				✓ (Transp. #3)
Town Green and Green Network	P-1	Along with other agencies, King County should work towards developing a Town Green as an open space focus for Vashon. The Town Green should be centrally located, walking distance from the intersection of Vashon Highway and Bank Road, at least one-half acre in size and oriented toward daylight/solar access.			✓	
	P-2	Along with other agencies and private ownerships, King County should work towards assembling a Green Network using land and/or use intensity trade-offs to secure centrally located and community benefit sites and walkways.				✓ (Transp. #1)

Prior Plan Category	Policy No. <sup>1</sup>	Policy	Policy Status			
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Residential Development	R-1	New housing units, in building type and site development, should be reflective of the established development patterns of their neighborhoods.			√	
	R-2	Only the housing types listed shall be allowed in residential zones depending on site location and layout: Single Family Detached; Single Family Attached; single family with Attached accessory Unit(s); Cottages as Accessory Units or in Clusters or Commons; Multiplexes (Duplex, Triplex, or Fourplex houses.			√	
	R-6	New single family neighborhoods of eight or more homes should include open space oriented toward at least one street.	√ (KC Code 24A.14.180)			

<sup>1</sup>The following policy numbers were intentionally skipped in the 1986 Vashon Community Plan and do not appear on either the prior plan or current CSA Subarea Plan lists: V-6, V-7 and V-15.

<sup>2</sup>"Accomplished / In King County Code" refers to policies that have been completed since they were first adopted or have been adopted by ordinance and are now in King County Code. This includes amendments to the official Zoning Map.

<sup>3</sup>"Duplicated in KC Comprehensive Plan" refers to policies that duplicate a policy already in the King County Comprehensive Plan. The number shown in parentheses is the KC Comprehensive Plan policy that addresses the same topic.

<sup>4</sup>"Outdated/No Longer Relevant/Not Enforceable" refers to policies that use outdated terms, have become irrelevant since original adoption, or cannot be enforced by King County or another agency.

<sup>5</sup>"Merged With Another Policy" refers to policies that were amended and/or combined with a similar policy in the Vashon-Maury CSA Subarea Plan. The number shown in parentheses is the CSA Subarea Plan policy that merges and/or incorporates the old policy.

### Web Links for King County Code and Comprehensive Plan

#### King County Code—

[http://www.kingcounty.gov/council/legislation/kc\\_code/24\\_30\\_Title\\_21A.aspx](http://www.kingcounty.gov/council/legislation/kc_code/24_30_Title_21A.aspx)

King County Comprehensive Plan—<http://www.kingcounty.gov/depts/executive/performance-strategy-budget/regional-planning/king-county-comprehensive-plan/2016Adopted.aspx>)



((Vashon-Maury Island CSA Plan))  
Appendix B

**Table ((4))12  
Demographic Data**

Subject	2000				2010				2015			
	Vashon CDP*	%	King County	%	Vashon CDP	%	King County	%	Vashon CDP	%	King County	%
<b>SEX</b>												
Total Population	10,123	100.0	1,737,034		10,624	(x)	1,931,249	(x)	11,000	100.0	2,045,756	100.0
Male	4,918	48.6	864,457	49.8	5,150	48.5	962,090	49.8	5,350	48.6	1,020,901	49.9
Female	5,205	51.4	872,577	50.2	5,474	51.5	969,159	50.2	5,650	51.4	1,024,855	50.1
<b>AGE</b>												
Under 5	484	4.8	105,321	6.1	409	3.8	120,294	6.2	400	3.6	126,282	6.2
5-9	656	6.5	111,162	6.4	523	4.9	113,295	5.9	510	4.6	120,439	5.9
10-14	728	7.2	109,992	6.3	711	6.7	110,789	5.7	730	6.6	114,356	5.6
15-19	673	6.6	108,261	6.2	586	5.5	117,514	6.1	580	5.3	114,940	5.6
20-24	270	2.7	116,597	6.7	284	2.7	129,822	6.7	320	2.9	134,272	6.6
25-34	766	7.6	294,443	17.0	634	6.0	312,717	16.2	650	5.9	344,357	16.8
35-44	1,774	17.5	308,823	17.8	1,189	11.2	296,790	15.3	1,220	11.1	306,778	15.0
45-54	2,319	22.9	259,136	14.9	2,075	19.5	291,132	15.1	2,150	19.5	291,710	14.3
55-59	656	6.5	83,442	4.8	1,255	11.8	126,272	6.5	1,300	11.8	134,911	6.6
60-64	470	4.6	58,085	3.3	1,086	10.2	101,945	5.3	1,150	10.4	115,351	5.6
65-74	716	7.1	88,884	5.1	1,087	10.2	71,860	5.9	1,170	10.6	138,841	6.8
75-84	479	4.7	68,348	3.9	540	5.0	64,148	3.3	560	5.1	67,696	3.3
85+	132	1.3	24,540	1.4	245	2.3	33,784	1.7	260	2.4	35,823	1.8
Median Age	43.6	(X)	35.7	(X)	50.2	(X)	36.3	(X)	51.4	(X)	37.2	(X)
<b>RACE</b>												
Non-Hispanic White	9,308	91.9	1,275,127	73.4	9,556	90.0	1,251,300	64.8	9,700	88.0	1,392,513	68.1
Black or African American	44	0.5	91,789	5.3	81	0.8	116,326	6.0	100	1.0	126,806	6.2
Asian and Pacific Islander	162	1.7	195,352	11.2	177	1.7	294,097	15.2	200	2.0	334,706	16.4
Native American and other	80	0.8	18,855	1.1	73	0.6	17,619	0.9	80	0.7	15,291	0.7
Hispanic or Latino	259	2.6	95,242	5.5	434	4.1	172,378	8.9	580	5.3	189,808	9.3
Two or more race	270	2.7	60,660	3.5	303	2.9	79,529	4.1	340	3.1	119,094	5.8
<b>HOUSING OCCUPANCY</b>												
Total housing units	4,867	100.0	742,237	100.0	5,552	100.0	851,261	100.0	5,600	100.0	871,836	100.0
Occupied housing units	4,193	86.2	710,916	95.8	4,606	83.0	788,232	92.7	4,600	82.0	819,651	94.0
Vacant housing units	674	13.8	31,321	4.2	946	17.0	62,029	7.3	1,041	18.6	52,185	6.0

Subject	2000				2010				2015			
	Vashon CDP*	%	King County	%	Vashon CDP	%	King County	%	Vashon CDP	%	King County	%
Homeowner vacancy rate (%)	<u>1.2</u>	(X)	<u>1.2</u>	(X)	<u>1.7</u>	(X)	<u>2.6</u>	(X)	<u>1.9</u>	(X)	<u>1.3</u>	(X)
Rental vacancy rate (%)	<u>2.6</u>	(X)	<u>4.2</u>	(X)	<u>4.8</u>	(X)	<u>7.4</u>	(X)	<u>0.0</u>	(X)	<u>3.4</u>	(X)
<b>HOUSING VALUE</b>												
Owner-occupied units	<u>3,342</u>	<u>79.7</u>	<u>425,436</u>	<u>59.8</u>	<u>3,674</u>	(X)	<u>468,539</u>	(X)	<u>3,649</u>	(X)	<u>470,632</u>	(X)
< \$50,000	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2,440</u>	<u>0.7</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>10,277</u>	<u>2.2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>14,785</u>	<u>3.1</u>
\$50,000-\$99,999	<u>48</u>	<u>1.9</u>	<u>7,007</u>	<u>2.0</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>4,862</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>6,006</u>	<u>1.3</u>
\$100,000-\$149,999	<u>146</u>	<u>5.7</u>	<u>42,360</u>	<u>11.9</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>1.3</u>	<u>7,300</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>125</u>	<u>3.4</u>	<u>13,544</u>	<u>2.9</u>
\$150,000-\$199,999	<u>491</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>78,262</u>	<u>22.0</u>	<u>106</u>	<u>2.9</u>	<u>17,720</u>	<u>3.8</u>	<u>124</u>	<u>3.4</u>	<u>28,917</u>	<u>6.1</u>
\$200,000-\$299,999	<u>868</u>	<u>33.6</u>	<u>115,359</u>	<u>32.4</u>	<u>285</u>	<u>7.8</u>	<u>80,976</u>	<u>17.3</u>	<u>613</u>	<u>16.8</u>	<u>93,483</u>	<u>19.9</u>
\$300,000-\$499,999	<u>789</u>	<u>30.6</u>	<u>77,165</u>	<u>21.7</u>	<u>1,517</u>	<u>41.3</u>	<u>187,925</u>	<u>40.1</u>	<u>1,595</u>	<u>43.7</u>	<u>163,148</u>	<u>34.7</u>
\$500,000-\$999,999	<u>238</u>	<u>9.2</u>	<u>27,361</u>	<u>7.7</u>	<u>1,457</u>	<u>39.7</u>	<u>132,374</u>	<u>28.3</u>	<u>1,035</u>	<u>28.4</u>	<u>125,355</u>	<u>26.6</u>
\$1,000,000+	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5,554</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>228</u>	<u>6.2</u>	<u>27,105</u>	<u>5.8</u>	<u>142</u>	<u>3.9</u>	<u>25,394</u>	<u>5.4</u>
Median home value (\$)	<u>268,600</u>	(X)	<u>236,900</u>	(X)	<u>479,600</u>	(X)	<u>407,700</u>	(X)	<u>467,200</u>	(X)	<u>384,300</u>	(X)
<b>GROSS RENT</b>												
Occupied units paying rent	<u>850</u>	<u>20.3</u>	<u>285,480</u>	<u>40.2</u>	<u>624</u>	(X)	<u>305,268</u>	(X)	<u>1,026</u>	(X)	<u>339,414</u>	(X)
< \$500	<u>155</u>	<u>19.1</u>	<u>41,754</u>	<u>14.6</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>9.2</u>	<u>24,246</u>	<u>8.0</u>	<u>181</u>	<u>17.6</u>	<u>22,386</u>	<u>6.6</u>
\$500-\$999	<u>426</u>	<u>52.5</u>	<u>173,037</u>	<u>60.7</u>	<u>292</u>	<u>46.8</u>	<u>128,673</u>	<u>42.1</u>	<u>354</u>	<u>34.5</u>	<u>92,418</u>	<u>27.2</u>
\$1,000-\$1,499	<u>137</u>	<u>16.9</u>	<u>48,996</u>	<u>17.2</u>	<u>104</u>	<u>16.7</u>	<u>98,140</u>	<u>32.1</u>	<u>321</u>	<u>31.3</u>	<u>118,864</u>	<u>35.0</u>
\$1,500+	<u>27</u>	<u>3.3</u>	<u>15,362</u>	<u>5.4</u>	<u>171</u>	<u>27.4</u>	<u>54,209</u>	<u>17.8</u>	<u>170</u>	<u>16.6</u>	<u>105,746</u>	<u>31.1</u>
Median (\$)	<u>692</u>	(X)	<u>758</u>	(X)	<u>963</u>	(X)	<u>999</u>	(X)	<u>975</u>	(X)	<u>1,204</u>	(X)
<b>INCOME &amp; BENEFITS</b>												
Total households	<u>4,196</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>711,235</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>4,374</u>	(X)	<u>781,977</u>	(X)	<u>4,757</u>	(X)	<u>819,651</u>	(X)
<\$10,000	<u>261</u>	<u>6.2</u>	<u>45,534</u>	<u>6.4</u>	<u>163</u>	<u>3.7</u>	<u>43,103</u>	<u>5.5</u>	<u>203</u>	<u>4.3</u>	<u>45,604</u>	<u>5.6</u>
\$10,000-\$49,000	<u>142</u>	<u>3.4</u>	<u>30,146</u>	<u>4.2</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>1.8</u>	<u>28,145</u>	<u>3.6</u>	<u>85</u>	<u>1.8</u>	<u>25,916</u>	<u>3.2</u>
\$15,000-\$24,999	<u>380</u>	<u>9.1</u>	<u>66,414</u>	<u>9.3</u>	<u>231</u>	<u>5.3</u>	<u>57,052</u>	<u>7.3</u>	<u>476</u>	<u>10.0</u>	<u>55,293</u>	<u>6.7</u>
\$25,000-\$34,999	<u>368</u>	<u>8.8</u>	<u>77,320</u>	<u>10.9</u>	<u>220</u>	<u>5.0</u>	<u>62,855</u>	<u>8.0</u>	<u>404</u>	<u>8.5</u>	<u>60,295</u>	<u>7.4</u>
\$35,000-\$49,999	<u>667</u>	<u>15.9</u>	<u>111,224</u>	<u>15.6</u>	<u>649</u>	<u>14.8</u>	<u>94,460</u>	<u>12.1</u>	<u>667</u>	<u>14.0</u>	<u>89,268</u>	<u>10.9</u>
\$50,000-\$74,999	<u>901</u>	<u>21.5</u>	<u>150,548</u>	<u>21.2</u>	<u>686</u>	<u>15.7</u>	<u>138,336</u>	<u>17.7</u>	<u>665</u>	<u>14.0</u>	<u>132,026</u>	<u>16.1</u>
\$75,000-\$99,999	<u>591</u>	<u>14.1</u>	<u>96,885</u>	<u>13.6</u>	<u>745</u>	<u>17.0</u>	<u>109,540</u>	<u>14.0</u>	<u>565</u>	<u>11.9</u>	<u>104,155</u>	<u>12.7</u>

Subject	2000				2010				2015			
	Vashon CDP*	%	King County	%	Vashon CDP	%	King County	%	Vashon CDP	%	King County	%
\$100,000-\$149,999	484	11.5	81,613	11.5	954	21.8	134,293	17.2	842	17.7	147,066	17.9
\$150,000-\$199,999	200	4.8	24,479	3.4	289	6.6	56,323	7.2	407	8.6	73,379	9.0
\$200,000+	202	4.8	27,072	3.8	357	8.2	57,870	7.4	443	9.3	86,649	10.6
Median household income (\$)	58,261	(X)	53,157	(X)	80,000	(X)	68,065	(X)	71,820	(X)	75,302	(X)
Mean household income (\$)	72,731	(X)	(X)	(X)	97,362	(X)	90,716	(X)	96,823	(X)	101,859	(X)
Per capita income (\$)	31,983	(X)	29,521	(X)	43,298	(X)	38,211	(X)	45,809	(X)	41,664	(X)
Persons below poverty:	601	6.0	142,546	8.4	692	7.0	196,123	10.2	584	5.7	226,204	11.1
Under 18 years	142	1.4	37,954	2.2	224	2.3	51,079	2.6	169	1.7	57,874	2.8
18-64 years	429	4.2	91,655	5.3	391	3.9	128,095	6.6	345	3.4	146,400	7.2
65 years +	30	--	129,937	--	77	--	16,949	--	70	--	21,930	--
<b>EMPLOYMENT</b>												
Population 16 years and over	8,111	100.0	1,389,714	100.0	8,361	(X)	1,520,352	(X)	8,848	(X)	1,662,822	(X)
In labor force	5,370	66.2	974,767	70.1	5,722	68.4	1,074,067	70.6	5,659	64.0	1,155,495	69.5
Civilian labor force	5,361	66.1	972,790	70.0	5,722	68.4	1,071,741	70.5	5,641	63.8	1,152,753	69.3
Employed	5,244	64.7	929,205	66.9	5,545	66.3	1,005,216	66.1	5,336	60.3	1,079,601	64.9
Unemployed	117	1.4	43,585	3.1	177	2.1	66,525	4.4	305	3.4	73,152	4.4
Armed Forces	9	0.1	1,977	0.1	0	0	2,326	0.2	18	0.2	2,742	0.2
Not in labor force	2,741	33.8	414,947	29.9	2,639	31.6	446,285	29.4	3,189	36.0	507,338	30.5
<b>COMMUTING TO WORK</b>												
Workers 16 years and over	5,144	100.0	911,677	100.0	5,328	(X)	982,438	100.0	5,200	(X)	1,059,196	(X)
Car, truck or van – drove alone	3,107	60.4	626,576	68.7	2,820	52.9	645,517	65.7	3,051	58.7	682,793	64.5
Car, truck, or van – carpoled	545	10.6	109,573	12.0	425	8.0	108,754	11.1	295	5.7	103,938	9.8
Public transportation (excluding taxi)	737	14.3	87,298	9.6	824	15.5	108,299	11.0	1,068	20.5	128,093	12.1
Walked	94	1.8	33,137	3.6	166	3.1	42,783	4.4	112	2.2	50,266	4.7
Other means	217	4.2	14,678	1.6	204	3.8	23,464	2.4	260	5.0	29,496	2.8
Worked at home	444	8.6	40,415	4.4	889	16.7	53,621	5.5	414	8.0	64,610	6.1
<b>OCCUPATION</b>												
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	5,244	100.0	929,205	100.0	5,545	(X)	1,005,216	100.0	5,336	(X)	1,079,601	(X)
Management, business, science, and arts	2,563	48.9	403,287	43.4	2,919	52.6	474,568	47.2	2,771	51.9	529,609	49.1

Subject	2000				2010				2015			
	Vashon CDP*	%	King County	%	Vashon CDP	%	King County	%	Vashon CDP	%	King County	%
Service	<u>717</u>	<u>13.7</u>	<u>119,770</u>	<u>12.9</u>	<u>605</u>	<u>10.9</u>	<u>144,394</u>	<u>14.4</u>	<u>745</u>	<u>14.0</u>	<u>168,456</u>	<u>15.6</u>
Sales and office	<u>965</u>	<u>18.4</u>	<u>244,903</u>	<u>26.4</u>	<u>1,171</u>	<u>21.1</u>	<u>229,902</u>	<u>22.9</u>	<u>932</u>	<u>17.5</u>	<u>227,966</u>	<u>21.1</u>
Natural resources, construction, maintenance	<u>507</u>	<u>9.7</u>	<u>66,939</u>	<u>7.2</u>	<u>425</u>	<u>7.7</u>	<u>67,358</u>	<u>6.7</u>	<u>359</u>	<u>6.7</u>	<u>60,331</u>	<u>5.6</u>
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	<u>492</u>	<u>9.4</u>	<u>94,306</u>	<u>10.1</u>	<u>425</u>	<u>7.7</u>	<u>88,994</u>	<u>8.9</u>	<u>529</u>	<u>9.9</u>	<u>93,239</u>	<u>8.6</u>
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>												
Population 18 to 24 years	<u>432</u>	<u>(X)</u>	<u>159,259</u>	<u>(X)</u>	<u>374</u>	<u>(X)</u>	<u>174,547</u>	<u>(X)</u>	<u>529</u>	<u>(X)</u>	<u>180,534</u>	<u>(X)</u>
Less than high school graduate	<u>148</u>	<u>(X)</u>	<u>31,793</u>	<u>(X)</u>	<u>(X)</u>	<u>16.8</u>	<u>(X)</u>	<u>13.6</u>	<u>183</u>	<u>34.6</u>	<u>22,108</u>	<u>12.2</u>
High school graduate	<u>74</u>	<u>(X)</u>	<u>38,733</u>	<u>(X)</u>	<u>(X)</u>	<u>45.7</u>	<u>(X)</u>	<u>25.8</u>	<u>107</u>	<u>20.2</u>	<u>41,747</u>	<u>23.1</u>
Some college or associate's degree	<u>174</u>	<u>(X)</u>	<u>68,000</u>	<u>(X)</u>	<u>(X)</u>	<u>33.9</u>	<u>(X)</u>	<u>44.0</u>	<u>191</u>	<u>36.1</u>	<u>81,678</u>	<u>45.2</u>
Bachelor's degree or higher	<u>36</u>	<u>(X)</u>	<u>20,733</u>	<u>(X)</u>	<u>(X)</u>	<u>3.6</u>	<u>(X)</u>	<u>16.6</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>9.1</u>	<u>35,001</u>	<u>19.4</u>
Population 25 years or higher	<u>7,350</u>	<u>(X)</u>	<u>1,188,740</u>	<u>(X)</u>	<u>7,655</u>	<u>(X)</u>	<u>1,299,736</u>	<u>(X)</u>	<u>8,021</u>	<u>(X)</u>	<u>1,435,467</u>	<u>(X)</u>
Less than 9 <sup>th</sup> grade	<u>82</u>	<u>(X)</u>	<u>40,702</u>	<u>(X)</u>	<u>(X)</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>(X)</u>	<u>3.5</u>	<u>105</u>	<u>1.3</u>	<u>50,130</u>	<u>3.5</u>
9 <sup>th</sup> to 12 <sup>th</sup> grade, no diploma	<u>266</u>	<u>(X)</u>	<u>75,026</u>	<u>(X)</u>	<u>(X)</u>	<u>2.4</u>	<u>(X)</u>	<u>4.6</u>	<u>298</u>	<u>3.7</u>	<u>60,353</u>	<u>4.2</u>
High school graduate	<u>1,127</u>	<u>(X)</u>	<u>227,931</u>	<u>(X)</u>	<u>(X)</u>	<u>13.3</u>	<u>(X)</u>	<u>17.7</u>	<u>1,207</u>	<u>15.0</u>	<u>236,295</u>	<u>16.5</u>
Some college, no degree	<u>1,810</u>	<u>(X)</u>	<u>280,812</u>	<u>(X)</u>	<u>(X)</u>	<u>18.1</u>	<u>(X)</u>	<u>20.9</u>	<u>1,484</u>	<u>18.5</u>	<u>282,508</u>	<u>19.7</u>
Associate's degree	<u>476</u>	<u>(X)</u>	<u>89,321</u>	<u>(X)</u>	<u>(X)</u>	<u>7.7</u>	<u>(X)</u>	<u>8.0</u>	<u>489</u>	<u>6.1</u>	<u>118,760</u>	<u>8.3</u>
Bachelor's degree	<u>2,154</u>	<u>(X)</u>	<u>316,451</u>	<u>(X)</u>	<u>(X)</u>	<u>34.9</u>	<u>(X)</u>	<u>28.8</u>	<u>2,290</u>	<u>28.6</u>	<u>425,117</u>	<u>29.6</u>
Graduate or professional degree	<u>1,435</u>	<u>(X)</u>	<u>158,497</u>	<u>(X)</u>	<u>(X)</u>	<u>22.7</u>	<u>(X)</u>	<u>16.4</u>	<u>2,148</u>	<u>26.8</u>	<u>262,304</u>	<u>18.3</u>
Percent high school graduate or higher	<u>(X)</u>	<u>95.3</u>	<u>(X)</u>	<u>90.3</u>	<u>(X)</u>	<u>96.7</u>	<u>(X)</u>	<u>91.9</u>	<u>(X)</u>	<u>95.0</u>	<u>(X)</u>	<u>92.3</u>
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	<u>(X)</u>	<u>48.8</u>	<u>(X)</u>	<u>40.0</u>	<u>(X)</u>	<u>57.6</u>	<u>(X)</u>	<u>45.2</u>	<u>(X)</u>	<u>55.3</u>	<u>(X)</u>	<u>47.9</u>

3951  
3952     \*CDP=Census-designated place  
3953

**((Vashon-Maury Island CSA Plan))**  
**Appendix ((B))C**

**2016 Strawberry Festival Community Survey Results**  
**July 20, 2016**

On July 16 and 17, 2016, during regular booth hours of the 2016 Vashon-Maury Island Strawberry Festival, King County staff distributed and collected a ~~((5))~~five-question community survey to festival-goers who visited the Vashon-Maury Island Community Service Area Subarea Plan booth.

~~((86))~~Eighty-six surveys were collected during the 16 hours that the booth was open. Survey participants were not screened or questioned for place of residency.

The survey was used as a tool to inform and engage the public and to collect community input on issues addressed in the CSA subarea plan ~~((Plan))~~. It was not designed as or intended to be a scientific or statistically valid survey.

**1. What do you believe are the most important issues that Vashon-Maury Island will face during the next 10 years? (Choose up to 3)**

	# of responses	((%)) percent
Transportation (traffic/roads/ferry system)	41	19
Recreational improvements (parks, trails, etc.)	11	5
Preserving the island's rural, small town character	37	17
Drinking water quality & quantity	21	10
Septic & sewer issues	11	5
Providing quality businesses & jobs	14	6
Social services (youth, mental health, senior services, homelessness)	19	9
Housing affordability	31	14
Climate change	12	5
Youth & education	11	5
Other <sup>1</sup>	11	5

<sup>1</sup> Health/medical care (5), Preservation of water taxi, relax rules for small/tiny houses, becoming more of a Seattle bedroom community than a funky place, ban on ornamental use of toxic pesticides, income inequality, employment opportunities.

**2. My top 3 priorities for investing in the island's public infrastructure are:**

	# of responses	((%)) percent
More facilities for walking & biking	52	27
Increase the number of access points to the shoreline	35	18
Improve roads and intersections	29	15
Expand Metro service	45	23
Expand park and ride lots	14	7
Other <sup>2</sup>	20	10

<sup>2</sup> Open space, transform fuel use to all electric vehicles (keep up with innovative technology), expand walk-on ferry service (2), alternative transit services, increase water taxi service on weekends and mid-day, increase reliability of ferry, medical facilities and long-term care (2), social services, sustainable health care, self-sufficiency during mass disasters, Post Office service (2), remove rumble strips, provide more transportation access for low-income and elderly at low cost, assist commercial property owners to make the business look better (architecture theme for town), ((bike))bicycle lanes, encourage bicycling (discounts on electric ((bike))bicycle kits).

**3. I support increasing the amount of multifamily housing in the Town of Vashon:**

	# of responses	((%)) percent
Strongly agree	27	33
Agree	30	37
Neutral	18	22
Disagree	3	4
Strongly disagree	3	4

**4. The area between the Town of Vashon and Center should continue to be designated for low density residential in order to separate the two commercial nodes along Vashon Highway:**

	# of responses	((%)) percent
Strongly agree <sup>3</sup>	16	20
Agree	19	23
Neutral	22	27
Disagree	18	22
Strongly disagree	6	7

<sup>3</sup> Additional note from 1 respondent: "To do otherwise could create a commercial strip – not walkable, not in keeping with character of the island."

