



CHAPTER 3

RURAL AREAS AND NATURAL RESOURCE LANDS

Rural King County is an essential part of the county's rich diversity of communities and lifestyle choices, encompassing landscapes of scenic and great natural beauty. This chapter sets forth the county's intent and policies to ensure the conservation and enhancement of rural communities and natural resource lands.

In addressing these Rural Area needs, this chapter also comprises the land use classifications of Rural Area, Rural Neighborhood Commercial Centers, and Rural Towns. It also addresses the designated Natural Resource Lands, which include lands designated Agriculture, Forest, or Mining on the Land Use Map.

1. Growth Management Act('s) Goals, Elements, and Requirements

Sections I through V of this chapter satisfy the Growth Management Act's mandatory rural element by designating (~~rural~~) Rural Area lands in order to limit development and prevent sprawl, by permitting land uses that are supportive of and compatible with the rural character established in the King County Countywide Planning Policies (~~(CPPs)~~), and by providing for a variety of rural densities. These sections also satisfy the mandatory land use element by indicating the population densities that are appropriate for the Rural Area land use classifications. The policies in these sections also encourage natural resource-based industries and (~~natural resource land~~) Natural Resource Land uses in the Rural Area as required by the Growth Management Act (~~(GMA)~~).

Section VI of this chapter satisfies (~~GMA~~) Growth Management Act Goal 8 to maintain and enhance natural resource-based industries; the RCW 36.70A.170 requirement to designate natural resource lands; and the RCW 36.70A.080 optional conservation element by conserving natural resource lands.

2. Equity and Social Justice Initiative

Policies consistent with the county's Environmental and Social Justice Initiative in this chapter are related to natural resources, food systems and economic development determinants, respectively. Policies in this chapter support healthy built and natural environments by protecting natural resource lands from development and ensuring a mix of land uses that support rural jobs, natural resource-based businesses and conserved open spaces that provide environmental services such as clean air, clean water and wildlife habitat. Agricultural policies support local food systems and provide access to affordable, healthy, and culturally appropriate foods for county residents. Agriculture policies in this chapter that implement the county's 2015 Local Food Initiative address the need to bring additional land into food production, to improve access to technical and financial resources for farmers that need them, and make local food more accessible in underserved communities.

Additional policies related to economic development in the agriculture and forestry sectors are located in *Chapter 10: Economic Development*.

The King County Rural Forest Commission and Agriculture Commission advise the county on the development and implementation of strategies, programs, policies and regulations that affect rural communities and resource lands. The members of these advisory boards are chosen to represent the diverse interests of affected rural residents and business owners.

3. Rural Area and Communities

Understanding and conserving the unique characteristics of the Rural Area – a term which includes all the Rural land use categories – and each of the county's distinct rural communities will help King County retain its rural character and (~~its~~) it's agricultural, forestry, and mining heritage.

King County's Rural Area, including communities such as the Hobart Plateau, Vashon 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.

Designation and conservation of the Rural Area supports and sustains rural communities and rural character as valued parts of King County's diversity. It also provides choices in living environments; maintains a link to King County's heritage; allows farming, livestock uses, and forestry to continue; and helps protect environmental quality and sensitive resources, such as groundwater recharge areas and watersheds crucial for both fisheries and flood hazard management. Rural King County also acts to enhance urban areas by providing a safe and reliable local food source, nearby open space and parks for a variety of recreation and tourism opportunities, and educational opportunities to explore current and historic agricultural and forestry practices.

Within the Rural Area geography are lands (~~designated~~) zoned as Rural Area 2.5, Rural Area 5, Rural Area 10, Rural Area 20, Rural Towns and Rural Neighborhood Commercial Centers. The purpose of (~~these~~) this zoning and the associated land use designations is to provide services and limited goods that satisfy rural residents' and local businesses' daily needs.

4. Resource Lands

The growing, harvest, extraction, processing, and use of products from the land play an important role in King County's economy by providing jobs and products for local use and export. Agricultural and forest lands also provide scenic views, links to King County's cultural heritage, and environmental benefits such as wildlife habitat, improvements in air and water quality, and carbon sequestration. In large measure, King County's quality of life is dependent upon the thoughtful planning and sound management of these lands to ensure their long-term conservation and productive use.

The population growth in the Puget Sound Region since 1945 has resulted in the conversion of agricultural and forest lands to other uses, and the reduction of mining opportunities. The natural resource land base has diminished for many reasons, among them the demand for more land for urban land uses, fragmentation of large acreages into rural residential properties, loss of infrastructure such as local processing facilities for resource-based industries, and the high cost of land. Since 1994, when King County designated its Resource Lands of long term significance under (~~GMA~~) Growth Management Act, it has been much more successful in retaining these areas.

Section VI contains King County's strategy for conservation of these valuable resource lands and for encouraging their productive and sustainable management. The strategy consists of policies to guide planning, incentives, education, and regulation. Although Section VI focuses on the designated Resource Lands of long term commercial significance, many of the policies are applicable to farm, forest and mineral lands in the Rural Area as well.

I. Rural Area

Preserving rural King County plays a key role in ensuring a continuing variety of landscapes, maintaining the diverse communities that often portray the rural legacy, and supporting the evolving rural economic opportunities for the county and its residents. The rural landscape is characterized by extensive forests and farm lands, free-flowing rivers and streams that provide high-quality habitat for fish and wildlife, and a mixture of housing types along with small commercial enterprises and business hubs. Rural Areas (~~lands~~) and rural-based economies contribute to the range of choices and enhance the quality of life of all county residents. The Growth Management Act (~~(((GMA)))~~) and the King County Strategic Plan envision different landscapes, infrastructure, and level of services for urban and rural communities. King County is committed to sustaining traditional rural lifestyles, rural economic clusters, and rural character.

Traditional rural economic activities have evolved over the decades as residents have responded to changing markets and the expansion of urban areas. Large-scale, commercial forestry and mining have been and continue to be the traditional land uses in the eastern half of King County. Farming continues in the prime soils found in the river valleys and on the Enumclaw Plateau. Although certain historically prevalent types of agriculture such as hop farming have disappeared, and the number of dairy farms has declined, today's farmers are exploring new crops, value-added products, and creative direct marketing. County residents raise livestock such as poultry, cattle, sheep, llamas, alpacas, and buffalo. Equestrian activities, including breeding, training, boarding and recreation, have become a more significant part of the rural economy. The types of businesses now locating in the Rural Towns and Rural Neighborhood Commercial Centers and being developed as home-based businesses have also responded to these changes in the county, and in the commercial market place.

The glacial soils and terrain that give King County its natural beauty also create significant environmentally critical areas, such as steep, erodible slopes, wetlands and groundwater recharge areas. Maintenance of tree cover, natural vegetation and wetlands are critical to the continued functioning of the ecosystem and preservation of rural character. The interplay of forest cover, soils and water are essential to watershed health, ensuring adequate unpolluted groundwater recharge, ((surface)) stormwater runoff flow control and pollution reduction, carbon sequestration and habitat functions.

Conserving ~~((rural and natural resource lands))~~ Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands in King County is integral to providing diversity in lifestyle choices; sustaining farming, livestock, and forestry economies; protecting environmental quality and wildlife habitat; providing recreation opportunities and maintaining a link to the county's resource-based heritage.

A. Rural Legacy and Communities

King County's rural legacy is found in the rich history of ~~((our))~~ its rural communities and continues today in the preservation of the county's historic, cultural, ecological, and archaeological sites, and to its rich and varied forestry, agricultural, and mining heritage. The railroad played a significant role in the historic growth and development of the county; its legacy is still seen in tourism opportunities in the ~~((Rural))~~ Cities in the Rural Area such as ~~((of))~~ Skykomish and Snoqualmie. Historic barns are found throughout the agricultural areas of the county. Lumber mills influenced the development of communities, such as the Rural Commercial Neighborhood Center of Preston, where the mill site is still in existence and historic photos adorn the walls of the community center. Chapter ~~((6))~~ 7, Parks Open Space and Cultural Resources of this plan provides the direction and policies for preserving the county's rural heritage. The policies that relate to conserving the farms and forests in King County are discussed in sections II and VI of this chapter.

R-101 **King County will continue to preserve and sustain its rural legacy and communities through programs and partnerships that support, preserve, and sustain its historic, cultural, ecological, agricultural, forestry, and mining heritage through collaboration with local and regional preservation and heritage programs, community groups, rural residents and business owners including forest and farm owners, rural communities, towns, and cities, and other interested stakeholders.**

B. Rural Character

The ~~((GMA))~~ 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 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.

Population growth in Puget Sound communities affects rural character everywhere in the region. King County was once firmly rooted in agriculture, forestry and mining. However, with regional growth both the rural economy and the rural population are changing, as are the expectations of some rural residents for county services. Some residents are more accustomed to independent lifestyles focused around resource uses such as farming, dairying, keeping of livestock, or forestry. Other residents and visitors can be surprised by the sights, sounds, and smells associated with rural living; and can be accustomed to higher levels of service and facilities than are traditionally provided in the Rural Area.

One of the challenges facing the county is to provide for a diversity of lifestyle choices while providing public services at rural levels. As the county recognizes a profound difference between the nature and character of unincorporated rural King County as compared to the urban areas, it is the intent of the county to continue to provide services at established rural levels that support and help maintain rural character.

C. Public Engagement

Several years ago, numerous rural residents realized both a need to protect their diverse communities and to represent their common interests to the county. Thus, the Unincorporated Area Councils (UACs) were created to represent the interests of rural residents and business owners, within a specific area.

However, the rural UACs do not cover a substantial portion of the Rural Area, thus leaving many rural constituencies without a voice on county policies and programs directed at sustaining and enhancing the character of ~~((rural and resource lands))~~ Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands, Rural Neighborhood Commercial Centers, and Rural Towns. These rural constituencies include: community groups, such as homeowners associations; interests groups such as Vashon Arts Center and local chambers of commerce; and individual rural residents and business owners.

In order to implement its goals, objectives, and strategies for broader public engagement, King County has created several Community Service Areas (CSAs) that encompass all of unincorporated King County, including areas without representation by any UAC. The CSAs will provide a conduit for greater participation by all residents in unincorporated King County and increase opportunities for residents to inform county decisions relating to programs and capital projects within each CSA.

R-102 King County will continue to support the diversity and richness of its rural communities and their distinct character by working with its rural constituencies ~~((and the unincorporated area councils and))~~ through its Community Service Areas program to sustain and enhance the rural character of ~~((rural and resource lands))~~ Rural Area Zoned Land, Natural Resource Lands, Rural Neighborhood Commercial Centers, and Rural Towns.

II. Rural Designation

A. Rural Area Designation Criteria

The Rural Area designation in King County represents the multi-use nature of rural lands, including working farms and forests, livestock uses, home-based businesses and housing. The term Rural Area (~~includes the Rural~~) refers to the geographic area that includes lands zoned as Rural Area 2.5, Rural Area 5, Rural Area 10, Rural Area 20, Rural Commercial Neighborhood Centers and Rural Towns and the associated land use designations on the Land Use Map. The sustainability and enhancement of these areas and their underlying economic health is critical to the range of lifestyle choices available in King County.

The criteria set forth in this section were used to draw the boundaries of the Rural Area designated by this plan.

R-201

It is a fundamental objective of the King County Comprehensive Plan to maintain the character of its designated Rural Area. The ~~((GMA))~~ Growth Management Act specifies the rural element of comprehensive plans include measures that apply to rural development and protect the rural character of the area (RCW 36.70A.070 (5)). The ~~((GMA))~~ Growth Management Act defines rural character as it relates to land use and development patterns (RCW 36.70A.030 (15)). This definition can be found in the Glossary of this Plan. Rural development can consist of a variety of uses that are consistent with the preservation of rural character and the requirements of the rural element. In order to implement ~~((GMA))~~ Growth Management Act, it is necessary to define the development patterns that are considered rural, historical or traditional and do not encourage urban growth or create pressure for urban facilities and service.

Therefore, King County's land use regulations and development standards shall protect and enhance the following ~~((components of))~~ attributes associated with a rural lifestyle ~~((the))~~ and the Rural Area:

- a. **The natural environment, particularly as evidenced by the health of wildlife and fisheries (especially salmon and trout), aquifers used for potable water, surface water bodies including Puget Sound and natural drainage systems and their riparian corridors;**
- b. **Commercial and noncommercial farming, forestry, fisheries, mining, home-occupations and ~~((cottage))~~ home industries;**
- c. **Historic resources, historical character and continuity important to local ~~((, including))~~ communities, as well as archaeological and cultural sites important to tribes;**
- d. **Community small-town atmosphere, safety, and locally owned small businesses;**

- e. Economically and fiscally healthy Rural Towns and Rural Neighborhood Commercial Centers with clearly defined identities compatible with adjacent rural, agricultural, forestry and mining uses;
- f. Regionally significant parks, trails and open space;
- g. A variety of low-density housing choices compatible with adjacent farming, forestry and mining and not needing urban facilities and services; and
- h. Traditional rural land uses of a size and scale that blend with historic rural development((-)); and
- i. Rural uses that do not include urban or largely urban-serving facilities.

R-202

The Rural Area designations shown on the King County Comprehensive Plan Land Use Map include areas that are rural in character and meet one or more of the following criteria:

- a. Opportunities exist for significant commercial or noncommercial farming and forestry (large-scale farms and forest lands are designated as Resource Lands);
- b. The area will help buffer nearby Natural Resource Lands from conflicting urban uses;
- c. The area is contiguous to other lands in the Rural Area, Resource Lands or large, predominantly environmentally critical areas;
- d. There are major physical barriers to providing urban services at reasonable cost, or such areas will help foster more logical boundaries for urban public services and infrastructure;
- e. The area is not needed for the foreseeable future that is well beyond the 20-year forecast period to provide capacity for population or employment growth;
- f. The area has outstanding scenic, historic, environmental, resource or aesthetic values that can best be protected by a Rural Area designation; or
- g. Significant environmental constraints make the area generally unsuitable for intensive urban development.

~~((The Rural Area includes all lands in King County outside of the designated Urban Growth Area (UGA), not including the designated Forest and Agricultural Production Districts.))~~ The Rural Area is generally located east of the ~~((UGA))~~ Urban Growth Area, with the exception of the entirety of Vashon-Maury Islands. Within the Rural Area, three land use categories are 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.

While the ((GMA)) Growth Management Act, the Countywide Planning Policies and King County's policies and regulations call for protecting the Rural Area by limiting housing densities, there are many other features besides density that characterize the Rural Area. Some of the most important features include integration of housing with traditional rural uses such as forestry, farming and keeping of livestock; protection of streams, wetlands and wildlife habitat; preservation of open vistas, wooded areas and scenic roadways; and availability of and reliance on minimal public services. King County is committed to maintaining these features as well, and the policies in this chapter call for continuing and expanding upon these efforts.

R-203 King County's Rural Area is considered to be permanent and shall not be redesignated to an Urban Growth Area until reviewed pursuant to the Growth Management Act (RCW 36.70A.130(3)) and the Countywide Planning Policies.

B. Forestry and Agriculture in Rural King County

The Rural Area (encompassing the Rural 2.5, Rural 5, Rural 10, and Rural 20 zoning designations) includes working farms and forests. These contribute to rural character; the diversity and self-sufficiency of local economies; and open space, wildlife habitat, flood hazard management, and environmental quality. However, Rural Area land in farm and forest use has diminished since 1985, mostly through the conversion of these lands to residential uses. Pressures to convert from resource use include the high land value for alternative uses and the encroachment of residential and other development that conflicts with the resource use.

Although most of King County's agriculture and timber lands are within designated Agricultural and Forest Production Districts, there is a significant land base for agriculture and forestry in the Rural Area. King County has studied this land base, has mapped agricultural use, and has identified rural forest areas where forestry will be enhanced and protected. Efforts to conserve the forest, farm, and livestock uses are important and include technical assistance and incentive programs like the Transfer of Development Rights program (as presented in Section III).

R-204 Farming and forestry are vital to the preservation of rural King County and should be encouraged throughout the Rural Area. King County should encourage the retention of existing and establishment of new rural resource-based uses, with appropriate site management that protects habitat resources. King County's regulation of farming, keeping of livestock, and forestry in the Rural Area should be consistent with these guiding principles:

- a. Homeowner covenants for new subdivisions and short subdivisions in the Rural Area should not restrict farming and forestry;**
- b. Development regulations for resource-based activities should be tailored to support the resource use and its level of impact;**

- c. **Agricultural and silvicultural management practices should not be construed as public nuisances when carried on in compliance with applicable regulations, even though they may impact nearby residences; and**
- d. **County environmental standards for forestry and agriculture should protect environmental quality, especially in relation to water and fisheries resources, while encouraging forestry and farming.**

R-205

Uses related to and appropriate for the Rural Area include those relating to agriculture, forestry, mineral extraction, and fisheries, such as the raising of livestock, growing of crops, creating value-added products, and sale of agricultural products; small-scale cottage industries; and recreational and small-scale tourism uses that rely on a rural location.

Most of the policies related to agriculture and forestry are found in the Resource Lands section (Section VI) of this chapter. Many of these policies are relevant to agriculture and forestry in the Rural Area as well as in the designated Agricultural and Forest Production districts.

The importance of farming and forestry to the Rural Area was first emphasized in the 1994 Comprehensive Plan. Subsequently, the county took steps to encourage the continuation of farm and forestry practices in the Rural Area, including developing a *Farm and Forest Report* in 1996. The report recommended a series of actions to protect the rural farm and forest land base as well as the practices of farming and forestry, including the provision of technical assistance to aid property owners in land management, outreach to owners of properties vulnerable to development, creating opportunities for property owners to sell their development rights, and seeking funding for public acquisition of rural properties that had an existing resource-based use ((lands)). The report also recommended the continuation of the King County Agriculture Commission and the appointment of a Rural Forest Commission to review the impact of proposed regulations on rural forestry and recommend incentive programs.

1. Forestry

Since 1996, King County has been actively implementing the recommendations of the Farm and Forest Report through the Forestry Program. Throughout the Rural Area, King County encourages small-scale forestry and land stewardship through a variety of land owner incentive and community-based programs that:

- a. Promote forest stewardship through education and technical assistance programs, such as the Washington State University Extension Forest Stewardship Programs;
- b. Provide technical assistance and information to landowner groups and community associations seeking to implement land/water stewardship, management of stormwater runoff, habitat restoration and management plans;

- c. Create opportunities and incentives for voluntary, cooperative management of woodlots and open space currently in separate ownership;
- d. Offer technical assistance and information to landowners who are interested in managing their forest for non-timber specialty forest products;
- e. Explore opportunities for providing relief from special levies and assessments; ~~((and))~~
- f. Conduct projects on King County park lands to demonstrate sustainable forestry practices, and
- g. Provide education and assistance in the control of noxious and invasive weeds, including information on integrated pest management in accordance with the best management practices established by the King County Noxious Weeds Program.

The county encourages forest stewardship planning and active forest management as a means of reducing conversion of forestland to other uses, improving forest health, increasing rural economic prosperity and reducing risks from wildfire. Hundreds of landowners have written forest stewardship plans and have enrolled in current use taxation programs, demonstrating a commitment to forest management.

The county has worked with the Rural Forest Commission to identify and propose changes to the code to remove impediments to the implementation of forest stewardship plans. However, the small size of rural forest properties presents another obstacle to implementation of forest plans. Because the volume of timber harvested at any one time is usually small, it is difficult for landowners to find forestry services or log buyers. Many contractors do not consider small sites to be forestland with potential management opportunities, and they have not developed the tools and skills to work with small sites. There is untapped potential for work to be done by the private sector on small private forestlands. Outreach to forestry consultants and labor contractors concerning the potential small lot forest market is needed. Continuing forestry technical assistance and cost share to landowners, who otherwise are unlikely to pursue management activities, will encourage active forest stewardship and rural economic development.

King County continues to explore ways to facilitate the harvest, utilization and marketing of wood products grown in the Rural Area.

R-206 The conservation of forest land and forestry throughout the Rural Area shall remain a priority for King County. Landowner property tax incentives, technical assistance, permit assistance, regulatory actions and community-based education shall be used throughout the Rural Area to sustain the forest land base and forestry activities. King County should ensure that its regulations, permitting processes and incentive programs facilitate and encourage active forest management and implementation of forest stewardship plans.

The Forestry Program will continue to evaluate additional ways to conserve rural forest lands and encourage forestry. In addition, King County has identified properties for acquisition, and has worked in partnership with other jurisdictions and citizen groups to match high priority sites with funding sources for permanent conservation. King County owns and manages approximately ~~((20,000))~~ 26,000 acres of forestland. Of this, ~~((3,300))~~ 3,850 acres are designated as working forests: Taylor Mountain Forest, Ring Hill, Sugarloaf, Island Center, Dockton, ~~((and))~~ Mitchell Hill, Tokul Creek and Preston Ridge forests. The county has extended its forest stewardship program to implement active management for forest health on other forested open space properties. The county has also conserved ~~((several))~~ over 142,000 acres of forested properties by purchasing the development Rights ~~((that have remained in private ownership by purchasing the development rights))~~. These properties remain in either private ownership or under Washington State Department of Natural Resources ownership.

Although economic incentive programs and technical assistance are available to all property owners in the Rural Area interested in pursuing small-scale forestry, special efforts to maintain forest cover and the practice of sustainable forestry are warranted where there are opportunities to sustain large, contiguous blocks of rural forest. The Agricultural and Forest Lands map identifies such areas as Rural Forest Focus Areas and notes the locations and boundaries of each focus area.

R-207 **Rural Forest Focus Areas are identified geographic areas where special efforts are necessary and feasible to maintain forest cover and the practice of sustainable forestry. King County shall target funding, when available, new economic incentive programs, regulatory actions, fee and easement acquisition strategies and additional technical assistance to the Rural Forest Focus Areas. Strategies specific to each Rural Forest Focus Area shall be developed, employing the combination of incentive and technical assistance programs best suited to each focus area.**

R-208 **The Rural Forest Focus Areas should be maintained in parcels of 20 acres or more in order to retain large, contiguous blocks of rural forest. Regulations and/or incentives should seek to achieve a maximum density of one home per 20 acres.**

2. Farming

The 1996 Farm and Forest Report provided a series of strategies for conserving farmland and sustaining farming both within the designated Agricultural Production District (APD) where ~~((the prime))~~ some of the County's best agricultural soils are found and outside the APD, where there continues to be a significant amount of farming. A ~~((2003 survey identified 25,000))~~ 2013 aerial photo survey identified about 12,000 acres ~~((in the))~~ of Rural Area-zoned land in active agriculture, much of it in livestock production.

- R-209** **~~((The county))~~ King County should develop incentives to encourage agricultural activities in the remaining prime farmlands located outside the Agricultural Production District. These incentives could include tax credits, expedited permit review, reduced permit fees, permit exemptions for activities complying with best management practices, assistance with agricultural waste management or similar programs.**

The raising and management of livestock and the production of associated products are components of the county's agricultural economy. Livestock raised in the county includes, but is not limited to, cattle, buffalo, sheep, hogs, llamas, alpacas, goats, and poultry.

- R-210** **King County supports the raising and management of livestock and the production of related value-added products. The management of livestock and the lands and structures supporting the raising of livestock, should be consistent with industry best management practices and must comply with county, state, and federal regulations related to the specific industry.**

Additional policies related to farming can be found in Section VI. Resource Lands.

C. Equestrian Activities

King County recognizes the contributions of equestrian livestock husbandry, training, competition, and recreation activities to the overall rural quality of life and economic base in King County. Equestrian activities provide a lifestyle value to numerous county residents and visitors and a source of revenue for rural residents and business owners. There are numerous organizations that support the equestrian industry by providing education and promoting equine husbandry, including the King County Agriculture Program, ~~((King County))~~ Washington State University Extension ~~((Service))~~, Future Farmers of America, 4H, the King County Executive Horse Council, Backcounty Horsemen, the Enumclaw Forested Foothills Recreation Association, and numerous other special interest equestrian-related groups.

In recent years the diversity of equestrian uses has expanded throughout the rural portions of the county, going well beyond the traditional uses of a child and his or her favorite horse, a 4-H horse show, or a trail ride through the woods. Today's equestrian uses include raising and training a variety of horse breeds, an increase in the number of riding arenas, and the construction of a state-of-the-art horse rehabilitation facility. This diversity of equestrian uses should be sustained and encouraged where compatible with the existing character of the area in which equestrian facilities are proposed to be built or expanded.

Several constraints may limit the development or expansion of equestrian activities. Even though the ((GMA)) Growth Management Act limits growth in the ((rural area)) Rural Area, some growth continues to occur throughout the ((rural areas)) Rural Areas of the county, impacting open land to sustain livestock, equestrian activities, and existing or potential trail segments that may be lost to uncoordinated land developments.

R-211 King County should continue to support and sustain equestrian activities and ensure that regulations support those activities compatible with the area in which they are located. The county should encourage subdivision layouts that preserve opportunities for livestock and equestrian activities.

Trail riding throughout rural King County is a popular equestrian use enjoyed by both urban and rural residents. Although llama and alpaca treks are becoming increasingly popular, most of the trail riding in King County is on horses and mules. Several constraints may limit the continuation, development, or expansion of equestrian trails or trail segments including uncoordinated land development. Additionally, as ownership of private and/or public land with existing trails is transferred, these trails may be lost when easements are not in place to protect the trails at the time of the transaction or if the new owner is not aware that a trail runs across the parcel.

The following policies address the need to continue to support trails for equestrian, multi-use, and existing trail linkage purposes.

R-212 King County should support equestrian use trails throughout the Rural Area and in the Agricultural and Forest Production Districts, as appropriate, by:

- a. Working with local communities to identify and protect multiple-use trails and key linkages that support equestrian travel;**
- b. Maintaining equestrian links, including multiple-use trails, where appropriate;**
- c. Ensuring parking areas serving multiple use trails are designed and constructed, whenever possible to handle parking for horse trailers; and**
- d. Constructing and maintaining equestrian trails under County ownership or management consistent with King County Backcountry Trail or Regional Trail Standards whenever possible.**

R-213 Soft-surface multiple-use trails in corridors separate from road rights-of-way are the preferred option for equestrian travel for safety reasons and to avoid conflicts with residential activities associated with the street. Existing off-road trails should be preserved during site development, with relocation as appropriate to accommodate development while maintaining trail connections. The King County Road Design and Construction Standards will accommodate safe equestrian travel within road rights-of-way. Where appropriate, capital improvement programs for transportation and park facilities shall also enable the use of new facilities by equestrians. Construction standards for multiple-use

nonmotorized trails to be established in road rights-of-way within the Rural Area should assure a minimum eight-foot-wide gravel shoulder on arterial roads and ~~((4-5))~~ 4.0 foot gravel shoulder on local access roads, or provide a trail separated from the driving lanes by a ditch or other barrier. Construction standards for soft-surface multiple-use nonmotorized trails in corridors separate from road rights-of-way shall be consistent with current trail construction and maintenance practices as promulgated by the U.S. Forest Service.

- R-214 King County’s land use regulations should protect rural equestrian community trails by supporting preservation of equestrian trail links in the Rural Area and within the Agricultural and Forest Production District. Representatives of the equestrian community should be given the opportunity to review and monitor regulatory and policy actions by King County, such as ~~((rural area))~~ Rural Area development regulations, that have the potential to affect equestrian trails.
- R-215 Property owners in the Agricultural and Forest Production Districts are encouraged to voluntarily allow continued equestrian access to existing trails or alternative access if the existing trail impedes future use of their property.
- R-216 Equestrian trails should be a category in the county’s Public Benefit Rating System, so that a landowner who provides trail access may qualify for a tax reduction under the program.
- R-217 County departments negotiating trades or sales of county land shall determine whether any historically established trails exist on the property, and, when economically feasible, ensure that those trails are retained or replaced and are not lost as a condition of the trade or sale. Trails that provide key linkages, for either multi-use or equestrian trails, shall be considered to have strategic value to the county’s trail network and shall be retained or replaced whenever possible.

III. Rural Densities and Development

A. Rural Growth Forecast

The ~~((GMA))~~ Growth Management Act requires new growth to be substantially accommodated in Urban Growth Areas ~~((UGA))~~, yet growth may be permitted outside the ~~((UGA))~~ Urban Growth Area provided it is not urban in character.

The Rural Area land uses ~~((is))~~ are restricted from accommodating large amounts of growth, but low-density residential development and other traditional rural uses ~~((is))~~ are allowed. The ~~((GMA))~~ Growth Management Act requires that rural development be contained and controlled to ensure the protection of rural character,

assure the visual compatibility of rural development with the surrounding ~~((rural area))~~ Rural Area, protect environmentally critical areas and habitat, and protect against conflicts with natural resource uses, such as farming, forestry, and mining.

In 2009, the Growth Management Planning Council adopted urban area targets to accommodate the most recent countywide population projections supplied by the state. These urban targets assumed ~~((rural area))~~ Rural Area forecast of fewer than 6,000 additional housing units during the period 2006 to 2031. No attempt has been made to allocate this rural forecast to subareas of rural King County. As targets will not be updated until approximately 2019, these assumptions remain unchanged.

Since adoption of King County's initial comprehensive plan under ~~((GMA))~~ Growth Management Act in 1994, annual building permit activity in the Rural Area and on Natural Resource Lands has continued to drop to an average of under ~~((400))~~ 200 new building permits per year since 2007. Between 2000 and 2010, Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands ~~((areas))~~ grew by about 4,000 housing units to a total of 49,000. However, the population of these areas actually declined slightly during the decade, and ~~((now stands))~~ stood at ~~((less than))~~ 124,000 in 2010. Since then, the population has grown slightly. Application of new zoning measures and other regulatory tools have helped to reduce subdivision activity. ~~((, but if the))~~ The current rate of ~~((400))~~ 200 new homes per year ~~((continues, the Rural Area could be built out to its full capacity within 25 years of the date of this plan))~~ could continue for decades.

The application of lower-density zoning or more restrictive standards could reduce the creation of new lots, but there are limited opportunities to address development of existing legal lots. One measure that would slow the growth rate on existing lots would be the establishment of an annual limit on the number of building permits to be issued in the Rural Area. This alternative would be more palatable if it were linked to a transfer of development rights program or a development rights purchase program.

R-301 A low growth rate is desirable for the Rural Area, including Rural Towns and Rural Neighborhood Commercial Centers, to comply with the State Growth Management Act, continue preventing sprawl and the overburdening of rural services, reduce the need for capital expenditures for rural roads, maintain rural character, protect the environment and reduce transportation-related greenhouse gas emissions. All possible tools may be used to limit growth in the Rural Area. Appropriate tools include land use designations, development regulations, level of service standards and incentives.

B. Residential Densities

The low-density residential living choices available in the Rural Area provide an important part of the variety of housing options for King County residents. The residential land use policies in this section, together with their implementing regulations, strike a balance between making rural housing available to those who desire a rural

way of life and keeping densities and the number of housing units low enough so they can be supported by a rural level of public facilities and services, be compatible with nearby commercial and noncommercial farming and forestry, and prevent or significantly reduce adverse impacts of development on the natural environment.

These policies and implementing regulations could allow 14,000 to 24,000 more housing units at ultimate buildout in addition to the roughly ~~((58,000))~~ 45,000 residences existing in the designated Rural Area in 2000. The Transfer of Development Rights Program will help reduce development capacity in the Rural Area, and King County should continue to seek other programs that provide economic incentives for property owners to voluntarily limit residential development of their land.

- R-302 Residential development in the Rural Area should occur as follows:**
- a. In Rural Towns at a variety of densities and housing types, compatible with maintenance of historic resources and community character; and**
 - b. Outside Rural Towns at low densities compatible with traditional rural character and uses, farming, forestry, mining and rural service levels.**

The use of land and the density of development (measured as the number of homes or other structures per acre or per square mile of land) are key determinants and contributors to the character of the Rural Area, as described above in Section A. Although human settlement of King County's Rural Area has a wide variety of uses and densities, both the historical and desirable range of uses and densities defined here are necessarily narrower and less intense than that found in the Urban Area. Residential development at very low densities (including the land for accessory uses, on-site sewage disposal and local water supply) consumes or will consume most of the land in the Rural Area. Residential density may be the single, most important factor in protecting or destroying rural character that can be influenced by government policies and regulations.

Low overall densities in the Rural Area will be achieved through very large minimum lot sizes or limited clustering at the same average densities when facilities and services permit (for example, soil conditions allow on-site sewage disposal on smaller lots). The Rural Area cannot be a significant source of affordable housing for King County residents, but it will contain diverse housing opportunities through a mix of large lots, clustering, existing smaller lots and higher densities in ~~((cities in the rural area))~~ Cities in the Rural Area and Rural Towns, as services permit.

- R-303 The Rural Area zoned properties should have low residential densities that can be sustained by minimal infrastructure improvements such as septic systems and rural roads, cause minimal environmental degradation and impacts to significant historic resources, and that will not cumulatively create the future necessity or expectation of urban levels of services.**

- R-304 Rural area zoned residential densities shall be applied in accordance with R-305 – R-309. Individual zone reclassifications are discouraged and should not be**

allowed in the Rural Area. Property owners seeking individual zone reclassifications should demonstrate compliance with R-305 – R-309.

Although King County designated Resource Lands and zoned extensive portions of its territory as Agricultural Production Districts or Forest Production Districts, very low residential densities adjacent to Natural Resource Lands are essential to minimize land use conflicts. In addition, a significant part of the Rural Area land base is still used for farming or forestry uses. Therefore, suitability of lands for continuing resource uses and proximity to designated natural Resource Lands will be important considerations in applying the lower rural densities.

R-305 A residential density of one home per 20 acres or 10 acres shall be achieved through regulatory and incentive programs on lands in the Rural Area that are managed for forestry or farming respectively, and are found to qualify for a Rural Forest Focus Area designation in accordance with R-207.

R-306 A residential density of one home per 10 acres shall be applied in the Rural Area where:

- a. The lands are adjacent to or within one-quarter mile of designated Agricultural Production Districts, the Forest Production District or legally approved long-term mineral resource extraction sites; or**
- b. The lands contain significant environmentally constrained areas as defined by county ordinance, policy or federal or state law, or regionally significant resource areas or substantial critical habitat as determined by legislatively approved basin plans or Watershed Resource Inventory Area Plans; and**
- c. The predominant lot size is greater than or equal to 10 acres in size.**

R-307 For Vashon-Maury Island, 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.**

R-308 A residential density of one home per 5 acres shall be applied in the Rural Area where:

- a. The land is physically suitable for development with minimal environmentally sensitive features or critical habitat as determined by legislatively adopted watershed based plans;**
- b. Development can be supported by rural services;**
- c. The land does not meet the criteria in this plan for lower density designations; and**

d. The predominant lot size is less than 10 acres.

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 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)) 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 shall not be eligible as receiving sites.

Accessory dwelling units provide opportunities for affordable housing, on-site housing for workers and caretakers, housing for extended family members, and rental income for landowners. However, detached accessory dwelling units function similarly to separate homes on separate lots and should be treated as such. When a subdivision is proposed for a property that already has a house and a detached accessory dwelling unit, the house and accessory dwelling unit shall count as two units. For example, on an RA-5 zoned 20 acre parcel, which could be subdivided into four lots, the existing primary dwelling and the accessory unit in a separate building shall count as two of the four units allowed on the site.

R-310 Accessory dwelling units in structures detached from the primary dwelling shall be counted as a separate dwelling unit for the purpose of lot calculations under the zoning in place at the time of a proposed subdivision.

R-311 The King County Residential Density Incentive Program shall not be available for development in the Rural zones.

C. Transfer of Development Rights Program

The ((GMA)) Growth Management Act encourages the use of innovative techniques for land use management. King County has a long tradition of using such techniques, including programs promoting transfers of development rights, to achieve its land management goals.

To that end, King County promotes the transfer of development rights from land valuable to the public as undeveloped (“sending sites”), to land better able to accommodate growth (“receiving sites”). The Transfer of Development Rights (TDR) Program is a voluntary program that allows sending site landowners to achieve an economic return on their property while maintaining it in forestry, farming, habitat, parks, or open space in perpetuity. It also increases housing opportunities in Urban Area receiving sites where urban services and infrastructure can accommodate additional growth.

Sending site landowners choose to sever the right to develop their land from the land itself and sell their development rights to receiving site landowners who are permitted to build additional development capacity above the base density, but at or below the allowed maximum density under current zoning, with the purchase of transferable development rights. When transferable development rights are allocated to sending site property owners, the land is protected from future development in perpetuity through a conservation easement.

In so doing, the TDR program: (1) benefits Rural Area and Natural Resource Land ((land)) property owners by providing them financial compensation to not develop their land, (2) directs future Rural Area and Natural Resource Land ((land)) development growth into urban areas, saving the County the cost of providing services to rural development and yielding climate change benefits through reduced household transportation-related greenhouse gas emissions, and (3) permanently preserves land through private market transactions.

- R-312** **As an innovative means to permanently preserve private lands with countywide public benefit, to encourage higher densities in urban areas and reduce residential development capacity in Rural Area and Natural Resource Lands, King County shall continue to operate an effective TDR Program.**
- R-313** **The purpose of the TDR Program is to reduce development potential in the Rural Area and designated Natural Resource Lands, and its priority is to encourage the transfer of development rights from private rural ((lands)) properties into the Urban Growth Area.**
- R-314** **King County supports and shall work actively to facilitate the transfer of Rural Area and Natural Resource Lands development rights to:**
- a. Preserve the rural environment, encourage retention of resource-based uses and reduce service demands;**
 - b. Provide permanent protection to significant natural resources;**

- c. Increase the regional open space system;
- d. Maintain low density development in the Rural Area and Natural Resource Lands;
- e. Steer development growth inside the Urban Growth Area in ways that promote quality urban neighborhoods where residents want to work and live; and
- f. Provide mitigation for the impacts of urban development on global climate change by simultaneously reducing transportation-related greenhouse gas emissions and sequestering carbon through retention of forest cover and conserving agricultural lands through zoning, land use planning, transfer of development rights and similar tools.

R-315

To promote transfers of development rights, King County shall:

- a. Facilitate transfers from private property owners with sending sites to property owners with receiving sites;
- b. Operate the King County TDR Bank to facilitate the TDR market and bridge the time gap between willing sellers and buyers of TDRs through buying, holding, and selling transferable development rights;
- c. Work with cities to develop interlocal agreements that encourage transfers of development rights from Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands ((lands)) into cities;
- d. Work with cities regarding annexation areas where TDRs are likely to be used;
- e. Work with communities and seek funding and other means to provide public amenities to enhance the livability of incorporated and unincorporated area neighborhoods accepting increased densities through TDR; and
- f. Work with the Washington State Department of Commerce, PSRC, and King County cities to implement Washington State Regional TDR legislation.

1. Sending and Receiving Sites

R-316

Eligible sending sites shall be lands designated on the King County Comprehensive Plan land use map as Rural Area (RA-2.5, RA-5, RA-10, and RA-20), Agriculture (A), Forestry (F), and Urban Separator, and shall provide permanent land protection to create a significant public benefit. Priority sending sites are:

- a. Lands in Rural Forest Focus Areas;
- b. Lands adjacent to the Urban Growth Area boundary;
- c. Lands contributing to the protection of endangered and threatened species;

- d. Lands that are suitable for inclusion in and provide important links to the regional open space system;
- e. Agricultural and Forest Production District lands;
- f. Intact shorelines of Puget Sound; or
- g. Lands identified as important according to the Washington State Department of Ecology's Watershed Characterization analyses.

R-317

For transfer of development rights purposes only, qualified sending sites are allocated development rights as follows:

- a. Sending sites in the Rural Area zoned RA-2.5 shall be allocated one TDR for every two and one-half acres of gross land area
- b. Sending sites with Rural Area (RA-5, RA-10, and RA-20) or Agricultural zoning shall be allocated one TDR for every five acres of gross land area;
- ~~((b-))~~ c. Sending sites with Forest zoning shall be allocated one TDR for every eighty acres of gross land area;
- ~~((c-))~~ d. Sending sites with Urban Separator land use designation shall be allocated four TDRs for every one acre of gross land area;
- ~~((d-))~~ e. If a sending site has an existing dwelling or retains one or more development rights for future use, the gross acreage shall be reduced in accordance with the site's zoning base density for the purposes of TDR allocation; and
- ~~((e-))~~ f. King County shall provide bonus TDRs to sending sites in the Rural Area as follows:
 - 1. The sending site is a vacant RA zoned property and is no larger than one-half the size requirement of the base density for the zone; and
 - 2. The sending site is a RA zoned property and is located on a shoreline of the state and has a shoreline designation of conservancy or natural.