**5. I support increasing the amount of land in the Town of Vashon for commercial businesses:**

	# of responses	((%)) percent
Strongly agree	8	10
Agree	30	38
Neutral	20	25
Disagree	14	18
Strongly disagree	7	9

**((Vashon-Maury Island CSA Plan))**  
**Appendix ((C))D**  
**General List of Historic Sites<sup>33</sup> on Vashon-Maury Island**

<b>North Vashon – Vashon Heights</b>	
Bunker Trail	Runs from Heights Dock to Dolphin Pt
Ferncliffe - Royce Wiese	Above Heights Dock
Alexander Golding 1910	Dolphin Point (Built for Spinster sisters)
Wingehaven Park	Twickingham Estate - Cunliffe Road
Falcon's Nest	12412 Vashon Hwy SW
Peter Woeck House	11344 SW McCormick Pl
Old Vashon Highway (The Old Vashon Highway was the first paved section of road, contract was awarded to Henry Kaiser, a concrete roadway from Heights Dock to Center - 1921)	146 <sup>th</sup> to Lande's Corner (last remaining section)
August Steen House	Vashon Hwy East side, South of Harbor Sch.
Ludwig Steen House	Vashon Hwy East side, South of August Steen
Agren House	Vashon Hwy on West side North of Cove Rd
Covey Green House site 1894	91 <sup>st</sup> Ave just North of road to Dilworth

<b>Cedarheast – Colvos - Cove – Westside</b>	
Shingle Mill Creek	Fern Cove (Site of first Shingle Mill)
Baldwin House 1912	Fern Cove
Terkel Hanson House	Cove Road
Steen House 1910	Cove Road (Steen Lumber Mill and Railway)
Karl Steen House	115 <sup>th</sup>
Kosir Residence	115 <sup>th</sup>
Zarth Farm 1900	115 <sup>th</sup>
John and Emma Walls	Colvos Dock area (Grandfather of Milt and Larry Walls)
Cove Norwegian Methodist Church	On Hillside above Cove
Kress Store 1923 (Colvos Store)	Colvos Westside built by Trones
Columbia School	Columbia Loop Rd

<sup>33</sup> Prepared by volunteers of the Vashon-Maury Island Heritage Association in 2016-2017. This list does not represent type of official historic designation or recognition by King County.



<b>Vashon <u>Rural</u> Town and Vicinity</b>	
Gilfillan House at Cove Rd	Vashon Hwy
Steffenson House	Vashon Hwy
Fred Weiss at Gorsuch Rd	Vashon Hwy (Moved from Vashon)
Abraham T. and Conrad Tjomsland	17011 Vashon Hwy
Mukia Farm and Barreling Plant	107 <sup>th</sup> Ave West off Bank Rd
Vashon Airport	King County Airport District No. 1 - Cove Rd
Gorsuch Store 1895	Vashon (Later Weiss Grocery, and the Vashon Hardware)
Beall - Hansen Bldg.	Vashon Main Street (Later Van Olinda Building)
Kimmel Store 1925-6	Vashon Main Street
Fred Weiss Building	Vashon Main Street (Two Story Red Brick)
Lutheran Church 1907	Vashon (Heritage Museum)
Lutheran Parsonage 1907	Vashon (Heritage)
Mace Building 1909 (was two story)	Vashon (Vashon Bank, Masonic Hall)
SJ Harmeling	1904 9518 SW Bank Rd Vashon
Eernisse Farm	Island Lumber site
Eernisse House	26418 297 <sup>th</sup> Way SW (Moved)
Presbyterian Church 1908	Vashon
Methodist Church 1908	Vashon Hwy SW
Byrd Jacobs House	Soper Rd area on bluff
Charles Jacobs House	
WS Callaway 1895	Laughlin Road (Built for Danner)
Lewis Beall 1896	Beall Road (North of Greenhouses)
Wallace Beall 1902	Beall Road (Two Story East Side)
Harrington Log House 1890	Beall Road
Harrington-Beall Greenhouse District	Beall Road

4017

<b><u>Vashon</u> Center</b>	
Matsuda Farm	Center
IOOF Hall 1907 (Blue Heron)	Center (King County Landmark)
Allison 1905	Center Cemetery Rd
Shane House (Brothers - Art, Charley)	Cemetery Road (Nut Orchards)
Fuller Store 1892 (Therkelsen Transfer)	Center on SW corner
Kinneykinick Farm	McMurray and Chautauqua Sch Campus
Pettle Family farm	
Charles Okeefe 1883	Cemetery Rd (Mann house)

<b>Vashon Center</b>	
Dr. Cheney Log House 1890	11808 SW Cemetery Road bottom of hill
Erickson Greider 1900	Vashon Hwy South of Phone Co Bldg
	(Erickson dealer for Brush Automobiles)
Silvie	Vashon Hwy South of 204 (Puz House)
Oscar Miner House	Vashon Hwy South up hill (just south of Puz)
Soike House	
Francis M Sherman 1904	Paradise Valley Three Story

4018

<b>Puget Sound Chautauqua – Ellisport</b>	
George Fuller Home 1885	Ellisport Hill
Judge Claypool House	Chautauqua Dr (Lou Devine)
Florence Newman 1900	Ellisport (Across from Judge Claypool) One story
Ellis Addition to Chautauqua	Tramp Harbor Drive (hill over fishing pier)

4019

<b>Quartermaster</b>	
Dugway Road (Clarke Homestead)	Dugway Road
Frank Bibbins 1908	Quartermaster
Bert Christman House 1884	Quartermaster (sits on small rise)
Christopher Columbus Sherman 1880	Monument Road (Great Grandfather) 120 acre
H. A. Stanley 1902	Quartermaster (Marjorie Stanley house)
SD Sherman 1880	Quartermaster (later Billingsly)
Wiman House 1900	Quartermaster at Monument
Quartermaster School 1890	Morgan Hill (later Sargent family)

4020

<b>Portage Isthmus (Portage area including Kingsbury Beach)</b>	
Portage Store Post Office #1 1890	Old 2 Story to West (attached)
Portage Store 1903	Portage (large box Two Story) Van Olinda
Rendall's Store - Portage	
Portage Hotel site Portage	Sherman
AB Coe	Quartermaster (House on bank)
Ed Christman 1903	Portage (barn for hotel became house Wife - Phoebe Sherman)
Fred B Sherman 1900	Portage West of Salt water marsh (Note: RFW Martin Realty was on pilings at marsh)
Rendall's Store - Portage	
Kingsbury Road, Mill, Kingsbury Dock and Lagoon,	

Portage Isthmus (Portage area including Kingsbury Beach)	
Shoreline road to Mileta	

4021

Burton Historic District (See KC Historic Sites Survey)	
First Peoples Sites	Ancient people lived on and around Quartermaster Harbor and other island sites since the earliest times
Edson House 1890	Burton
Burton Church 1890	Burton
Burton Store 1892	Burton
Burton Post Office	Burton
Burton Hotel 1890-1900	Burton
Burton Masonic Hall 1894	Burton (Woodmen of the World)

4022

Burton Peninsula	
Burton High School 1904	Burton (On corner at Bayview)
Van House Residence	Burton Peninsula
Leathers House 1890	Burton Peninsula
Jones House 1890	Burton Peninsula 2 story East of Leathers
Gammell 1908	Burton Peninsula
Tonnesson House 1910	Burton Peninsula (Stonework)
Vandevanter Home 1893	Burton Peninsula

4023

Burton Hill	
Methodist Church Manse	Burton (North of Vashon College site)
Vashon College and Academy site	Burton Hill overlooking the town
Frank Carlson House 1900	Burton Hill 107th
BP Nelson House 1900	Burton Hill (Harbor Crest Poultry Farm)
Thomas McNair House 1884	Burton Hill
Magnolia Beach (Many beach homes)	
Ira Case (Marjesira Inn) 1906	Magnolia Beach Post Office and Store

4024

South Vashon - Tahlequah, Batchelor Rd, Pohl Rd	
Spinnings House	Wax Orch. Rd (Daffodill) House moved South
Lisabeula School No. 2 1920c	Wax Orchards Rd
Lisabeula Resort	Lisabeula Park at beach
MirAMar Hotel	Spring Beach

South Vashon - Tahlequah, Batchelor Rd, Pohl Rd	
Camp Sealth Log Bldg	13900 SW Camp Sealth Rd
Maidmen Homestead	14529 SW Pohl Rd

4025

Maury Island	
Sutter Castle 1890	24801 SW Dockton Rd Maury Island
Blanc Villa 1940	"San Souci" (Near Sutter Castle)
Point Robinson Lighthouse 1915	
Cornelius (Kenny) Larsen House	Luana Beach
Mileta House (Miles Hatch) 1890	Maury Island
Maury Community Hall 1910 c	Corner Pt Rob Rd and 240th
Carter 1900 ©	Maury Island 2 story across from Maury Hall
Maury Grade School	Corner of Pt Rob Rd and 59 <sup>th</sup> Ave
Stadler Cabin	5313 SW 244 <sup>th</sup> St
Shane (Sisters) House	Maury Park (Moved from Vashon)
Tacoma Yacht Club site	Manzanita

4026

Gold Beach	
Maury Cemetery	Top of Hill at Gold Beach
Pembroke Farm (Site only)	(Crest of Hill in park property)
Dockton Historic District (Many Century homes in the town of Dockton. It is also the site of early shipbuilding, repair, lumber and fishing enterprises)	(See KC Historic Sites Survey)
Dockton Store 1908	Dockton

4027

Manzanita – Northhill - Rosehill	
Adams Cabin	Manzanita Beach
Hake Winery	South end of Hake Road

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~~((Vashon-Maury Island CSA Plan))~~

Appendix ~~((D))~~E

**CSA Subarea Plan Concepts with Potential Countywide Implication**

*[The purpose of this ~~((document))~~ appendix is to record and track new project ideas, alternative approaches to development, and/or potential code amendments that emerge during a Community Service Area subarea planning process but which require a more lengthy and comprehensive assessment than what is possible within the scope of a community plan. The concepts may also have countywide (vs. subarea) application. As future countywide code or policy amendments are prepared, this list may provide background material and context to reference and potentially incorporate.]*

**CSA: Vashon-Maury Island**

Year: 2017

Topic: Accessory Dwelling Units (ADU)

Type of Amendment: King County Code (21A.08.030 Residential land uses)

Concept Details:

**Background** – ADUs have been permitted by right on Vashon-Maury Island (and throughout unincorporated King County) for decades. No conditional or special use permits are required. However, they have received more attention and scrutiny over the past few years as housing affordability has become an increasing concern for a greater number of people. Many jurisdictions across the U.S. have relaxed their ADU requirements in recent years as an incentive to private property owners to construct more of them. Including a policy in the CSA subarea plan ~~((Plan))~~ that specifically supports ADUs emphasizes that this housing option is important to the Vashon-Maury Island community and ~~((they))~~ that ADUs should not only be permitted, but the permitting process should be streamlined so more property owners may consider them.

**Working Group Discussion** - The Land Use/Housing/Community Health working group ~~((has))~~ discussed this topic at multiple meetings. There ~~((has been))~~ was general consensus that ADUs should continue to be a permitted residential use, especially within the Rural Town. There is some difference of opinion about the level of importance and focus that ADUs should play in the ~~((i))~~Island's overall affordable housing strategy. Several members ~~((have))~~ pointed to illegal ADUs on the ~~((i))~~Island as a reason why the ADU approval process needs to be simplified. One specific barrier the group identified very early in the process was the requirement by Public Health-Seattle and King County for any ADU, regardless of size, to construct a separate onsite septic system sized for a minimum of ~~((3))~~ three bedrooms. While this requirement has limited relevance in the Rural Town where Vashon Sewer District provides service, it was identified as one of the primary concerns outside the Rural Town. Public Health reviewed this policy and has modified their process to allow for an applicant to request a waiver from the minimum ~~((3))~~ three -bedroom requirement. ~~((The matrix below was requested by the working group early in their process to help clarify King County's existing ADU requirements and the matrix reflects this change by Public Health.~~

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### Accessory Dwelling Units (ADU's) on Vashon-Maury Island

ADU's	Town Center (Rural Town w/urban-zoning)		Outside of Town Center (Rural)	
	Attached	Detached	Attached	Detached
<b>Lot size</b>	Allowed	Allowed on >5,000	Allowed on parcels less than and greater than minimum lot size: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RA-2.5: min. lot size = 1.875 acres</li> <li>RA-5: min. lot size = 3.75 acres</li> <li>RA-10: min. lot size = 7.5 acres</li> </ul>	Allowed only on parcels equal or more than minimum lot size: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RA-2.5: min. lot size = 1.875 acres</li> <li>RA-5: min. lot size = 3.75 acres</li> <li>RA-10: min. lot size = 7.5 acres</li> </ul>
<b>Maximum size of ADU unit</b>	1,000 sf Code has exception if ADU is wholly contained in attic or basement).	1,000 sf	1,000 sf	1,000 sf
<b>Limiting conditions</b>		Lot with more than one primary dwelling must be attached.		Lot with more than one primary dwelling must be attached.
<b>Septic/Public Health</b>	Must connect to sewer	Must connect to sewer	A septic system separate from the primary dwelling is required for ADUs. The septic system minimum size requirement is for 3-bedroom structure. It requires a separate drain field and reserve drain field. However, for an onsite septic system (OSS) application designed to accommodate an ADU with two bedrooms, the designer may ask for a waiver of the 3-bedroom requirement by submitting a copy of the house floor plans, a District Waiver Request asking for consideration of an OSS designed for less than 3-bedroom minimum specified in 13.28.070 A, and a recorded notice on title specifying that the OSS is designed for two bedrooms only.	A septic system separate from the primary dwelling is required for ADUs. The septic system minimum size requirement is for 3-bedroom structure. It requires a separate drain field and reserve drain field. However, for an onsite septic system (OSS) application designed to accommodate an ADU with two bedrooms, the designer may ask for a waiver of the 3-bedroom requirement by submitting a copy of the house floor plans, a District Waiver Request asking for consideration of an OSS designed for less than 3-bedroom minimum specified in 13.28.070 A, and a recorded notice on title specifying that the OSS is designed for two bedrooms only.

ADU's	Town Center (Rural Town w/urban-zoning)		Outside of Town Center (Rural)	
	Attached	Detached	Attached	Detached
<b>Water</b>	ADU must hook-up to Water District 19	ADU must hook-up to Water District 19	(1) If primary residence is on a private well, may share private well system, subject to quality and quantity of water. (2) If primary residence is connected to a Group B system, then ADU can connect to the Group B if a connection is available.	(1) If primary residence is on a private well, may share private well system, subject to quality and quantity of water. (2) If primary residence is connected to a Group B system, then ADU can connect to the Group B if a connection is available.
<b>Occupancy</b>	One unit must be owner-occupied.	One unit must be owner-occupied.	One unit must be owner-occupied.	One unit must be owner-occupied.
<b>Parking</b>	One additional off-street parking space shall be provided.	One additional off-street parking space shall be provided.	One additional off-street parking space shall be provided.	One additional off-street parking space shall be provided.
<b>Entrances</b>	Only 1 entrance per street per dwelling unit.	Only 1 entrance per street per dwelling unit.	Only 1 entrance per street per dwelling unit.	Only 1 entrance per street per dwelling unit.))

**Other ADU Topics** – Below is a list of other topics related to ADUs identified by Vashon CAG members and King County DPER staff and the status of these topics. The County may wish to consider amending K.C.C. 21A.08.030 to addressing these issues raised during the subarea planning process.

Topic / Concept	Code/Statute Requirement	Status
1. Allow an applicant to request a waiver from the off-street parking requirement.	K.C.C. 21A.08.030 requires every ADU to provide 1 additional off-street parking space (beyond what is required for the primary dwelling)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discussed by and generally supported by working group</li> <li>Discussed by staff on 12/12/16</li> <li>Generally support; recommend including this change as part of a countywide ADU code amendment</li> </ul>
2. Remove the owner occupancy requirement	K.C.C. 21A.08.030 requires either the ADU or the primary dwelling to be occupied by the property owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Very limited discussion by working group</li> <li>Very limited discussion by staff</li> <li>No consensus from either CAG or staff on implications</li> <li>Review as part of a comprehensive ADU code amendment</li> </ul>
3. Allow park model homes as ADUs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>State defines park models as an RV for construction purposes (vs. manufactured home). They are only allowed for temporary recreational purposes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Very limited discussion by working group</li> <li>Very limited discussion by staff</li> </ul>

Topic / Concept	Code/Statute Requirement	Status
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>King County does not currently allow an RV as a type of ADU or permanent dwelling unit; only in RV parks</li> <li>State exemption allows park models in legally recognized manufactured home parks</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Requires amendment of Washington State Labor &amp; Industries definitions and rules</li> </ul>
4. Create a suite of registered ADU plans for attached and detached ADUs to expedite the building permit process and reduce plan check fees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Administrative process/ decision</li> <li>Applicants can currently register their own ADU plan sets but option has not been used</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No discussion by working group</li> <li>Discussed by DPER management and staff on 12/12/16</li> <li>Concept has support from DPER and DCHS management</li> <li>King County to pursue funding to create a set of attached and detached ADU plans that any applicant can use for obtaining a basic permit</li> </ul>

4084  
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## Acknowledgements

### **King County Executive**

Dow Constantine

### **King County Council**

Rod Dembowski, District 1

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Pete von Reichbauer, District 7

Joe McDermott, District 8

Reagan Dunn, District 9

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John Starbard, Director

### **Special Appreciation**

~~((The King County Department of Permitting and Environmental Review))~~ King County thanks members of the Vashon-Maury Island Community Advisory Group who provided invaluable knowledge, personal experience, support, and advice in consideration of this plan.

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~~((The Department would also like to thank the representatives of other King County departments who generously gave their time and expertise during preparation of this plan.~~

~~Graphic Design — Betty Hageman Graphic Design~~

~~Cover Image Credit — The cover image of this plan was inspired by an original work of art by islander and King County employee Greg Wessel.))~~

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**King County**

2017 updates to  
2016 King County Comprehensive Plan

**LAND USE AND ZONING MAP AMENDMENTS**

# Land Use and Zoning Amendments

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Map Amendment 1:	Maury Island Natural Area	Page 2
Map Amendment 2:	Ober Park	Page 5
Map Amendment 3:	Affordable Housing Incentive Special District Overlay	Page 7

34 **Map Amendment # 1**

37 **SW 260<sup>th</sup> St. (Maury Island Natural Area)**

38 **(Vashon-Maury Island Community Service Area Plan)**

39 AMENDMENT TO THE KING COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN – LAND USE MAP  
40 and KING COUNTY ZONING ATLAS

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42 Amend Sections 28 and 29, Township 22, Range 3 as follows:

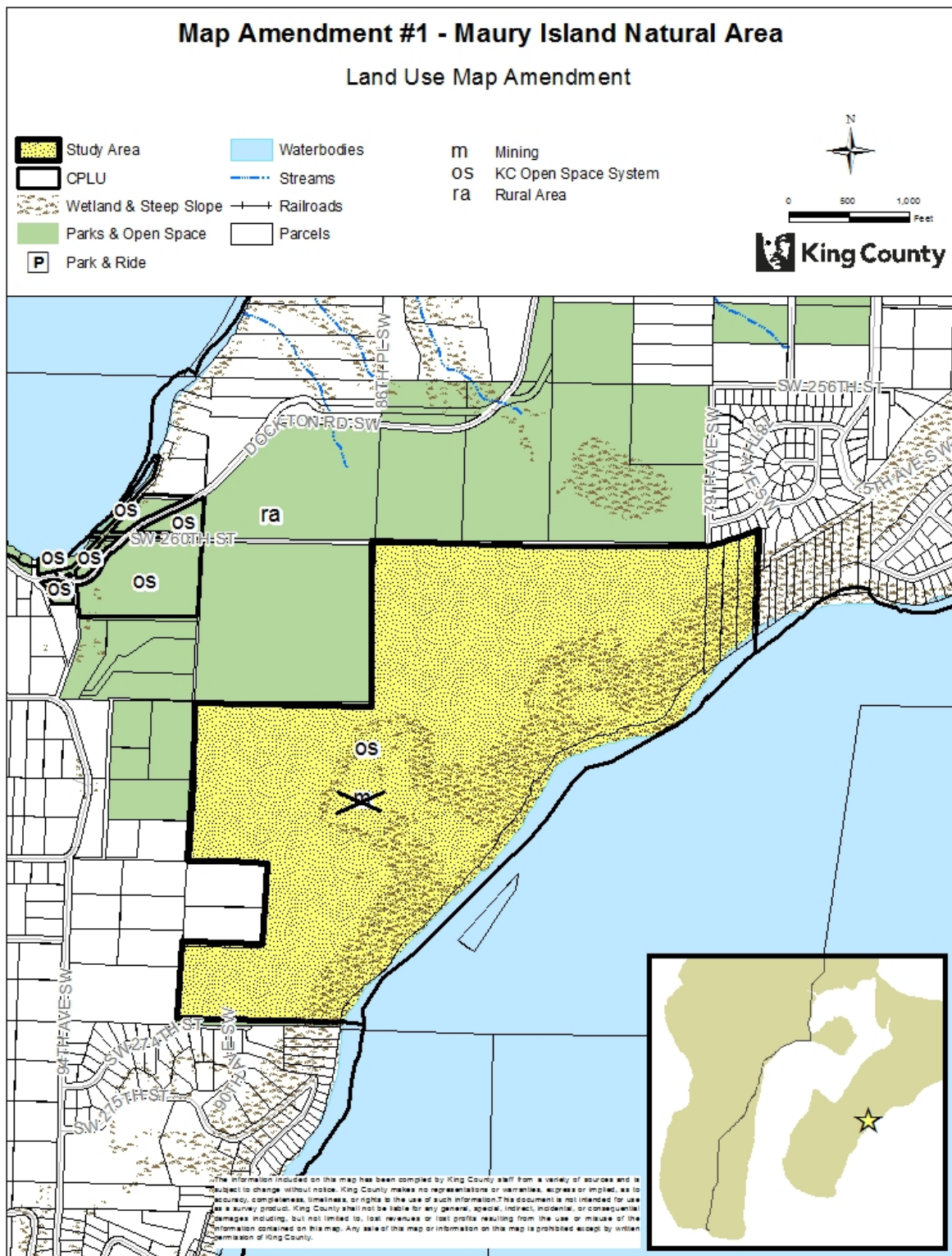
45 **LAND USE**

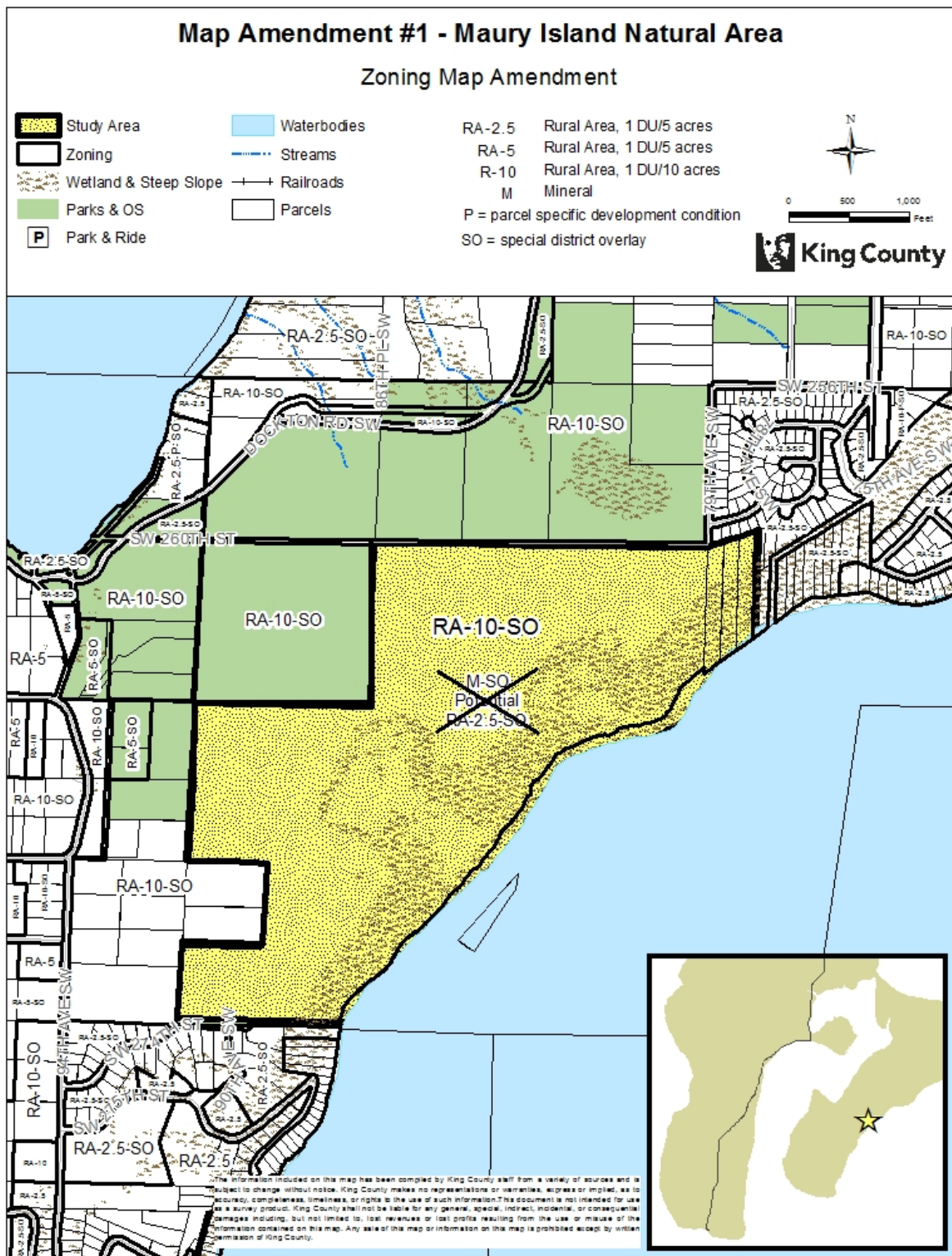
47 Change land use designation on parcels 2822039023, 2822039057, 2822039024 and  
48 2822039025 from “m”, Mining to “os”, King County Open Space System