R-318

Prior to the county's allocation of transferable development rights to a sending site landowner, the landowner shall record and place on title of sending site parcel a conservation easement documenting the development restrictions. If development rights are being retained for future development, the subsequent development must be clustered, and the tract preserved with a permanent conservation easement shall be larger than the developed portion. In the case of lands within the Rural Forest Focus Areas, no more than one dwelling unit per 20 acres shall be retained, and the tract preserved with a conservation easement shall be at least 15 acres in size.

- R-319 TDRs 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 Island, may receive transfers of development rights, but only from the Rural Forest Focus Areas.

R-319a King County should designate urban unincorporated areas as TDR receiving sites for short subdivisions. Use of TDRs in formal subdivisions shall be allowed on through a subarea study.

R-320 King County should seek other public funding and private-public partnerships for incorporated and unincorporated urban area amenities to strengthen the TDR program and facilitate the transfer of development rights from Rural Areas and Natural Resource Areas into the King County Urban Growth Area to preserve the rural environment, encourage retention of rural and resource-based uses, and avoid urban service demands in the Rural Area.

R-320a King County shall provide amenities to urban unincorporated TDR receiving areas to improve the livability of the receiving area. Amenities should be provided at levels commensurate with the number of TDRs used in the receiving area. The type, timing and location of amenities provided to urban unincorporated TDR receiving areas should be informed by a public engagement process including members of the affected receiving area and the city affiliated with annexation.

R-321 King County should pursue public funding and public-private partnerships, and bond or levy proposals, for additional TDR Bank funding to target threatened private ((~~rural~~)) Rural Areas or Natural Resource Lands((~~resource lands~~)). Development rights purchased through such a program should be sold into any appropriate urban location.

2. Rural and Resource Land Preservation TDR Program

Rural Area and Natural Resource Lands face increasing development pressure, yet the county must simultaneously plan for, and allow, future development growth. This tension makes it incumbent on the county to strengthen its TDR efforts. For this reason, King County seeks to increase the number of development right

transfers and adopt an expanded *Rural and Resource Land Preservation TDR Program* to reduce and redirect rural development potential into the urban areas.

R-322 **The goals of the *Rural and Resource Land Preservation TDR Program* are to: (1) reduce the development potential in ~~((rural and resource lands))~~ Rural Area and Natural Resource Lands by 25%; (2) increase activity in the TDR market; (3) bolster demand for TDRs; (4) offer ~~((rural and resource))~~ Rural Area and Natural Resource Lands property owners access to incentive programs; (5) protect low-density ~~((rural areas))~~ Rural Areas from encroaching urban development; and (6) reduce greenhouse gas emissions by decreasing vehicle miles traveled from the ~~((rural and resource areas))~~ Rural Area and Natural Resource Lands and by sequestering carbon.**

R-323 **The *Rural and Resource Land Preservation TDR Program* shall include, but is not limited to, the following:**

- a. In addition to the density that is allowed on a receiving site in the urban growth area from the purchase of TDRs, the county shall evaluate the climate change benefits achieved by reducing transportation related greenhouse gas emissions that result from the transfer of development rights from the sending site, provided that such consideration is not precluded by administrative rules promulgated by the state;
- b. In order to satisfy transportation concurrency requirements in the Rural Area in a transportation concurrency travel shed that is non-concurrent, a development proposal for a short subdivision creating up to four lots may purchase TDRs from other Rural Area or Natural Resource Land properties in the same travel shed; allowing this is intended to reduce overall traffic impacts in rural travel sheds by permanently removing development potential. The transfer shall not result in an increase in allowable density on the receiving site. A short subdivision creating two lots where the property has been owned by the applicant for five or more years and where the property has not been subdivided in the last ten years shall satisfy the transportation concurrency requirements without having to purchase TDRs;
- c. King County shall provide an added density bonus of up to a 100% increase above the base density allowed in K.C. Code 21A.12.030, when TDRs are used for projects within any designated commercial center or activity center within the Urban Growth Area that provides enhanced walkability design and incorporates transit oriented development;
- d. King County may allow accessory dwelling units in the Rural Area that are greater than one thousand square feet, but less than 1,500 square feet, if the property owner purchases one TDR from the Rural Area; and

- e. **King County may allow a detached accessory dwelling unit on a RA-5 zoned lot that is two and one-half acres or greater and less than three and three-quarters acres if the property owner purchases one TDR from the Rural Area.**

D. Nonresidential Uses

Although low-density residential development, farming and forestry are the primary uses in the Rural Area, some compatible public and private uses are appropriate and contribute to rural character. Compatible uses might include small, neighborhood churches, feed and grain stores, produce stands, forest product sales and home occupations such as woodcrafters, small day care facilities or veterinary services. In addition, it may be necessary to locate some public facilities in the Rural Area, such as utility installations that serve rural homes. Any allowed nonresidential uses should be designed to blend with rural residential development and resource uses.

R-324

Nonresidential uses in the Rural Area shall be limited to those that:

- a. **Provide convenient local products and services for nearby Rural Area residents;**
- b. **Require location in a Rural Area;**
- c. **Support natural resource-based industries;**
- d. **Provide adaptive reuse of significant historic resources; or**
- e. **Provide recreational opportunities that are compatible with the surrounding Rural Area.**

These uses shall be sited, sized and landscaped to complement rural character as defined in policy R-101 and R-201, prevent impacts to the environment and function with rural services including on-site wastewater disposal.

R-325

Golf facilities shall be permitted when located outside of Rural Forest Focus Areas, Regionally Significant Resource Areas and Locally Significant Resource Areas, as a conditional use, in the RA-2.5 and RA-5 zones.

In 2011, a School Siting Task Force was convened at the request of the Growth Management Planning Council to examine the issue of siting schools in ~~((rural areas))~~ Rural Areas, including whether they may be served by sewers. The Task Force examined undeveloped rural properties owned by school districts and made recommendations as to their use or disposition. In its final report, the Task Force recommended that all future school siting be consistent with the policies in VISION 2040. Placing schools in cities in the ~~((rural area))~~ Rural Area, or in Rural Towns, reduces transportation and environmental impacts, protects rural character, and allows schools to be served with urban-level utilities and fire protection and used efficiently for other community activities.

R-326

Except as provided in R-327:

- a. New schools and institutions primarily serving rural residents shall be located in neighboring cities and rural towns;
- b. New schools, institutions, and other community facilities primarily serving urban residents shall be located within the ~~((UGA))~~ Urban Growth Area; and
- c. New community facilities and services that primarily serve rural residents shall be located in neighboring cities and rural towns, with limited exceptions when their use is dependent on a rural location and their size and scale supports rural character.

R-327

Consistent with the recommendations of the School Siting Task Force, included as Appendix Q, in the Rural Area:

- a. Except as otherwise provided in subsections d. and e. of this policy, an existing elementary, middle, or junior high school may be modified or expanded but shall not be converted to a high school;
- b. An existing high school may be modified or expanded or converted to an elementary, middle, or junior high school;
- c. Snoqualmie Valley 1: parcel number 1823099046, as shown on the King County Department of Assessments map as of March 31, 2012, may develop as a new school;
- d. Lake Washington 4: parcel numbers 0825069008 and 0825069056, as shown on the King County Department of Assessments map as of March 31, 2012, may develop as a new school and convert an existing school on the site to a high school use;
- e. Tahoma 1: parcel number 2622069047, as shown on the King County Department of Assessments map as of March 31, 2012, may develop as a new school and convert an existing school on the site to a high school use only if no feasible alternative site can be located within the ~~((UGA))~~ Urban Growth Area;
- f. Lake Washington 2: parcel numbers 3326069010 and 3326069009, as shown on the King County Department of Assessments map as of March 31, 2012, may develop as a new school only if no feasible alternative site can be located within the ~~((UGA))~~ Urban Growth Area, in which case it may be incorporated into the ~~((UGA))~~ Urban Growth Area; and
- g. Enumclaw A and D: the rural portions of parcel numbers 2321069064, 2321069063, and 2321069062, as shown on the King County Department of Assessments map as of March 31, 2012, may develop as ballfields or recreational playfields only, for a school located on the urban portions of the parcels.

- R-328 **Small airfields beyond those already established in the Rural Area should not be permitted, due to their cumulative impacts on air traffic and nearby uses.**
- R-329 **Library services for the Rural Area should be provided by bookmobiles, or by libraries in Rural Towns or ~~((cities in the rural area))~~ Cities in the Rural Area.**

E. Character ((/)) and Development Standards

The aesthetic qualities and character of the Rural Area depend on a combination of factors, including low densities; a high ratio of undeveloped or undisturbed soil and natural or crop vegetation to development (impervious surfaces), such as roads and structures; historic buildings and landscapes; and minimal development standards, public facilities and services beyond those needed for environmental protection and basic public health and safety.

- R-330 **New subdivisions in the Rural Area should strive to maintain the size and scale of traditional development patterns and rural character.**
- R-331 **New subdivisions in the Rural Area should be designed and developed to maximize conservation of existing forest cover and native vegetation, and to minimize impervious surfaces within individual lots and in the subdivision as a whole. King County shall develop additional site design standards for new subdivisions that further reduce the impacts of new homes in the Rural Area on the natural environment, resource uses and other adjacent land uses.**
- R-332 **Site design standards for new subdivisions in the Rural Area should include: minimization of ~~((paved))~~ impervious surfaces; limitations on entrance signage; preservation of natural contours, existing meadows and opportunities for keeping of horses; and other standards to limit features typical of urban or suburban development.**
- R-333 **Rural residential development adjacent to Agricultural and Forest Production Districts shall be sited to minimize interference with activities related to resource uses. Residences next to the Forest Production District shall be built with greater setbacks from the Forest Production District boundaries for safety and to reduce nuisance complaints.**

- R-334** **To maintain traditional rural development patterns and assure continued opportunities for resource activities in the Rural Area, large lot development is preferred in the Rural Area. Clustering of lots is permitted when:**
- a. The development provides equal or greater protection of the natural environment, natural resource lands, historic resources or archaeological sites;**
 - b. Clusters are limited in size to be compatible with surrounding large lots or nearby agricultural and forestry uses;**
 - c. The clustered development is offset with a permanent resource land tract preserved for forestry or agriculture, as designated by the owner at time of subdivision or short subdivision, or a permanent open space tract. Under no circumstances shall the tract be reserved for future development; and**
 - d. The development can be served by rural facility and service levels (such as on-site sewage disposal, private well(s) for on-site water ~~((and))~~ supply, and rural fire protection).**

Resource and open space tracts often require stewardship over time to control stormwater runoff and associated pollutants, prevent or control invasive species encroachment and to restore forest health, species diversity, and wildlife habitat structure.

- R-335** **When a resource or open space tract is created as part of a plat, the county should require a stewardship plan to ensure appropriate management of the tract.**

Low-density development in the Rural Area will have different residential street needs from those in the Urban Growth Area. Travel demand is generally lower on rural roads and road maintenance is a proportionately greater per capita cost than in the Urban Growth Area.

Rural streets and roads outside Rural Towns generally will have no more than two travel lanes, no curbs or sidewalks and feature unpaved shoulders and open drainage ditches. Local access streets for residential subdivisions will constitute a significant proportion of the site disturbance and impervious surface associated with new development in the Rural Area and therefore must take the environment into consideration equally with traffic flow and vehicular access.

- R-336** **King County shall continue to support the rural development standards that have been established to protect the natural environment by addressing seasonal and maximum clearing limits, impervious surface limits ~~((, surface water management standards that emphasize preservation of natural drainage systems and water quality, groundwater protection,))~~ and resource-based practices. ~~((These standards should be designed to provide appropriate exceptions for lands that~~**

~~are to be developed for kindergarten through twelfth-grade public schools and school facilities, provided that the school project shall comply at a minimum with the requirements of the King County Surface Water Design Manual.)~~ **Stormwater management practices should be implemented that emphasize preservation of natural drainage systems, protect water quality and natural hydrology of surface waters and groundwater. Rural development standards should also, where feasible, incorporate and encourage Low Impact Design principles for managing stormwater onsite by minimizing impervious surfaces, preserving onsite hydrology, retaining native vegetation and forest cover, capturing and reusing rainwater, controlling pollution at the source, and protecting groundwater. King County shall take care that requirements for onsite stormwater management complement requirements for onsite wastewater management.**

R-336a To help achieve the goal of reducing energy use and greenhouse gas emissions associated with new construction, King County should adopt and implement green building codes that are appropriate, ambitious and achievable. Adoption of such codes may result in an increased use of solar panels, private wind generation turbines and similar renewable energy technologies that may need to be sited in the rural area. Development standards will seek to ensure that the siting, scale and design of these facilities respect and support rural character.

IV. Rural Public Facilities and Services

The policies below set forth King County's general approach to providing services and setting facility standards for the Rural Area and provide guidance for siting those facilities that require Rural Area locations. See Chapter ((7)) 8, Transportation, and Chapter ((8)) 9, Services, Facilities and Utilities, for more detailed policies on specific facilities and services such as roads, on-site sewage treatment and disposal systems and water supply.

In order to focus growth within the Urban Growth Area ((UGA)), financial resources must be prioritized to develop and maintain sufficient urban infrastructure and services in the ((UGA)) Urban Growth Area to accommodate that growth. Further, the presence of a high level of public infrastructure and services has been demonstrated to create pressure for new growth. To use financial resources efficiently and reduce growth pressure in the Rural Area, King County will not provide an urban level of infrastructure and services to the Rural Area. Chapter ((7)) 8, Transportation, and Chapter ((8)) 9, Services, Facilities and Utilities, clarify King County's priorities for transportation and other facility improvements in the ((rural and natural resource areas)) Rural Area and Natural Resource Lands.

- R-401 King County shall work with cities and other agencies providing services to the Rural Area to adopt standards for facilities and services in the Rural Area that protect basic public health and safety and the environment, but are financially supportable at rural densities and do not encourage urban development.
- R-402 Public spending priorities for facilities and services within the Rural Area should be as follows:
- a. First, to maintain existing facilities and services that protect public health and safety; ~~((and))~~
 - b. Second, to upgrade facilities and services when needed to correct level of service deficiencies without unnecessarily creating additional capacity for new growth; and
 - c. Third, to support sustainable economic development that is sized and scaled at levels appropriate for Rural Areas and does not foster urbanization.

In 2014, King County adopted an update to the Rural Economic Strategy, through motion 17956; this motion provides guidance to economic development activities in the Rural Area, as well as on Natural Resource Lands, and is described in more detail in Chapter 10, Economic Development.

- R-403 In the Rural Area, standards and plans for utility service should be consistent with long-term, low-density development and resource industries. Utility facilities that serve the Urban Growth Area but must be located in the Rural Area (for example, a pipeline from a municipal watershed) should be designed and scaled to serve primarily the Urban Growth Area. Sewers needed to serve previously established urban “islands,” ~~((cities in the rural area))~~ Cities in the Rural Area, ~~((or))~~ Rural Towns, or new or existing schools pursuant to R-327 and F-264 shall be tightlined and have access restrictions precluding service to the Rural Area.

V. Rural Commercial Centers

This section addresses Rural Neighborhood Commercial Centers, Rural Towns, ~~((cities in the rural area))~~ Cities in the Rural Area, industrial uses in the Rural Area, and promoting public health in the Rural Area.

The Rural Neighborhood Commercial Centers, Rural Towns, the ~~((cities in the rural area))~~ Cities in the Rural Area, and non-resource industrial uses located in rural King County contribute to the vitality of the rural economy. Additionally, the ~~((cities in the rural area))~~ Cities in the Rural Area and Rural Towns provide variety in development patterns and housing choices and provide employment opportunities, retail shopping, and other services to nearby residents. These cities and towns also contain a significant portion of King County’s historic

architecture and are the primary locations for nonresidential uses in the Rural Area. The Rural Neighborhood Commercial Centers provide limited, local convenience shopping, restaurants, and services to meet the daily needs of rural residents.

A. Rural Neighborhood Commercial Centers

Rural Neighborhood Commercial Centers are small commercial developments, or in some cases, historic towns or buildings, that are too small to provide more than convenience shopping and services to surrounding residents. They generally do not have infrastructure or services such as water supply or sewage disposal systems any different from those serving the surrounding area. Examples of Rural Neighborhood Commercial Centers include the store at Stillwater on the Carnation-Duvall Road, the town of Cumberland on the Enumclaw Plateau, and Preston. The county is implementing projects and exploring new options to ensure the continuation of the character and businesses in these important rural centers.

R-501 The Rural Neighborhood Commercial Centers designated on the Comprehensive Plan Land Use Map are small-scale business areas that should provide convenience shopping and services for the surrounding community. No new Rural Neighborhood Commercial Centers are needed to serve the Rural Area. Expansion of the boundaries of the existing Rural Neighborhood Commercial Centers shall not be permitted except through ~~((the))~~ a subarea ~~((plan process))~~ study.

The designated Rural Neighborhood Commercial Centers shown on the Land Use map are:

Bear Creek:	Cottage Lake and Redmond-Fall City Road/236th NE
East King County:	Greenwater, Baring and Timberlane Village
Enumclaw:	Cumberland, Krain's Corner and Newaukum
Newcastle:	Coalfield and East Renton Plateau
Snoqualmie:	Preston and Stillwater
Tahoma/Raven Heights:	Maple Valley, Hobart, Ravensdale and North Cedar Grove Road
Vashon:	Burton, Dockton, Tahlequah, Portage, Heights Dock, Jack's Corner, Vashon Center, Vashon Service Center, Vashon Heights and Maury Island Service Center

The policies in this section are based on a recognition of the limited size of most Rural Neighborhood Commercial Centers, the limited utilities and other services available to them, and a desire to preserve their existing character and relationship to the surrounding rural community.

R-502 Rural Neighborhood Commercial Centers should accommodate only small-scale retail, community and human services, and personal service uses that provide convenience shopping and services to nearby Rural Area residents.

R-503 King County (~~(should adopt)~~) commercial development standards for Rural Neighborhood Commercial Centers (~~(that)~~) should facilitate economic reuse of existing structures, minimize increases in impervious surfaces, and encourage retention of historic character and scale. Urban-level parking, landscaping, and street improvement standards are not appropriate for Rural Neighborhood Commercial Centers except as demonstrated as being needed to address the safety of the public.

R-503a Where appropriate, King County should allow the use of existing structures/parcels to accommodate farmers markets within Rural Neighborhood Commercial Centers.

B. Rural Towns

Rural Towns are unincorporated towns governed directly by King County, but may provide a focal point for community groups such as chambers of commerce or community councils to participate in public affairs.

The purposes of the Rural Town designation are to recognize existing concentrations of higher density and economic activity in the Rural Area, whether by virtue of historical rural settlements or redesignation of an urban commercial center; provide a physical focus for the historic identity of rural communities; and to allow for modest growth of residential and economic uses within these designations if supported by the community and adequate utilities and other public services are available. At the present time, the Rural Towns are Fall City, Snoqualmie Pass, and the Town of Vashon and are recognized as such within the Comprehensive Plan. The county supports the economic vitality of these communities and is offering programs and working with the businesses and residents in and near these communities to help ensure their continued economic health.

Although higher-density development in Rural Towns may require public sewers, applying the full range of urban development standards (e.g. for street improvements or landscaping) may not be necessary, and may not be consistent with the historic character of these communities. Although Rural Towns also may in some circumstances develop at densities similar to those in the Urban Growth Area or in (~~cities in the rural area~~) Cities in the Rural Area, they are considered part of the Rural Area for purposes of the (~~(GMA)~~) Growth Management Act, do not provide significant growth capacity, and are not subject to the growth targets adopted for the (~~(UGA)~~) Urban Growth Area.

R-504 King County designates the Rural Towns of Fall City, Snoqualmie Pass, and the Town of Vashon as unincorporated Rural Towns. These historical settlements in unincorporated King County should provide services and a range of housing choices for Rural Area residents. The boundaries of the designated Rural Towns are shown on the Comprehensive Plan Land Use Map. Adjustments to these boundaries shall only occur through a subarea ~~((planning process))~~ study, and shall not allow significant increases in development potential or environmental impacts. No new Rural Towns are needed to serve the Rural Area.

R-505 Commercial and industrial development that provides employment, shopping, and community and human services that strengthen the fiscal and economic health of rural communities should locate in Rural Towns if utilities and other services permit. Urban-level parking, landscaping, and street improvement standards are not appropriate for Rural Towns. Sidewalks and other pedestrian safety measures should be provided to serve the Rural Town.