50 **ZONING**

52 Change zoning on parcels 2822039023, 2822039057, 2822039024 and 2822039025  
53 from “M-SO” and potential zoning “RA-2.5-SO” to “RA-10-SO”

55 **Effect: Amends land use designation from “m” to “os” and amends zoning from**  
56 **Mineral with Special District Overlay-140 to Rural Area-1 dwelling unit per 10**  
57 **acres with Special District Overlay-140. The “os” designation indicates King**  
58 **County’s long-term objective to manage the Maury Island Natural Area as public**  
59 **open space. Special District Overlay-140 is the groundwater protection SDO used**  
60 **across Vashon-Maury Island in areas with high groundwater recharge capacity.**  
61 **The “os” land use designation and the RA-10 zone are more accurate and**  
62 **appropriate for this site since they reflect current and future public open space**  
63 **plans and align with the land use and zoning of other open space parcels on**  
64 **Maury Island. The sand and gravel mine in the Maury Island Natural Area is no**  
65 **longer in operation and King County is nearing completion of a reclamation and**  
66 **soil remediation plan, which once implemented, will improve the land as**  
67 **permanent public open space.**





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74 **Map Amendment # 2**

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76  
77 **Vashon Highway SW (Ober Park)**

78  
79 **(Vashon-Maury Island Community Service Area Plan)**

80  
81  
82  
83 **AMENDMENT TO THE KING COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN – LAND USE MAP**

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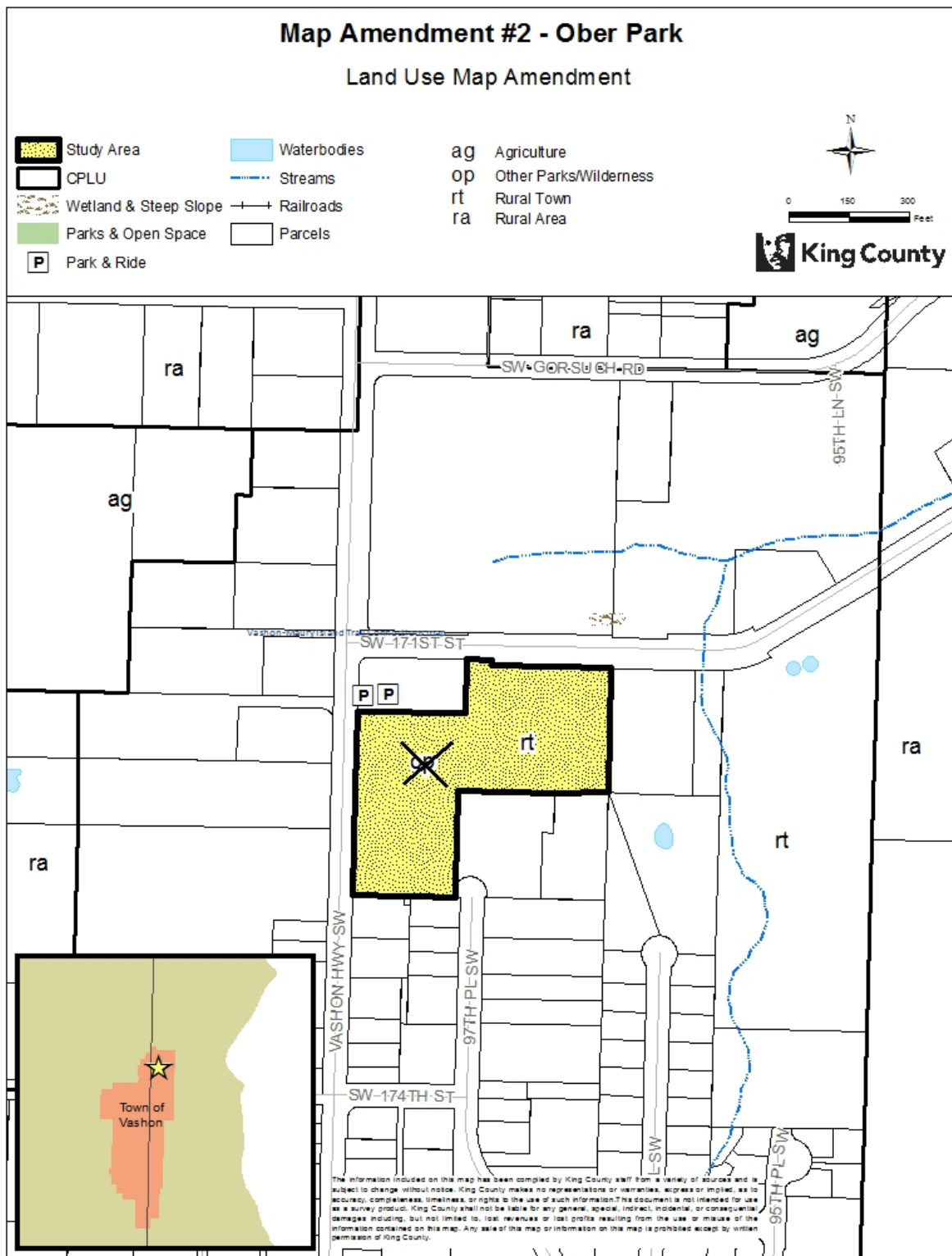
84  
85 Amend Section 29, Township 23, Range 3 as follows:

86  
87  
88 **LAND USE**

89  
90 Change land use designation on parcel 2923039044 from “op,” Other Parks to “rt,”  
91 Rural Town

92  
93 **Effect: Amends Land Use from “op” to “rt” on King County’s official Land Use**  
94 **Map. The parcel is an “island” within the Vashon Rural Town boundary,**  
95 **completely surrounded by land that is designated “rt”. Amending the Land Use to**  
96 **“rt” makes the parcel’s land use consistent with the designation of the adjacent**  
97 **neighborhood and eliminates the current enclave. The “rt” designation allows for**  
98 **multiple zones, including the R-4-P zoning classification currently applied to this**  
99 **property, and is used to recognize economic and civic activity centers in the**  
100 **unincorporated Rural Area. The parcel (5.47 acres) is a multi-use community park,**  
101 **owned and maintained by Vashon Park District, which contains the Ober Activity**  
102 **Center and offices, improved parkland, an off-street parking lot, and the Vashon**  
103 **Branch of the King County Library System.**





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## Map Amendment # 3

### Vashon Rural Town (Affordable Housing Incentive Special District Overlay)

### (Vashon-Maury Island Community Service Area Plan)

#### AMENDMENT TO THE KING COUNTY ZONING ATLAS

---

Amend Sections 5 and 6, Township 22, Range 3, and Sections 29, 30, 31 and 32, Township 23, Range 3, as follows:

#### ZONING

Apply the Special District Overlay established in Section 6 of Proposed Ordinance 2017-0317 to the following parcels. Make no other changes to the land use designation or zoning:

Parcel Number	Current Zoning
3023039233	R-4-P
3223039025	R-4
3223039141	R-4
3123039015	R-4-P
0522039016	R-1-SO
0522039130	R-1-SO
0522039142	R-1-SO
0522039143	R-1-SO
0522039144	R-1-SO
0522039164	R-1-SO
0622039017	R-1-SO
0855500010	R-12
0855500020	R-12
0855500030	R-12
0855500040	R-12
0855500050	R-12
0855500060	R-12
0855500070	R-12
0855500080	R-12
0855500090	R-12

<b>Parcel Number</b>	<b>Current Zoning</b>
0855500160	R-12
0855500170	R-12
0855500180	R-12
0855500190	R-12
0855500200	R-12
0855500210	R-12
0855500220	R-12
0855500230	R-12
0855500240	R-12
0855500250	R-12
0855500260	R-12
2617370010	R-4
2617370020	R-4
2617370030	R-4
2617370040	R-4
2617370050	R-4
2617370060	R-4
2617370070	R-4
2617370080	R-4
2617370090	R-4
2617370100	R-4
2617370110	R-4
2617370120	R-4
2617370130	R-4
2846200005	CB-P
2846200010	CB-P
2846200025	CB-P
2846200030	CB-P
2846200040	CB-P
2846200050	CB-P
2846200065	CB-P
2846200070	CB-P
2846200075	CB-P
2846200080	CB-P
2846200085	CB-P
2846200086	CB-P
2846200100	CB-P
2846200105	CB-P
2846200110	CB-P
2846200115	CB-P

Parcel Number	Current Zoning
2923039040	R-4-P
2923039068	CB-P
2923039094	CB-P
2923039106	CB-P
2923039113	CB-P
2923039114	CB-P
2923039117	R-12
2923039121	CB-P
2923039133	R-12-P
2923039135	CB-P
2923039136	CB-P
2923039140	R-12
2923039142	R-4-P
2923039147	CB-P
2923039148	R-4-P
2923039158	CB-P
2923039159	R-12-P
2923039160	CB-P
2923039161	CB-P
2923039167	R-12-P
2923039169	R-12
2923039170	R-12
2923039171	R-12-P
2923039172	R-12
2923039174	R-12
2923039176	R-12-P
2923039183	CB-P
2923039190	R-4-P
2923039198	CB-P
2923039199	R-12-P
2923039206	R-4
2923039277	R-12-P
2923039279	R-12-P
2923039291	CB-P
2923039295	CB-P
3023039033	R-4
3023039034	R-4-P
3023039036	CB-P
3023039038	R-4
3023039039	CB-P

<b>Parcel Number</b>	<b>Current Zoning</b>
3023039041	CB-P
3023039045	R-4
3023039046	R-4-P
3023039050	CB-P
3023039051	CB-P
3023039052	R-4-P
3023039054	CB-P
3023039056	CB-P
3023039059	R-4-P
3023039060	R-4-P
3023039061	CB-P
3023039062	CB-P
3023039066	R-4-P
3023039067	R-4-P
3023039073	CB-P
3023039090	CB-P
3023039097	CB-P
3023039103	R-4-P
3023039108	CB-P
3023039111	CB-P
3023039122	CB-P
3023039124	R-4-P
3023039125	CB-P
3023039128	R-4
3023039129	R-4
3023039132	R-4-P
3023039134	R-4
3023039135	R-4
3023039136	R-4
3023039137	R-4-P
3023039138	R-4-P
3023039141	R-4-P
3023039154	R-4
3023039160	CB-P
3023039161	CB-P
3023039163	R-4-P
3023039169	R-4-P
3023039176	R-4-P
3023039185	R-4
3023039187	CB-P

Parcel Number	Current Zoning
3023039194	R-4-P
3023039201	R-4-P
3023039204	CB-P
3023039206	R-4-P
3023039227	R-4
3023039241	R-4
3023039246	R-4
3023039247	R-4
3023039248	R-4
3123039004	CB-P
3123039005	R-4
3123039006	R-4
3123039010	CB-P
3123039011	CB-P
3123039030	CB-P
3123039033	CB-P
3123039034	R-4
3123039035	CB-P
3123039039	R-1-SO
3123039042	R-8 Potential R-12
3123039053	CB-P
3123039055	CB-P
3123039059	CB-P
3123039061	CB-P
3123039067	CB-P
3123039068	R-8 Potential R-12
3123039071	CB-P
3123039072	CB-P
3123039073	R-8 Potential R-12
3123039075	CB-P
3123039079	R-8 Potential R-12
3123039083	R-8 Potential R-12
3123039085	R-4-P
3123039086	CB-P
3123039087	CB-P
3123039088	CB-P

<b>Parcel Number</b>	<b>Current Zoning</b>
3123039090	R-8 Potential R-12
3123039093	R-8 Potential R-12
3123039096	R-4-SO
3123039099	R-4-P-SO
3123039104	R-4-P
3123039107	CB-P
3123039113	R-8 Potential R-12
3123039118	R-8 Potential R-12
3123039126	CB-P
3123039127	R-8 Potential R-12
3123039128	R-8 Potential R-12
3123039129	R-8 Potential R-12
3123039130	CB-P
3123039131	CB-P
3123039132	R-8/CB Potential R-12
3123039134	CB-P
3123039135	CB-P
3123039140	R-4
3123039142	R-4
3123039144	R-8 Potential R-12
3123039147	R-4
3123039149	R-4
3123039150	R-4
3123039169	R-8-P Potential R-12-P
3123039170	R-4-P-SO
3123039171	R-4-P-SO
3123039172	R-4-P-SO
3123039184	R-4-P-SO
3123039185	R-4-P-SO
3123039186	R-4-P-SO
3123039187	R-4
3123039188	R-4

Parcel Number	Current Zoning
3123039189	R-4-P
3223039016	CB-P
3223039017	CB-P
3223039018	CB-P
3223039019	CB-P
3223039020	CB-P
3223039021	CB-P
3223039022	CB-P
3223039023	CB-P
3223039024	CB-P
3223039026	R-4
3223039076	CB-P
3223039083	CB-P
3223039091	CB-P
3223039092	CB-P
3223039099	R-4
3223039103	CB-P
3223039106	R-4
3223039107	R-4
3223039112	CB-P
3223039113	CB-P
3223039114	CB-P
3223039119	R-4
3223039126	R-4
3223039129	R-4
3223039133	CB-P
3223039170	R-4
3223039196	R-4-SO
3223039199	R-4
3223039208	R-4
3223039214	R-4
8883500000	CB-P
8884400010	CB-P
8884400020	CB-P
8884400040	R-12-P

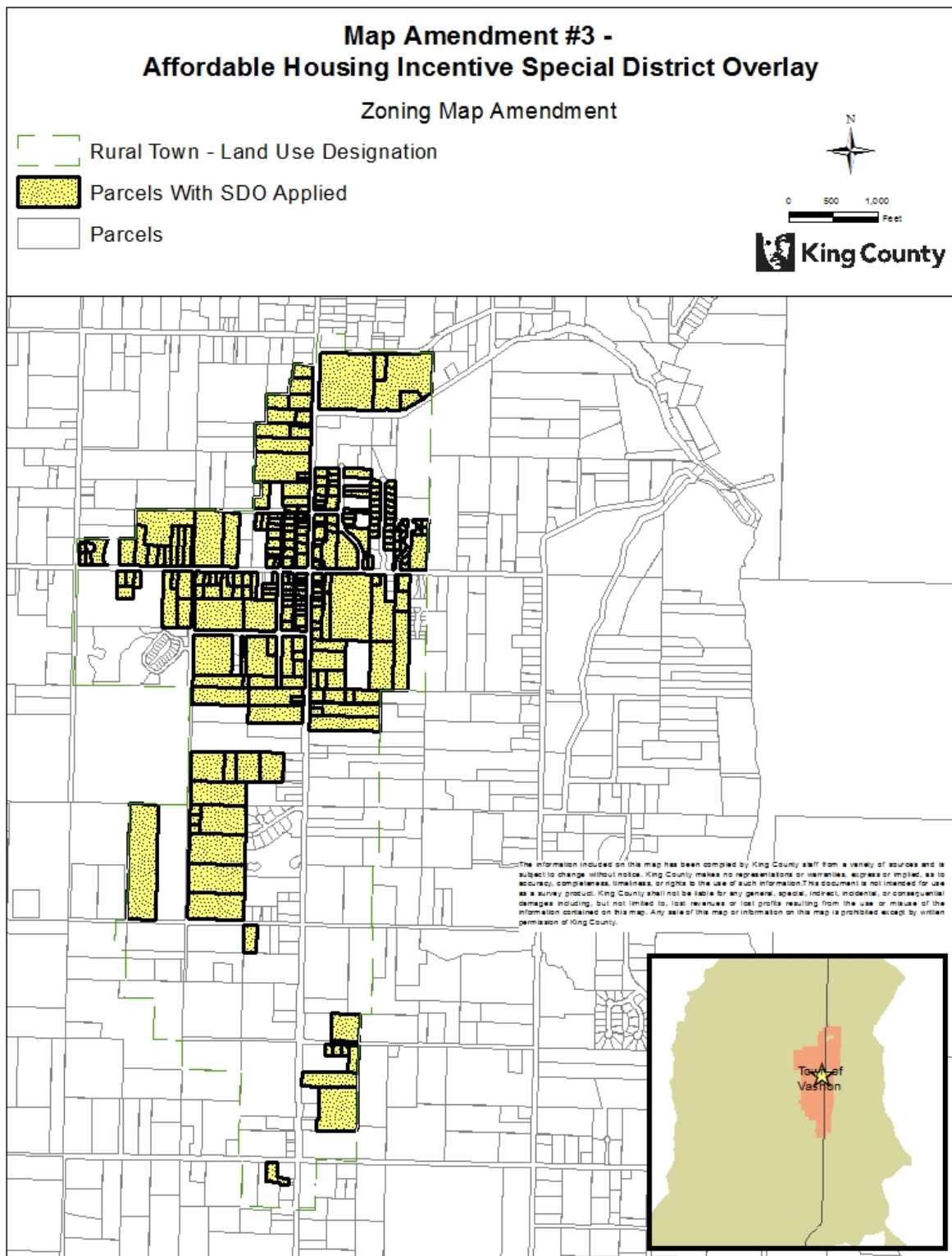
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Apply the Special District Overlay established in Section 6 of Proposed Ordinance 2017-0317 to only the portion of the following parcels indicated in the chart and on the accompanying map. Make no other changes to the land use designation or zoning:

Parcel Number	Current Zoning	Portion
3223039183	R-4 and RA-5	Only on the portion that is within the Rural Town and zoned R-4 (access easement/pipestem only)
3023039096	CB-P and RA-5	Only on the portion that is within the Rural Town and zoned CB-P
3023039078	R-4 and RA-5	Only on the portion that is within the Rural Town and zoned R-4
3023039233	R-4-P and RA-5	Only on the portion that is within the Rural Town and zoned R-4-P
3223039025	R-4 and RA-5	Only on the portion that is within the Rural Town and zoned R-4
3223039141	R-4 and RA-5	Only on the portion that is within the Rural Town and zoned R-4
3123039015	R-4-P and R-1	Only the portion that is zoned R-4. Excludes portion zoned R-1

**Effect:** Amends the zoning atlas to apply the Affordable Housing Incentive Special District Overlay to all or a portion of 246 parcels within the Vashon Rural Town.



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**King County**

## **Attachment C**

### **Proposed Ordinance 2017-0317**

Amendments to 2016 King County Comprehensive Plan  
*(Ordinance 18427, Attachment A)*

October 2, 2017

*In the Table of Contents, on Page 2, amend text as follows:*

CHAPTER 11 COMMUNITY SERVICE AREA SUBAREA PLANNING

*In the Executive Summary, on Page ES-5, amend text as follows:*

### **Subarea Planning Program**

▪ Initiation of a new Community Service Area Subarea Planning Program. Starting in 2016, this process will use the Community Service Areas as the planning geography. Amendments in Chapter 11. ((

~~▪ Adopts the Skyway West Hill Action Plan. This is an addendum to existing 1994 West Hill Community Plan.))~~

*In the Executive Summary, on Page ES-6, amend text as follows:*

Chapter 11

### **Community Service Area Subarea Planning**

This chapter includes policies that recognize the unique characteristics of particular unincorporated communities, provides significant historical context and describes the new subarea planning program.

*In Chapter 1 Regional Growth Management Planning, starting on Page 1-7, amend text and policies as follows:*

### **F. Subarea Planning**

Subarea plans, ~~((previously called))~~ including community plans and basin plans, focus the policy direction of the Comprehensive Plan to a smaller geographic area. Smaller-scale ~~((subarea plans))~~ studies, known as area zoning and land use studies, per King County Code,<sup>1</sup> are focused on adoption or amendment of zoning maps on an area wide basis rather than the broad range of topics that are addressed in a full subarea plan. Examples of subarea plans and area zoning studies include the Duwamish Coalition Project, White Center Action Plan, ~~((Vashon Town Plan,))~~ Fall City Subarea Plan, the East Redmond Subarea Plan, and planning efforts within a watershed or basin. Development of subarea plans are guided by the following policy as well as other applicable policies of the Comprehensive Plan and provisions in the King County Code.<sup>2</sup>

**RP-115 Subarea plans, including area zoning studies, provide detailed land use plans for local geographic areas. Subarea plans implement and shall be elements of the King**

<sup>1</sup> Per King County Code 20.08.030-Area Zoning

<sup>2</sup> Per King County Code 20.08.060-Subarea plan

County Comprehensive Plan and shall be consistent with the Plan's policies, development regulations and Land Use Map. The subarea plans should be consistent with functional plans' facility and service standards. The subarea plans may include, but are not limited to:

- a. Identification of policies in the Comprehensive Plan that apply to the subarea;
- b. Review and update of applicable community plan policies;
- c. Specific land uses and implementing zoning, consistent with the Comprehensive Plan;
- d. Identification of the boundaries of Unincorporated Activity Centers and Rural Towns;
- e. Recommendations for the establishment of new Unincorporated Activity Centers, Community and Neighborhood Business Centers, if appropriate;
- f. Recommendations for additional Open Space designations and park sites;
- g. Recommendations for capital improvements, the means and schedule for providing them and amendments to functional plans to support planned land uses;
- h. Resolution of land use and service issues in Potential Annexation Areas;
- i. Identification of new issues that need resolution at a countywide level;
- j. Identification of all necessary implementing measures needed to carry out the plan;
- k. Specific land uses and zoning that encourage healthy, livable communities by promoting physical activity of walking and bicycling; and
- l. Identification of locations and conditions for special overlay districts.

The passage of Ordinance 17319 and 17415 in 2011 replaced the Unincorporated Area Councils with the Community Service Area geography. As described more fully in Chapter 11, Community Service Area Subarea Planning, this geography will be used as the guiding structure for subarea planning starting in 2015.

To the extent practicable, subarea plans in unincorporated King County should be developed in close coordination between the community and county staff that may have a lead or partial role in implementing the plans to ensure clearer expectations on how and whether community recommendations in a subarea plan are feasible for implementation and within what type of timeframe. This type of coordination, supported by the financial analysis noted in the following policy, is critical to all subarea and functional plans in order to evaluate the resources required and the time frame necessary for full implementation. Plan alternatives and costs should be clearly understood and plans should be financially achievable.