R-506 Rural Towns may contain higher-density housing than permitted in the surrounding Rural Area, and should provide affordable and resource-worker housing if utilities and other services permit. Development density in Rural Towns may approach that achieved in ~~((cities in the rural area))~~ Cities in the Rural Area.

The policies in this section apply only to the unincorporated Rural Towns. King County encourages ~~((cities in the rural area))~~ Cities in the Rural Area to adopt land use policies and development standards that protect and enhance their historical character.

R-507 Rural Towns serve as activity centers for the Rural Area and may be served by a range of utilities and services, and may include several or all of the following land uses, if supported by necessary utilities and other services and if scaled and designed to protect rural character:

- a. Retail, commercial, and industrial uses to serve the surrounding Rural Area population;
- b. Residential development, including single-family housing on small lots as well as multifamily housing and mixed-use developments;
- c. Other retail, commercial, and industrial uses, such as resource industries, tourism, commercial recreation, and light industry; and
- d. Public facilities and services such as community services, churches, schools, and fire stations.

R-508 Sewers may be allowed in Rural Towns if necessary to solve existing water quality and public health problems which cannot be addressed by other

methods, provided that any extension of sewer mains from urban areas to serve a Rural Town shall be tightlined systems designed to not serve any intervening lands. All alternatives shall be exhausted before sewers may be allowed. Rural Towns shall not be enlarged to facilitate provision of sewers.

Rural and urban residents alike value the historic character of King County's Rural Towns. New development can enhance the character and valuable features of Rural Towns through careful design and location.

R-509 Rural Towns should be compact, promoting pedestrian and nonmotorized travel while permitting automobile access to most commercial and industrial uses. New development should be designed to strengthen the desirable characteristics and the historic character of the town, be supported by necessary public facilities and services, and be compatible with historic resources and nearby ~~((rural))~~ Rural Area or ~~((resource))~~ Natural Resource Land uses. New industrial uses should locate where they do not disrupt pedestrian or bicycle traffic in established retail areas of town or conflict with residential uses.

C. Cities in the Rural Area

The cities in King County's rural area are incorporated areas whose local governments are involved in the region's planning processes on an equal legal basis with the suburban cities, Bellevue and Seattle. The cities are Black Diamond, Carnation, Duvall, Enumclaw, North Bend, Skykomish and Snoqualmie.

The ~~((GMA))~~ Growth Management Act stipulates that ~~((cities in the rural area))~~ Cities in the Rural Area and their Potential Annexation Areas are to be treated as part of the Urban Growth Area ~~((UGA))~~. The Countywide Planning Policies ~~((CPPs))~~ also provide for urban land uses and densities and urban services in those locations. Excessive growth in ~~((cities in the rural area))~~ Cities in the Rural Area and in Rural Towns, however, may create pressure for extending urban services (for example, sewers) across the Rural Area or Resource Lands, may increase conversion pressure on nearby Resource Lands and adversely affect rural character. Therefore, King County views ~~((cities in the rural area))~~ Cities in the Rural Area as qualitatively different from the ~~((UGA))~~ Urban Growth Area as a whole, even though they may provide significant opportunities for residential or employment growth within their boundaries.

King County has worked with the ~~((cities in the rural area))~~ Cities in the Rural Area to establish Potential Annexation Areas to accommodate growth. These areas are shown as part of the ~~((UGA))~~ Urban Growth Area on the Comprehensive Plan Land Use Map at the end of Chapter 1. Additionally, the county is working with these cities on individual economic development strategies and options, as well as regional economic and tourism opportunities.

- R-510 The ~~((cities in the rural area))~~ Cities in the Rural Area and their Potential Annexation Areas are part of the overall Urban Growth Area for purposes of planning land uses and facility needs. King County should work with ~~((cities in the rural area))~~ Cities in the Rural Area to encourage the provision of affordable housing, to minimize the impacts of new development on the surrounding ~~((rural land))~~ Rural Areas and to plan for growth consistent with long-term protection of significant historic resources, the surrounding Rural Area and Natural Resource Lands.
- R-511 Within Potential Annexation Areas of ~~((cities in the rural area))~~ Cities in the Rural Area the following uses shall be permitted until the area annexes to the city:
- a. Residential development at a density of 1 home per 5 acres or less with mandatory clustering; and
 - b. Nonresidential development such as commercial and industrial as determined through previous subarea plans.

D. Non-Resource Industrial Uses and Development Standards in the Rural Area

There are three existing industrial areas in the Rural Area containing multiple industrial uses on several sites. One is located within the southwest portion of the Town of Vashon. The second is a designated industrial area adjacent to the Rural Neighborhood Commercial Center of Preston. The Preston Industrial Area recognizes an existing concentration of industrial uses that contributes to the economic diversity of the Rural Area, but expansion of this industrial area beyond the identified boundaries is not permitted (see Countywide Planning Policy CP-942). The third industrial area is located along SR-169 on lands that have been and continue to be used as for industrial purposes and have a designation as a King County Historic site.

- R-512 **The creation of new Industrial-zoned lands in the Rural Area shall be limited to those that have long been used for industrial purposes, do not have potential for conversion to residential use due to a historic designation and that may be accessed directly from SR-169.**
- R-513 **Rural Public Infrastructure Maintenance Facilities, and agriculture and forestry product processing should be allowed in the Rural Area. Other new industrial uses in the Rural Area shall be permitted only in Rural Towns and in the designated industrial area adjacent to the Rural Neighborhood Commercial Center of Preston.**

In order to preserve rural character and protect sensitive natural features, new rural industrial development in the Rural Area needs to be of a scale and nature that is distinct from urban industrial development. The scale and intensity and many of the uses allowed in urban industrial development are not appropriate for rural industrial areas. The following policy applies to all new industrial development in the Rural Area.

- R-514** **Development regulations for new industrial development in the Rural Area shall require the following:**
- a. Greater setbacks, and reduced building height, floor/lot ratios, and maximum impervious surface percentage standards in comparison to standards for urban industrial development;**
 - b. Maximum protection of sensitive natural features, especially salmonid habitat and water quality;**
 - c. Building and landscape design that respects the aesthetic qualities and character of the Rural Area, and provides substantial buffering from the adjoining uses and scenic vistas;**
 - d. Building colors and materials that are muted, signs that are not internally illuminated, and site and building lighting that is held to the minimum necessary for safety;**
 - e. Heavier industrial uses, new industrial uses producing substantial waste byproducts or wastewater discharge, or new paper, chemical and allied products manufacturing uses in the urban industrial zone shall be prohibited; and**
 - f. Industrial uses requiring substantial investments in infrastructure such as water, sewers or transportation facilities ~~((shall))~~, or facilities that generate substantial volumes of heavy-gross weight truck trips, shall be ~~((scaled))~~ reduced to avoid the need for public funding of the infrastructure.**

The intent of this policy is to preclude expansion of the industrial area beyond the identified boundaries and to ensure that new development (not previously constructed or vested) in the industrial area meets rural character standards. Site design, landscaping, design and construction of internal and access roads and building scale should reinforce the set boundaries and rural nature of the industrial area to further discourage future industrial expansion beyond the industrial boundary.

There are also existing, isolated industrial sites in the Rural Area that are recognized, but are not appropriate for new industrial uses. Further expansion of these isolated industrial uses is not encouraged, and therefore they are not zoned Industrial.

- R-515** Existing industrial uses in the Rural Area outside of Rural Towns, the industrial area on the King County-designated historic site along SR-169 or the designated industrial area adjacent to the Rural Neighborhood Commercial Center of Preston shall be zoned rural residential but may continue if they qualify as legal, nonconforming uses.

E. Promoting Public Health in the Rural Area for All

Planning for and features of the built environment are important in providing healthy, safe places for people regardless of whether the setting is rural or urban. The built environment refers to various physical features, such as buildings, parks, and roadways, and their spatial arrangement in neighborhoods and communities. These features influence public health through the range of choices provided for engaging in various activities. For example, well designed roads can enhance the safety and walkability of neighborhoods, while having a park or other gathering place to come together with family, friends, or community members can strengthen social and mental health and increase community cohesiveness. People with access to places to play are twice as likely to reach recommended levels of physical activity than those who have little or no access. (See the Introduction and Chapter 2, Urban Communities, for additional information on the linkages between the built environment and various aspects of health.)

Many locations in King County's ~~((cities in the rural area))~~ Cities in the Rural Area, Rural Towns, and Rural Neighborhood Commercial Centers function as important hubs for their respective communities because they provide shops and services. Parks, schools, or other public services within walking distance of these community hubs cannot always be safely or conveniently reached without a car. Opportunities for daily physical activity can be increased by establishing safe walking and bicycling connections to and within these rural hubs.

In addition to physical activity, another major determinant of health is what people eat. Everything from quality and location of food retail outlets and restaurants to food cost to school food choices influence the food choices of rural residents. According to ~~((recent USDA figures and research from the American Dietetic Association, almost 80 percent of))~~ data from national surveys, US adults ((are not eating the recommended levels of)) consume on average only 1.1 and 1.7 servings of fruits and vegetables daily. There are people in every community for whom hunger is a daily issue. Land use planning can play a role in providing and improving access to healthy foods. Garden plots located in neighborhoods, parks, vacant lots, surplus public rights-of-way, and public utility lands in various communities can be used as places to grow fruits and vegetables, build community, and address hunger. Similar locations in the Rural Area of King County should be explored for this purpose.

- R-516** Within Rural Towns and larger Rural Neighborhood Commercial Centers, non-motorized connectivity, where consistent with rural character, should be encouraged to promote walking and bicycling and to improve public health.

R-517 King County should explore ways of creating and supporting community gardens, farmers' markets, produce stands and other similar community based food growing projects to provide and improve access to healthy and affordable food for all rural residents.

VI. Resource Lands

A. Ensuring Conservation and ~~((Productive))~~ Sustainable Use of Resource Lands

King County's Natural Resource Lands contribute to the economic prosperity of the region. They are the lands with long-term commercial significance for farming, forestry, and minerals. Businesses that rely on resource lands provide jobs and products, such as food, wood, and gravel. They also are an important part of ~~((our))~~ the cultural heritage. ~~((Responsible))~~ Conservation and responsible stewardship of ~~((resource))~~ working farm and forest lands also produces multiple environmental benefits, such as:

- Stream and salmon protection;
- Clean air and water;
- Wildlife habitat;
- Flood risk reduction;
- Groundwater recharge and protection; and
- Carbon sequestration and reduced greenhouse gas emissions.

For mining, responsible stormwater management, erosion and sediment control, and site remediation can help to mitigate many of the impacts of mining while providing local sources of materials such as sand and gravel.

King County has taken major steps to conserve and manage agricultural soils and activities, forestry and mining opportunities. Resource Lands and the industries they support are conserved by encouraging development to occur primarily in the Urban Growth Area ~~((UGA))~~ as directed by the ~~((GMA))~~ Growth Management Act. Under this plan, Resource Lands, including designated Agricultural Production Districts, the Forest Production District and sites of long-term commercial significance for resource uses, will have minimal new residential and commercial development. New development that does occur will be designed to be compatible with active resource-based uses.

This chapter contains King County's strategy for conservation of these valuable Resource Lands and for encouraging their productive and sustainable management. The strategy consists of policies to guide planning, incentives, education, regulation and purchase or transfer of development rights.

Forest, farm and mineral lands are not King County's only natural resources. Many other resource-based industries, such as the fisheries industry, are influenced by King County's land use and planning policies. Policies for the protection and enhancement of fisheries, as well as air, water, vegetation, wildlife and other natural resources, can be found in Chapter ((4)) 5, Environment.

The Rural Forest Commission was established in 1997 to represent the diversity of forest interests in King County. The Commission reviews the development and implementation of strategies, programs, policies and regulations that benefit forestry and advises the county on ways to preserve rural forests and promote rural forestry.

R-601 The Rural Forest Commission shall advise the King County Executive and Council on the development of innovative programs, policies and regulations that benefit forestry and that encourage the retention of the forest land base in King County. King County shall continue to support the Rural Forest Commission with staff and other resources.

In 1994, the Agriculture Commission was established as a forum for farmers to take an active role in land use decisions, policies and regulations affecting commercial agriculture. The commission solicits input from agricultural agency technical advisors and others with land use and technical expertise, as well as other affected groups.

R-602 The Agriculture Commission shall advise the King County Executive and Council on agricultural issues and programs, including, but not limited to:

- a. Existing and proposed legislation and regulations affecting commercial agriculture;**
- b. Land use issues that affect agriculture; and**
- c. Ways to maintain, enhance and promote agriculture and agricultural products in the region.**

King County shall continue to support the Agriculture Commission with staff and other resources.

[Note: Paragraph moved to later in chapter]

~~As the population in the Puget Sound area continues to grow, the protection of resource lands and the continued success of commercial agriculture and forestry is a regional challenge. Many of the issues facing King County's resource industries are also faced by neighboring counties. Furthermore, some of the infrastructure and support businesses necessary to sustain agriculture and forestry may serve more than a single county. Therefore, King County's efforts to retain healthy resource economies will be more successful if the county collaborates with other agencies and agriculture and forestry interest groups in the region. These efforts may include policy~~

~~development, training for service providers and outreach that is supportive of commercial agriculture and timber production and encourages the purchase of local food and local wood.~~

R-603 (Moved to R-615a)

B. Resource Conservation Strategy

In 1985, the King County Comprehensive Plan designated the county's initial Forest Production District and five Agricultural Production Districts. Subsequent planning efforts established minimum lot sizes and uses for these districts and their surrounding areas. These land use regulations are consistent with the requirements of the ~~((GMA))~~ Growth Management Act to designate productive lands and to plan for adjacent and nearby land uses compatible with long-term commercial farming and forestry. ~~((GMA))~~ The Growth Management Act requires designation of agricultural and forest lands of long-term commercial significance. Agricultural lands of long-term commercial significance are designated as Agricultural Production Districts and forest lands of long-term commercial significance are designated as the Forest Production District as shown on the Agricultural and Forest Lands Map.

The ~~((GMA))~~ Growth Management Act also requires designation of mineral resource lands that have long-term significance for the extraction of minerals. Such lands are shown as Designated Mineral Resource Sites on the Mineral Resources Map in this chapter. The role of the Forest Production District in the conservation of mineral resources is also explained below.

R-604 **King County shall promote and support forestry, agriculture, ~~((mining))~~ and other resource-based industries as a part of a diverse, regional and sustainable economy and environment.**

R-604b **King County shall support and designate mineral resource lands of long-term significance and promote policies, environmental reviews and management practices that minimize conflicts with neighboring land uses and mitigate environmental impacts.**

R-605 **Forestry and agriculture best management practices are encouraged because of their multiple benefits, including natural resource preservation and protection.**

R-606 **Farm lands, forest lands and mineral resources shall be conserved for productive use through the use of Designated Agricultural and Forest Production Districts and Designated Mineral Resource Sites where the principal and preferred land uses will be commercial resource management activities, and by the designation of appropriate compatible uses on adjacent ~~((rural))~~ Rural Area and urban lands.**

R-607 Land uses, utilities and transportation facilities within and adjacent to Designated Agricultural and Forest Production Districts and Designated Mineral Resource Sites, shall be sited and designed to ensure compatibility with resource management.

R-608 King County should encourage infrastructure and services that support resource lands management and resource-based businesses. These should be sited in close proximity to designated Agricultural and Forest Production Districts and Designated Mineral Resource Sites when adverse impacts and incompatibilities can effectively be mitigated.

King County recognizes that maintaining viable resource-based businesses is challenging. Owners of resource lands make substantial investments in managing their land. Market uncertainties, labor costs, vandalism, taxes and fees can affect the profitability of resource-based industries.

Conflicts with surrounding land uses and environmental problems can arise even with the best of precautions. Resource-based industries need reasonable certainty that policies are in place to help avoid such conflicts and operations can continue if activities are performed in an environmentally sound manner.

The Forest Lands Program (RCW 84.33), and the Open Space Taxation Program, which includes the Timberland and Public Benefit Rating System programs (RCW 84.34) are property tax incentives that encourage continued farm and forest management both within and outside the Forest Production District and Agricultural Production Districts.

R-609 King County should expand access to property tax incentive programs to encourage landowners to continue practicing farming and forestry and to help ensure retention of the resource land base. These programs should be publicized and marketed.

R-610 King County shall employ a variety of innovative programs and incentives to help maintain and enhance resource-based industries.

Examples of such programs include technical assistance and education for sustainable land management, education for urban and suburban residents, purchases of land or development rights, transfer of development rights (TDR), the purchase of scenic easements and other less-than-fee-ownership interests that conserve resource uses, establishment of buffers and setbacks for adjacent properties, and relief from special levies and local improvement district fees.

When urban development occurs near Resource Lands, conflicts can result. Examples of such conflicts are greater risk of forest fires; vandalism to logging, farm and mining equipment; destruction of young trees; and increased mixing of heavy truck and residential traffic, which presents safety problems. Increased development near resource lands also results in increased encroachment of noxious weeds into forests and farmland. It is important for neighboring property owners to understand the value of resource industries and what kinds of resource activities are likely to occur.

- R-611 King County should develop and employ effective means to inform affected property owners about nearby resource management activities. This may include, but not be limited to:**
- a. Notice on title, notification for subdivisions, short subdivisions and development permits for properties within five hundred feet of designated agriculture, forestry, and mineral resource lands, or the surrounding twenty (20) different property owners, whichever is greater;**
 - b. Signage; and**
 - c. Community meetings and other public notification tools.**

Successful Resource Land conservation requires a regional perspective and intergovernmental cooperation. Although the designated Resource Lands are located in unincorporated King County, they benefit nearby cities and can be affected by activities in those cities. Furthermore, some Resource Lands in King County are owned or managed by city, county, state and federal agencies and tribes. A regional perspective is also important because many resource activities are regulated or supported by state and federal programs.

- R-612 King County shall work cooperatively with cities, tribes, other public agencies, private utilities, resource managers, land owners and citizens to conserve public and private Resource Lands for long-term productivity and environmental protection in a consistent and predictable manner.**

- R-613 Designated Forest and Agricultural Production District lands shall not be annexed by cities.**

- R-614 King County should establish written agreements with agencies, tribes and other affected parties whose close coordination and collaboration are essential to effective implementation of resource management programs. Such agreements should serve to establish consensus and commitment to achieving specific resource management goals and to define the specific roles and responsibilities of each agency.**

- R-615 King County should avoid duplication of federal and state regulations that apply to resource-based industries. However, King County reserves the authority to**

address issues of local concern with regard to resource-based activities and operations.

As the population in the Puget Sound area continues to grow, the protection of resource lands and the continued success of commercial agriculture and forestry is a regional challenge. Many of the issues facing King County's resource industries are also faced by neighboring counties. Furthermore, some of the infrastructure and support businesses necessary to sustain agriculture and forestry may serve more than a single county. Therefore, King County's efforts to retain healthy resource economies will be more successful if the county collaborates with other agencies and agriculture and forestry interest groups in the region. These efforts may include policy development, training for service providers and outreach that is supportive of commercial agriculture and timber production and encourages the purchase of local food and local wood.

~~((R-603)) R-615a~~ King County should work with other jurisdictions, agencies and agriculture and forestry interest groups to help maintain and enhance commercial agriculture and forestry production by addressing challenges common across the region.

Resource management strategies that protect the environment are necessary to maintain the long-term productivity of the resource. Chapter ~~((4))~~ 5, Environment, describes the value of using an integrated, ecosystem-based approach to natural resource and environmental planning and management. This approach, along with sound operational practices by resource-based industries, may be able to prevent or minimize environmental impacts associated with ~~((resource harvesting and extraction))~~ common agricultural and forest practices and mining while maximizing co-benefits.