**RP-116**                      **King County should identify the financial costs and public benefits of proposed subarea and functional plans prior to adoption to ensure that implementation can be appropriately prioritized.**

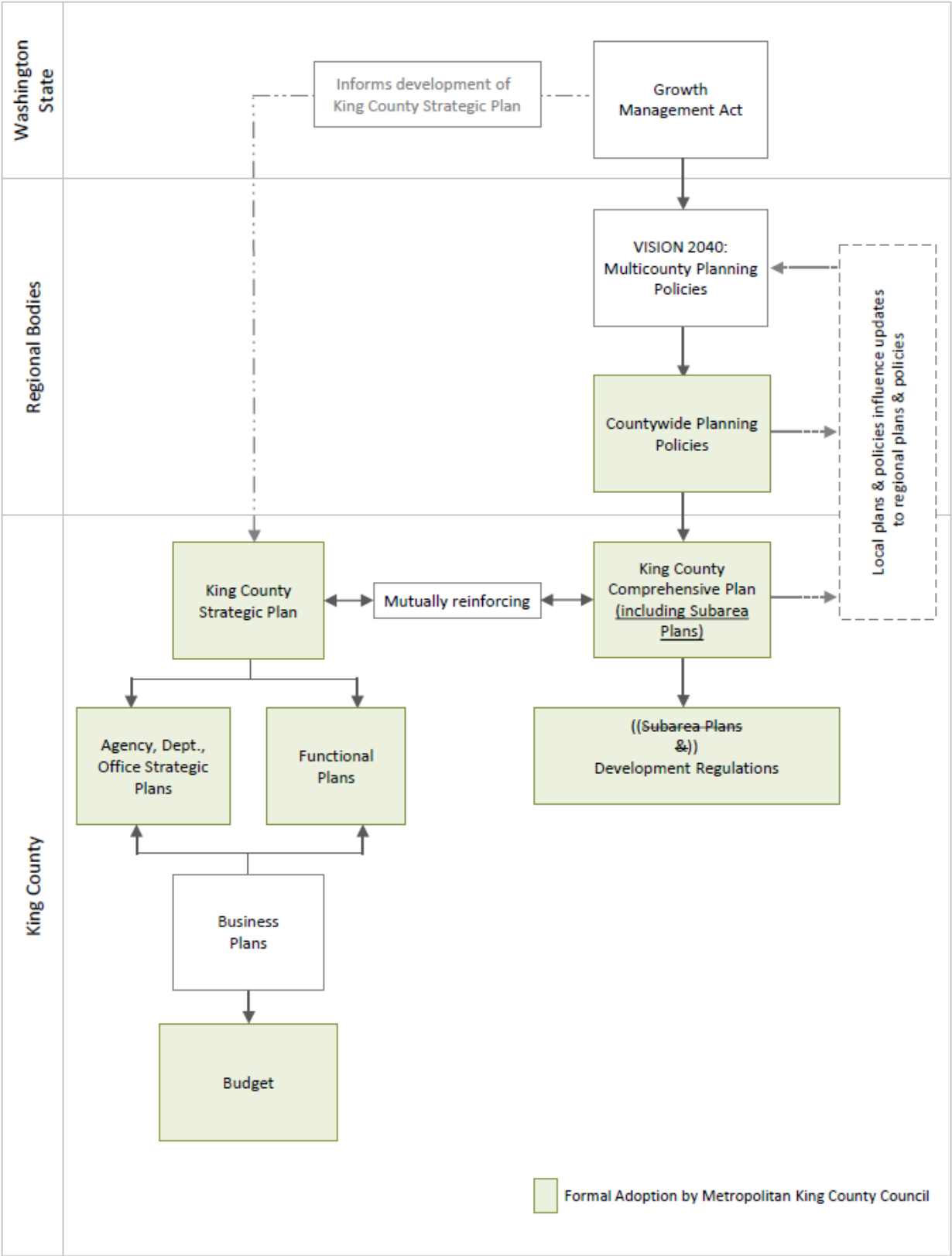
99 In addition to subarea plans and area zoning and land use studies, King County's land use planning also includes  
100 other planning processes. These include Comprehensive Plan policy directed subarea studies, such as the  
101 establishment of new community business centers, adjusting Rural Town boundaries, or assessing the feasibility of  
102 upzoning in urban unincorporated areas. Subarea studies are focused on specific areas of the County, but do not  
103 look at the range of issues that a subarea plan would include. In some cases, an area zoning and land use study may  
104 suffice to meet the requirements of the policies. In addition, there are Site Specific Land Use Amendments<sup>3</sup> and  
105 Zone Reclassifications,<sup>4</sup> which are site specific processes that involve County staff review and recommendations, a  
106 public hearing and recommendation by a Hearing Examiner and a decision by County Council. These must be  
107 consistent with the Comprehensive Plan or proposed with amendments during the Plan update process.  
108

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<sup>3</sup> Per King County Code 20.08.170-Site Specific Land Use Amendments

<sup>4</sup> Per King County Code 20.08.160-Reclassification

109 In Chapter 1 Regional Growth Management Planning, on Page 1-14, amend text as  
110 follows:



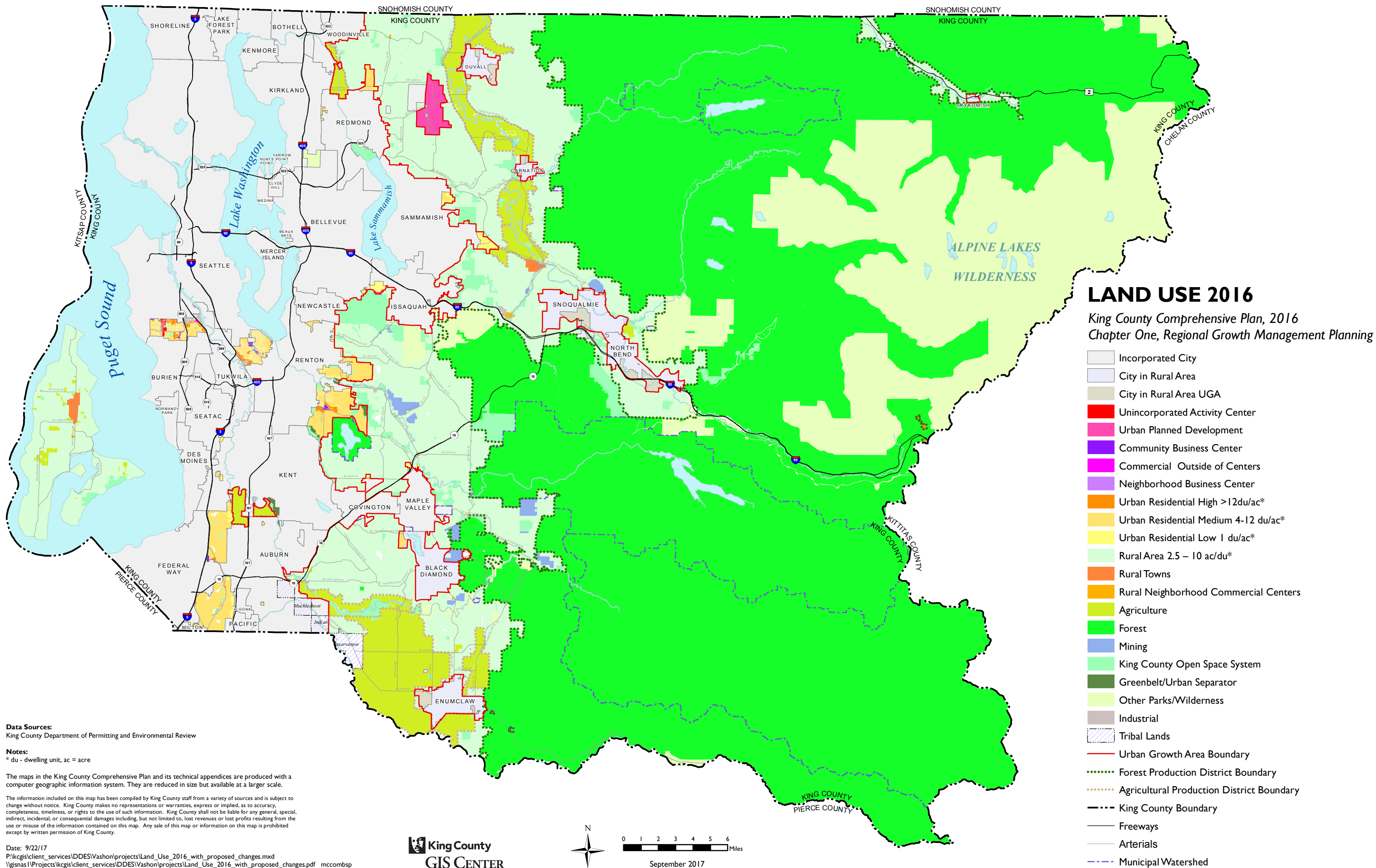
*In Chapter 1 Regional Growth Management Planning, on Page 1-23, amend text and policies as follows:*

**Chapter 11: Community Service Area Subarea Planning**

This chapter uses King County's seven Community Service Areas as the framework for its renewed subarea planning program that offers long-range planning services to unincorporated communities. King County's community plans (except for the ((~~Vashon Town~~)) West Hill((~~7~~)) and White Center Plans) are no longer in effect as separately adopted plans. In many cases, however, the plans contain valuable historical information about King County's communities and often provide background for the land uses in effect today. Policies from the community plans were retained as part of the Comprehensive Plan to recognize the unique characteristics of each community and to provide historical context. This chapter will be updated, where appropriate, to reflect the new Community Service Area subarea plans as they are adopted.

*In Chapter 1 Regional Growth Management Planning, after on Page 1-25, delete Land Use 2016 map dated July 2016 and replace with Land Use 2016 map dated September 2017 included on the next page of this Attachment.*





*In Chapter 3 Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands, on Page 3-3, amend text as follows:*

### **3. Rural Area and Communities**

Understanding and conserving the unique characteristics of the Rural Area and each of the county's distinct rural communities will help King County retain its rural character and its agricultural, forestry, and mining heritage.

King County's Rural Area, including communities such as the Hobart Plateau, Vashon-Maury Island, the Snoqualmie Valley, and the Enumclaw Plateau, are characterized by low-density residential development, farms, ranches, forests, watersheds crucial for both fisheries and flood hazard management, mining areas, small cities and towns, historic sites and buildings, archaeological sites, and regionally important recreation areas. These rural uses complement and support the more extensive resource uses in the designated Natural Resource Lands. The location of the Rural Area between the Urban Growth Area and the designated Natural Resource Lands helps to protect commercial agriculture and timber from incompatible uses.

*In Chapter 3 Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands, on Page 3-5, amend text as follows:*

### **B. Rural Character**

The Growth Management Act requires the protection of traditional rural activities and rural character. King County is committed to protecting rural character and recognizes that each of its rural communities has distinct and unique characteristics. These communities vary depending on settlement and economic history, geography, and distance from the urbanizing areas of the region. For example, residents of Vashon-Maury Island, accessible only by ferry, sea or air, enjoy an island's leisurely and scenic lifestyle. Residents of the hilly gorge region around Black Diamond enjoy numerous recreational opportunities. There are small communities throughout rural King County, such as Hobart and Cumberland, each with its own unique history and lifestyle. Other communities with rich rural heritages, such as Old Maple Valley, are in transition as development of land in and adjacent to the areas is occurring. In the Snoqualmie Valley, farming is still the mainstay, while further east, the Town of Skykomish has a significant railroad and forestry history.

*In Chapter 3 Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands, on Page 3-8, amend text as follows:*

The Rural Area geography is generally located east of the Urban Growth Area, with the exception of the entirety of Vashon-Maury ~~((Islands))Island~~. Within the Rural Area, three land use categories are primarily applied: Rural Area (encompassing the Rural 2.5, Rural 5, Rural 10, and Rural 20 zones), allowing a range of low-density residential developments, forestry, farming, livestock uses, recreation and a range of traditional rural uses; Rural Town, recognizing historical settlement patterns and allowing commercial uses to serve rural residents; and Rural Neighborhood Commercial Centers, allowing small-scale convenience services for nearby rural residents.

*In Chapter 3 Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands, starting on Page 3-18, amend text and policy as follows:*

~~((R-307 For Vashon-Maury Island, a residential density of one home per 10 acres:~~

~~a. Shall be maintained on area zoned RA-10 as of 1994 to help protect community character and reduce adverse impacts on the island's infrastructure; and~~

~~b. Shall be applied to areas with a predominant lot size of 10 acres or greater and mapped as category I Critical Aquifer Recharge Areas.))~~

Although King County intends to retain low residential densities in the Rural Area, residential development has occurred in the past on a wide variety of lot sizes. Both existing homes on small lots and rural infill on vacant, small lots contribute to the variety of housing choices in the Rural Area. In some cases, however, rural-level facilities and services (e.g. on-site sewage disposal, individual water supply systems) may not permit development of the smallest vacant lots. Policy R-309 recognizes that some of the Rural Area has already been subdivided at a density greater than one lot per five acres (for example, parts of the shoreline of Vashon-Maury Island) when the original 1994 Comprehensive Plan was adopted, and applied a zoning category to just those properties in existence at that time. Zoning to implement policies R-306 through R-309 has been applied through subarea and local plans and area zoning maps.

**R-309**            The RA-2.5 zone has generally been applied to Rural Areas with an existing pattern of lots below five acres in size that were created prior to the adoption of the 1994 Comprehensive Plan. These smaller lots may still be developed individually or combined, provided that applicable standards for sewage disposal, environmental protection, water supply, roads and rural fire protection can be met. A subdivision at a density of one home per 2.5 acres shall only be permitted through the Transfer of Development Rights from property in the designated Rural Forest Focus Areas. The site receiving the density must be approved as a Transfer of Development Rights receiving site in accordance with the King County Code. Properties on Vashon-Maury ~~((Islands))Island~~ shall not be eligible as receiving sites.

*In Chapter 3 Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands, on Page 3-23, amend policy as follows:*

- R-319** Transferrable Development Rights may be used on receiving sites in the following order of preference as follows:
- a. Incorporated Cities. Transfers into incorporated areas shall be detailed in an interlocal agreement between the city receiving the development rights and the county;
  - b. Unincorporated urban commercial centers;
  - c. Other unincorporated urban areas; and
  - d. Rural Areas zoned RA-2.5, unless they are on Vashon-Maury Island, may receive transfers of development rights, but only from the Rural Forest Focus Areas.

*In Chapter 3 Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands, on Page 3-32, amend text as follows:*

The designated Rural Neighborhood Commercial Centers shown on the Land Use map are:

<b>Bear Creek:</b>	Cottage Lake and Redmond-Fall City Road/236th NE
<b>East King County:</b>	Greenwater, Baring and Timberlane Village
<b>Enumclaw:</b>	Cumberland, Krain's Corner and Newaukum
<b>Newcastle:</b>	Coalfield and East Renton Plateau
<b>Snoqualmie:</b>	Preston and Stillwater
<b>Tahoma/Raven Heights:</b>	Maple Valley, Hobart, Ravensdale and North Cedar Grove Road
<b>Vashon:</b>	Burton, Dockton, Tahlequah, Portage, Heights Dock, Jack's Corner, (( <del>Vashon</del> )) <u>Valley</u> Center, Vashon Service Center, Vashon Heights and Maury Island Service Center

*In Chapter 5 Environment, on Page 5-61, amend text as follows:*

#### **4. Groundwater Resources**

Protecting groundwater is an important regional issue because groundwater provides approximately 30% of the water used in King County and is the primary source of water in the Rural Areas geography. On Vashon-Maury Island and in other sole-source aquifer areas, it is the only source of drinking water.

*In Chapter 5 Environment, on Page 5-67, amend text as follows:*

Human waste contains high levels of nutrients and pathogens. These pollutants can enter Puget Sound marine waters from a variety of pathways including combined sewer overflow outfalls, septic systems, stormwater runoff, ships and boats, and rivers and streams. Nutrients are also present in treated wastewater effluent. Public Health – Seattle & King County is responsible for assuring that onsite sewage systems in King County meet state and local regulations. In addition, Public Health – Seattle & King County is required to identify areas where marine water quality is threatened or impaired as a result of contamination from onsite sewage systems, to designate these areas as Marine Recovery Areas, Public Health – Seattle & King County has developed a Marine Recovery Areas plan for Vashon((-))Maury Island to identify failed septic systems within the Marine Recovery Areas, and to assure that these systems are repaired and maintained.

*In Chapter 5 Environment, on Page 5-68, amend text as follows:*

The Marine Recovery Areas/Pollution Identification and Correction program has successfully returned portions of Quartermaster Harbor to harvestable condition and is continuing work on Vashon-Maury ((~~Islands~~))Island to address fecal coliform sources such as properties that have on-site sewage systems that pre-date regulatory oversight systems or that have failing systems. In addition to Quartermaster Harbor, other King County commercial shellfish beds that are listed as threatened or concerned are East Passage and Colvos Passage on Vashon, and Poverty Bay on the mainland.

*In Chapter 6 Shorelines, on Page 6-33, amend text as follows:*

The marine shoreline, which in unincorporated King County occurs only around Vashon((-))Maury Island, is treated a little differently than freshwater shorelines in the designation strategy. This is in recognition of both the differing character of marine shorelines, which are subject to tidal influences, wakes from large commercial vessels, and some variation in the ecological processes affecting them, as well as the creation of the Maury Island Environmental Aquatic Reserve along Maury Island and Quartermaster Harbor shorelines by the Washington state Department of Natural Resources. More protection by shoreline designation was afforded to marine shorelines with active feeder bluffs and little alteration to processes. As a result, in these areas, areas with a restoration rating of A or B were designated natural in recognition of the importance of conserving existing shoreline ecological functions and processes in this area.

*In Chapter 6 Shorelines, on Page 6-72, amend text as follows:*

These natural processes are likely to be affected by climate change. Lowland rivers may see higher flows in the autumn and winter and mid-elevation rivers may see higher winter flows. In both cases, these changes could lead to more frequent flooding. The marine shorelines around Vashon(~~(and Maury Islands))~~-Maury Island and the Duwamish Estuary may also see effects due to sea-level rise. Increased sea elevations will make development and infrastructure in low-lying areas more susceptible to flooding due to high tides and storms. Waves will encroach further onto low-lying beaches and cause greater beach erosion, threatening or damaging low-lying structures. At the same time steep slopes may receive increased moisture due to predicted changes in precipitation patterns, potentially resulting in an increase in landslides that may cause property destruction and threaten human safety.

*In Chapter 6 Shorelines, on Page 6-75, amend policy as follows:*

**S-778** King County should notify all prospective developers of new development along Vashon(~~(and Maury Islands))~~-Maury Island that their development may be impacted by sea-level rise and should encourage all such new development to be set back a sufficient distance to avoid the need for shoreline protection during the expected life of the development.

*In Chapter 6 Shorelines, on Page 6-77, amend policy as follows:*

**S-785** King County should encourage replaced structural shoreline stabilization located on Vashon(~~(and Maury Islands))~~-Maury Island to be relocated outside of the 100-year floodplain whenever possible. The edge of the 100-year floodplain is consistent with a two-foot sea-level rise.

*In Chapter 8 Transportation, on Page 8-30, amend policy as follows:*

**T-315** King County should preserve its identified Heritage Corridors through context sensitive design, planning, and maintenance, as exemplars of historic and scenic character. The corridors include: Cedarhurst Road/Westside Highway (Vashon Island), Dockton Road (Vashon-Maury (~~Islands~~))Island), Green Valley Road (Auburn-Black Diamond), Issaquah-Fall City Road (Snoqualmie Valley), Old Cascade Scenic Highway (Stevens Pass), Osceola Loop (Enumclaw Plateau), Old Sunset Highway (Snoqualmie Pass), West Snoqualmie River Road (Snoqualmie Valley), and West Snoqualmie Valley Road/Carnation Farm Road (Snoqualmie Valley). In-kind replacement of road and roadside features and the use of materials that complement the character of each corridor should be utilized to the extent that is practicable and meets safety needs. King County should encourage adjacent property owners, through outreach efforts, to similarly support the preservation of these corridors.



*In Chapter 9 Services, Facilities and Utilities, on Page 9-26, amend policy as follows:*

**F-258**                    The existing public sewer system in the Rural Town of Vashon (~~((cannot))~~) shall not be expanded to serve land beyond the boundaries of the town, except as provided in Policy F-264 and as consistent with Title 57 Revised Code of Washington. Onsite systems, community on-site systems or decentralized treatment systems may be used as appropriate for planned growth in (~~((other))~~) the Rural Towns of Fall City and Snoqualmie Pass.

*In Chapter 9 Services, Facilities and Utilities, on Page 9-35, amend text and policy as follows:*

~~((King County has prepared a climate change scenario map for Vashon-Maury Island based on studies from the University of Washington's Climate Impacts Group as well as the most current data on storm-induced velocity wave action. This map estimates an increase in total water level ranging from 0.5 to 6.0 feet based on an assumed two-foot sea level rise over the next 100 years.~~

~~**F-292**                    King County should encourage property owners on Vashon-Maury Island to consider the estimated increase in water level reflected on the best available sea level mapping and information when constructing new structures or making substantial improvements to existing structures.))~~

*In Chapter 10 Economic Development, starting on Page 10-15, amend text as follows:*

The mission of the Rural Economic Strategies Plan is to advance the long-term economic viability of the Rural Area and Natural Resource Lands, with an emphasis on farming, forestry, and other rural businesses consistent with the unique character of rural King County. The mission is accomplished by initiating and implementing specific strategies and actions to support and enhance rural economic viability. Rural businesses generally fall into six rural economic clusters and each cluster is supported by specific strategies and actions to strengthen and/or enhance it. The clusters are: Agriculture, Forestry, Equestrian, Home-Based Businesses (i.e., those home occupations that are allowed on lands designated Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Area), Recreation and Tourism, Commercial and Industrial Rural Neighborhood Commercial Centers, Rural Towns, and Cities in the Rural Area. Consistent with CP-942, found in Chapter 11, Community Service Area Subarea Planning, no expansion of industrial land use or zoning is allowed within the Rural Town of Fall City.

*In Chapter 11 Community Service Area Planning, on Page 11-1, amend title as follows:*

## **Chapter 11 – Community Service Area Subarea Planning**

*In Chapter 11 Community Service Area Planning, on Page 11-3, amend text as follows:*

While there are differences among the Community Service Areas in terms of their boundaries, range of land uses, annexation issues, and more, using this accepted geography will ensure the entire county receives some level of planning on a regular cycle. This includes a regular assessment of the Community Service Area's goals, population changes, new development, employment targets and similar demographic and socioeconomic indicators. These assessments are called Community Service Area Subarea Plans (~~Profiles~~). To address the unique issues in each geography, Community Service Area subarea plans (~~will~~) may also have more refined, cross-discipline, and localized (~~planning documents called CSA Subarea Plans. Examples of such plans include~~) focuses on rural town centers, urban neighborhoods, (~~and~~) or corridor (~~plans~~) approaches.

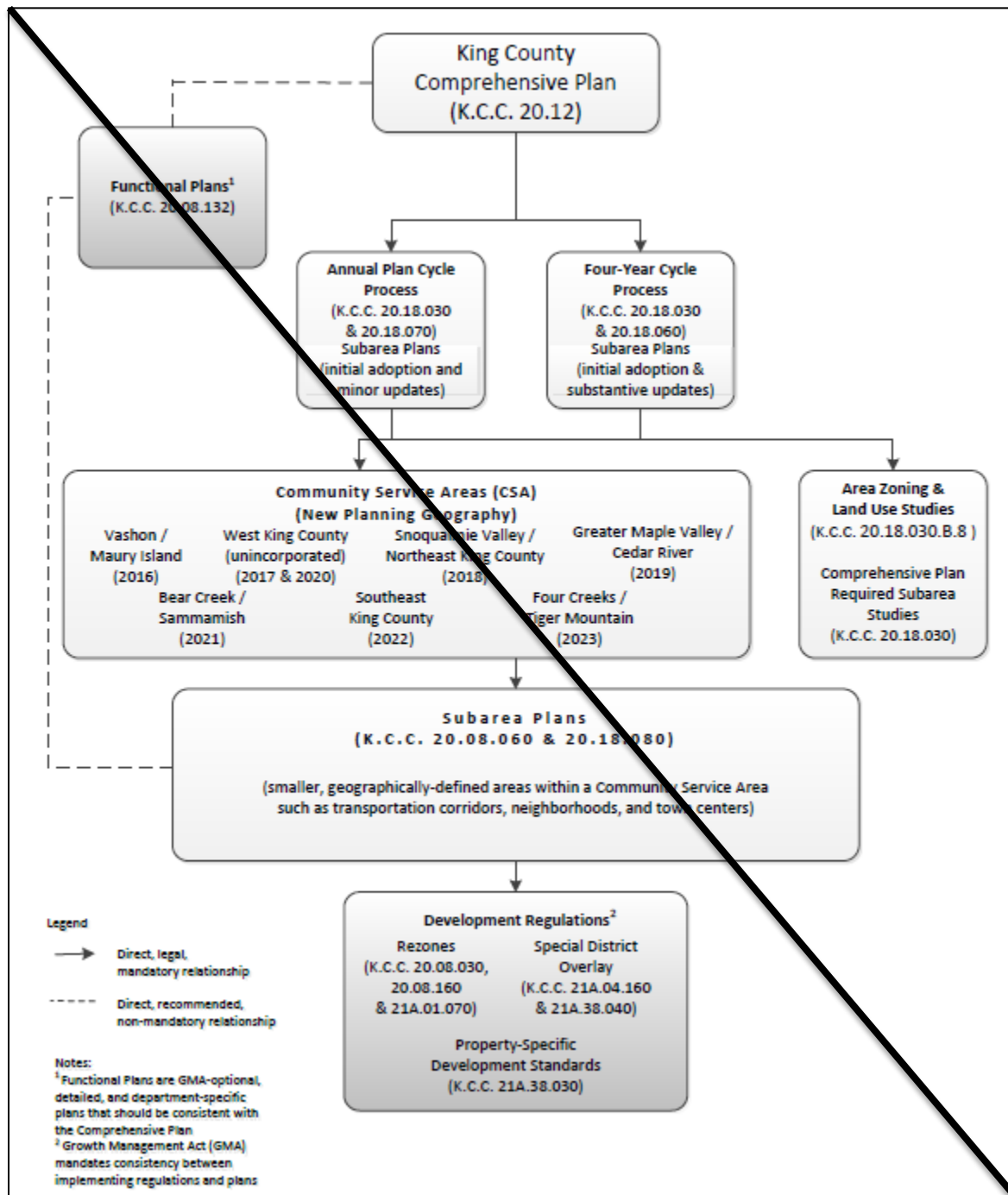
*In Chapter 11 Community Service Area Planning, on Page 11-4, amend text as follows:*

Year	Community Service Area	Other Planning
2016	<del>((West King County CSA -- ))</del> Vashon-Maury Island CSA	Major Comp. Plan Update
2017	West King County CSA – Skyway-West Hill, and North Highline	
2018	Snoqualmie Valley/Northeast King County CSA	
2019	Greater Maple Valley/Cedar River CSA	
2020	West King County CSA - Fairwood	Major Comp. Plan Update
2021	Bear Creek/ Sammamish CSA	
2022	Southeast King County CSA	
2023	Four Creeks/Tiger Mountain CSA	



In Chapter 11 Community Service Area Planning, on Page 11-6, delete figure:

((Figure: Relationship of Subarea Plans to the Comprehensive Plan and Development Regulations))



*In Chapter 11 Community Service Area Planning, on Page 11-7, amend text as follows:*

Although the community plans (except for the ~~((Vashon Town Plan,))~~ West Hill~~((,))~~ and White Center) are no longer in effect as separately adopted plans, in many cases the published plan documents contain valuable historical information about King County's communities and other information that provides background for the policies listed below and for the portions of the local pre-Growth Management Act area zoning that remain in effect. The following sections of this chapter will be updated, as appropriate, to reflect the new Community Service Area subarea plans as they are adopted.

*In Chapter 11 Community Service Area Planning, starting on Page 11-38, amend text and policies as follows:*

## **VI. Vashon~~((+ ))~~-Maury Island Community Service Area**

~~((The Vashon/Maury Island Community Service Area has identical boundaries to the original Vashon Community Planning Area. The name is updated to include the Maury Island section of Vashon Island. The "Vashon Town Center Plan" is a separately adopted subarea plan (1996) that covers only the Rural Town of Vashon. The 1986 Vashon Community Plan includes policies that address the remainder of the islands.~~

In 2014 the population in the Vashon/Maury Island CSA was approximately 11,000. In 2010, the CSA had an estimated 5,550 housing units.

### **Background**

The Vashon Community Plan commenced in the spring of 1977 and was adopted in June 1981. Due to concerns about Vashon-Maury Island's water supply, which consists of local rain-fed aquifers, a revision to the plan was set for 1986 after completion of the Vashon/Maury Island Water Resources Study. The revision process began in April 1984, and the updated Vashon Community Plan was adopted in October 1986. In addition to responding to the Water Resources Study, the plan update also implemented the 1985 King County Comprehensive Plan's designation of the entire planning area as rural.

In 1996 the Vashon Town Plan repealed or modified several of the 1986 plan's policies, and adopted new policies and area zoning to guide development in the unincorporated Rural Town of Vashon. The Vashon Town Plan was adopted as a subarea plan and therefore is part of the King County Comprehensive Plan, as provided by the Growth Management Act. The policies below are the issue- or area-specific policies retained from the 1986 plan.

**Vashon Policies**

**CP-601** — All of Vashon-Maury Island is recognized for its unique ecological functions as a Puget Sound island, and is designated in this plan as rural. Development activities should protect the entire ecological system, including the Puget Sound shoreline, island habitat areas, and ground and surface water resources. (V-1)

**CP-602** — All land use policies and regulations for Vashon shall reflect the overriding importance of the fact that the whole Island is the recharge area for a single-source aquifer. All of Vashon Island shall therefore be considered a groundwater recharge area. Within the Island, based largely on soil types, there are areas of relatively high, medium, and low susceptibility to groundwater contamination. Areas deemed highly susceptible to contamination in the KCCP should receive extra protection. (V-3)

**CP-603** — Home occupations should continue to be allowed in residential areas on Vashon Island. (V-27)

**CP-604** — Development should be minimized and carefully managed in sensitive areas. The most fragile, hazardous or valuable areas, including areas highly susceptible to contamination, landslide hazard areas and wetlands, should remain largely undeveloped through application of a low density designation. (V-31)

**CP-605** — Protect and preserve the Island's wildlife habitats. (V-33)

**CP-606** — Where fish or wildlife habitat occur within a proposed short plat or subdivision, the proposal should be reviewed to ensure that the ingredients necessary for the habitat's preservation are not destroyed. Special conditions should be attached to protect the habitat, if necessary. (V-34)

**CP-607** — Fish and wildlife habitats identified on Vashon Island and considered to be especially unique and valuable or of potential countywide significance should receive special attention. Where these occur within a proposed plat or subdivision, Department of Permitting and Environmental Review, or its successor, may require the developer to submit a special report to assess more closely the impacts of the proposal on the habitat and to recommend specific measures to protect them. (V-35)

Most fisheries in King County are regulated by agencies other than the county. Policies throughout this plan address fish habitat and the response to Endangered Species Act listings. A harvestable fisheries habitat not otherwise addressed is the intertidal shellfish habitat on Vashon Island. The King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks owns some of this habitat. While the State of Washington governs the harvest of some species

in this habitat, the county should take affirmative action to assure long term productivity and to protect public health. The 1997 report of the Beach Assessment Program documents the degradation of this resource from over harvesting, increased beach use and other causes.

**CP-608** Intertidal shellfish habitat on Vashon Island shall be protected for its key role in the marine food chain, to protect public health, and to assure long-term productivity. King County shall explore effective means to protect this fisheries resource.

**CP-609** Island water resources should continue to be the sole water supply source in the future. The plan discourages importing water for domestic uses from off the Island. (V-52)

**CP-610** Land uses and development densities should be planned so that demands on the Island's groundwater resources do not exceed its capacity to provide adequate supplies without deterioration of quality. In order to achieve this, ongoing research and monitoring as recommended in the Vashon Maury Island Water Resources Study should be conducted. (V-53)

**CP-611** Protection of the groundwater aquifer is of primary importance to Vashon Island. Further water quality degradation which would interfere with or become injurious to existing or planned uses should not be allowed. (V-54)

**CP-612** To protect domestic water resource, areas deemed highly susceptible to groundwater contamination and watersheds should be maintained in residential or similarly nonintensive uses at low densities. (V-57)

**CP-613** As an additional requirement for the comprehensive plans of public water systems on Vashon Island, the county shall ask that information be included assessing the ability of existing and potential water sources to meet anticipated population growth. Planned expansion of the water system should be prohibited if the analysis reveals a risk to the adequacy of service including quality of water being provided to current users. (V-59)

**CP-614** Special consideration should be given to the impacts of new development on the Island's groundwater resources. This should apply to major developments, development in areas highly susceptible to contamination, or development near public water supplies. (V-61)

**CP-615** Park and Ride lot development both on the Island and at or near the ferry terminals which serve Vashon Island (Fauntleroy, Southworth, Pt. Defiance) should be encouraged. (V-67)

- CP-616** — Provide a safe and efficient system of commuter and recreational routes for bicyclists, pedestrians, and equestrians. (V-69)
- CP-617** — Street and highway improvements should be low-cost safety and maintenance projects wherever possible. (V-71)
- CP-618** — Additional water-related parks and beaches should be acquired along the saltwater shorelines of Vashon-Maury Islands. These parks should be retained as passive, natural areas. (V-83)
- CP-619** — Additional park sites should be acquired in the island's most environmentally sensitive natural areas. These sites should be retained as passive, open space areas allowing only those uses that would be compatible with sensitive areas. (V-84)
- CP-620** — A public trail system should be identified and encouraged for preservation on Vashon Island. (V-85)
- CP-621** — Trails on Vashon Island should serve bicyclists, equestrian and pedestrian uses. (V-85a)
- CP-622** — Trail systems at parks and on other public land should be encouraged on Vashon Island. Trails on public lands should be officially recognized and preserved. (V-85b)
- CP-623** — If and when county- and state-owned land on Vashon is logged, trails should be preserved for equestrian and pedestrian use. If possible, an unlogged buffer zone should be left when logging occurs. (V-85c)
- CP-624** — Voluntary dedication of trails should be encouraged when land is developed for more intensive uses. (V-85d)
- CP-625** — Trails should provide multiple uses where possible, serving both recreational and commuter needs. (V-85e)
- CP-626** — Trail corridors on Vashon Island should be established and designed based upon the following criteria:
- a. — Connect park and open space areas;
  - b. — Provide access to shoreline areas, particularly public parks;
  - c. — Incorporate views and other special features of scenic, historic, or archaeological interest;
  - d. — Traverse development limitation areas where not incompatible with hazard or fragile natural areas;
  - e. — Follow streambanks and ravines;

- f. ~~Follow undeveloped rights-of-way or alongside existing roads; and~~  
g. ~~Provide access to and connect schools. (V-85f)~~

**CP-627** ~~The quantity and quality of Vashon-Maury Islands' groundwater supply should be monitored, along with building permit and subdivision data, to determine if planned densities can be achieved. If new information indicates the groundwater supply is endangered, the County shall take immediate steps to ensure new development does not impair the groundwater supply.~~

#### **Groundwater Management**

Vashon-Maury Island is unique within King County in that it is an island community dependent upon a designated sole source aquifer for its water supply. A Groundwater Management Plan was completed for the Island and approved by both King County and Ecology in 1998. Given that the only source of drinking water is ground water, a higher level of protection of groundwater recharge is warranted on Vashon-Maury Island than in the rest of King County. Land clearing and building activities can reduce groundwater recharge. Low impact development (LID) practices involve protecting and enhancing native vegetation and soils, reducing impervious surface and managing storm water at the source. These techniques are well suited to development in Rural Area zone and can be an effective way to protect groundwater quality and recharge, particularly on Vashon-Maury Island.

**CP-628** ~~King County should work with residential builders and developers on Vashon-Maury Island to encourage the use of low impact development practices that protect and enhance native vegetation and soils and reduce impervious surface. King County should promote preservation of at least 65% forest cover on rural residential zoned parcels. The 65% forest cover goal may be adjusted for parcels less than 2 ½ acres in size. Dispersion of runoff from impervious surfaces into native vegetation in accordance with the Surface Water Design Manual shall be the preferred method of stormwater management in the Rural Area.~~

**CP-629** ~~King County should include water quality monitoring and reporting in the scope of work for new low impact development projects on public properties to the maximum extent practical.~~

~~In June 2011 the Vashon-Maury Island Groundwater Protection Planning Committee recommended new policies to be incorporated into the Comprehensive Plan to further the objectives of the Vashon-Maury Island Watershed Plan and Vashon-Maury Island Groundwater Protection Plan concerning sustainability of the islands groundwater, streams and marine waters.~~

**CP-630** ~~The Vashon-Maury Island Groundwater Protection Committee, with King County support should:~~  
a. ~~Complete and implement measures for the sustainability of water quality, water quantity and ecosystem health on Vashon-Maury Island;~~

b. ~~Report the findings to the community; and~~

c. ~~Evaluate the results to help guide ongoing watershed management activities.~~

Seasonal dissolved oxygen levels within inner Quartermaster Harbor have fallen well below the Washington State marine water quality standard of seven mg per liter over the last four years of monthly monitoring by King County. Quartermaster Harbor is a regionally significant natural resource area that provides rearing and spawning habitat for herring, surf smelt, sand lance, salmon (i.e., Chinook, Coho, chum, and cutthroat) plus shellfish resources, including geoduck clams. Based on the value of the harbor's natural resources and to protect and restore shellfish harvest opportunities, Quartermaster Harbor was included in the Maury Island Marine Reserve designated by the Department of Natural Resources and the Marine Recovery Area designated by Public Health—Seattle & King County.

Excess nutrients, nitrogen compounds in particular, can lead to excessive phytoplankton and algae growth that can then deplete oxygen concentrations when the algae die. Nitrogen and phosphorus are essential nutrients for marine plants and phytoplankton, particularly nitrate, as phytoplankton preferentially take up nitrate and other nitrogen compounds. Potential sources of nitrogen loading include on-site sewage systems, animal manure, fertilizer and other less direct sources like nitrogen fixing vegetation including alder trees and atmospheric deposition.

In 2009, King County in cooperation with the Washington State Department of Ecology and University of Washington Tacoma, started a four year study to identify and quantify the sources of nitrogen loading in Quartermaster Harbor. The draft 2010 Washington Water Quality Assessment under review by Ecology proposes to upgrade the Quartermaster Harbor dissolved oxygen listing to "Category 5" based on Ecology ambient monitoring station QMH002 (#10178). Designation as a Category 5 polluted water body means that Ecology has data showing that the water quality standards have been violated for one or more pollutants and there is no Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) pollution control plan. TMDLs are required for the water bodies in Category 5 to bring water quality up to standards.

Education and incentives to implement best management practices to reduce nutrient and bacteria loading can improve water quality. Routine on-site sewage system inspection and maintenance can help to control nutrient loading from existing on-site sewage systems. When new on-site sewage systems are installed, using a system rated to provide nitrogen reduction could limit total nitrogen loading on average by approximately 50% or more depending on system loading and site conditions.

**CP-631** ~~King County should focus outreach education and incentives to implement best management practices designed to reduce excessive nutrient and bacterial contaminate loading within the Quartermaster Harbor drainage area. The Vashon-Maury Island Groundwater Protection Committee, with King County support,~~

should seek grants to enhance existing outreach education and incentives when funding opportunities occur.

**CP-632** — King County should revise regulations to require new on-site sewage systems within the Quartermaster Harbor drainage area to meet the nitrogen reduction treatment standard established by the Washington State Department of Health, where feasible, if the final Quartermaster Harbor Nitrogen loading study demonstrates it would significantly reduce future nitrogen loading in the harbor.

**CP-633** — King County should request Ecology assistance to develop a Total Maximum Daily Load water quality improvement plan to reduce point and nonpoint pollution sources to Quartermaster Harbor if the harbor water quality is listed as a Category 5 polluted water body on the 2010 Washington State Water Quality Assessment.

Island-wide there are approximately 5,000 on-site sewage systems used to treat the wastewater for residences, businesses and public facilities not served by the Vashon Sewer District. Failing on-site sewage systems can contaminate surface, ground and marine waters with hazardous bacteria and excessive nutrient loading (nitrogen and phosphorus). Regular inspection and maintenance of on-site sewage systems can ensure system performance, extend system life and identify failing systems so they can be repaired when needed.

**CP-634** — The Vashon-Maury Island Groundwater Protection Committee, with King County support, should evaluate need and potential sources of funding for an enhanced management program for existing on-site sewage systems on Vashon-Maury Island to ensure they receive routine inspection, maintenance and repair if necessary to protect water quality.

Water use on Vashon is supplied by rainfall and typically reaches a seasonal peak in the late summer long after the early winter peak in rainfall. Water conservation is the best strategy to reduce peak water use and reduce the need to develop new water supply capacity. Conservation efforts should consider use of appropriate technology to further conservation strategies including supply supplement alternatives like grey water reuse and rainwater harvest. Incentives, such as providing access to water use efficiency audits or developing model conservation plans for Group A, Group B and individual systems similar to the LEED model, can be useful in encouraging implementation of water conservation.

**CP-635** — The Vashon-Maury Island Groundwater Protection Committee, with King County support, should evaluate setting specific goals for water conservation starting with public facilities under the Vashon-Maury Island Groundwater Protection Committee auspices and promote and partner with public agencies, special districts and non-profit organizations to implement water conservation demonstration projects in new and renovated public facilities.



**CP-636** ~~The Vashon-Maury Island Groundwater Protection Committee, with King County, support should evaluate ways to provide or enhance incentives to implement water conservation.~~

**CP-637** ~~King County should evaluate the use of greywater as a supplemental source of water supply for non-potable uses both interior and exterior on Vashon-Maury Island.~~

~~Public Health—Seattle & King County (PHSKC) is considering rule changes to permit use of harvested rainwater for potable supply. This evaluation should consider both the potential benefits, and possible land use and environmental impacts associated with such changes pertaining to Vashon-Maury Island. Islander views should be considered by PHSKC and any water supply policy revisions in the comprehensive plan should address use of rainwater harvest in a manner that takes into account conditions on Vashon-Maury Island, specifically including the potential for nitrate contamination from increased septic use, consistent with the interests of Group A and Group B water systems.~~

**CP-638** ~~The Vashon-Maury Island Groundwater Protection Committee, with King County support, should evaluate allowing use of harvested rainwater as both a supplemental and sole source of potable water supply for individual water supply on Vashon-Maury Island under the following conditions:~~

- ~~a. Any location outside of the designated service area for an existing Group A or Group B water system; and~~
- ~~b. Within the service area of an existing Group A or Group B water system when the system cannot provide potable water in a “timely and reasonable manner.” Where an existing Group A or Group B water system can provide fire flow if necessary, allow separate services for “potable” water and fire flow, ensuring effective cross-connection control.~~

~~There are approximately 1,200 known wells on Vashon-Maury Island and approximately 50 of those wells supply water for Group A water systems. Water produced by Group A water systems is tested routinely for compliance with drinking water standards and the results are reported to the State Department of Health. All Group A water systems will also report the annual quantity of water they produce from their supply source wells. The monitoring performed for Group A water systems protects the public health of their water users and will provide the data necessary for water resource sustainability monitoring.~~

~~Of the remaining 1,150 wells, approximately 150 supply Group B water systems (2-15 connections) and the remainder are individual water supplies, most for potable use. Public Health Seattle King County requires that Group B and individual water supply wells (and springs) be tested for nitrate, fecal coliform and arsenic at the time the water system is approved for construction but ongoing monitoring is not required for individual wells and ongoing testing, while required per code for Group B systems is not enforced. The lack of periodic monitoring and metering for Group B water systems and individual water supplies leaves the public health of their water users at risk and creates a significant gap in the data needed for comprehensive monitoring of water resource sustainability.~~

**CP-639** ~~The Vashon-Maury Island Groundwater Protection Committee, with King Count support, should evaluate the need and potential sources of funding to establish management programs for individual water systems and Group B water systems on Vashon-Maury Island to periodically monitor water quality and promote water conservation in conjunction with water system and well owners.~~

Vashon Maury Island is part of Water Resource Inventory Area 15. The Vashon-Maury Island Watershed Plan was completed in 2005 and accepted for implementation by King County Water and Land Resources. The broader Kitsap County WRIA 15 planning group also completed a draft watershed plan for Kitsap County in June 2005, but was unable to reach consensus due in part to objections of the Squaxin Island Tribe on the Kitsap portion of the overall WRIA 15 plan (including both Kitsap and VMI).

As a result King County is unable to get formal Ecology approval and implementation funding for the Vashon-Maury Island Watershed Plan. Vashon Island should develop a pathway to secure Ecology assistance on watershed plan implementation funding.

**CP-640** ~~The Vashon-Maury Island Groundwater Protection Committee, with King County support, should evaluate options to develop a pathway to secure Ecology assistance on watershed plan implementation funding and seek formal Ecology and King County recognition or adoption of the Vashon-Maury Island Watershed Plan.~~

### **Watershed Planning**

For the past 25 years, through several community planning processes, the Island community has been proactive in protecting its water supply. There is broad recognition of the shared responsibility for this common resource, and recognition that each water use can affect the quantity and quality of the water supply of others. Although in many areas of the Island there is not a current problem with water quality and quantity, planning and preparation to secure and protect Island water resources is warranted.

The principal reasons for preparing a watershed plan in 2005 was that there is uncertainty about the amount and availability of groundwater, a local trend showing increasing nitrates in some wells, potential for degradation of Island streams and potential for contamination of the Island sole source aquifer. The Vashon-Maury Island Watershed Plan completed on June 6, 2005 intends to protect and assure the water supply by making and implementing specific recommendations on water quantity and quality issues affecting the Island.

In April 2007 the Vashon-Maury Island Groundwater Protection Planning Committee recommended the following priority action items in the Vashon-Maury Island Watershed Plan be incorporated into the 2008 King County Comprehensive Plan as follows:

732 **CP-641** ————— ~~King County should develop an on-going island-wide education program to inform~~  
733 ~~Islanders about groundwater resources, drinking water supplies, water availability,~~  
734 ~~and water quality issues. The education program should include alternative water~~  
735 ~~supply choices such as water retention, rain water harvesting, use of gray water,~~  
736 ~~deepening of wells, groundwater recharge, water rationing in emergencies, recycled~~  
737 ~~water and desalinization.~~

738  
739 **CP-642** ————— ~~King County shall seek funding and work with state agencies to encourage removal~~  
740 ~~of old or failing residential fuel storage tanks on Vashon-Maury Island.~~

741  
742 **CP-643** ————— ~~King County should encourage the use of demonstrated new and alternative on-site~~  
743 ~~septic treatment technologies on Vashon-Maury Island with priority on Marine~~  
744 ~~Recovery Areas.~~

745  
746 **CP-644** ————— ~~King County should seek funding to expand the Public Health – Seattle & King~~  
747 ~~County septic education program to inform property owners about septic system~~  
748 ~~failures and steps they may take to ensure effective maintenance and operation of~~  
749 ~~their system.~~

750  
751 **CP-645** ————— ~~King County and the Vashon-Maury Island Groundwater Protection Committee~~  
752 ~~should continue to collaborate to develop an education program on pesticide and~~  
753 ~~fertilizer use.~~

754  
755 **CP-646** ————— ~~King County should work with the Vashon Community to define specific actions to~~  
756 ~~implement the stormwater recommendations in the 2005 Vashon-Maury Island~~  
757 ~~Watershed Plan within available resources.~~

758  
759 **CP-647** ————— ~~New roads or road improvements required for new development in the town of~~  
760 ~~Vashon should use a rural road section when possible, consistent with the King~~  
761 ~~County Road Standards. Although the roadway section within the Vashon Town~~  
762 ~~Center typically includes curb, gutter, and sidewalk, the residential roadway section~~  
763 ~~throughout the Island should generally be rural in character with shoulders and an~~  
764 ~~open ditch/swale on both sides of the roadway. When a roadway project exceeds the~~  
765 ~~thresholds identified in Section 1.1.1 of the County's Surface Water Design Manual,~~  
766 ~~flow control and treatment facilities should mitigate the impacts generated by~~  
767 ~~surface and stormwater runoff. Swales should be used when ecologically~~  
768 ~~appropriate to treat runoff.~~

769  
770 **CP-648** ————— ~~King County should adopt a "business district design guideline" for the Vashon~~  
771 ~~Town Center calling for installation of a rural type road section with either a~~  
772 ~~road/sidewalk/bio-swale configuration, or a road/swale/trail configuration, where~~

~~there is sufficient right of way, unless an alternate design that can protect  
groundwater recharge can be constructed.~~

~~CP-649 King County should protect the quality and quantity of groundwater on  
Vashon/Maury Island by measuring, monitoring, and reporting information on  
groundwater quality and quantity to provide the information needed to manage  
groundwater resources.))~~

## **Plan History**

In 2016, the Vashon-Maury Island Community Service Area Subarea Plan was initiated as King County's first plan developed under its reconfigured subarea planning program. The recent history of prior Vashon-Maury Island community plans is as follows:

- **1986 Vashon Community Plan.** This Island-wide plan was adopted in 1986,<sup>5</sup> but was then rescinded over a decade later, in 1998,<sup>6</sup> due to the passage of the Washington State Growth Management Act in the early 1990s. At that time, some key policies from the 1986 plan that were consistent with the Growth Management Act were incorporated into the King County Comprehensive Plan. These policies remained in this chapter of the Comprehensive Plan through 2016 but, with the adoption of the 2017 Vashon-Maury Island Community Service Area Subarea Plan, they have since been removed from the chapter.
- **1996 Vashon Town Plan.**<sup>7</sup> This plan focused on a smaller geography, the Rural Town, and was developed consistent with the Growth Management Act. The 1996 Town Plan remained active through 2017 but, with the adoption of the 2017 subarea plan, it has since been repealed.

The Island-wide 2017 Vashon-Maury Island Community Service Area Subarea Plan updates these prior policies and consolidates them into a single document that aims to retain community priorities while eliminating outdated and/or accomplished items. Policies and actions that are carried forward are re-assessed and re-prioritized for implementation. The 2017 subarea plan (bound as a separate document) is adopted as an element of the King County Comprehensive Plan.