- R-616 Resource-based industries should use practices that:**
- a. Protect the long-term integrity of the built environment, adjacent land uses, and cultural resources;**
 - b. Maintain the long-term productivity of the resource base; and**
 - c. Result in maintenance of ecosystem health and habitat.**
- R-617 Habitat protection requirements should not fall disproportionately on land maintained in agriculture or forestry, and the costs of such protection shall not be disproportionately placed on the owners of such land.**
- R-618 King County should be a leader in resource management by demonstrating environmentally sound agriculture and forestry on county-owned land.**
- R-619 King County shall include resource education through its signs on trail systems that are linked with working farms, forests, and mines. Interpretation should:**
- a. Provide historical perspective;**

- b. **Demonstrate current adaptive resource management practices (forestry, fisheries, wildlife, agriculture); and**
- c. **Explain economics of various resource uses.**

C. Forestry

King County forestlands provide local, regional and national benefits that are basic to ~~((our))~~ quality of life. In addition to supplying a variety of wood and other products, forests emit oxygen, ~~((supply pure))~~ filter water, reduce risks from flooding and soil erosion, enhance groundwater recharge, provide habitat for innumerable plant and animal species, capture carbon, and offer scenic vistas and recreational opportunities. Conservation of the extensive forests in the county saves the region millions of dollars by reducing the need for costly infrastructure for stormwater and flood control, water treatment, and air quality remediation. King County's forests provide employment in forestry, wood, paper, recreation, and tourism industries. In sum, properly managed forests are fundamental to a healthy, diverse economy and environment.

The growth in human population has resulted in the loss of forestlands through conversion to non-forest uses. Increasing demands are being placed upon the remaining forest land base to provide goods, recreational opportunities and ecological functions. Climate change has the potential to put additional stress on forestlands due to changes in seasonal temperature fluctuations, rainfall patterns, and distribution of insect populations. In the next 10 to 20 years, Pacific Northwest forests are expected to face increasing drought mortality, difficulty in getting seedlings established, and severity of forest fires.

To address these challenges, forest managers are embracing more broad-based management methods and strategies that encompass ecosystems, landscapes and watersheds, while continually incorporating new scientific information to improve these approaches. Their efforts, together with the collective foresight and dedication of landowners, interest groups, tribes, citizens and agencies, are needed to ensure that King County's forests continue to contribute to a sustainable way of life for present and future generations.

The first step to maintain and enhance commercial forestry is to protect the forest land base. The second step is to encourage an ecosystem approach to forest management that provides for long-term ecosystem health and productivity and addresses cumulative impacts on non-timber resources. The third step is to minimize land use conflicts and offer incentives for the retention of commercial forestry and the forest land base.

1. Protecting Forest Lands

The purpose of the Forest Production District (FPD) is to conserve large blocks of commercially valuable forestland for the long term. The designation and zoning is designed to prevent intrusion of incompatible uses, manage adjacent land uses to minimize land use conflicts, and prevent or discourage conversion from forestry to other uses. A comparison of the area of forestland converted since 1987 inside the FPD with the area converted

outside the district indicates that designation and zoning of commercial forest lands help to discourage subdivision and conversion.

Sixty percent of the land area in King County is within the designated FPD. The FPD comprises 1,300 square miles (825,000 acres) of forestland in east King County. Most of this land is held in large blocks of contiguous ownership. At this larger scale, it is easier to manage for multiple purposes such as habitat and long-term forest health.

Although it has declined from its height in the late 1980's, commercial timber harvest remains a significant economic activity in King County. At the same time, forest management strategies have become more diverse and may include objectives for forest health, biodiversity, and fish and wildlife habitat instead of timber production alone. Likewise, economic activity related to recreation, traditional cultural practices and aesthetics may be included in commercial forestry activities.

R-620 The FPD shall remain in large blocks of contiguous forest lands where the primary land use is commercial forestry. Other resource industry uses, such as mining and agriculture, should be permitted within the FPD when managed to be compatible with forestry.

R-621 The FPD is a long-term designation. Lands may be removed from the FPD only through a ~~((subarea planning process))~~ subarea study, and only to recognize areas with historical retail commercial uses.

About 70% of the FPD is in public ownership, including parts of the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest, including wilderness areas, state and county parks, Washington State Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) lands, and watersheds for the cities of Seattle and Tacoma. Public land management affects the region's economy, recreation, fish and wildlife habitat, forest health, stream flows, water supply, flood control and climate change mitigation capabilities. The county should take advantage of opportunities to collaborate with public land managers such as the Forest Service at Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest, and other stakeholders, to manage forests for multiple public values.

For example, in the last two decades, there have been significant changes in how forest lands in the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest are managed. In King County, more than 350,000 acres are within the National Forest. Management emphasis has shifted from commodity timber production (in the 1960s, 70s and 80s) to ~~((custodial))~~ management with an emphasis on ~~((public recreation))~~ ecological values and public use. The Forest Service has struggled to keep pace with the increasing demand for recreation infrastructure and to maintain access roads. ~~((Timber))~~

~~While timber harvest levels have declined ((to less than 5% of)) significantly from those in the 1980s((-T)), the supply of forest products from the national forest ((is)) remains important to the regional viability of the forestry industry. ((There is currently a significant forest health issue on the Mount Baker Snoqualmie National Forest. Many previously harvested areas are overstocked with conifers that block sunlight from reaching the forest floor, resulting in a decline in species diversity and a lack of forage for animals.)) Forest fire suppression since the early 1900s ((has)) resulted in abnormally high fuel levels on the forest floor, which can increase the severity of wildfires. More recent federal policies have placed emphasis on projects to enhance forest ecosystems, restore and improve land health and water quality, address fuel levels, and improve the maintenance of existing facilities within national forests.~~

Much of the ((93,000)) 116,790 acres of forestland managed by WDNR in King County are trust lands that ((raise)) generate income from the sale of timber and other resources for the beneficiaries, such as schools, universities and counties. ((, and)) These lands also provide wildlife habitat and ((recreational opportunities)) are heavily used for recreation. In January 1997 WDNR made a far-reaching commitment to protect native animal and fish species through a federally approved Habitat Conservation Plan that covers about 1.6 million acres of WDNR-managed trust land forests—mostly in Western Washington. In 2007, WDNR initiated Forest Stewardship Council certification on state forest land located in the South Puget Sound Region, including part of Tiger Mountain near Issaquah and state-owned forestland near Enumclaw in King County.

R-622 King County recognizes the many values provided by the public forestland in the county, and encourages continued responsible forest management on these lands. King County should collaborate with other public land managers in planning for the conservation, use, and management of forest resources on public lands for multiple public values.

The FPD includes approximately ((250,000)) 220,000 acres in private ownership, most of which is commercial forestland. County policies are intended to maintain and facilitate commercial forestry in the FPD. The policies in this section allow for very limited residential uses in the designated FPD, consistent with the objective of continuing forestry as the primary land use. For example, residences may be appropriate to permit forest managers to live on their land. King County zoning and subdivision regulations establish a large parcel size to promote efficient forest operations and to reduce incompatible residential development. Although the zoning calls for an 80-acre minimum lot size, many smaller lots were created prior to application of the zoning. Proliferation of residences in the FPD makes commercial forestry less viable.

R-623 King County is committed to maintaining working forestland in the FPD, and shall continue to work with landowners and other stakeholders to promote forestry, reduce uses and activities that conflict with resource uses and recognize forestland values.

R-624 To reduce conflicts with resource uses, a forest management plan shall be required as a condition of development for any residential uses in the FPD. Accessory dwelling units shall not be allowed in the FPD.

R-625 Structures within the FPD should be sited to maintain the productivity of the district. Site plan requirements should limit impervious surface, provide for fire control, protect domestic water supply and prevent conflicts with forest management.

In 2004, King County purchased the development rights on the 90,000 acre Snoqualmie Forest. This purchase conserves the forest land base for the long term while supporting the continuation of commercial forest production. It is important that the county consider its responsibility to protect the long-term commercial significance of the FPD in its efforts to conserve land within the district.

R-626 King County should conserve working forests and should encourage continued private forestry through the acquisition of development rights in the FPD. Land acquisition proposals that would remove lands from forest management should be evaluated to ensure that the long-term commercial significance of the FPD is not compromised.

Although there is considerable acreage in commercial forestry in King County, there are no major lumber mills still in operation in the county. There are a few small mills in the county, but they have limited capacity. As a result, small landowners have few options for marketing their logs, and usually have a long haul to the closest mill. The county should work with forest landowners and forestry business to better understand and address the barriers to local wood processing.

R-627 King County should promote and support production, harvest, utilization, and marketing of wood products grown in the county's (~~rural~~) Rural Area and forest areas. King County should ensure that regulations applying to rural and forest areas do not discourage the establishment of sawmills and other wood product businesses and services.

King County can further protect commercial forestlands and prevent conflicts by working with other public agencies and service providers to consolidate lands and to locate infrastructure facilities to prevent or minimize intrusions. Such actions can also improve the owner's capacity to protect fish and wildlife habitat and other natural resources.

R-628 In consultation with tribes and other affected agencies and landowners, King County should support land trades that result in consolidated forest ownership and work with forest managers to identify and develop other incentives for continued forestry.

R-629 King County opposes the establishment or expansion of special purpose taxing districts and local improvement districts in the FPD, and shall not grant new or expanded franchises for utilities in the FPD, unless demonstrated that they directly benefit forestry or are necessary for transmission of power or water.

Forest lands have tremendous recreational and aesthetic value. For example, FPD lands are included within the Mountains-to-Sound Greenway along the I-90 corridor. Opportunities for hiking and other forms of outdoor recreation exist within the working forests that are part of the Greenway. Access to Resource Lands must be carefully managed, however, to prevent conflict with natural resource goals. For example, open gate policies allowing public access may be incompatible with fish and wildlife protection goals and sometimes may interfere with forestry operations by risking such activities as garbage dumping, vandalism and timber theft. In the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest, a variety of federal partnerships and volunteer programs help to better connect urban dwellers with the forest while providing ecological benefits.

R-630 Public and private forest owners are encouraged to provide for recreational, educational and cultural uses when compatible with forest protection.

Recreational and institutional developments, such as conference centers, ski areas and associated hotels, allow more people to enjoy the aesthetic benefits of forest lands. Such facilities are acceptable if located in areas of existing development, such as Snoqualmie Pass, and if their operation and use are restricted adequately to minimize conflict with resource lands. Major recreational or institutional development sites can adversely affect the FPD because they reduce the forest land base and conflict with other resource management goals.

R-631 No master planned resorts shall be permitted in the FPD. New or expansion of existing recreational or institutional uses in the FPD may be permitted if compatible with long-term forestry, the interests of tribes and other resource management goals.

2. Promoting Forest Management

WDNR regulates forestry through the Forest Practices Act. If the forest practice is associated with a conversion from forestry to another use on the property, such as development, the county has jurisdiction, and the county's development regulations must be followed. On rural properties, it is typical that a landowner will combine a long-term forest use on one part of the property with a residence on another part of the property. It is in the interest of the county to ensure that development regulations are followed for the permanent clearing for

development, but also to regulate the long-term forest parts of the property with regulations appropriate for forest harvest.

R-632 King County should continue to work with all affected parties and the WDNR to improve the enforcement of forest practice regulations in the Rural Area, and to ensure that landowners comply with county regulations when they are converting portions of a site to a non-forest use. Harvesting of forest lands for the purpose of converting to non-forest uses shall meet all applicable county standards for clearing and critical areas management. Landowners opting to conduct forest management activities under state approved forest practices permits should be restricted from developing those areas for non-resource purposes for six years from the date of forest practice approval. Recognizing that some landowners combine the development of a residence or an agricultural activity on a portion of the property with long-term forestry on the rest, the county should provide flexibility in its regulations to address the residential development and agricultural activity differently from the forest management.

R-633 King County should ensure that regulations applying to forest practices do not discourage forest management on properties in long-term forestry. Forestry should be regulated consistent with best management practices in the Forest Practices Act. The county should work to simplify its regulatory processes related to forest management.

R-634 ~~((The county))~~ King County should promote public understanding of the benefits of commercial timber production and encourage the use of local wood.

King County has worked with state, federal, and private landowners on multiparty resource plans, such as the Middle Fork Snoqualmie Plan, the plan for Rattlesnake Ridge, and numerous watershed planning efforts. There will continue to be opportunities for interagency cross-ownership cooperation, which will result in improved resource management and conservation.

R-635 Working with public and private forest land managers, King County shall encourage long-term forest productivity and the protection of land and water resources by participating in collaborative, multiownership planning efforts.

R-636 King County promotes forest management that achieves long-term forest health; protection of watersheds, critical areas and habitat to support fish and wildlife populations; protection of threatened and endangered species; management of stormwater runoff and associated pollutants; conservation and economic

viability of working forests; carbon sequestration and reduction in greenhouse gas emissions; and adaptation to climate change.

In 2005, King County worked with the Tolt Triangle community near Carnation, assisting with the formation of Tolt Triangle Fire Council and the development of their comprehensive community wildfire protection plan. The 500 rural residences on 5,800 acres covered by the plan became the first area in King County to earn the status of “Firewise Community” from the national Firewise® Program. Since 2005, additional communities in forested areas have adopted wildfire protection plans. The county provides training and technical assistance regarding fire planning and best management practices for implementing wildfire protection throughout forested areas of King County with a focus in the foothill areas prone to east winds.

R-637 King County should encourage community fire planning so that residents are aware of the dangers of forest fires and take steps to make their properties less vulnerable. King County should support neighborhood-based efforts to manage forests to improve forest health and reduce the risk of wildfire.

R-638 King County shall encourage the development of private/public partnerships that provide incentives for landowners to practice innovative, fish-friendly forestry and that can help ensure retention of the forest resource land base in perpetuity.

An example of such a partnership is the Mountains-to-Sound Greenway Biosolids Forestry Program, which includes King County, Washington State Department of Natural Resources, the Greenway Trust, the University of Washington and Hancock Forest Management. One of the elements of this program involves the acquisition of forestlands that are vulnerable to residential and commercial development. Lands are acquired by a combination of county funds and federal Forest Legacy funds and then transferred to the WDNR for management. By deed, these lands stay in forest resource use in perpetuity and are managed according to the state's Habitat Conservation Plan. Seventy-five percent of all revenues generated are returned to King County. The lands that have been acquired help to form the block of public ownership along I-90, providing wildlife corridors, opportunities for trails and recreation, and the water quality protection provided by forest cover.

In addition to landscape-level planning and analysis, resource managers should identify specific areas in their forest ownership that are degraded or negatively impacting aquatic resources. Examples of such areas are logging roads or gravel mines no longer needed and scheduled to be abandoned or riparian zones that are not sufficiently vegetated. Organic soil amendments, when properly used, can greatly enhance vegetative growth and restore productivity to these sites, thus protecting fish and other aquatic resources. The use of recycled organic wastes generated in King County closes the recycling "loop" and helps us sustain the productivity of ~~((our))~~ resource lands.

- R-639 King County encourages the use of recycled, organic-based soil amendments, such as biosolids, and fertilizers in forest ecosystems, which can help reduce erosion and sedimentation into streams, increase water-holding capacity of soils, stimulate the growth of trees and other vegetation, capture carbon and enhance fish and wildlife habitat. King County shall work with the general public and private and public forestland owners to encourage the selective and appropriate use of these materials for ecosystem enhancement and restoration.**

One of the most successful efforts is the use of the county's biosolids to fertilize public and private forests. Annually, about 1,400 acres of forestland in east King County are fertilized with Loop® biosolids.

Maintaining land in long-term forest use offsets greenhouse gas emissions through sequestration of carbon in growing trees and in forest soils. In addition to providing plant nutrients, organic soil amendments like Loop can significantly increase carbon storage in forests and help soils retain moisture. Efforts to conserve forests and encourage forest management for health and resilience are a major means of implementing King County's climate change policies. Even with these and other efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, forests in the Pacific Northwest face potential impacts from climate change. In the coming decades, mortality of trees and plants is projected to increase due to insects and pathogens, increased temperature, and lack of groundwater in the summer. Climate change also is projected to affect the composition and density of plant and animal species and the severity and frequency of forest fires. All of these potential impacts underscore the need for monitoring of climate-induced changes and active management of forest health.

- R-640 King County should continue to collaborate with the University of Washington, Washington State University including Extension, state and federal agencies, and forest landowners to monitor and evaluate impacts of climate change on forests in King County.**

- R-641 King County should consider climate change impacts and take steps to improve forest health and resilience to climate change impacts through its technical assistance to forest land owners, management of county-owned forest lands, and support of neighborhood-based efforts to reduce risks from wildfires.**

King County's 2015 Strategic Climate Action Plan calls for the county to manage and restore its forested parks and natural lands in ways that maximize biological carbon storage and sequestration, and increase resilience to changing climate conditions. To help guide forest management activities, in 2012 the Parks Division completed an initial assessment of the forest types on all of Parks' forested acreage. Additional assessment will continue to be conducted on newly acquired forested properties as well. Parks will develop and implement stewardship plans on all forested properties of 200 acres or more in size, which will result in healthier and forests that are more resilient to climate change. The Parks and Water and Land Resources Divisions will also continue to

develop opportunities for volunteers to plant native trees and shrubs and remove invasive species from County-owned lands and have established an ambitious goal for the planting of new trees in the county.

D. Agriculture

Land suitable for farming is an irreplaceable natural resource. Agricultural lands and farming provide many benefits to the citizens of King County including a connection to ~~((our))~~ its cultural heritage, fresh local foods, and a diverse economy. In ~~((2007))~~ 2012, farmers in King County produced over ~~(((\$127))~~ \$120 million in agricultural sales. Farmlands are an intrinsic component of the varied open space landscape of the region. Farmland provides scenic vistas and low-density separation between rural communities. Many farms in the county include an educational experience through U-Pick operations, harvest tours, and demonstrations of agricultural practices. Agricultural lands also provide environmental benefits, including the temporary storage and conveyance of floodwaters, habitat for birds and other wildlife, large areas without impervious surfaces, and opportunities for providing riparian vegetation along rivers and streams.

The concern about the loss of farmland in King County ~~((came to an apex))~~ in the 1970s ~~((and))~~ resulted in adoption of an agricultural lands policy framework through Ordinance 3064 in 1977 that called for the County to designate certain areas within King County as agricultural lands and then to develop an agricultural land protection program based upon both land use regulations and compensation to protect existing agricultural lands and private property. This led to the successful Farmland Preservation Program (FPP) bond issue in 1979, which has funded the purchase of farmland development rights ((on over 13,000 acres)).

In 1985, the county first designated its Agricultural Production Districts (APDs), which have remained stable since then at more than 41,000 acres. However, despite the land conservation accomplished through the FPP and the designation of the APDs, not all of this land is farmed. Based on ~~((a 2009))~~ surveys, approximately ~~((24,000))~~ 27,000 acres of the APDs are farmable, the rest being forested, farm building, water bodies or other non-farmable areas. About 25,000 areas are being actively farmed. ~~((A 2003 survey of the Rural Area identified an additional))~~ In addition, there are 13,000 acres in active agriculture outside the APDs on Rural Area zoned land and in urban areas.

This section focuses on the county's efforts to maintain and enhance commercial agriculture for the value of local produce, dairy products, specialty horticultural and energy crops, keeping livestock, and for scenic and historic values. To meet the ~~((GMA))~~ Growth Management Act requirement to maintain and enhance agriculture, a variety of methods and programs continue to be necessary.

The policies call for King County to:

- Protect productive farmland by designation and zoning;
- Limit development to appropriately-scaled uses that are necessary to support commercial agriculture;

- Prevent or minimize land use conflicts between farming operations and adjacent land uses;
- Encourage and allow necessary infrastructure and services (markets, water, affordable housing, supply stores, technical services, tax incentives) that support commercial agriculture and contribute to growing, storing, processing, and distributing a local food supply and other horticultural and livestock activities;
~~((Acknowledge and support the connections between the food system, particularly food production, as it relates to providing King County residents with food choices that would allow them to meet dietary guidelines for fruits, vegetables, milk and milk products, and whole grains;))~~
- Support the economic development of the local food economy and improve access to healthy and affordable food.
- Continue to preserve farmland and develop additional mechanisms to maintain the affordability of farmland; and
- Encourage farming practices that conserve soils and protect water quality, fisheries, and wildlife.

King County's Local Food Initiative includes targets and recommendations to expand the local food economy to ensure job growth and economic viability for King County food businesses and farms.

The Initiative's production targets are to add 400 net new acres in food production and 25 new food farmers per year over the next ten years. Success in meeting the targets will require protection of existing farmland, keeping it farmed, addressing problems that impair farming, and enhancing programs that provide technical assistance to farmers and expand markets for local farm products. To meet this target, the County should also pursue feasible opportunities to return formerly farmed land into production, such as the recent purchase of Tall Chief Golf Course in the Snoqualmie Valley which will be returned to agricultural use.

1. Protecting Agricultural Lands

In 1979, voters approved a \$50 million ballot measure to protect farmland threatened by development. The Farmland Preservation Program (FPP) became the first voter-approved measure in the nation to protect farmland in a metropolitan area. By purchasing the development rights, the ~~((FPP))~~ Farmland Preservation Program keeps farmland open and available through covenants that restrict development and limit the uses of the property to agriculture and open space. The covenants remain with the land in perpetuity so the land is protected regardless of ownership. Under the ~~((FPP))~~ Farmland Preservation Program, the county holds the development rights in trust while the land remains in private ownership. By law, the county cannot sell or remove its interest in ~~((FPP))~~ Farmland Preservation Program lands, with the exception of conveying public road or utility easements.

In 1995, the county approved an additional \$3 million for the purchase of additional development rights under the FPP, and continues to add to the program with a variety of grant funding and use of Transferable Development Rights. To date, the ~~((FPP))~~ Farmland Preservation Program and Transferable Development Rights has succeeded in preserving more than ~~((13,200))~~ 14,000 acres of farmland.

R-642 **King County shall continue to implement the objectives of the Farmland Preservation Program (FPP). Protection of property purchased under the ~~((FPP))~~ Farmland Preservation Program shall be a high priority when balancing conflicting interests such as locating transportation, active recreation, ~~((or))~~ utility facilities, or other uses that could have an adverse impact on farm operations. King County shall use the Transfer of Development Rights Program as another tool to preserve farmland.**

Even farmland in the FPP is challenged by pressures from adjacent development, the need to maintain drainage and irrigation systems, non-farmer ownership, and high real estate costs. To protect the farmland for the long term, investments in improving the farmability and managing the easements to ensure compliance are necessary.

R-642a **King County should develop a long term strategy for financing protection of sufficient farmland to significantly expand and retain food production, including improving the farmability of protected farmland, and ensuring that the easements are well-managed for the long-term.**

Agriculture is most productive in agricultural communities where neighbors support agriculture, where parcels are large enough for commercial agriculture and where labor, supplies and markets for farm products are available. King County's farm soils and most profitable farms are usually found in contiguous blocks with few nonagricultural uses. In 1985, King County established Agriculture Production Districts (APDs) with large lot zoning and agriculture as the preferred use.

The APDs, shown on the Agriculture and Forest Lands Map in this chapter, present the least number of land use conflicts for agriculture, contain agricultural support activities and provide the best environment for farming in King County. The five APDs are Sammamish Valley, Snoqualmie Valley, Lower Green River Valley, Upper Green River Valley and Enumclaw Plateau. Most of the farmlands preserved under the FPP are found in these APDs.

R-643 **Agriculture Production Districts (APDs) are blocks of contiguous farmlands where agriculture is supported through the protection of agricultural soils and related support services and activities. Roads and natural features are appropriate boundaries for APDs to reduce the possibility of conflicts with adjacent land uses.**

R-644 King County should continue to seek funding and purchase additional development rights to farmland in the APDs.

Livestock, dairy and large-scale commercial row-crop operations require large parcels of land to allow for production that is profitable and sustainable. Generally, at least 35 acres is needed for full-time wholesale commercial production of such products. Specialty agricultural products, products that are direct-marketed, and part-time farming enterprises generally do not need as much acreage to be profitable.

R-645 All parcels within the boundaries of an APD should be zoned Agricultural, either A-10 or A-35.

R-646 Lands within APDs should remain in parcels large enough for commercial agriculture. A residential density of one home per 35 acres shall be applied where the predominant lot size is 35 acres or larger, and a residential density of one home per 10 acres shall be applied where the predominant lot size is smaller than 35 acres.

R-647 Agriculture should be the principal land use in the APDs. Permanent new construction within districts shall be sited to prevent conflicts with commercial farming or other agricultural uses, and nonagricultural uses shall be limited. New development shall not disrupt agriculture operations and shall have a scale compatible with an active farming district.

R-648 On-site housing for farm employees shall be allowed where this can be accomplished without unnecessarily removing land from agricultural use or conflicting with other public interests. King County should address the regulatory constraints that make it difficult for farmers to offer housing for farm employees.

The river valleys in King County are critical locations for agriculture, salmon habitat and natural floodplain processes. In compliance with growth management, portions of several of these valleys were designated as Agriculture Production Districts (APDs) to protect the diminishing farmland for long-term commercial agriculture, thereby preventing their conversion to other uses that are often incompatible with habitat protection or that would require expensive flood risk reduction projects.

Some of the highest quality of salmon habitat in King County is found within the APDs. As a result of federal listing of Chinook salmon as a threatened species, King County is obligated to take actions for protection of Chinook habitat in ~~((our))~~ the watersheds. Such actions include restoration of habitat in portions of each of ~~((our))~~ the rivers and, because many sections of ~~((our))~~ the river systems are in a highly altered state, those reaches within APDs offer some of the most promising opportunities for habitat restoration critical to salmon

recovery. Each of the Water Resources Inventory Area Salmon Conservation Plans has recommended additional protection or restoration of critical habitat within the APDs. At the same time King County is committed to the preservation of productive agricultural soils and local agricultural production and protection of public safety in flood prone areas through the restoration of floodplain processes.

The farmers in the county support fish protection and fish recovery through many regulated and voluntary actions. King County recognizes that fish, flood management, and farm interests must work together in a collaborative manner. It is essential that farmers and other property owners in each watershed be directly included in planning and in the review of integrated, watershed-wide strategies that support the needs of agriculture, fish recovery, and flood risk reduction and floodplain management. Specific habitat protection rules should not jeopardize the agricultural productivity within the APDs.

R-649 Agriculture must remain the predominant use in any Agriculture Production District (APD) and aquatic habitat or floodplain restoration projects, as well as, King County mitigation reserves program projects shall not reduce the ability to farm in the APD. Therefore, until the county implements the watershed planning process described in R-650, such projects are allowed only when supported by owners of the land where the proposed project is to be sited. Criteria to be considered:

- a. For a project proposed to be sited on lands that are unsuitable for direct agricultural production purposes, such as portions of property that have not historically been farmed due to soil conditions or frequent flooding, and which cannot be returned to productivity by drainage maintenance, or
- b. For a project proposed to be sited on lands suitable for direct agricultural production:
 - (1) there are no unsuitable lands available that meet the technical or locational needs of the proposed project, and
 - (2) the project is included in, or consistent with, an approved Water Resources Inventory Area Salmon Recovery Plan, Farm Management Plan, Flood Hazard Management Plan or other similar watershed scale plan; or the project would not reduce the baseline agricultural productivity within the APD.

R-650 Aquatic habitat restoration projects, floodplain restoration projects and projects under King County's mitigation reserves program in an Agriculture Production District (APD) shall be evaluated through a collaborative watershed planning process with the goal of maintaining and improving agricultural viability, improving ecological function and habitat quality, and restoring floodplains through integrated, watershed-wide strategies. A watershed planning process

shall be established for an agricultural production district because of the number of potential restoration projects and shall:

- a. ensure that agricultural viability in the agricultural production district is not reduced as the result of actions taken and that agriculture remains the predominant use in the agricultural production district;
- b. evaluate and recommend actions at all scales across the affected watershed to maintain and improve agricultural viability, restore ecological functions and aquatic habitat and restore floodplains, including voluntary actions taken by landowners;
- c. be a collaborative effort among affected land owners, interested stakeholders, and King County and shall be updated on a periodic basis; and
- d. identify and recommend actions that King County should take or ensure are taken to maintain and improve agricultural viability in the agricultural production district and address any impacts to agriculture from aquatic habitat restoration projects, floodplain restoration projects and projects under King County's mitigation reserves program constructed in the APD.

R-651 **Maintaining the viability of farmlands is a high priority for King County. Within the Agricultural Production Districts, measures to protect threatened or endangered species shall be tailored to ensure working farms can continue to operate.**

Two APDs in or near urban areas, the Lower Green River Valley and Sammamish Valley, were designated in the 1985 Comprehensive Plan, and those designations have been retained. The development rights from many, but not all, of the parcels in these two districts have been purchased through the Farmland Preservation Program ((FPP)). The Lower Green River APD is completely surrounded by urban designated land and as such, functions as both prime agriculture land and urban separator. Each of the other APDs and some FPP lands outside of APDs also share boundaries with cities. The challenges to agriculture from urban development include alterations to hydrology that result in flooded fields, increased traffic that interferes with farm vehicles on roads, increased lighting at night, complaints from urban neighbors about farm operations, and high land prices. The benefits of being located near urban areas include access to urban markets and consumers and increased recognition and appreciation of locally produced goods.

R-652 **King County commits to preserve APD parcels in or near the Urban Growth Area because of their high production capabilities, their proximity to markets, and their value as open space. King County should work with cities adjacent to or near APDs to minimize the operational and environmental impacts of urban development on farming, and to promote activities and infrastructure, such as**

farmers' markets and agriculture processing businesses, that benefit both the cities and the farms by improving access to locally grown agricultural products.

- R-653** **The Lower Green River Agricultural Production District (APD) is a regionally designated resource that is to remain in unincorporated King County. The Lower Green River APD functions as an urban separator between the cities of Kent and Auburn. King County may contract with other jurisdictions to provide some local services to this area as appropriate.**

Pastoral vistas make agricultural land a popular destination for recreation. However, creating parks with active recreational facilities in the APDs is not appropriate because the land should be prioritized for agriculture. In addition, heavy recreational use in or near the APDs could result in trespass and damage to crops, animals and farm equipment.

- R-654** **Active recreational facilities should not be located within APDs. When new parks, natural areas or trails are planned for areas within or adjacent to APDs, King County should work with farmers to minimize impacts to farmland and agricultural operations.**

Public road and utility projects within and through APDs must be designed to prevent disruption to agriculture. Therefore, road and utility district capital facilities and plans, including water, wastewater, (~~reclaimed water~~) recycled water, and drainage, need to ensure that services are consistent with preservation of long-term agriculture. (Chapter ((8)) 9, Services, Facilities and Utilities, contains policies requiring special district plans to be consistent with land use plans.)

- R-655** **Public services and utilities within and adjacent to APDs shall be designed to support agriculture and minimize significant adverse impacts on agriculture and to maintain total farmland acreage and the area's historic agricultural character:**
- a. Whenever feasible, water lines, sewer lines and other public facilities should avoid crossing APDs. Installation should be timed to minimize negative impacts on seasonal agricultural practices;**
 - b. Road projects planned for the APDs, including additional roads or the widening of roads, should be limited to those that are needed for safety or infrastructure preservation and that benefit agricultural uses. Where possible, arterials should be routed around the APDs. Roads that cross APDs should be aligned, designed, signed and maintained to minimize negative impacts on agriculture, and to support farm traffic; and**
 - c. In cases when public or privately owned facilities meeting regional needs must intrude into APDs, they should be built and located to minimize disruption of agricultural activity.**

- R-656 Lands can be removed from the APDs only when it can be demonstrated that:
- a. Removal of the land will not diminish the productivity of prime agricultural soils or the effectiveness of farming within the local APD boundaries;
 - b. The land is determined to be no longer suitable for agricultural purposes; and
 - c. Removal of the land from the APD may occur only if it is mitigated through the addition of agricultural land abutting the same APD that is, at a minimum, comparable in size, soil quality and agricultural value.

2. Sustaining Agriculture and Farming

King County has made a significant investment in preserving farmland for agriculture and, as a result, has also preserved the open space benefits of these lands. The county must ensure that this land continues to be farmed into the future by helping farmers maintain and operate their farms and by promoting local agricultural products through infrastructure and activities that improve access to locally grown agricultural products.

~~((In order to further maintain and enhance commercial farming on small farmland parcels, farmers and prospective farmers must have access to information on marketing and production strategies for small acreages, the potential for specialty crops and sustainable farming techniques.~~

~~King County recognizes the value of farmers' markets for their role in community building, their contribution to farmer success by providing a direct marketing opportunity, and for making the bounty of King County farms available to city residents.)) Farmers, especially new and beginning, have limited resources to access land and financing to begin production. Furthermore, all King County farmers, regardless of size and years of farming, have a great need for information on marketing and production strategies required to operate their farming businesses. The Local Food Initiative seeks to provide this information and assistance. Under the Local Food Initiative regulatory and technical assistance will increase and be streamlined through a coordinated economic development effort by different county agencies and partner organizations that serve farmers. The team will provide assistance with production, marketing, and business planning through a "one-stop shop" available on-line with a possibility of physical co-location of services if necessary.~~

- R-657 **King County shall work with and provide support to Washington State University Extension for its research and education programs that assist small-scale commercial farmers.**

- R-658 **King County shall work with other jurisdictions and non-profits to expand marks for farm products ~~((to broaden))~~ by supporting ~~((for))~~ the Puget Sound Fresh ~~((Program, which provides marketing assistance to farmers and links consumers~~**

~~to local farms and farmers' markets))~~ and other programs that promote local food and connect buyers with producers.

R-659 King County should work with other jurisdictions, farm advocacy groups and others to support Farmlink and ~~((other))~~ farmer training programs that help new farmers get started, gain access to farmland and develop successful marketing methods.

King County recognizes the value of farmers' markets for their role in community-building, their contribution to farmer success by providing a direct-marketing opportunity, and for making the bounty of King County farms available to city residents.

R-660 King County should work with other jurisdictions to continue to provide support to farmers' markets.

R-661 ~~((The county))~~ King County should develop incentives to encourage ~~((agricultural activities in the remaining prime farmlands located))~~ food production on prime farmland ~~((outside the Agriculture Production Districts))~~. These incentives could include tax credits, expedited permit review, reduced permit fees, permit exemptions for activities complying with best management practices or similar programs. The county should continue to work with Seattle Tilth and other organizations to assist immigrant and minority farmers in gaining access to farmland.

R-661a To help make more farmland accessible to beginning and low-income farmers, King County should expand its leasing of agricultural land to farmers where appropriate and should encourage private farmland owners to lease unused land to farmers.

R-661b King County should expand representation of low income and socially disadvantaged farmers within King County agricultural processes such as the Agriculture Commission, advisory committees, task forces and hiring.

King County recognizes the importance of adding value to and direct sales of agricultural products as a way to keep agriculture viable in an urban landscape. King County's agriculture program works with farmers to encourage them to add value to their products by processing, packaging, and selling them directly to the consumer.

R-662 Agricultural processing, packing and direct sales are considered agricultural activities and should be allowed at a size and scale appropriate to the zone in which they are operating. King County shall work with local and state health

departments to develop regulations supporting these activities and with local non-profits and academic institutions to educate farmers about safe food processing practices and compliance.

R-663 King County supports the processing and packaging of farm products from crops and livestock, and will continue to work with farmers, ranchers, cities, neighboring counties, and other interested parties to address infrastructure and regulatory needs that promote sales to consumers, institutions, restaurants, and retail enterprises.

R-664 King County supports innovative technologies to process dairy and other livestock waste to reduce nutrients and to create other products such as energy and compost in the Agriculture and Rural Area zoning classifications.

King County's APDs have some of the best soil and conditions for growing food in the country. There is an increasing awareness among farmers about the potential for expanding local food production compatible with a variety of sustainability goals. Concerned about multiple threats to future food production, King County farmers are working with others to promote voluntary incentives that will increase the community of those involved in the local production of food.

R-665 ~~((The county))~~ King County should develop incentives that support local food production and processing to increase food security and provide a healthy and affordable local food supply, and reduce energy use.

Agricultural practices modify the natural environment in order to produce food or fiber or maintain livestock for human use. Ideally, practices that maintain the productivity of the lands also protect environmental quality and respect natural processes such as flooding and channel migration. Farmers, technical advisors, floodplain managers, and environmental regulators must work together to understand the relationships between production practices, environmental protection, public safety, and profitability. These practices, referred to as best management practices, are designed to prevent erosion, maintain flood conveyance and flood storage, retain riparian vegetation, avoid stream bank collapse, properly dispose of animal wastes, safely use and dispose of pesticides and prevent excessive ~~((surface))~~ stormwater runoff. Best Management Practices planned and implemented through efforts such as farm management plans can control runoff volumes and prevent pollutants from being discharged into local waterways and groundwater. These practices, such as manure bins, paddock and grazing area designs, and stream exclusion fencing, can reduce or eliminate pollutants in stormwater runoff from agricultural activities.

Climate change has the potential to affect farming in King County, with increased severity of winter flooding, higher summer temperatures, reduced availability of surface and groundwater for irrigation, increased pest risk, and changes in the types of crops suited to this area. At the same time, soil best management practices, including

use of cover crops and modified tilling methods, and amendment with compost, biosolids or other organic matter can help to mitigate the impacts of climate change by retaining soil moisture, sequestering carbon, and reducing other greenhouse gas emissions. Consideration and investigation of alternative water supplies, such as ~~((reclaimed water))~~ recycled water, can also help to mitigate the impacts of climate change and help support local and sustainable agriculture. Development of anaerobic digesters for dairy manure and other agricultural waste products can capture methane gas and convert it to usable energy. Having locally-available produce can help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transport.

King County's policies in this chapter to conserve farmland and encourage food production take on a greater significance when considering that climate change may result in food shortages in other parts of the country and world. The Puget Sound region may become even more valuable for food production than it already is if producing food in other parts of the world becomes more difficult.

R-666 King County shall provide incentives, educational programs and other methods to encourage agricultural practices and technological improvements that maintain water quality, protect public health, protect fish and wildlife habitat, protect historic resources, maintain flood conveyance and storage, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, control noxious weeds, and prevent erosion of valuable agricultural soils, and increase soil water holding capacity while maintaining the functions needed for agricultural production.

In order to maintain and operate their farms, farmers need assistance in maintaining farm viability in the face of increasing urbanization, soil degradation, increased flooding and water scarcity caused by climate change, and the increased impacts of upslope development. The maintenance of drainage and irrigation systems is essential for commercial agriculture to succeed in the county.

R-667 King County shall continue to support agriculture with an expedited review process and reduced fees for structures necessary for farm operations.

R-668 ~~((The county))~~ King County shall work with federal, state, local, and private agencies to ~~((ensure and maintain adequate water for the needs of agriculture))~~ improve the availability and efficiency of water for agriculture through use of tools such as expanding the availability of recycled water to farms, offering incentives for irrigation efficiency, support mechanisms for water rights banking and trading that will give farmers greater certainty for water rights while protecting instream flows. King County will encourage the maintenance and preservation of agriculture water rights for agriculture purposes. Assessments of future surface and groundwater availability for agriculture should consider projected impacts of climate change.

R-668a **King County will continue to support drainage improvements through its Agricultural Drainage Assistance Program and actively seek new ways to make drainage projects less expensive and easier to implement and to improve drainage systems across property lines.**

R-669 **King County should continue to collaborate with the Washington State University Extension, the University of Washington, and King Conservation District to develop information on the likely impacts of climate change on agriculture in King County, and to develop mitigation and adaptation strategies that are appropriate for King County's soils and farm economy. Research should address soil management, use of commercial compost, water storage, irrigation, alternative crops, integrated pest management, and nutrient management. The information should be made available to farmers through technical assistance programs and farm planning.**

R-670 **King County should provide incentives for soil management practices that reduce greenhouse emissions through its Agricultural Best Management Practices Cost-Sharing Program.**

An alluvial fan is a depositional landform along a watercourse where there is an abrupt decrease in gradient and a resulting area of active sediment deposition. Most alluvial fans in King County form where steep tributary streams discharge onto nearly level river floodplains. Since much of the county's farmland is located in valley floors, some agricultural landowners have properties on or containing alluvial fans that are significantly affected by the episodic deposits of upslope sediment and debris that accumulate on their land. These events result in obstructed stream channels, filled wetlands, covered farmland, and disruptions in operations. Water is redirected into unexpected places. Permits, regulations, and the lack of approved management practices make it difficult to remedy the situation to regain operations and farm viability.

R-671 **King County should use pilot or demonstration projects and multi-agency collaboration to develop a new suite of practices that will provide options for landowners whose existing operations are affected by alluvial fan deposits. These should provide timely and cost-effective relief from debris and the associated changes to the watercourse along with protection of intact fish habitat and restoration of degraded fish habitat within these areas.**

Agricultural lands have historically been located in floodplains. Agriculture coexists with flood storage and seasonal inundation; however, there is a growing concern that farmers cannot protect their investments from flooding. The federal, state and local flood hazard management standards are designed to ensure there is no adverse impact to upstream or downstream property owners from activities that are allowed within the floodplain. King County recognizes that most of the agriculture in the county is located in the floodplains

because that is where the prime agricultural soils are located. In recent years, King County has provided extensive technical and financial support to farmers to build farm pads and raise homes and agricultural buildings in the Snoqualmie floodplain. This industry requires special consideration because it is tied to these agricultural soils, and can occur almost nowhere else in the county.