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<sup>5</sup> Ordinance 7837

<sup>6</sup> Ordinance 13273

<sup>7</sup> Ordinance 12395

**Vision & Guiding Principles**

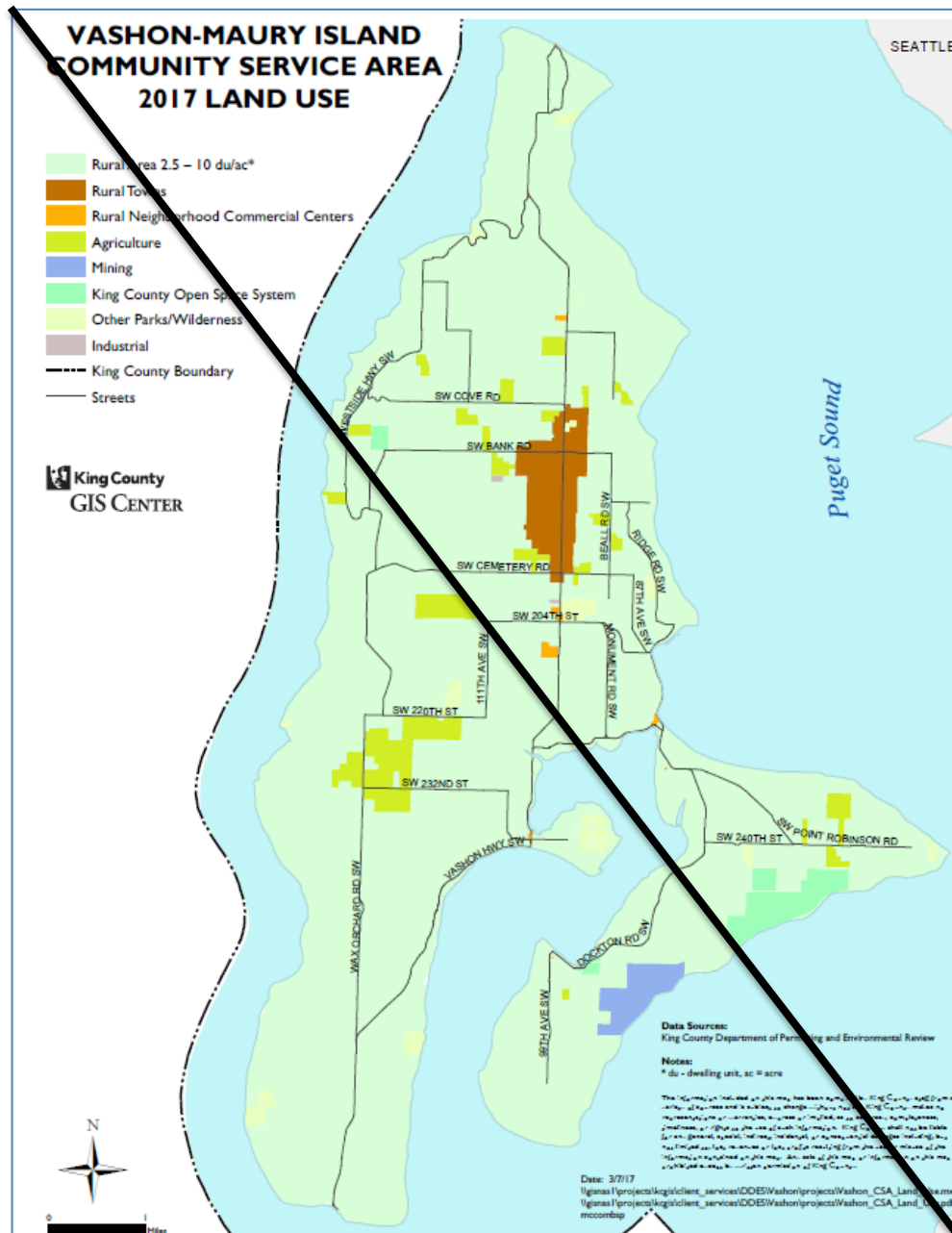
Vashon-Maury Island Vision

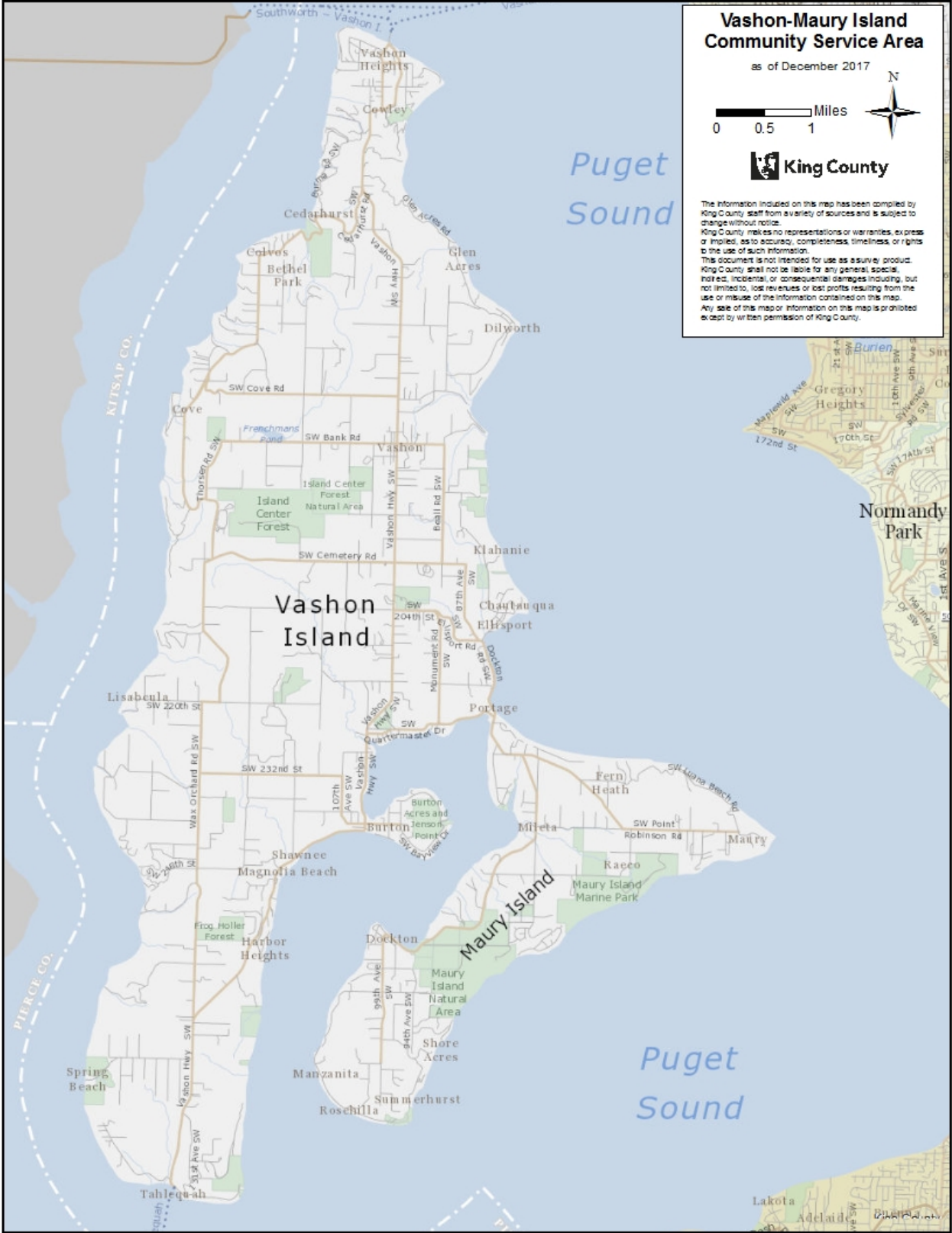
The Vashon-Maury Island Community Service Area Subarea Plan envisions a healthy, rural environment and reflects the following values identified by the community during plan development:

- Independence and self-sufficiency
- Natural environment
- Equity and diversity
- Island history
- Creativity and self-expression
- Sustainable local employment
- Community collaboration

These values are exhibited and sustained through ten guiding principles:

- Maintain the rural character of Vashon-Maury Island
- Encourage and protect the diversity of neighborhoods and affordable housing choices for all
- Guide limited growth on Vashon-Maury Island and ensure development does not over-extend basic services, public safety, and infrastructure
- Plan the Rural Town of Vashon as the mixed use and vibrant center of the community
- Preserve and protect native habitats, groundwater, shorelines, open space and sensitive areas for present and future generations
- Protect agricultural lands and support Island farmers and growers
- Provide a balanced and integrated multimodal transportation system that reflects environmental, economic, and social considerations
- Preserve historic, archeological, and cultural resources
- Promote an environment where all people can be physically active, eat nutritious food, and live in safe and healthy places
- Support and foster a diverse, dynamic, and sustainable rural economy





838

*In Chapter 11 Community Service Area Planning, starting on Page 11-50, amend text as follows:*

**D. West Hill – Skyway Potential Annexation Area**

The West Hill Plan was adopted by King County in 1993, and as such was prepared in conformance with the Growth Management Act and incorporated as part of the 1994 King County Comprehensive Plan.

In 2014, the County adopted Motion 14221, which called for a comprehensive update to the West Hill Community Plan. Around this same time, the County was also providing technical assistance to a community-led effort to update some elements of the Community Plan. This community-led effort resulted in the development of a local Action Plan, which was proposed to be an addendum to the existing Community Plan. Since then, the County reinstituted its Subarea Planning Program – and, as a result, the County now has resources available to comprehensively review the Community Plan, consistent with Motion 14221. The County will work with the community to review the proposed Action Plan and to update the Community Plan within the context of the new Subarea Planning Program. An update to the Community Plan will be transmitted by the Executive to the Council by ~~((September 1, 2017))~~ March 1, 2018 and will be considered by the Council as part of the ~~((2017))~~ 2018 Comprehensive Plan update.

*In Chapter 12 Implementation, Amendment and Evaluation, starting on Page 12-5, amend policy as follows:*

- I-203** Except as otherwise provided in this policy, the annual cycle shall not consider proposed amendments to the King County Comprehensive Plan that require substantive changes to Comprehensive Plan policies and development regulations or that alter the Urban Growth Area Boundary. Substantive amendments ~~((and changes to the Urban Growth Area Boundary))~~ may be considered in the annual amendment cycle only ~~((if the proposed amendments are necessary for the protection and recovery of threatened and endangered species, or to implement))~~ to consider the following:
- a. A proposal for a Four-to-One project that changes the Urban Growth Area Boundary; ~~((or))~~
  - b. An amendment regarding the provision of wastewater services to a Rural Town. Such amendments shall be limited to policy amendments and adjustments to the boundaries of the Rural Town as needed to implement a preferred option identified in a Rural Town wastewater treatment study;
  - c. Amendments necessary for the protection and recovery of threatened and endangered species; or
  - d. Adoption of Community Service Area subarea plans.



*In Chapter 12 Implementation, Amendment and Evaluation, starting on Page 12-12, amend text as follows:*

**Action 1: Initiation of the Community Service Area Subarea Planning Program.** Under the direction of the Department of Permitting and Environmental Review, King County is launching a new regular subarea planning program. While this is described in greater detail in Chapter 11: Community Service Area Subarea Planning, launching and implementing this effort will be a major activity following the adoption of the Comprehensive Plan.

- *Timeline:* Ongoing; the Executive will propose a subarea plan for each area approximately once every seven years based on planning schedule in Chapter 11.
- *Outcomes:* A proposed subarea plan for each Community Service Area for Council consideration and possible adoption. Each subarea plan shall be transmitted by the Executive to the Council in the form of an ordinance that adopts the subarea plan, no later than March 1 of the year following the Community Service Area's planning period.
- *Lead:* Department of Permitting and Environmental Review, in coordination and collaboration with the Office of Performance Strategy and Budget. Executive staff shall update and coordinate with the Councilmember office(s) representing the applicable study area throughout the community planning process.

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<b>T1</b>
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October 2, 2017

Sponsor: \_\_\_\_\_

Proposed No.: 2017-0317

1    **TITLE AMENDMENT TO PROPOSED ORDINANCE 2017-0317, VERSION 1**

2    On page 1, beginning on line 1, strike lines 1 through 8, and insert:

3                   " AN ORDINANCE relating to comprehensive planning  
4                   and zoning; adopting the Vashon-Maury Island Community  
5                   Service Area Subarea Plan; amending Ordinance 17842,  
6                   Section 3, as amended, and K.C.C. 20.12.017, Ordinance  
7                   12061, Section 4, and K.C.C. 20.12.325 and Ordinance  
8                   13147, Section 19, and K.C.C. 20.18.030, adding a new  
9                   section to K.C.C. chapter 21A.38 and repealing Ordinance  
10                  12395."

11    **EFFECT: Corrections to reflect changes adopted in Amendment S1.**

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## Summary of Striking Amendment S1 to Proposed Ordinance 2017-0317 2017 KCCP and Vashon-Maury Island CSA Subarea Plan

Council review of the transmitted legislative package for the 2017 update to the King County Comprehensive Plan (KCCP) and Vashon-Maury Island Community Service Area (CSA) Subarea Plan (Proposed Ordinance 2017-0317), has identified many policy issues for Council consideration. The substantive policy issues include inconsistencies with the Growth Management Act (GMA), adopted County policy, and County budget. Additionally, all documents in the transmittal have significant technical issues that need to be addressed. The following table outlines the key policy issues in each of the transmittal's elements and associated proposed Striking Amendment S1 changes.

Policy Issue Flagged In Transmittal	Striking Amendment S1
Ordinance	
<p><b>1. Technical issues</b> The transmittal includes errors that need to be corrected, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inconsistencies in references to and definitions of "subarea plans;"</li> <li>• Inaccurately reflecting the County's comprehensive planning and Vashon-Maury Island subarea planning history;</li> <li>• Not utilizing current King County Code language; and</li> <li>• Lacking clarity that, with the adoption of the 2017 subarea plan, 1996 Town Plan is now repealed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Makes necessary technical corrections and non-substantive edits.</li> <li>• Reflects that the 1996 Town Plan is being repealed.</li> <li>• Proposed Title Amendment T1 reflects the proposed changes to the ordinance.</li> </ul>

Policy Issue Flagged In Transmittal	Striking Amendment S1
<p><b>2. Affordable Housing Incentive SDO</b></p> <p>The ordinance proposes a new Special District Overlay (SDO), which would create an incentive program for affordable housing development on 246 parcels within the Vashon Rural Town boundary. The SDO would be a voluntary program for these eligible parcels (designated in transmitted Attachment D), where a development would have the option to receive a density bonus if certain affordable housing requirements are met. As transmitted, the proposed SDO may not be administrable, including income levels that are unclear, requirements for an administrative development agreement that does not comply with state law, combining procedural and substantive requirements, as well as numerous technical issues with the proposed language.</p>	<p>Amends the SDO, including the following key changes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clarified the income limits, so that a minimum of 50% of the units are required to be affordable at 60% AMI, and the remainder of the units are affordable at 80% AMI.</li> <li>• Sets rental and sales caps, similar to other affordable housing covenants and the County's existing code requires.</li> <li>• Clarified which parcels the SDO would apply to, by tying it to the map amendments in Attachment B.</li> <li>• Clarifies density incentives, compliance with the development regulations, duration of affordability.</li> <li>• Requires a covenant recorded against the property for projects using the SDO provisions and clarifies the requirements of that covenant.</li> <li>• Removes cross references to the Residential Density Incentive (RDI) code, and instead incorporates the standards required under the RDI code for parking, landscaping and provision of recreation space into the SDO.</li> <li>• Removes energy conservation requirements carried over from the RDI code, as they are no longer more stringent than Energy Code requirements.</li> <li>• Clarifies some water conservation requirements.</li> <li>• Clarifies the standards that differ from other development regulations.</li> <li>• Clarifies the requirement for water and sewer connections.</li> <li>• Adds a requirement for a pre-application meeting, clarifies other procedural requirements.</li> </ul>

Policy Issue Flagged In Transmittal	Striking Amendment S1
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adds language to add in enforcement of the affordability levels for the duration of the covenant.</li> <li>• Clarifies the evaluation requirements to make it clear the evaluation, including public comment period, is required to be completed by the Executive branch.</li> </ul>
<p><b>3. Annual cycle KCCP amendments</b> Staff review of existing language in the King County Code and the KCCP has identified that the ability to adopt CSA subarea plans during annual cycle KCCP updates may not be fully captured.</p>	<p>Amends the Code (K.C.C. 20.18.030) and the (Policy I-203, p. 29 of Attachment C) to clarify allowance of adoption of CSA subarea plans during annual cycle KCCP updates, consistent with adopted policy direction in the 2016 update of the KCCP.</p>

Policy Issue Flagged In Transmittal	Striking Amendment S1
Attachment A - Vashon-Maury Island CSA Subarea Plan	
<p><b>4. Technical and non-substantive issues</b>  The transmittal includes technical errors and non-substantive issues that need to be addressed, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inconsistencies in references to and definitions of “subarea plans;”</li> <li>• Incorrect names for agencies, organizations, and other planning documents;</li> <li>• Incorrectly stating that the entire island has a “Rural Area” land use designation;</li> <li>• Outdated King County Strategic Plan language;</li> <li>• Incorrect or outdated data;</li> <li>• How the plan references current KCCP policies;</li> <li>• Not reflecting the separate governance of the King County Flood Control District; and</li> <li>• Not reflecting current elected membership of the King County Council.</li> </ul>	<p>Makes necessary technical corrections, clarifications, and non-substantive edits to text, policies, actions, and maps.</p>



Policy Issue Flagged In Transmittal	Striking Amendment S1
<p><b>5. Non-editable format</b></p> <p>The subarea plan was transmitted in a highly-designed, non-editable format on a specialized (9"x10") page size. This format is challenging for printing (either by Council staff or by members of the public) and makes it difficult for the Council to incorporate amendment language. To allow for Council amendments, the document will need to be reformatted into an editable text document on standard-sized paper.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The subarea plan is reformatted into a non-designed Word format on traditional 8 1/2"x11 paper.</li> <li>• While photographs from the transmitted version were not able to be incorporated into the non-designed, text version of the plan, the transmitted version of text, tables, maps, and figures are all included in the reformatted version of the subarea plan in Attachment A to the striking amendment.</li> <li>• Aside from formatting changes, any additional striking amendment edits to the transmitted version of text, tables, maps, and figures are shown in legislative format: ((<del>striketrough</del>)) for removed language and <u>underline</u> for added language.</li> <li>• Many of the transmitted figures are shown as being removed in the striking amendment either due to: 1) Council staff not having access to source files for the figures and thus are not able to correct errors in them, and/or 2) needing to reflect consistency with the new text version of the plan.</li> </ul>

Policy Issue Flagged In Transmittal	Striking Amendment S1
<p><b>6. Connections to repealed 1986 Community Plan</b>  The transmittal includes various references to the 1986 Vashon Community Plan and proposes to carry forward many of the 1986 Plan's text and policies. The 1986 Plan was adopted prior to adoption of the GMA, and thus includes text and policies that are non-consistent with current State growth management planning requirements. Following the passage of the GMA, the Community Plan was repealed in 1998. Incorporating elements from the repealed 1986 Plan into the new 2017 Subarea Plan would create inconsistencies with the GMA.</p>	<p>References to the repealed 1986 Community Plan are removed, aside from necessary information to reflect the legislative history for previous Vashon-Maury Island plans. Proposed subarea plan text and policies derived from the 1986 Plan are updated to reflect GMA requirements. A few of these type of changes are highlighted in the subject-area chapters below.</p>
<p><b>7. Inconsistencies with the KCCP</b>  The GMA (RCW 36.70A.080) requires subarea plans to be consistent with comprehensive plans. The transmittal also states that subarea plans will not duplicate policies that are already adopted in the KCCP. (p. 8) However, the transmitted subarea plan in Attachment A includes language in many policies and/or actions, as well as narrative text, that is inconsistent with or duplicative of the KCCP.</p>	<p>Text, policies, and actions throughout the plan are updated to reflect the 2016 KCCP. A few of these type of changes are highlighted in the subject-area chapters below.</p>

Policy Issue Flagged In Transmittal	Striking Amendment S1
<p><b>8. Internally inconsistent policy and action language</b></p> <p>The transmittal includes the language for every policy and action twice in the document. For example, F-16 and its action is first listed in its subject-area chapter in Chapter 10 Services, Facilities and Utilities. (p. 94) Then, F-16 and its action is listed a second time in the implementation tables in Chapter 11 (p. 113). This is the same for every policy and action in the plan. However, Council staff review of the transmittal found that the language for F-16 and its action in Chapter 10 is not the same as the language for F-16 and its action in Chapter 11. This is the case for many of the policies and/or actions throughout the plan. Having two different versions of the same policy and action will cause confusion when the plan is implemented, both for the public and for the county, regarding what policy direction was really intended. Executive staff noted that this was not intentional, and was an error on staff's part to not incorporate revisions in both locations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Council staff worked with Executive staff to incorporate changes to reflect the intended version of language for each policy and action.</li> <li>• The transmitted policy and action tables are deleted in each subject-area chapter. Consistent with the format of the KCCP, the language for individual policies are then re-integrated into the body of each chapter so as to align with the applicable lead-in narrative text. Tables are no longer used and action language is no longer listed in the subject-area chapters.</li> <li>• In the implementation tables in Chapter 11, the transmitted policy and action tables are deleted. New tables are added that include the language for all of the actions. Policy language is no longer listed in the implementation tables; instead, the applicable policy number is listed for each action item.</li> <li>• By listing only policy language in the subject-area chapters and only action language in the implementation tables, this removes the potential for inconsistencies.</li> <li>• Consistent with the transmitted version, the policies in the subject-area chapters continue to be organized by policy number and the actions in the implementation chapter continue to be organized by implementation priority (Priority 1, 2, 3, or Ongoing).</li> </ul>

Policy Issue Flagged In Transmittal	Striking Amendment S1
<b>Executive Summary</b>	
<p><b>9. On-site sewage study in text and Policy F-12</b></p> <p>The transmittal proposes an island-wide study of on-site sewage systems to evaluate the impacts of sea level rise and the need for community systems or other options. (Policy F-12 p. 93, and Action p. 117) This is presented in the text as a key goal for community members. The Executive Summary highlights this as “one of the plan’s most ambitious goals.” (p. 4) Narrative text related to the study is also included on page 90 of Chapter 10: Services, Facilities and Utilities. Unfortunately, Public Health staff report that they do not have funding to implement this study, and cannot commit to the action as drafted in the transmitted plan.</p>	<p>The policy (previously Policy F-12 now F-11, p. 131) and Action (p.165) are reoriented to encourage DNRP to seek grant funds for the study. The Executive Summary and text in Chapter 10 is updated to reflect this shift in policy direction. (p. 10 and 126)</p>
<b>Chapter 1: CSA Subarea Planning Framework</b>	
<p><b>10. Tool for communication</b></p> <p>The transmittal includes language that implies the subarea plan is what the community uses to communicate its priorities to the County, which the County will then use to prepare programs and budgets. (p. 8) While the community is heavily involved in plan development, and the plan incorporates many of the community’s priorities, the plan is still ultimately a County document that needs to reflect County policy goals and requirements, and is written and adopted by King County. The language in the plan should reflect such.</p>	<p>The language in Chapter 1 (p. 13), as well as similar language in Chapter 11 (p. 135-136), is amended to reflect that subarea plans are a tool used by the County to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engage with a community to better understand local priorities;</li> <li>• Communicate County policy goals; and</li> <li>• Outline how the County will implement the policies/actions in the plan.</li> </ul>

Policy Issue Flagged In Transmittal	Striking Amendment S1
<p><b>11. Budget dependent</b></p> <p>The transmitted version of plan includes various policies and actions that implement the plan. Many of the policies and actions are very ambitious and may be out of the scope of current county program, staffing, and/or funding resources. Budget decisions cannot be made in a silo, and need to consider countywide programs, needs, and priorities. As such, the plan should not presume that future budgetary appropriations will be approved in order to implement such policies and actions. The plan should accurately reflect the budget authorization process and the uncertainties of future resources.</p>	<p>Language is added to Chapter 1 (p. 13), as well as in Chapter 11 (p. 136), to reflect many of the policies and actions in the plan are budget dependent and subject to whether or not future funding can be obtained.</p> <p>Additionally, many of the policies and actions in the plan are clarified to reflect where cost, availability of funding, and public benefit associated with the policy's purpose are considered as part of the implementation decision, consistent with the KCCP.</p>
Chapter 2: Demographic Profile	
<p><b>12. Demographic data</b></p> <p>Chapter 2 of the transmittal includes a six-page-long table with very technical demographic data. (p. 12-17) While the data was helpful background that informed development of narrative text in Chapter 2, it is a level of detail that may not be appropriate for inclusion in the body of the plan. Additionally, the data range is from 2000 to 2015, which will be two years out of date by the time the plan is adopted and will eventually be 10 years out of date by the time the scheduled plan update is adopted in 2025. Additionally, there was not the time or resources to verify the accuracy of the information in the table.</p>	<p>Data is removed from Chapter 2 and relocated to a new Appendix of the plan. (Appendix B, p. 182-185)</p>

Policy Issue Flagged In Transmittal	Striking Amendment S1
<b>Chapter 3: Community Engagement</b>	
<p><b>13. Community engagement process</b>  The transmitted plan includes information about the community engagement process that occurred during plan development. (p. 18-20) The information in the plan only addresses engagement up through transmittal of the proposed plan to the Council. It may be useful to update this chapter to reflect community engagement process that occurred during the Council's review, amendment, and adoption of the plan.</p>	<p>The Council's review and deliberation process is still ongoing and will not be complete until final action is taken by the full Council. As a result, this striking amendment offered during Committee review does not address this issue. It is anticipated that an amendment to update this chapter will be proposed during final adoption by the full Council, which will capture the entirety of the Council's community engagement process.</p>
<b>Chapter 4: Land use</b>	
<p><b>14. Internal inconsistencies with Policy LU-5</b>  Policy LU-5, related to architectural design within Vashon Town Core, was included in Chapter 4: Land Use of the transmittal. (p. 29) However, LU-5 was not included in the implementation tables in Chapter 11 of the transmittal. Executive staff stated that LU-5 was included in a prior version of the draft plan, but was then determined that it should not be included in the plan. The transmittal correctly removed the policy from Chapter 11, but erroneously included it in Chapter 4.</p>	<p>LU-5 is removed from Chapter 4, and the remaining policies are renumbered. (p. 41)</p>

Policy Issue Flagged In Transmittal	Striking Amendment S1
<p><b>15. Parking reduction waivers in Policy LU-6</b>  Policy LU-6 (p. 29) directed the County to grant parking reduction waivers for certain parcels identified on the “Vashon Town Core Parking Reduction Zone” map in the plan (p. 28). Without amending the code and/or imposing a special district overlay, the policy and associated map cannot require parking requirement reductions beyond what property owners can currently apply for in the code; neither of which is proposed in the transmittal. Additionally, Executive staff has stated that LU-6 is intended to carry forward the same intent of the parking reduction zone that currently exists in the 1996 Town Plan. However, the transmitted version of LU-6 omits several of the key development conditions in the 1996 policy (C-6).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy LU-6 is updated to reflect current King County Code requirements. Language from the existing 1996 policy is also added. (now LU-5 on p. 42)</li> <li>• The Map is clarified to reflect the policy changes. (p. 42)</li> <li>• The associated Action is also updated to evaluate effectiveness of the policy and whether a future special district overlay may be useful further the goals of the policy. (p. 164)</li> </ul>
<p><b>16. Relocation of Policy LU-8 as H-8</b>  Policy LU-8, related to County support for a community efforts to establishment of a medical care facility and other social service activities on the Island, is included in Chapter 4: Land Use of the transmittal. (p. 30) It would be more appropriate to locate this policy Chapter 6: Housing and Human Services.</p>	<p>Policy is deleted from Chapter 4 (p. 45), and added to Chapter 6 as a new policy, H-8, with minor edits. (p. 70)</p>

Policy Issue Flagged In Transmittal	Striking Amendment S1
<b>Chapter 5: Rural Area and Natural Resource Lands</b>	
<p><b>17. Public Benefit Rating System in Policy R-2</b>  Policy R-2 (p. 35) and its Action (p. 99) calls for enhanced public outreach and education to Vashon-Maury Island participants in the Public Benefit Rating System (PBRs) program. However, Department of Natural Resources and Parks (DNRP) staff state they do not currently have funding to do this work. This policy and its Action may also result in higher PBRs outreach and education on Vashon Island than in other unincorporated areas of the County.</p>	<p>Policy language for R-2 (p. 48) and its associated Action (p. 159) are reoriented towards encouraging the County to seek grant funding for enhanced outreach and education.</p>
<p><b>18. Agriculture zoning in Policy R-7</b>  Policy R-7 proposes allowing applications for rezones to an Agriculture zone on parcels down to 5 acres. (p. 38). This would have countywide implications and is inconsistent with the KCCP and the King County Code.</p>	<p>Policy R-7 is removed. (p. 55) King County Code currently allows many agriculture activities and uses in Rural Area zones.</p>
<p><b>19. Food processing plants in Policy R-8</b>  Policy R-8 would require food processing plants to continue to be an allowed use in all Agriculture (A) zones. (p. 38) The appropriate zoning for food processing plants is already addressed in KCCP Policy R-662. R-8 is inconsistent with the direction in the R-662 and would have countywide implications. If the County wishes to revisit the policy direction in the KCCP for this issue, it would need to be evaluated during a four-year cycle update to the KCCP.</p>	<p>Policy R-8 is removed. (p. 55) The general sentiment of the policy is added to narrative text elsewhere in the Chapter. (p. 51)</p>