R-672 King County should work with federal, state and local jurisdictions to reduce flood impacts to agricultural operations. The county will continue to investigate the needs of agriculture before, during and after flood events, to determine if and how losses can be reduced, and will use this information in designing its floodplain policies and regulations.

The high cost of agricultural land continues to be a barrier for many farmers wishing to locate their farm businesses within King County. The steady rise in agricultural land values continues to hamper the ability of many potential and current farmers to enter or expand their operations.

R-673 In addition to enhancing the Farmland Preservation Program, the county should develop more innovative solutions and incentives to keep agricultural land affordable and profitable for active farming.

3. **Agriculture and the Food System**

King County has a year-round growing season, a strong farming tradition and local farming expertise, and proximity to major markets for local foods and food products. Many of the policies in the previous section are aimed at helping to overcome obstacles to successful farming in King County. With that direction and a focus on production of food, farmlands in King County could be even more instrumental in strengthening the food system for the benefit of all King County residents.

Agricultural lands, farming practices and activities, and farmers are part of the local and regional food system. In addition to the growing of food, the food system includes processing, distribution, food availability, and disposal. As more people move to this region, King County recognizes the importance of planning for ~~((our))~~ the regional food system to ((further a number of county initiatives and goals)) be more sustainable and resilient.

In order to do so, King County will focus on developing a local food system that can:

- Expand opportunities for local farms and enhance the rural economy;
- Promote healthy eating to improve public health;
- Improve access to healthy, safe, and affordable food, to all county residents; especially those with low incomes;
- Reduce energy use and greenhouse gas emissions; and
- Divert food waste from landfills.

~~((With increased global trade, food is traveling more miles from farm to table. Reducing food miles—buying food grown closer to home—is one way to help improve the environment and protect natural resources. There is increasing attention on how our current system of transporting food over thousands of miles is detrimental to the environment and may be a significant factor in global warming. University of Washington researchers have shown that a Skagit Valley apple requires about two thirds less energy to be grown and shipped to local retailers than an apple from New Zealand.))~~

Studies have shown that 35% of garbage is food. Efforts to ~~((recycle))~~ prevent food waste ~~((and))~~ divert edible food to hunger programs and recycle food waste into compost could reduce what goes to the landfill, reduce methane generated by landfills, provide food for hungry people and provide soil amendments.

Food and nutrition are major factors in public health. The USDA's ~~((2005))~~ 2010 Dietary Guidelines for Americans call for significant increases in daily consumption of fruit, vegetables, milk products and whole grains. In 2013, 13.4 percent of King County residents lacked access to enough food for an active, healthy life and 18.7 percent of King County children lived in food-insecure households (*Feeding America, Map the Meal Gap 2015*), and seventy-three percent of King County middle and high school age youth do not consume recommended levels of fruits and vegetables (*Healthy Youth Survey 2012*). Thirty-two percent of adults in King County consume less than 1 serving of fruits per day and 17 percent less than 1 serving of vegetables daily, and there are significant differences across education levels for both fruit and vegetable consumption and across race and income groups for vegetable consumption (*Communities Putting Prevention to Work, 2010 and 2012*).

Efforts to increase the availability of these foods to King County residents should include encouraging an increase in food production on King County farms. Although it is not realistic for King County farms and farmers to provide the full complement of recommended foods in public health guidelines, there is the potential to increase food production for local and regional consumption, particularly in the first three categories.

- R-674** **King County should work with farmers and ranchers to better understand the constraints to increased food production in the county and develop programs that reduce barriers and create incentives to growing food crops and raising food-producing livestock.**
- R-675** **King County should prioritize its programs to help build and support a sustainable, reliable, equitable, and resilient local food system.**
- R-676** **King County should consider adopting procurement policies that would encourage purchases of locally grown fresh foods.**

R-677 King County should promote local food production and processing to reduce the distance that food must travel from farm to table.

R-677a **King County should continue food waste programs for single family, multi-family, businesses and institutions, aimed at reducing generation, promoting donation and encouraging curbside collection for anaerobic digestion and composting.**

R-667b **King County should prioritize the economic development of the food and agriculture industries in order to build a more sustainable and resilient local food system.**

Government funded food programs are increasingly relying on electronic cards for clients to purchase food. For example, food stamps have been replaced with electronic benefits transfer cards. Grocery stores can easily adopt new electronic technology to accept such cards. It is more challenging for farmers' markets to do so as the majority of them are open-air events in parking lots without access to electricity or telephone connections. To improve accessibility of farmers' markets for low income shoppers, a concerted effort needs to be made to develop the ability to easily accept electronic payment. This will help make fresh food more available to low-income shoppers as well as increase the customer base for farmers.

R-678 King County should collaborate with other organizations to further the development of programs that increase the ability of shoppers to use food assistance benefits and the ability of farmers to accept electronic and other forms of payment at farmers' markets and farm stands.

E. Mineral Resources

King County contains many valuable mineral resources, including deposits of coal, sand, rock, gravel, silica, clay, metallic ores and potentially recoverable gas and oil. Mining and processing these deposits is an important part of King County's economy, currently providing hundreds of jobs and producing materials used locally, regionally, and nationally. Mining also has historic significance, in that it provided the impetus for past development in many parts of King County, including Black Diamond and the Newcastle area.

King County is required by the State ((GMA)) Growth Management Act to designate and conserve mineral lands and plan appropriately to protect them. In doing so the county must assure that land uses adjacent to mineral lands do not interfere with the continued use of mineral lands in their accustomed manner and in accordance with best management practices. The policies in this section explain the steps taken to designate and conserve mineral resource lands and provide direction on the comprehensive review needed before additional sites are designated for mineral resource extraction.

Four main steps are necessary to maintain and enhance commercial mineral resource industries. First, mineral resource sites should be conserved through designation and zoning. Second, land use conflicts between mining, processing and related operations and adjacent land uses should be prevented or minimized through policies and assessment and mitigation of environmental impacts. Third, operational practices should protect environmental quality, fisheries and wildlife, in balance with the needs of the industry. Finally, mining areas need to be reclaimed in a timely and appropriate manner.

The Mineral Resources Map identifies four different types of Mineral Resource Sites. The sites were identified in the 1994 King County Comprehensive Plan or in subsequent annual updates. Following the Mineral Resources Map is a spreadsheet that contains information on each Mineral Resource Site parcel.

The Designated Mineral Resources Sites on the Mineral Resources Map satisfy King County's responsibility to designate and conserve mineral resources consistent with requirements of the ~~((GMA))~~ Growth Management Act. All Designated Mineral Resources Sites have Mineral zoning. The criteria used in the 1994 King County Comprehensive Plan called for designation of properties that at the time were either zoned outright for mining or those operating under an approved Unclassified Use Permit. In addition to the designated Mineral Resources Sites, the Forest Production District (FPD) and Forest (F) zone preserves the opportunity for mineral extraction. Mining is a permitted or conditional use in the F zone. Because forestry does not preclude future mineral extraction, King County considers the FPD as part of its strategy to conserve mineral resources.

The Mineral Resources Map also shows Potential Mineral Resource Sites. These are sites where King County expects some future surface mining to occur or where the owner or operator indicates an interest in future mining. Most of the Potential Mineral Resources Sites shown on the map contain sand and/or gravel; however, a few contain other mineral resources such as quarry rock and coal. Because of the geology of King County, most valuable metallic mineral resources are located in the Forest Production District, and are therefore already protected from urban development. Identification of Potential Mineral Resources Sites satisfies the ~~((GMA))~~ Growth Management Act requirements to not knowingly preclude opportunities for future mining and to inform nearby property owners of the potential for future mining use of these areas in order to prevent or minimize conflicts.

The Mineral Resources Map also shows Non-Conforming Mineral Resources Sites. These are sites on which some mining operations predated King County zoning regulations without appropriate zoning or other land use approval. Mining for these sites has not been authorized through a Land Use Map or zoning designation. These sites are shown for informational purposes only. Mining can occur on an identified site only if mining has been approved as a nonconforming use by the ~~((Department of Development and Environmental Services))~~ Department of Permitting and Environmental Review, and mining activities have received all other necessary permit approvals. Because the sites have not undergone formal review to be designated on the Land Use Map or zoned for mining, the sites do not have long-term commercial significance. However, they can continue to serve mineral supply needs.

The Mineral Resources Map also shows Owner Identified Potential Coal Mining Sites that contain subsurface coal resources. These sites could be mined by either underground or surface mining techniques. Because of continued uncertainties involving the economics of energy and related market conditions, it is not always possible to determine the timing or likelihood of coal resources extraction in potential coal mining areas. Underground and surface coal mining is subject to permitting and enforcement by the Federal Government. King County regulates land use decisions governing surface facilities. Because of the difficulty in precisely locating these facilities prior to an actual proposal, King County determined to not apply Potential M zoning to owner-identified coal resources sites.

- R-679** **King County shall identify existing and potential mining sites on the Mineral Resources Map in order to conserve mineral resources, promote compatibility with nearby land uses, protect environmental quality, maintain and enhance mineral resource industries and serve to notify property owners of the potential for mining activities. The county shall identify:**
- a. Sites with existing Mineral zoning as Designated Mineral Resource Sites;**
 - b. Sites where the landowner or operator has indicated an interest in mining, sites that as of the date of adoption of the 1994 Comprehensive Plan had potential Quarrying/Mining zoning, or sites that the county determines might support future mining as Potential Mineral Resource Sites;**
 - c. Sites where mining operations predate zoning regulations but without zoning or other land use approvals as Non-Conforming Mineral Resource Sites; and**
 - d. Owner-Identified Potential Sub-Surface Coal Sites.**

R-680 **King County shall designate as mining on the Comprehensive Plan Land Use Map those sites that had Potential Mineral (M) zoning prior to the date of adoption of the 1994 Comprehensive Plan and those sites that had Mineral zoning as of the date of the adoption of the King County Comprehensive Plan 2000 Update.**

A mining designation on the Land Use Map shall not create a presumption that Mineral zoning will be approved for sites with Potential Mineral zoning. Potential Mineral zoning shall not be applied to additional sites.

Mining is an intense operation that may continue for many years. Mining operations can significantly change the land being mined and have impacts on the environment and on nearby properties. Beyond direct impacts to the mine site and nearby properties, the mining, transport, and end use of coal in production of electricity releases carbon that contributes to greenhouse gas emissions. In 2014, the county and cities updated the Countywide Planning Policies to set a goal to reduce greenhouse gas emissions 80% by 2050 at the county scale.

The county's 2015 Strategic Climate Action Plan includes the same overarching goal. King County requires comprehensive review, including environmental analysis, prior to approving a Land Use Map and zoning change. Site specific environmental review will also be required for a grading permit or any other permit that is necessary for a mining operation. Therefore, a comprehensive site-specific study is required prior to any such approval.

R-681

King County may designate additional sites on the Comprehensive Plan Land Use Map as Mining only following a site-specific rezone to Mineral zoning. Upon approval of a rezone to Mineral zoning, the Comprehensive Plan Land Use Map shall be amended to designate the site as mining during the next comprehensive plan amendment cycle. King County should approve applications for site-specific rezones to Mineral zoning and applications for permits that would authorize mineral extraction and processing only following site-specific environmental study, early and continuous public notice and comment opportunities, when:

- a. The proposed site contains rock, sand, gravel, coal, oil, gas or other mineral resources;**
- b. The proposed site is large enough to confine or mitigate all operational impacts;**
- c. The proposal will allow operation with limited conflicts with adjacent land uses when mitigating measures are applied;**
- d. The proposal has been evaluated under the State Environmental Policy Act so that the county may approve, condition or deny applications consistent with the county's substantive SEPA authority, and in order to mitigate significant adverse environmental impacts.**
- e. Roads or rail facilities serving or proposed to serve the site can safely and adequately handle transport of products and are in close proximity to the site.**

If King County denies an application for a site-specific mining rezone it should remove the mining land use designation and the associated Potential Mineral zoning for the site from the county's Land Use maps. If the county denies a permit that would authorize mineral extraction and/or processing on a Designated Mineral Resources Site, the county should consider new information generated during the permit review process to determine whether the site is not properly designated as mineral resource land of long-term commercial significance, the designation for the site on the Mineral Resources Map should be changed from Designated Mineral Resources Site to Potential surface Mineral Resource Site. In addition, the mining land use designation and the Mineral zoning classification for the site should be amended to be compatible with the surrounding properties.

- R-682 King County should remove the Mining land use designation on the Comprehensive Plan Land Use Map and associated Potential Mineral zone or Mineral zoning for any sites that have been denied a rezone to Mineral.
- If a grading or other permit necessary for the extraction of mineral resources is denied on a Designated Mineral Resource Site, the county shall evaluate whether such mineral resource designation is appropriate. The re-evaluation process may occur during the annual comprehensive plan amendment cycle and information produced during the permit review process shall be used to evaluate the appropriateness of changing the existing designation. If the county determines that the site should not be designated as mineral resource land of long-term commercial significance as defined in the Growth Management Act, the site shall be redesignated to a Potential Surface Mineral Resource Site on the Mineral Resources Map and to a land use designation and zoning classification compatible with the surrounding properties.
- R-683 King County may update the Mineral Resources Map to identify additional Potential Mineral Resource Sites only during the four-year comprehensive plan amendment cycle.
- R-684 The preferred adjacent land uses to sites designated as Mining on the Land Use Map are mining, industrial, open space or forestry uses. Sites for newly proposed Mineral zones shall not be adjacent to or within Agricultural Production Districts. Agricultural lands and operations should be protected from significant impacts associated with nearby mine operations.
- R-685 Mining activities are permitted within the Forest Production District, consistent with R-620. However, a conditional use permit shall be required for mining activities in the Forest Production District located within one-quarter mile of established residences or for proposals seeking to use local access streets where abutting lots are developed for residential use.
- R-686 In order to comprehensively assess the environmental impacts associated with a zoning change, conditional use or operating approval for a mining proposal, the range of environmental impacts, including short-term and long-term effects arising or existing over the lifetime of the proposal, shall be assessed at the earliest possible stage. This should include the potential for future proposals for structures and operations related to mining, such as asphalt and concrete batch plants.

- R-687 King County should prevent or minimize conflicts with mining when planning land uses adjacent to Designated and Potential Mineral Resource Sites. Subarea ~~((plans))~~ studies may indicate areas where mining is an inappropriate land use. Designated and Potential Mineral Resource Sites and nonconforming sites should be shown on Mineral Resources Map and subarea ~~((plans))~~ study maps in order to notify nearby property owners and residents of existing and prospective mining activities.
- R-688 The periodic review process for mineral extractive and processing operations shall include sufficient public notice and comment opportunities. The purpose of the periodic review process is to provide opportunities for public review and comment on the mineral resource facility's fulfillment of state and county regulations and implementation of industry-standard best management practices, and for King County to modify, add or remove conditions to address new circumstances and/or unanticipated project-generated impacts. The periodic review process is not intended to re-examine the appropriateness of the mineral resource use, or to consider expansion of operations beyond the scope of existing permitted operations since that review would be accomplished through the county's permitting process. The periodic review is intended to be a part of King County's ongoing enforcement and inspections of mineral resource sites, and not to be a part of the county's permitting process.
- R-689 Conditions and mitigations for significant adverse environmental impacts associated with mining operations and their associated structures or facilities should be required, especially in the following areas:
- a. Air quality and climate change;
 - b. Environmentally sensitive and critical areas, such as surface and groundwater quality and quantity, wetlands, fisheries and wildlife habitats, and aquatic habitats;
 - c. Noise levels;
 - d. Vibration;
 - e. Light and glare;
 - f. Vehicular access and safety;
 - g. Land and shoreline uses;
 - h. Traffic impacts;
 - i. Visual impacts;
 - j. Cultural and historic features and resources;
 - k. Site security; and
 - l. Others unique to specific sites and proposals.

- R-690 King County should work with the state and federal governments to ensure that proposals for underground mining, oil and gas extraction, and surface coal mining are reviewed with consideration of local land use and environmental requirements, regional impacts from transport and assessment of climate change impacts from end-use of oil, gas and coal.
- R-691 King County should work with the state Department of Natural Resources to ensure that mining areas are reclaimed in a timely and appropriate manner. Reclamation of mining sites in the Forest Production District should return the land to forestry. Where mining is completed in phases, reclamation also should be completed in phases as the resource is depleted. When reclamation of mining sites located outside of the Forest Production District is completed, the site should be considered for redesignation to a land use designation and zoning classification compatible with the surrounding properties.
- R-692 King County shall encourage the removal of existing stockpiles of previously mined material in order to promote and achieve reclamation of land to its highest and best use.

[Note: the entire table below was updated to match current properties]

Mineral Resources Property Information for the Mineral Resources Map

<u>DESIGNATED MINERAL RESOURCE SITES</u>				
<u>Map #</u>	<u>Section- Township- Range</u>	<u>Site Name and/or Owner/Operator</u>	<u>Product*</u>	<u>Total Site Acreage (approx.)</u>
<u>1</u>	<u>25-21-06</u>	<u>Cadman S & G/Flintston S&G</u>	<u>SG</u>	<u>75</u>
<u>2</u>	<u>11-20-07 21-20-07</u>	<u>Plum Creek Timber Company</u>	<u>SG</u>	<u>476</u>
<u>3</u>	<u>21-22-03</u>	<u>Ideal Cement Co/King County</u>	<u>SG</u>	<u>39</u>
<u>5</u>	<u>27-22-07</u>	<u>Kangley Pit/Meridian Aggregates Co. (398 acres) and Stoneway Concrete Gravel Pit/Gary Merlino Construction</u>	<u>SG</u>	<u>608</u>
<u>6</u>	<u>28-23-06</u>	<u>Cedar Grove Pit/Queen City Farms</u>	<u>SG</u>	<u>315</u>
<u>7</u>	<u>33-23-06</u>	<u>Lake Francis Pit/Plumb Creek Timber Co</u>	<u>SG</u>	<u>143</u>
<u>8</u>	<u>33-23-06</u>	<u>Cedar grove Pit /ANMARCO</u>	<u>SG</u>	<u>35</u>
<u>9</u>	<u>20-23-06</u>	<u>Cedar Mountain Pit/ Rivera & Green</u>	<u>SG</u>	<u>57</u>
<u>10</u>	<u>20-22-06</u>	<u>Black River Quarry</u>	<u>SG</u>	<u>374</u>
<u>12</u>	<u>08-28-07 17-26-07</u>	<u>Cherry Pit/Thompson</u>	<u>SG</u>	<u>13</u>

DESIGNATED MINERAL RESOURCE SITES

<u>Map #</u> <u>Section-</u>	<u>Section-</u> <u>Township-</u> <u>Range</u>	<u>Site Name and/or Owner/Operator</u>	<u>Product*</u>	<u>Total Site</u> <u>Acreage</u> <u>(approx.)</u>
<u>13</u>	<u>19-24-08</u> <u>20-24-08</u>	<u>Snoqualmie/Weyerhaeuser Co. and S. Parsons et. al.</u>	<u>SG</u>	<u>665</u>
<u>15</u>	<u>06-23-06</u>	<u>Squak Mountain Quarry/M. Palmer</u>	<u>RS</u>	<u>16</u>
<u>16</u>	<u>22-24-07</u>	<u>Raging River/Cadman</u>	<u>RS</u>	<u>46</u>
<u>17</u>	<u>33-20-07</u>	<u>Highway 410 Quarry/J. Laramie</u>	<u>RS</u>	<u>34</u>
<u>18</u>	<u>28-26-11</u> <u>27-26-11</u>	<u>Meridian Aggregates</u>	<u>R</u>	<u>38</u>
<u>19</u>	<u>11-21-06</u> <u>12-21-06</u>	<u>John Henry Coal Mine/Palmer Coking Coal</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>375</u>
<u>20</u>	<u>01-21-06</u> <u>36-22-06</u>	<u>Reserve Silica Corporation Plum Creek Timber Co. and Silica Sand Mine</u>	<u>S</u>	
<u>23</u>	<u>32-24-06</u>	<u>State of Washington</u>	<u>CL</u>	
<u>25</u>	<u>32-24-06</u>	<u>Interpace Harris Mine/ R.Thompson and Eltra. Corp.</u>	<u>SG</u>	
<u>26</u>	<u>35-22-06</u>	<u>Meridian Minerals Co.</u>	<u>SG</u>	
<u>27</u>	<u>29-23-06</u>	<u>Pinnacle Exploration</u>	<u>SG</u>	
<u>28</u>	<u>29-23-06</u> <u>32-23-06</u>	<u>ANMARCO and G. Newell</u>	<u>SG</u>	
<u>29</u>	<u>29-23-06</u>	<u>Plum Creek Timber Co</u>	<u>SG</u>	
<u>30</u>	<u>27-24-06</u>	<u>Issaquah/King Co.</u>	<u>SG</u>	
<u>31</u>	<u>05-23-06</u>	<u>King County</u>	<u>SG</u>	
<u>32</u>	<u>33-23-06</u>	<u>Lake Francis Plum Creek Timber Co</u>	<u>SG</u>	
<u>96</u>	<u>30-21-07</u>	<u>Franklin Pit/Morris</u>	<u>SG</u>	<u>158</u>