Policy Issue Flagged In Transmittal	Striking Amendment S1
<b>Chapter 6: Housing and Human Services</b>	
<p><b>20.Home ownership and ESJ</b>  The transmittal includes language that states high levels of home ownership and owner occupancy rates “contributes to neighborhoods with strong social bonds and community trust.” (p. 43) This statement not something that can be verified, and Council staff is not aware of any correlation between owners versus renters in terms of social bonds or community trust. Additionally, this statement is not consistent with Equity and Social Justice (ESJ) principles and KCCP housing policies that require the County to support a wide range of housing options.</p>	<p>The text is removed from the plan. (p. 61)</p>
<p><b>21.Alternative and Innovative Housing Approaches</b>  During plan outreach and development, the community expressed a great deal of interest in alternative and innovative housing approaches, including options that may be able to help support affordable housing needs. As a result, the transmittal included Figure 12, which outlined a variety of such housing models. (p. 45) When reformatting the transmitted plan into a non-designed text document, this information would be more appropriate for narrative text.</p>	<p>Figure 12 of the transmittal is deleted. (p. 65) The text from the figure is incorporated into the “What can be done?” portion of the “Affordable Housing” section of the Chapter. (p. 66-67)</p>

Policy Issue Flagged In Transmittal	Striking Amendment S1
<p><b>22. Relocation of Policy LU-8 as H-8</b>  Policy LU-8, related to County support for a community efforts to establishment of a medical care facility and other social service activities on the Island, is included in Chapter 4: Land Use of the transmittal. (p. 30) It would be more appropriate to locate this policy Chapter 6: Housing and Human Services.</p>	<p>Policy is deleted from Chapter 4 (p. 45), and added to Chapter 6 as a new policy, H-8, with minor edits. (p. 70)</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Chapter 7: Environment</b></p>	
<p><b>23. Clarification of Policy E-3</b>  The history of Policy E-3 (p. 51), relating to protection of domestic water resources, is as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Policy V-57 was adopted in the 1986 Community Plan.</li> <li>2) When the 1986 Plan was repealed in 1998, Policy V-57 was rewritten and incorporated in the KCCP, and the policy is still in the KCCP today as Policy CP-612.</li> <li>3) The transmittal proposes to remove CP-612 from the 2016 KCCP and incorporate it into the subarea plan as Policy E-3, without edit.</li> </ol> <p>Unfortunately, when V-57 was originally revised in 1998, the new language in CP-612 lacked clarity about what the intent of the policy is. Policy E-3 carries forward that same unclear language. The policy should be revised to clarify its intent.</p>	<p>Policy E-3 is revised to provide clarity. There are no substantive changes to the policy's underlying intent. (p. 74)</p>

Policy Issue Flagged In Transmittal	Striking Amendment S1
<p><b>24. Re-adopting KCCP Policy F-292 as subarea plan Policy E-6</b></p> <p>The 2016 KCCP includes policies that are specific to Vashon-Maury Island throughout the plan. Attachment F in the transmittal proposes to remove most of these Vashon-Maury Island-specific policies from the KCCP. Most of these policies are then proposed to be moved into subarea plan in Attachment A. The 2016 KCCP includes Policy F-292, which encourages consideration of increased water levels due to climate change when constructing new structures or substantially improving existing structures on the Island. The transmittal did not propose to move F-292 from the KCCP to the subarea plan. Executive staff state that this was an oversight, and the policy should be moved.</p>	<p>Policy F-292 is deleted from the 2016 KCCP (p. 12 of Attachment C) and added as Policy E-6 in the subarea plan (p. 81 of Attachment A).</p>
<p><b>Chapter 8: Parks, Open Space and Cultural Resources</b></p>	
<p><b>25. Regional and backcountry trails in Policies P-7 and P-8</b></p> <p>The transmittal proposes a feasibility study of developing a new regional trail on the Island, as well as a network of backcountry trails. (Policies P-7 and P-8, p. 68). However, DNRP staff state that they do not currently have funding to carry out these feasibility studies.</p>	<p>Policies P-7 and P-8 (p. 97), and their associated Actions (p. 161-162), are reoriented toward working with the community to seek funding to perform the feasibility studies.</p>

Policy Issue Flagged In Transmittal	Striking Amendment S1
<p><b>26. Arts and Culture in Policies P-9 through P-13</b></p> <p>The transmittal calls for a variety of increased County arts and culture actions and activities in Policies P-9 through P-13, and their associated Actions, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supporting proactive integration of art into private spaces as a high priority (Policies P-9 and P-12, p.60 and 70) and ensuring and maximizing public access to private spaces for cultural and arts events (Policy P-13, p. 70);</li> <li>• Development of an Arts Master Plan with 4Culture and a community-based organization (Policy P-10, p. 69); and</li> <li>• Playing local music on Metro bus routes on the Island (Action for Policy P-12, p. 70).</li> </ul> <p>The County does not have authority over 4Culture or its budget, and does not currently provide funding for arts and culture activities. Additionally, it would not be appropriate for the County to mandate art in and/or public access to private spaces.</p>	<p>Policies P-9 through P-13 (p. 98-99), and their associated Actions (p. 162, 172-174), are reoriented towards the role that the County has regarding support for: 1) integrating public art in County facilities and other publicly accessible spaces consistent with KCCP policy direction, and 2) community efforts to implement other arts and culture actions and activities.</p>

Policy Issue Flagged In Transmittal	Striking Amendment S1
<p><b>27. Historic Preservation in Policy P-14</b>  Policy P-14 (p. 72), and its Action (p. 112), requires the County to partner with the community to identify sites of historic value and nominate the sites for federal, state, and/or county historic designations. The County does not have programmatic, staff, or budget resources to proactively identify and nominate sites for historic designation. Additionally, the County does not have a role in federal or state designation of historic sites. Regarding county designation of historic sites, the King County Code (Chapter 20.62) outlines the requirements and process for which sites can be submitted for designation, which includes independent review and decision by the King County Landmarks Commission.</p>	<p>Policy P-14 (p. 102), and its Action (p. 174), is reoriented to reflect: 1) the requirements of the King County Code, and 2) the County's role in such processes, which is to support community efforts to identify and nominate sites for historic designation.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Chapter 9: Transportation</b></p>	
<p><b>28. Transit service in text and Policies T-2 and T-5</b>  The transmittal calls for significant additional transit service, including specifically to residents in “remote areas beyond Metro’s fixed-route bus lines.” (text on page 75, and Policies T-2 and T-5 on p. 81) This direction would be inconsistent with the GMA, the KCCP, King County Metro service guidelines, and Metro’s alternative services (Community Connections) plan. Such direction may also result in higher transit service levels for Vashon-Maury Island than in other rural communities in the County.</p>	<p>Policy language and text in the chapter is updated to reflect current planning requirements and policy direction that support transit service consistent with rural service levels. (text on page 104, and Policies T-1 and T-4 on p. 109)</p>

Policy Issue Flagged In Transmittal	Striking Amendment S1
<p><b>29. Roads and road capacity in Policies T-1 and T-8</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy T-1 prohibits new roads outside the Vashon Rural Town, unless other alternatives “have been implemented or are determined infeasible.” (p. 77). T-1 originated from the 1986 Community Plan (Policy V-73). This policy direction is inconsistent with the GMA, as well as KCCP policies prohibit construction of additional roads and/or roadway capacity in the Rural Area, including in Rural Towns, except in very limited instances.</li> <li>Similarly, Policy T-8, which directs how new roads or roadway capacity in the Rural Town should be implemented, does not reflect these GMA and KCCP requirements. (p. 84) Additionally, T-8 originated from language currently adopted in the 2016 KCCP related to application of rural road standards within the Rural Town (Policy CP-647), but the transmittal did not accurately reflect the existing policy intent. This intent should be maintained in the subarea plan.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy T-1 is removed from the plan. (p. 107)</li> <li>Policy T-8 (now Policy T-7) is updated to reflect the original policy language in Policy CP-647 and current KCCP requirements regarding development of roads and/or roadway capacity in the Rural Area. (p. 119)</li> </ul>
<b>Chapter 10: Services, Facilities and Utilities</b>	
<p><b>30. Treating septage on-island in text and Policy F-10</b></p> <p>The transmittal calls for an evaluation of how the Vashon Treatment Plant can be adapted to accept septage. (text, p. 88; Policy F-10, p. 92; Action, p. 125). King County Wastewater Treatment Division (WTD) staff state that the treatment plan cannot accept septage unless it is rebuilt.</p>	<p>The Action for F-10 (p. 169) and associated text (p. 125-126) is reoriented towards generally reducing the amount of septage that is transported off the island.</p>

Policy Issue Flagged In Transmittal	Striking Amendment S1
<p><b>31. Reuse of greywater in Policy F-11</b>  Policy F-11 calls for regulations to allow recycling and reuse of greywater from residential systems. (p. 92) This policy direction would have countywide implications. The KCCP currently includes countywide policy language, Policy F-263, that addresses the use of greywater. If the County wishes to revisit the policy direction in F-263, such a review would need to occur as part of a four-year cycle update to the KCCP</p>	<p>Policy F-11 is removed. (p. 131)</p>
<p><b>32. On-site sewage study in text and Policy F-12</b>  The transmittal proposes an island-wide study of on-site sewage systems to evaluate the impacts of sea level rise and the need for community systems or other options. (Policy F-12 p. 93, and Action p. 117) This is presented in the text as a key goal for community members. The Executive Summary highlights this as “one of the plan’s most ambitious goals.” (p. 4) Narrative text related to the study is also included on page 90 of Chapter 10: Services, Facilities and Utilities. Unfortunately, Public Health staff report that they do not have funding to implement this study, and cannot commit to the action as drafted in the transmitted plan.</p>	<p>Policy F-12 (now Policy F-11, p. 131) and Action (p. 165) are reoriented to encourage DNRP to seek grant funds for the study. The Executive Summary and text in Chapter 10 is updated to reflect this shift in policy direction. (p. 10 and 126)</p>

Policy Issue Flagged In Transmittal	Striking Amendment S1
<p><b>33. Expansion of sewer service in Policy F-14</b></p> <p>Policy F-14 proposes guidance for how expansions to the local service area (LSA) for the Vashon Sewer District should be evaluated. (p. 94) This policy originated from Policy V-50 from the 1986 Community Plan, with minor edits. Adoption of the sewer service area also dates back to at least the 1986 Community Plan. Subsequent to the adoption of the 1986 plan, the GMA was passed, which defined provision of sewer as an urban service. Provision of sewer service outside the urban growth boundary is tightly restricted. Because there was already sewer service on portions of Vashon-Maury Island, this existing sewer service area was continued in the County's planning documents and code provisions (such as in K.C.C. Title 13), and the sewer service area boundary roughly mirrors that of the Rural Town. The KCCP currently includes Policy F-258, which prohibits the expansion of sewer service outside of the Rural Town except to address specific address health and safety problems, as allowed in Policy F-264. Continuation of language from 1986 Policy V-50 in the transmittal as F-14 would be inconsistent with the GMA and the KCCP.</p>	<p>Policy F-14 is removed. (p. 133) Workplan Action 2 is added which requires the Executive to complete a review of the LSA, including using an interbranch team and coordination with the Vashon Sewer District, to evaluate the current LSA and determine the correct boundary. (p. 139-140)</p>



Policy Issue Flagged In Transmittal	Striking Amendment S1
<b>Chapter 11: Implementation</b>	
<p><b>34. Tool for communication</b></p> <p>The transmittal includes language that implies the subarea plan is what the community uses to communicate its priorities to the County, which the County will then use to prepare programs and budgets. (p. 8) While the community is heavily involved in plan development, and the plan incorporates many of the community's priorities, the plan is still ultimately a County document that needs to reflect County policy goals and requirements, and is written and adopted by King County. The language in the plan should reflect such.</p>	<p>The language in Chapter 1 (p. 13), as well as similar language in Chapter 11 (p. 135-136), is amended to reflect that subarea plans are a tool used by the County to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engage with a community to better understand local priorities;</li> <li>• Communicate County policy goals; and</li> <li>• Outline how the County will implement the policies/actions in the plan.</li> </ul>
<p><b>35. Budget dependent</b></p> <p>The transmitted version of plan includes various policies and actions that implement the plan. Many of the policies and actions are very ambitious and may be out of the scope of current county program, staffing, and/or funding resources. Budget decisions cannot be made in a silo, and need to consider countywide programs, needs, and priorities. As such, the plan should not presume that future budgetary appropriations will be approved in order to implement such policies and actions. The plan should accurately reflect the budget authorization process and the uncertainties of future resources.</p>	<p>Language is added to Chapter 11 (p. 13), as well as in Chapter 1 (p. 136), to reflect many of the policies and actions in the plan are budget dependent and subject to whether or not future funding can be obtained. Additionally, many of the policies and actions in the plan are clarified to reflect where cost, availability of funding, and public benefit associated with the policy's purpose are considered as part of the implementation decision, consistent with the KCCP.</p>

Policy Issue Flagged In Transmittal	Striking Amendment S1
<p><b>36. Outstanding policy issues</b> Adoption of the subarea plan will occur after almost two years of robust community engagement and plan development. As a result, the plan reflects the significant progress that has been made to address many of the important issues that arose during that process. However, additional work is still needed to further refine some of the planning elements and local regulations for the Island. While most of those issues will be able to be addressed during the next plan update that is currently scheduled to occur in 2024, some items may need to be resolved sooner.</p>	<p>A new Workplan section is added to the plan, which directs ongoing work related to review of p-suffix conditions and the sewer local service area for Vashon-Maury Island. (p. 138-140)</p>
<p><b>37. Non-County agencies and organizations</b> Some of the policies in the transmitted plan call for actions that would be performed by entities King County does not control, such as 4Culture, the Flood Control District, the Vashon Island Growers Association. This plan cannot mandate actions by non-County agencies and organizations, and the language in the plan should be updated to reflect such.</p>	<p>Proposed action items that cannot be accomplished by King County are removed from the implementation tables in Chapter 11 and added to a new table in Appendix A. (p. 172-174)</p>

Policy Issue Flagged In Transmittal	Striking Amendment S1
<b>Attachment B - Land Use Map Amendments</b>	
<b>38. Technical issues</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Makes various technical corrections and non-substantive edits (formatting, accuracy of effect statements, addressing potential zoning for one map amendment).</li> <li>• Consolidates Zoning Map Amendments (which was originally included in Attachment C in the transmittal package) with Land Use Map Amendments into one new “Map Amendment” attachment in Attachment B, for clarity and consistent with previous KCCP updates.</li> </ul>
<b>39. SDO designation process</b> As noted above, the ordinance proposes a new SDO, which would create an incentive program for affordable housing development on 246 parcels within the Vashon Rural Town boundary. Attachment D of the transmittal would designate the parcels that would be eligible to participate in the program. The King County Code (21A.38.040) requires designation of SDO’s to be processed as a map amendment, which the transmittal does not do.	Incorporates the Special District Overlay designation for 246 parcels in the Vashon Rural Town (which was originally included in Attachment D in the transmittal package) as a formal map amendment, as required by King County Code, in Attachment B. Makes technical corrections and non-substantive edits. (Map Amendment 3, p. 7-15)
<b>Attachment C - Zoning Map Amendments</b>	
<b>40. Technical issues</b>	Consolidates Zoning Map Amendments with Land Use Map Amendments into one new “Map Amendment” attachment in Attachment B, for clarity and consistent with previous KCCP updates. The transmitted version of Attachment C is deleted.

Policy Issue Flagged In Transmittal	Striking Amendment S1
<b>Attachment D - Affordable Housing SDO Eligible Parcels Map</b>	
<p><b>41. SDO designation process</b> As noted above, Attachment D of the transmittal would designate the parcels that would be eligible to participate in the Affordable Housing Incentive SDO. The King County Code (21A.38.040) requires designation of SDO's to be processed as a map amendment, which the transmittal does not do.</p>	<p>As noted above, the designation of the SDO is incorporated into the Map Amendments in Attachment B. (Map Amendment 3, p. 7-15) The transmitted version of Attachment D is deleted.</p>
<b>Attachment E – Vashon Rural Town Area Zoning</b>	
<p><b>42. Changes to p-suffix conditions</b> The transmittal proposes various changes to two property specific, or p-suffix, development conditions on the Island: VS-P28 and VS-P29. These are only two of the 30 p-suffix conditions that apply to properties on Vashon-Maury Island. Executive staff state that they did not perform a review of the other 28 p-suffix conditions as part of development of the subarea plan. There are concerns that the significant updates to these two p-suffix conditions on their own could have unintended consequences if not considered in the context of the remaining 28 conditions.</p>	<p>In order to allow for any substantive updates to the Island's development conditions to occur in a cohesive manner, the Council will not adopt the proposed changes to VS-P28 and VS-P29 this year and Attachment E is removed from the Proposed Ordinance. Instead, a Workplan action item is added to the subarea plan that directs the Executive to comprehensively review all 30 of the p-suffix conditions for potential updates. A report on the review and any recommended p-suffix changes will be due to the Council by December 31, 2018 (p. 138-139 of Attachment A) Other references in the subarea plan in Attachment A to the p-suffix changes are deleted. (p. 41)</p>

Policy Issue Flagged In Transmittal	Striking Amendment S1
<p><b>43. Marijuana zoning</b> Although the plan states that marijuana zoning is not changed (p. 29 of Attachment A), the transmitted P-suffix changes would <u>prohibit marijuana production and processing in the CB zones in the Rural Town</u> (p. E-8 of Attachment E). Executive staff state that the plan is incorrect and the P-suffix attachment is correct; this internal inconsistency will need to be addressed. In addition, this policy change would be inconsistent with County policy for CB zones in other unincorporated areas.</p>	<p>As noted above, all 2017 proposed changes to p-suffix conditions are proposed to be removed from the ordinance. As a result, the issue with the transmitted change to allowed marijuana uses is addressed. The text regarding changes to marijuana uses in the plan is also removed. (p. 41 of Attachment A) Instead, the aforementioned p-suffixes Workplan Action 1 includes direction to review conditions related to marijuana uses to ensure consistency with other unincorporated areas of the County and the forthcoming marijuana studies due at the end of 2018. (p. 138-139 of Attachment A)</p>
<b>Attachment F- Amendments to 2016 Comprehensive Plan</b>	
<p><b>44. Technical issues</b> The transmittal includes errors that need to be corrected, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inconsistencies in references to and definitions of “subarea plans;” and</li> <li>• Using “Vashon-Maury Island” to describe the geography, consistent with the new approach adopted in the Subarea Plan.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Renamed as a new “Attachment C” to reflect deletion of transmitted Attachments C, D, and E mentioned above.</li> <li>• Makes necessary technical corrections and non-substantive edits.</li> <li>• Reflects striking changes made in the Subarea Plan in Attachment A.</li> </ul>
<p><b>45. Expansion of sewer service in F-258</b> 2016 KCCP policy F-258 currently prohibits the expansion of sewer service outside of the Rural Town expect to address specific address health and safety problems, as allowed in Policy F-264. The transmittal proposes to remove this prohibition. This would be inconsistent with the GMA.</p>	<p>The 2016 version of F-258 is reinstated, with technical edits and a strengthening of the policy to state that sewer service “shall not” be expanded outside of the Rural Town of Vashon. (p. 12)</p>

Policy Issue Flagged In Transmittal	Striking Amendment S1
<p><b>46. Re-adopting KCCP Policy F-292 as subarea plan Policy E-6</b></p> <p>The 2016 KCCP includes policies that are specific to Vashon-Maury Island throughout the plan. Attachment F in the transmittal proposes to remove most of these Vashon-Maury Island-specific policies from the KCCP. Most of these policies are then proposed to be moved into subarea plan in Attachment A. The 2016 KCCP includes Policy F-292, which encourages consideration of increased water levels due to climate change when constructing new structures or substantially improving existing structures on the Island. The transmittal did not propose to move F-292 from the KCCP to the subarea plan. Executive staff state that this was an oversight, and the policy should be moved.</p>	<p>Policy F-292 is deleted from the 2016 KCCP (p. 12 of Attachment C) and added as Policy E-6 in the subarea plan (p. 81 of Attachment A).</p>

Policy Issue Flagged In Transmittal	Striking Amendment S1
<p><b>47. Skyway-West Hill Action Plan</b></p> <p>The transmitted version of the 2016 KCCP proposed adoption of the Skyway-West Hill Action Plan (SWAP), which was prepared prior to development of the County's new CSA Subarea Planning Program. Council review of the SWAP identified: policy issues that needed to be addressed; the need to update the SWAP to conform with the CSA Subarea Planning Program goals and framework; and the need to comprehensively review the existing, and still active, 1994 West Hill Community Plan. Given this, the 2016 KCCP did not adopt the transmitted SWAP and, instead, included language directing the Executive to: 1) review and update the SWAP and the 1994 Community Plan, 2) perform community outreach, and 3) transmit a Skyway-West Hill subarea plan by September 2017 as part of the 2017 annual update to the KCCP. Executive staff have stated that the update to the SWAP and the 1994 Community Plan will not be able to be complete in time for inclusion in the 2017 KCCP annual update.</p>	<p>Updates the schedule for transmitting the Skyway-West Hill Subarea Plan from September 2017 as part of the 2017 KCCP annual update to March 2018 as part of the 2018 KCCP annual update, consistent with GMA and King County Comprehensive Plan update timelines and requirements. (p. 1 and 29)</p>
<p><b>48. Annual cycle KCCP amendments</b></p> <p>Staff review of existing language in the King County Code and the KCCP has identified that the ability to adopt CSA subarea plans during annual cycle KCCP updates may not be fully captured.</p>	<p>Amends the Code (K.C.C. 20.18.030) and the KCCP (Policy I-203, p. 29 of Attachment C) to clarify allowance of adoption of CSA subarea plans during annual cycle KCCP updates, consistent with adopted policy direction in the 2016 update of the KCCP.</p>

Policy Issue Flagged In Transmittal	Striking Amendment S1
<p><b>49. Workplan Action 1: Initiation of the Community Service Area Subarea Planning Program</b></p> <p>Chapter 12: Implementation, Amendments and Evaluation of the 2016 KCCP included adoption of various Workplan action items for implementation of the Plan. The KCCP lists the Department of Permitting and Environmental Review (DPER) as the “lead party” for implementation of the Workplan Action. This is consistent with the King County Code (K.C.C. chapter 2.16) and Motion 14341 as it relates to roles and responsibilities for development of and updates to subarea plans. However, the Code and the Motion also requires DPER to develop and update subarea plans in “coordination” and “collaboration” with the Office of Performance Strategy and Budget (PSB). The Workplan Action does not reflect this requirement.</p>	<p>2016 KCCP Workplan Action 1 is updated to reflect current requirements that DPER must coordinate and collaborate with PSB to implement the Action. (p. 30)</p>



**Proposed Ordinance 2017-0317  
2017 King County Comprehensive Plan &  
Vashon-Maury Island Community Service Area (CSA)  
Subarea Plan**

**King County Council committee review and adoption schedule  
*As of September 29, 2017 – subject to change***

<b><i>Date</i></b>	<b><i>Event</i></b>
<b>July 21</b>	Transmittal of King County Executive's proposed 2017 King County Comprehensive Plan & Vashon-Maury Island CSA Subarea Plan
<b>September 19 9:30 a.m.</b>	<b>Briefing in Transportation, Economy and Environment Committee</b> <i>Opportunity for public comment</i>
<b>October 4 10:30 a.m.</b>	<b>Briefing in Transportation, Economy and Environment Committee</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Briefing on proposed amendments to transmitted 2017 King County Comprehensive Plan &amp; Vashon-Maury Island CSA Subarea Plan</li> </ul> <i>Opportunity for public comment</i>
<b>October 17 9:30 a.m.</b>	<b>Possible vote in Transportation, Economy and Environment Committee</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Possible vote on proposed amendments to transmitted 2017 King County Comprehensive Plan &amp; Vashon-Maury Island CSA Subarea Plan</li> </ul> <i>Opportunity for public comment</i>
<b>December 4 Time TBD</b>	<b>Possible vote at full Council</b> <i>Anticipated Public Hearing at full Council &amp; opportunity for public comment</i>

All meetings will take place in the Council Chambers on the 10<sup>th</sup> Floor of the King County Courthouse, at 516 3<sup>rd</sup> Ave, Seattle WA.

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**Public Comments on Proposed Ordinance 2017-0317**  
2017 Comprehensive Plan &  
Vashon-Maury Island CSA Subarea Plan

August 29 - October 2, 2017



Here are my ideas about the July 2017 Executive  
Recommended CSA Plan. . .

I suggest ① design and construction  
of <sup>King County</sup> community center on Vashon  
modeled after The Bainbridge  
Artisan Resource Network (BARN),  
and ② design and construction  
of an on-island compost facility  
to treat organic waste, yard waste  
to save the costs & negative  
impact of trucking these materials  
off-island.

Potential Partners: ① Vashon Tool Library +  
makerspace

AUG 29 2017

KING COUNTY

D.P.E.R.

(Optional) - You can contact me at:

- Name Steve Bergman
- Phone
- E-mail

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**From:** Frank Jackson  
**Sent:** Monday, September 25, 2017 3:01 PM  
**To:** Dembowski, Rod; McDermott, Joe; CouncilCompPlan; Balducci, Claudia; Kohl-Welles, Jeanne; Lambert, Kathy  
**Cc:** Bourguignon, Mary; Jensen, Christine  
**Subject:** Vashon Plan - serious issues

King County Council TrEE Committee:

Rod Debrowski, Chair:

The Vashon Plan briefing to the TrEE Committee on September 19, 2017 was incomplete to the point of being deceptive, in one important aspect.

I'm reading the <http://aqua.kingcounty.gov/Council/agendas/TrEE/20170919-TrEE-packet.pdf>.

It states that the plan "was informed by an intensive community outreach process".

It fails to mention that the so-called "affordable housing" Special District Overlay (SDO) was overwhelmingly opposed by the community. In the most recent comment period, 107 comments opposing the SDO were nearly ignored by King county staff in favor of the 8 comments supporting their developer-based approach to high density housing \*. A petition for a community-based affordable housing approach signed by 170 people was likewise duly noted, and ignored.\*\*

It's not the *community* that is "invested" in this plan and its developer-based SDO approach. More accurately, the King County community plan *staff*, and 4 of the 7 member citizens' land-use subcommittee, is so "invested" in this developer-based approach that nearly all community input has been shuffled under the rug throughout the process. The other citizen land-use members were adamantly opposed, as is most of the community. Please read the thoughtful, articulate comments at **General Plan Comments: Through [May 3, 2017](#)**.

The Vashon community supports affordable housing and many of us who oppose this mis-applied SDO have supported affordable housing with our efforts and funds for many years. Today, 38% of Vashon rural town is subsidized housing, poised to go to 43% with the upcoming Gorsuch Road project. In addition, most of town consists of modest housing that is affordable, but not subsidized. Current density incentives are adequate.

Vashon's limited water resources and overloaded ferry system cannot support these new SDO developer incentives for higher density housing, as can be seen in the comments on the plan regarding Water District 19 capacity and ferry overloading issues. The patched-on scale backs of the SDO are neither credible nor within King County's ability to fulfill.

Now it appears that resolving the policy issues caused by the SDO (it runs counter to Growth Management Act and KCCP policies) and the new KC responsibility and funding issues ... all a direct result of the Vashon SDO proposal ... may cause a domino effect that delays the other King County community plans.

The new proposed SDO for developer-based density incentives is a uniquely bad plan for Vashon, given the sole source aquifer water constraints and the overloaded ferry system. The community has resoundingly rejected it. Community input has been ignored. Of the many letters to the Beachcomber opposing this SDO, perhaps Mary Bruno said it best on May 10, 2017: "But what strikes me most about the plan is the missed opportunity." At this point the most sensible

approach would be to remove the SDO and move forward with the upcoming KC community plans. Vashon is fully capable of addressing our affordable housing needs without this SDO, which is simply not appropriate for Vashon.

Thank you for considering these comments.

Frank Jackson, PE

Former Water District 19 commissioner and current Vashon Groundwater Protection Committee member

References:

\* See end of [http://www.kingcounty.gov/~media/depts/permitting-environmental-review/dper/images-BRAD/CSA\\_BRAD%20Maps/BRAD-Vashon%20Plan%20Chapters/VMI\\_CSA\\_Plan\\_Public\\_Involvement\\_Summary.ashx?la=en](http://www.kingcounty.gov/~media/depts/permitting-environmental-review/dper/images-BRAD/CSA_BRAD%20Maps/BRAD-Vashon%20Plan%20Chapters/VMI_CSA_Plan_Public_Involvement_Summary.ashx?la=en)

\*\* <https://www.ipetitions.com/petition/path-to-sustainable-permanent-community-based-vmi>

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**From:** Morris Williams  
**Sent:** Tuesday, September 26, 2017 1:51 PM  
**To:** CouncilCompPlan  
**Subject:** Vashon-Maury Island Community Service Area Plan

Dear Planners,

I am concerned to see that the Maury Island Natural Area is shown on the 2017 Land Use Plan as Mining and Mineral Extraction. Future use is shown as Multi-Use. What sort of uses are allowed in Multi-Use? Is this like the US Forest Service's "Land of many uses, which includes mining, clear-cutting, etc? I walk this area several time a week (weather permitting), and it is my favorite of all the Island parks. I get a bad feeling that King County is keeping this area as a reserve source of aggregate. Why else is the zoning still shown as Mineral?

I think this is an outstanding resource for the Island. I appreciate the work that the county has done on the site especially the trail improvements and the bench on the high point overlooking the Sound.

Kindest regards,

Morris Williams

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**From:** Debby Jackson  
**Sent:** Wednesday, September 27, 2017 12:52 PM  
**To:** CouncilCompPlan  
**Subject:** Vashon Community Plan comments

To whom it may concern,

I am emailing to let you know I oppose the density incentives for private developers in the proposed Vashon Community Plan. Vashon's water resource limitations and overloaded ferry system cannot support the growth that will occur. Please remove the Special District Overlay (SDO) from the plan.

I do support community-based affordable housing for Vashon which utilizes a Land Trust approach to purchase land for affordable housing use, similar to the awesome Vashon-Maury Island Land Trust which purchases land to be set aside for environment and habitat preservation.

Thanks-you very much for considering my comments.

Debby Jackson

Vashon-Maury Island resident



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**From:** Marcia Crecelius  
**Sent:** Wednesday, September 27, 2017 2:34 PM  
**To:** CouncilCompPlan  
**Subject:** Don't allow over-development of Vashon!

Sir:

I oppose the density incentives for private developers in the proposed Vashon Community Plan. Vashon's water resource limitations and overloaded ferry system cannot support the growth that will occur. Please remove the Special District Overlay (SDO) from the plan. If this proposal gets implemented, it will forever change Vashon for the worse.

I do support community-based affordable housing for Vashon.

Thank you for your careful consideration, Marcia Crecelius  
12930 SW 166th  
Vashon, WA 98070

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**From:** Kathryn Dorman  
**Sent:** Wednesday, September 27, 2017 11:32 PM  
**To:** CouncilCompPlan  
**Subject:** Planning for Vashon Island

Dear Readers,

**I oppose the density incentives for private developers in the proposed Vashon Community Plan. Vashon's water resource limitations and overloaded ferry system cannot support the growth that will occur. Please remove the Special District Overlay (SDO) from the plan. Vashon needs affordable housing to help it remain a diverse community.**

**Thank you,  
Kathryn Dorman**

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**From:** Holly Shull Vogel  
**Sent:** Thursday, September 28, 2017 12:59 PM  
**To:** CouncilCompPlan; McDermott, Joe; Constantine, Dow  
**Subject:** Special District Overlay (SDO) - Vashon Community Plan

**I oppose the density incentives for private developers in the proposed Vashon Community Plan.**

**Vashon's water resource limitations and overloaded ferry system cannot support the growth**

**that will occur, and upzoning will only help off island developers make a profit. Please remove the**

**Special District Overlay (SDO) from the plan. I support community-based housing for Vashon.**

**Listen to the comments from the Vashon community!!**

**Holly Shull Vogel**

**14518 119th Ave SW**

**Vashon, WA 98070**

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**From:** Jack  
**Sent:** Thursday, September 28, 2017 1:06 PM  
**To:** CouncilCompPlan  
**Subject:** Proposed Low-income housing plan for Vashon Island.

I am a Vashon resident--22 years. I am opposed to the density incentives for private developers that is part of the SDO plan for Vashon that will soon be voted on by the King County council. I am in favor of community-based low-income housing development. Water resources are already limited on the island; the ferries--as everyone knows--are already overloaded. This has been stated repeatedly and very clearly by the overwhelming majority of citizen comments during the planning process--a majority that has not been represented in the report and recommendations to the Council. Please remove the SDO from the current proposal for Vashon Island.

Thank you.

Jack Stewart

18002 Thorsen Rd. SW  
Vashon, WA

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**From:** Tom Amorose  
**Sent:** Thursday, September 28, 2017 2:48 PM  
**To:** CouncilCompPlan  
**Subject:** Vashon Town SDO and Density Bonus

RE: Vashon Town SDO for Affordable Housing

For the life of me, I cannot understand how King County planning staff could report to the TrEE committee that the proposal for a Vashon Town SDO for affordable housing “was informed by an intensive community outreach process”—as they say in their report. The staff may have “outreached” to the community, and they may consider their effort “intensive,” but I can assure you that the staff have ignored, in their recommendation, the clear, decisive, and overwhelming desire of the community not to have an SDO added to the community plan and certainly do not want to open up affordable housing development in Vashon Town to private developers.

In fact, the community has persistently said, at public meetings and in written comments, that it wants affordable housing in Vashon Town to be publicly developed and its density to be in line with Vashon’s resources and scale. The sheer weight of comment in this area is indisputable, as any cursory look at the online comments will tell you. Moreover, Vashon as a community has a proven record of securing publicly developed affordable housing and can do so again to meet true island demand for this sector of housing.

Why does the community feel so strongly? Because water resources are limited and transportation (ferries and island roads) already groaning under the strain of the Puget Sound region’s development. Simply consult Washington State Ferries on the persistent, excessive over-demand that is now a normal part of everyday ferry service to Vashon Island. Water resources are also vulnerable to pollutants in direct proportion to population density.

Is there an island need for the proposed SDO and density bonus? Islanders are nearly unanimously shaking their heads in wonder at such a claim. Best estimates of affordable housing needs for the island place that need around 10 units per year into the foreseeable future. The proposed SDO plus bonus allows build-out at exponential levels to these figures.

If private developers build affordable housing and either hold it for rentals or sell it to investors or even individual owners, who will guarantee that it remain in the affordable housing stock for the time stipulated by the proposal? KC staff admit that funding is not available for future monitoring. Any units built by developers could easily slip out of the affordability range and become market-driven housing. Neither the County nor any other entity has the capacity to monitor compliance.

So please vote against the Vashon SDO and density bonus as proposed. Thank you.

Thomas Amorose

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**From:** christina Jensen  
**Sent:** Thursday, September 28, 2017 8:20 PM  
**To:** CouncilCompPlan  
**Subject:** Vashon Housing

Please be advised:

**I oppose the density incentives for private developers in the proposed Vashon Community Plan. Vashon's water resource limitations and overloaded ferry system cannot support the growth that will occur. Please remove the Special District Overlay (SDO) from the plan.**

I support community-based affordable housing for Vashon.

Christina Jensen

PO Box 2893

Vashon, WA 98070

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**From:** Murray  
**Sent:** Thursday, September 28, 2017 8:36 PM  
**To:** CouncilCompPlan  
**Subject:** Vashon rezone plan

I oppose the density incentives for private developers in the proposed Vashon Community Plan. As I have commented before, Vashon's water resource limitations and overloaded ferry system cannot support the growth that will occur. Please remove the Special District Overlay (SDO) from the plan.

I support community-based affordable housing for Vashon.

**Murray Andrews**

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**From:** R Blauvelt  
**Sent:** Friday, September 29, 2017 9:23 AM  
**To:** CouncilCompPlan  
**Subject:** Remove Special District Overlay from Vashon Community Plan

**Dear Council,**

**I want to add my voice to the overwhelming majority of Vashon residents who oppose the inclusion of density incentives for private developers in the Vashon Community Plan. Nothing about Vashon, from our limited water resources and overloaded ferry access, to our previous community development plans which have protected the rural nature of our home, points us in the direction where high density development is viable or desired. We are a rural island community. We have a proven record of support for community-based affordable housing. We want you to remove the Special District Overlay (SDO) from the Vashon Community Plan. Thank you.**

**Robert Blauvelt**

**Tramp Harbor, Vashon Island**



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**From:** Jill Andrews  
**Sent:** Saturday, September 30, 2017 7:11 AM  
**To:** CouncilCompPlan  
**Subject:** Plan for Vashon

I oppose the density incentives for private developers in the proposed Vashon Community Plan. Vashon's overloaded ferry system and limited water resources cannot support the growth that will occur. Please remove the Special District Overlay from the plan. I support community based affordable housing for Vashon Island.

Thank you.

Jill Andrews

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**From:** Sapphire Blue  
**Sent:** Saturday, September 30, 2017 2:18 PM  
**To:** CouncilCompPlan; McDermott, Joe; Constantine, Dow  
**Subject:** Vashon town plan

I am a Vashon resident and have commented before about the special district overlay and the negative impacts of such development. Despite countless statements of concern from island residents concerning water availability, sewer capacity, garbage removal and ferry problems, the plan appears to be moving forward by suppressing majority opinion. Affordable housing is a real problem here as it is in most places in this country. The disparity in incomes must be addressed. Vashon household and other organizations have been working to increase housing in a sustainable way. The plan in the currently proposed form fails in this regard and creates more problems than it solves. Please reconsider moving forward with the SDO. Sincerely, Sapphire Blue

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**From:** J.P. Wright  
**Sent:** Monday, October 02, 2017 10:16 AM  
**To:** CouncilCompPlan  
**Subject:** Comprehensive plan Vashon

Please open your mind and understand that Vashon and its infrastructure will not be able to support development housing. Our water resources are not capable of that quickly ramped load. You know this !!!!  
You further know by the ongoing media coverage and the county involvement that the ferry system is struggling to cover the population now so adding to the problem by development is irresponsible.  
Somewhere in government someone needs to stop the pile on which it( the government) cant support by its own problems. Look across the aisle, acknowledge the misery massive growth is having on King County and stop this development ideal.  
Be sure to understand Vashon is fiercely community centered and believes in COMMUNITY based housing building and affordability. Vashon believes in responsibility and accountability to each other in the community and Vashon fights hard with intelligence and tenacity for what the community believes.  
We would welcome action that fits with the island and its responsible use of resources but the special district overlay is not the right answer.  
Judy wright  
Vashon , Wa  
Sent from my iPhone

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**From:** Frank Jackson  
**Sent:** Monday, October 02, 2017 10:17 AM  
**To:** Dembowski, Rod; McDermott, Joe; CouncilCompPlan; Balducci, Claudia; Kohl-Welles, Jeanne; Lambert, Kathy; Constantine, Dow  
**Cc:** Bourguignon, Mary; Jensen, Christine  
**Subject:** Vashon Plan - limited water availability - background  
**Attachments:** The effects of community planning on the future Vashon water situation-concise.docx

Transportation, Economy, and Environment Committee:

Concise Message: I'm concerned about the developer density incentive proposal in the Vashon Community Plan, which will exacerbate the water availability situation. Community comments on the Vashon Plan opposed these developer-based density incentives by 107 to 8 \* largely due to concerns about the water and ferry situations on the Island. Community-based affordable housing is supported.

In outline form, here is some important background on the water situation. Graphics follow.

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- > Vashon water resources have been well studied. The sole source is rain ... and septs.
- > Geologic map – hardpan over jumble ...frustrates ability to find water. See graphic below.
- > Water District 19 – dug 9 deep wells and more. Problems – well drawdowns, water quality issues\*\*
- > Lack of water has been a problem since 1994 despite extensive (and expensive) efforts.
- > Groundwater Management plans all say, BE CAREFUL! Often water quality problems are irreversible.

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#### Proposed Vashon Community Plan

- > Focus is on affordable housing. Islanders strongly support community-based affordable housing.
- > Vashon Plan proposes developer-based density incentives, which will have unfortunate ramifications.
- > Density incentives will have negative impact on the water situation. The basic Special District Overlay (SDO) plan allows about 2,000 new dwelling units at half buildout. Water District 19 estimates 14 units/year can be available (140 in 10 yrs). This is a major mismatch ... 2,000 allowed, water for 140.
- > Impact of the un-mitigated SDO on Water District 19 (WD 19) would be severe. Developers have a strong market. The Sunflower project sold out in 2 weeks. Expect lawsuits, turmoil and expensive projects.
- > What are WD 19 options? Pipe to mainland? Desalination plant? Many small wells? Dam creeks?
- > KC responded to public comments with new provisions now in Section 3 in proposed ordinance 2017-0317.

Now it appears that those provisions have negative ramifications for the County.

The SDO limitations help limit the water risk ... but they add County responsibilities, cost, and policy complexities , such as Growth Management Act issues. Will those promised limitations be enforced?

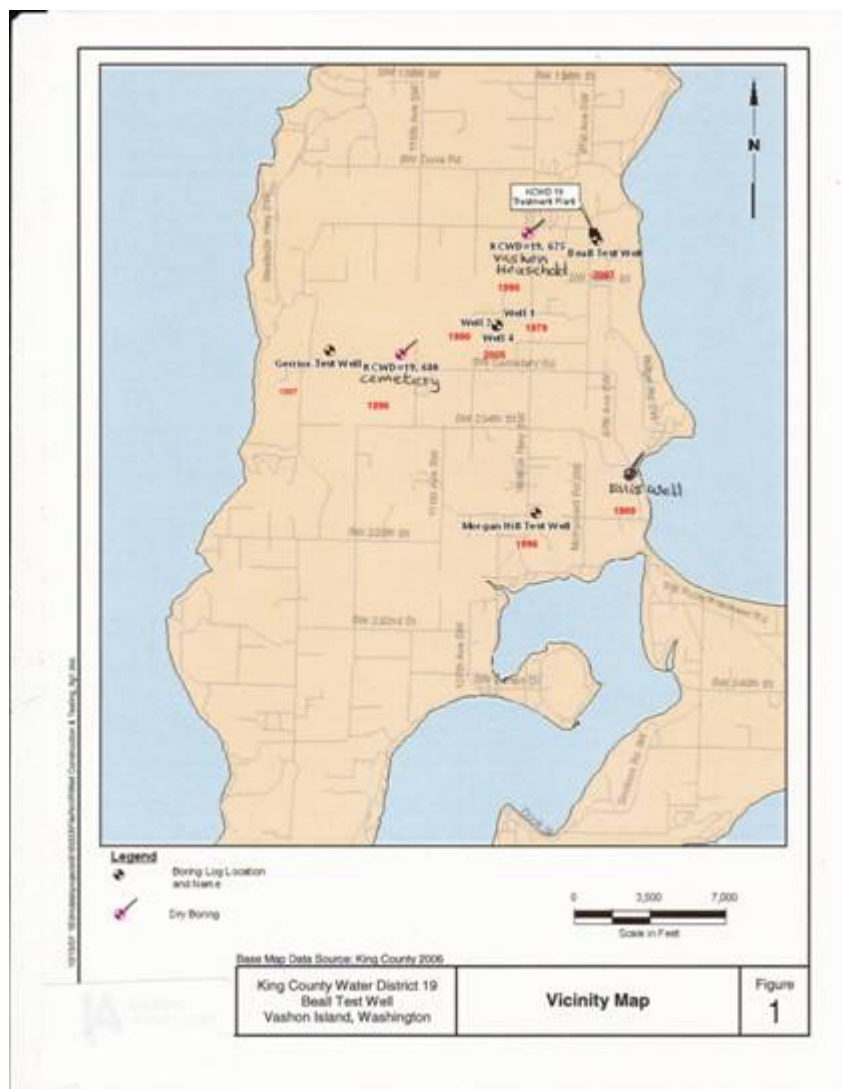
My goal:. To explain the Vashon water situation. To urge that the risky Section 3 be removed from what is otherwise a good plan.

THANK YOU FOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO COMMENT.

Frank Jackson, PE

Former Water District 19 Commissioner, Current member of Vashon Groundwater Protection Committee

Graphics: (Zoom in to read)



Location and dates of the 9 deep wells dug by Water District 19.

## Going Under Ground Geology of "The Rock"

Vashon-Maury Island's nickname, "The Rock," is somewhat of a misnomer. The Island is essentially the refuse left by the comings and goings of glaciers. It is a pile of cobbles, gravel, sand, silt and clay; a scattering of boulders with a bit of organic matter thrown in.

### Map Orientation, Diving Inside "The Rock"

The map below shows the surface geology of our Island. The different colors represent different geologic layers. You can see how the layers stack up by looking at the cross-section view. It represents what we might see if someone took a chain-saw and cut through part of the Island. Take a look at the key to help you understand the Island's inside and how geology affects water.

#### Water from sand

About 50 percent of our drinking water comes from sand and gravel formations often referred to as the "primary aquifer." It is identified on geologic maps as the "Qva" unit. The ease by which water moves through these sand and gravel is highly variable and depends upon the size of the particles.

#### Water moves

Water can move through glacial sands and gravels 10-100,000 times faster than it can through silts and clays deposited in non-glacial periods.

#### Till: Our dense overcoat

Much of the Island is covered by a protective overcoat called glacial till. It's water all that is laid down in front of a glacier and then frozen into and compacted by the glacier. It's also called "hardpan" and its variable fractures local groundwater when they try to dig.

#### What's an aquifer?

Geologic formations which hold and let water move easily are called "aquifers." A mixture of sand and gravel makes a good aquifer. The amount and rate at which you can withdraw water depends on the specific characteristics of the aquifer at the well site.

#### What's an aquitard?

Geologic layers that impede the movement of water are called "aquitards." Silt and clay, which are made up of small particles, are aquitards because water has a hard time squeezing between the tiny particles.

#### Gravel, sand, silt and clay

Below the primary aquifer are clay and silt formations. Although clay does a great job of holding water, it won't give it up easily and forms a barrier that slows the downward progress of water. Some water does eventually make its way through clay to other sand and gravel formations often called "deep aquifers."



#### Deep aquifers

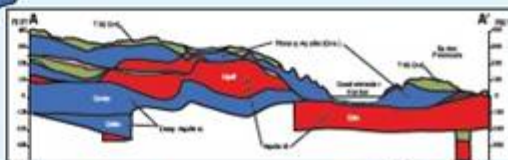
Little is known about these aquifers because fewer deep wells have been drilled on the Island. Not ice on the coast so that the Quaternary, for example, extends from about 100 feet above sea level to 100 feet below sea level. Some wells extend to over 300 feet below sea level.



Unconsolidated sand and gravel of the primary aquifer (Qva) on Maury Island.



Gravelly silt and clay where groundwater moves slowly along the interface between the sand and silt layers and aquifers out the side of the Island and Maury Island.



#### A slice of geologic cake

Above, you will find a cross section of the Island. It's like taking a look at a slice of layer cake. A-A' depicts a slice of Vashon from mid Island to the tip of the Burien Peninsula. Not ice how the thickness of the different layers change and how some layers are discontinuous.

#### HOT LINKS

##### Want to know more?

To learn more about the Island's geologic characteristics, see Chapter 4 of the *Vashon-Maury Island Regional Area, King County, Washington, South and North* (2000), edited by David Smith and Kathy Jensen.



A Collaboration of Vashon-Maury Island Groundwater Protection Committee and King County Water and Land Resources Division

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The underlying problem is the Island geology which is the jumbled refuse left by the comings and goings of glaciers overlaid by a layer of hardpan (Vashon till – green on map) that covers about 70% of Vashon-Maury and restricts recharge. One of the best overviews can be found in "Liquid Assets", a Vashon Groundwater committee publication at <http://www.kingcounty.gov/environment/water-and-land/groundwater/management-areas/vashon-maury-island-gwma/liquid-assets.aspx>.

\* Comments oppose SDO by 107 to 8. See end of [http://www.kingcounty.gov/~media/depts/permitting-environmental-review/dper/images-BRAD/CSA\\_BRAD%20Maps/BRAD-Vashon%20Plan%20Chapters/VMI\\_CSA\\_Plan\\_Public\\_Involvement\\_Summary.ashx?la=en](http://www.kingcounty.gov/~media/depts/permitting-environmental-review/dper/images-BRAD/CSA_BRAD%20Maps/BRAD-Vashon%20Plan%20Chapters/VMI_CSA_Plan_Public_Involvement_Summary.ashx?la=en)

\*\* Recent attempts to increase well production, akin to fracking ... “caused the water at the tanks to become yellow. The formation of chlorine dioxide is an unexpected side effect of the CO2 used to increase the pumping capabilities of the aquifer, an additional side effect of that treatment was a lowering of the pH from 8 to 7 in the aquifer.” See <http://www.water19.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/Comm-Meeting-050917-FINAL.pdf>

Attached is a letter sent to the Vashon Plan Citizens’ Committee a year ago that goes into more detail. See Effects of community planning on Vashon’s future water situation. Sept 11, 2016

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## King County

### Dow Constantine

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KING COUNTY COUNCIL

October 3, 2017

The Honorable Joe McDermott  
Chair, King County Council  
Room 1200  
Courthouse

Dear Councilmember McDermott:

Earlier this year, I transmitted an ordinance proposing to adopt the Vashon-Maury Island Community Service Area (CSA) Subarea Plan as an amendment to the 2016 King County Comprehensive Plan and related amendments to King County property-specific development regulations for Vashon Rural Town (Proposed Ordinance 2017-0317). This Plan is the first to be transmitted to the King County Council under the recently reinstituted subarea planning program, and represents the culmination of a year-long process that began in March 2016 with the formation of a King County CSA Plan interdepartmental team and a 15-member Community Advisory Group comprised of Vashon Island volunteers from a diverse cross-section of interests.

Following continued review of the legislation, I am updating the transmitted plan with the attached proposed striking amendment. This striking amendment would provide additional clarity to the plan relative to the context of state and county adopted policy, aligning activities with current and future resources, and the work remaining to be done in partnership with the Vashon-Maury Island community.

I appreciate your willingness to work with Executive staff to review the proposed Vashon-Maury Island Community Service Plan. I believe it will provide a big step forward in our efforts to undertake meaningful local planning in our unincorporated communities.

If you have any questions about this striking amendment, please contact John Starbard, Director of the Department of Permitting and Environmental Review, at 206-477-0382

Sincerely,

For

Dow Constantine  
King County Executive

The Honorable Joe McDermott  
October 3, 2017  
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Enclosure

cc: King County Councilmembers  
Carolyn Busch, Chief of Staff  
Melani Pedroza, Clerk of the Council  
Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget  
John Starbard, Director, Department of Permitting and Environmental Review  
Lauren Smith, Director of Regional Planning, King County Executive's Office  
(KCEO)  
Shannon Braddock, Director, Council Relations, KCEO