POTENTIAL MINERAL RESOURCE SITES

<u>Map #</u> <u>Section-</u>	<u>Section-</u> <u>Township-</u> <u>Range</u>	<u>Site Name and/or Owner/Operator</u>	<u>Total Site</u> <u>Acreage</u> <u>(approx.)</u>
<u>35</u>	<u>35-22-05</u>	<u>T. Scarsella</u>	<u>11</u>
<u>36</u>	<u>07-25-06</u>	<u>Cadman/King Co.</u>	<u>24</u>
<u>37</u>	<u>33-23-06</u>	<u>Merlino Property/ANMARCO</u>	<u>32</u>
<u>39</u>	<u>20-23-06</u>	<u>Rivera and Green</u>	<u>21</u>
<u>40</u>	<u>22-26-06</u>	<u>T. Alberg</u>	<u>40</u>
<u>41</u>	<u>31-26-07</u>	<u>T. Alberg</u>	<u>160</u>
<u>42</u>	<u>08-26-07</u>	<u>R. and A. Thompson</u>	<u>11</u>

POTENTIAL MINERAL RESOURCE SITES			
<u>Map #</u>	<u>Section-</u>		<u>Total Site</u>
<u>Section-</u>	<u>Township-</u>	<u>Site Name and/or Owner/Operator</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
	<u>Range</u>		<u>(approx.)</u>
	<u>17-26-07</u>		
<u>43</u>	<u>32-23-09</u>	<u>R. and A. Thompson</u>	<u>145</u>
<u>44</u>	<u>11-21-05</u>	<u>B & M Investments</u>	<u>174</u>
<u>45</u>	<u>25-22-02</u>	<u>Doane Family Ltd.</u>	<u>60</u>
<u>46</u>	<u>08-25-06</u>	<u>W. Nelson</u>	<u>86</u>
<u>47</u>	<u>18-21-07</u>	<u>Palmer Coking Coal</u>	<u>79</u>
<u>48</u>	<u>30-21-07</u>	<u>Palmer Coking Coal</u>	<u>275</u>
<u>50</u>	<u>36-21-06</u>	<u>Palmer Coking Coal</u>	<u>116</u>
<u>51</u>	<u>06-23-06</u>	<u>Palmers</u>	<u>39</u>
<u>52</u>	<u>12-23-05</u>	<u>R. and R. Schroeder and Pacific Company Constructors</u>	<u>30</u>
<u>53</u>	<u>02-20-06</u>	<u>State of Washington</u>	<u>36</u>
<u>54</u>	<u>03-91-33</u>	<u>Weyerhaeuser Co.</u>	<u>36</u>
<u>74</u>		<u>Weyerhaeuser Co</u>	<u>3655</u>
<u>75</u>		<u>Weyerhaeuser Co., United States, U.S. Corps of Engineers</u>	<u>4214</u>
<u>76</u>		<u>Weyerhaeuser Real Estate Co.</u>	<u>1765</u>
<u>77</u>		<u>Weyerhaeuser Co. and State of Washington</u>	<u>705</u>
<u>78</u>		<u>Weyerhaeuser Co., Riley, Everett, Hamerly</u>	<u>1926</u>
<u>79</u>		<u>E. Seliger, Weyerhaeuser Co.</u>	<u>1167</u>
<u>80</u>		<u>Weyerhaeuser Co.</u>	<u>113</u>
<u>81</u>		<u>Metro</u>	<u>599</u>
<u>82</u>		<u>Cadman Black Diamond/Weyerhaeuser Co.</u>	<u>434</u>
<u>83</u>		<u>Weyerhaeuser Co.</u>	<u>925</u>
<u>55</u>	<u>02-20-07</u> <u>12-20-07</u>	<u>Weyerhaeuser Co., State of Washington, Metro</u>	<u>634</u>
<u>56</u>	<u>10-20-07</u>	<u>Weyerhaeuser Co.</u>	<u>80</u>
<u>57</u>	<u>15-26-07</u>	<u>State of Washington</u>	<u>320</u>
<u>58</u>	<u>16-21-05</u>	<u>State of Washington</u>	<u>38</u>
	<u>17-23-07</u>		
<u>59</u>	<u>18-23-07</u> <u>19-23-07</u> <u>20-23-07</u>	<u>State of Washington</u>	<u>640</u>
<u>60</u>	<u>26-21-06</u>	<u>M & K Company</u>	<u>18</u>
<u>61</u>	<u>27-24-06</u>	<u>State of Washington</u>	<u>40</u>

POTENTIAL MINERAL RESOURCE SITES			
<u>Map #</u>	<u>Section-</u>		<u>Total Site</u>
<u>Section-</u>	<u>Township-</u>	<u>Site Name and/or Owner/Operator</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
	<u>Range</u>		<u>(approx.)</u>
<u>62</u>	<u>30-20-08</u>	<u>Weyerhaeuser Co.</u>	<u>141</u>
<u>63</u>	<u>30-21-07</u>	<u>State of Washington and Palmer Coking Coal</u>	<u>60</u>
<u>64</u>	<u>30-21-08</u>	<u>State of Washington</u>	<u>168</u>
<u>65</u>	<u>34-24-06</u>	<u>State of Washington</u>	<u>32</u>
<u>66</u>	<u>35-24-06</u>	<u>State of Washington</u>	<u>20</u>
<u>67</u>	<u>36-20-06</u>	<u>State of Washington</u>	<u>79</u>
<u>68</u>	<u>36-20-06</u>	<u>State of Washington</u>	<u>40</u>
<u>69</u>	<u>36-21-06</u>	<u>State of Washington</u>	<u>152</u>
<u>70</u>	<u>36-21-07</u>	<u>State of Washington</u>	<u>640</u>
<u>71</u>	<u>36-23-06</u>	<u>State of Washington</u>	<u>115</u>
<u>72</u>	<u>04-21-07</u>	<u>Weyerhaeuser Co.</u>	<u>173</u>
	<u>03-25-09</u>		
	<u>04-25-09</u>		
<u>73</u>	<u>05-25-09</u>	<u>Weyerhaeuser Co.</u>	<u>3079</u>
	<u>10-25-09</u>		
	<u>33-25-09</u>		
	<u>34-26-09</u>		
	<u>28-20-07</u>		
<u>84</u>	<u>32-20-07</u>	<u>Weyerhaeuser Co.</u>	<u>669</u>
	<u>33-20-07</u>		
	<u>04-19-07</u>		
<u>85</u>	<u>05-19-07</u>	<u>Weyerhaeuser Co.</u>	<u>1572</u>
	<u>32-20-07</u>		
<u>86</u>	<u>34-25-07</u>	<u>L.A. Welcome</u>	<u>24</u>
<u>87</u>	<u>36-21-05</u>	<u>Sparling/King Co.</u>	<u>41</u>
<u>88</u>	<u>21-24-07</u>	<u>Raging River/King Co.</u>	<u>40</u>
<u>89</u>	<u>32-22-07</u>	<u>Lake Retreat/King Co</u>	<u>82</u>
<u>90</u>	<u>35-22-02</u>	<u>Sprows/King Co.</u>	<u>40</u>
<u>91</u>			
<u>92</u>	<u>23-26-07</u>	<u>Swan Quarry/King Co.</u>	<u>76</u>
<u>93</u>	<u>31-23-07</u>	<u>Route 18 Fill Project/Plumb Creek Timber Co.</u>	<u>40</u>

**LEGAL NON-CONFORMING
MINERAL RESOURCE SITES AND EXISTING MINERAL RESOURCE SITES IN THE FPD**

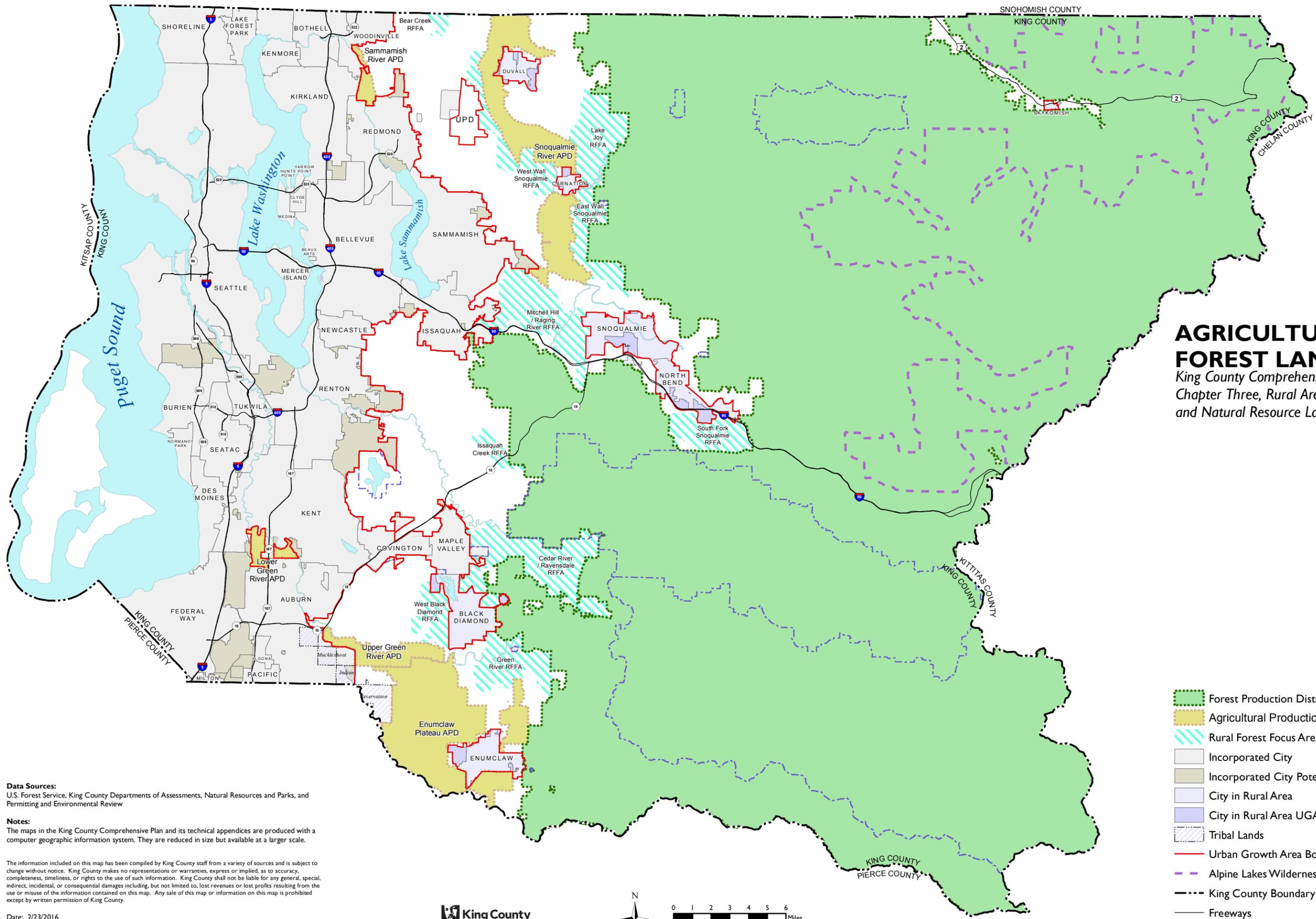
<u>Map #</u> <u>Section-</u>	<u>Section-</u> <u>Township-</u> <u>Range</u>	<u>Site Name and/or Owner/Operator</u>	<u>Product*</u>	<u>Total Site</u> <u>Acreage</u> <u>(approx.)</u>
<u>21</u>	<u>01-19-07</u>	<u>Hardie/Weyerhaeuser</u>	<u>S</u>	<u>625</u>
<u>94</u>	<u>29-20-07</u>	<u>Jensen Sand & Gravel/Jensen</u>	<u>SG</u>	<u>13</u>
<u>95</u>	<u>29-20-07</u>	<u>Corliss/Weyerhaeuser</u>	<u>SG</u>	<u>60</u>
<u>103</u>	<u>34-22-06</u>	<u>Summit/King County</u>	<u>SG</u>	<u>176</u>
<u>104</u>	<u>13-20-06</u>	<u>Enumclaw Quarry/Pierotti</u>	<u>RS</u>	<u>14</u>
<u>110</u>	<u>31-21-07</u>	<u>Hyde Pit/Palmer Coking Coal Co</u>	<u>SG</u>	<u>20</u>
	<u>19-23-09</u>			
<u>113</u>	<u>20-23-09</u> <u>29-23-09</u>	<u>Cadman North Bend/Weyerhaeuser</u>	<u>SG</u>	<u>300</u>
<u>114</u>	<u>33-20-07</u>	<u>White River/Weyerhaeuser</u>	<u>RS</u>	<u>175</u>

KEY FOR ALL SITES

<u>SG</u>	<u>≡</u>	<u>Sand & Gravel</u>
<u>RS</u>	<u>≡</u>	<u>Rock & Stone</u>
<u>R</u>	<u>≡</u>	<u>Rock</u>
<u>C</u>	<u>≡</u>	<u>Coal</u>
<u>ShCl</u>	<u>≡</u>	<u>Shale & Clay</u>
<u>Cl</u>	<u>≡</u>	<u>Clay</u>
<u>S</u>	<u>≡</u>	<u>Silica</u>

NOTE:

Each map number corresponds to one or more parcel number(s), and in some cases different owners and operators. The acreage listed represents the sum acreage of all the parcels of the site. Please refer to the technical appendix for the parcel-specific version of this table.



AGRICULTURE AND FOREST LANDS 2016

King County Comprehensive Plan, 2016
Chapter Three, Rural Area and Natural Resource Lands

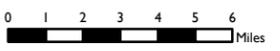
- Forest Production District
- Agricultural Production District
- Rural Forest Focus Areas
- Incorporated City
- Incorporated City Potential Annexation Areas
- City in Rural Area
- City in Rural Area UGAs
- Tribal Lands
- Urban Growth Area Boundary
- Alpine Lakes Wilderness
- King County Boundary
- Freeways
- Municipal Watershed

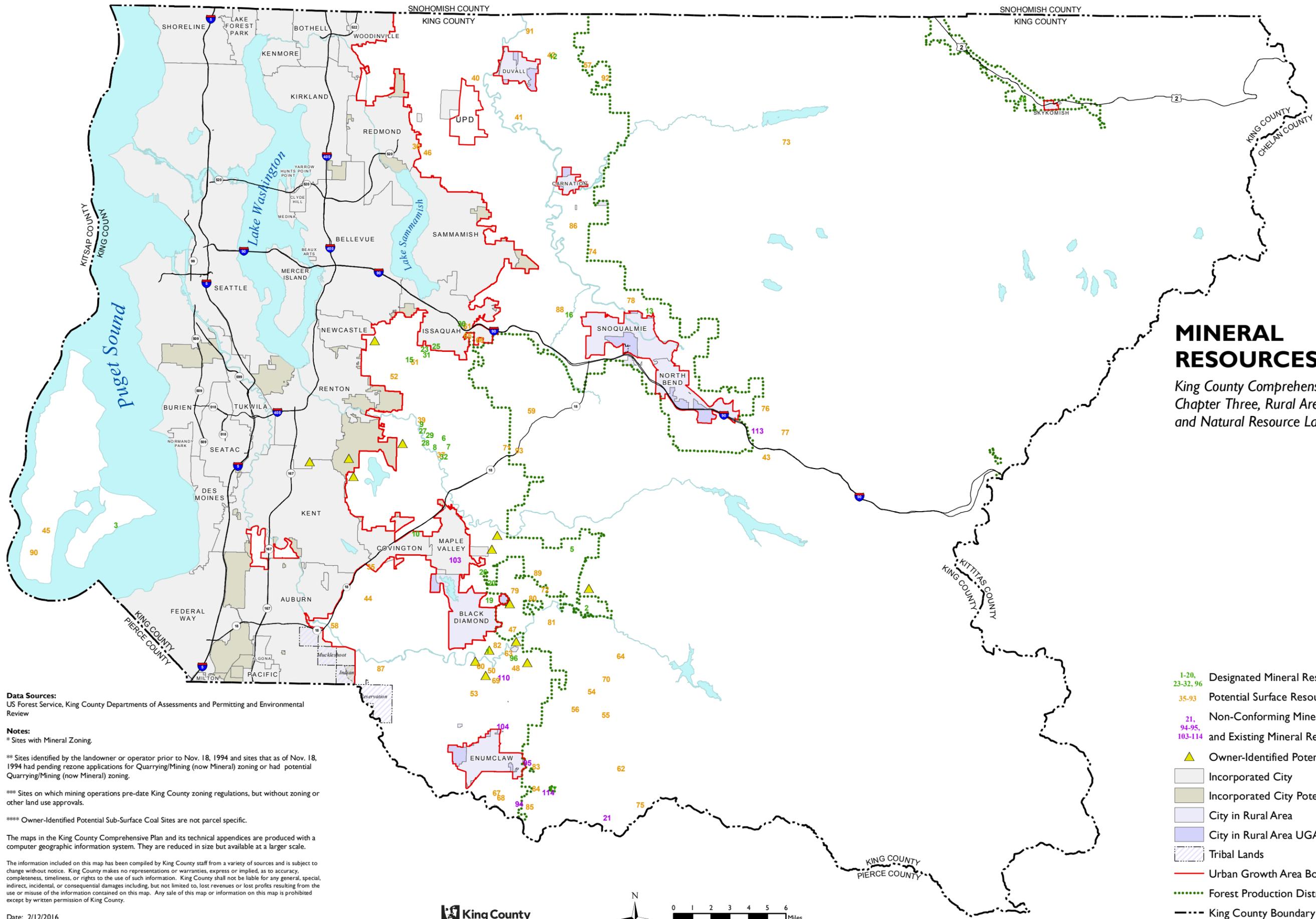
Data Sources:
U.S. Forest Service, King County Departments of Assessments, Natural Resources and Parks, and Permitting and Environmental Review

Notes:
The maps in the King County Comprehensive Plan and its technical appendices are produced with a computer geographic information system. They are reduced in size but available at a larger scale.

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Date: 2/23/2016
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MINERAL RESOURCES 2016

King County Comprehensive Plan, 2016
Chapter Three, Rural Area
and Natural Resource Lands

Data Sources:
US Forest Service, King County Departments of Assessments and Permitting and Environmental Review

Notes:
 * Sites with Mineral Zoning.
 ** Sites identified by the landowner or operator prior to Nov. 18, 1994 and sites that as of Nov. 18, 1994 had pending rezoning applications for Quarrying/Mining (now Mineral) zoning or had potential Quarrying/Mining (now Mineral) zoning.
 *** Sites on which mining operations pre-date King County zoning regulations, but without zoning or other land use approvals.
 **** Owner-Identified Potential Sub-Surface Coal Sites are not parcel specific.

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Date: 2/12/2016
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- 1-20, 23-32, 96 Designated Mineral Resource Sites*
- 35-93 Potential Surface Resource Mineral Sites**
- 21, 94-95, 103-114 Non-Conforming Mineral Resource Sites and Existing Mineral Resource Sites in the FPD***
- ▲ Owner-Identified Potential Sub-Surface Coal Sites****
- Incorporated City
- Incorporated City Potential Annexation Areas
- City in Rural Area
- City in Rural Area UGAs
- ▨ Tribal Lands
- Urban Growth Area Boundary
- Forest Production District Boundary
- King County Boundary
- Freeways