



King County

Metropolitan King County Council Transportation, Economy and Environment Committee

STAFF REPORT

Agenda Item:	6	Name:	Christine Jensen Erin Auzins Patrick Hamacher
Proposed No.:	2016-0155	Date:	July 5, 2016

SUBJECT

A briefing on the proposed 2016 update to the King County Comprehensive Plan (KCCP).

SUMMARY

This year marks a four-year, “major” update to the KCCP, which allows for consideration of substantive policy changes to the Plan and potential revisions to the Urban Growth Area (UGA). The Executive transmitted the proposed 2016 KCCP to the Council on March 1. The Council is in the process of reviewing and deliberating on the Executive’s proposal. The Council’s review will include briefings in the Transportation, Economy and Environment Committee (TrEE) over the next several months and possible final adoption in late 2016.

Today’s briefing will cover Chapter 9 (Services, Facilities and Utilities) and Appendix A (Capital Facilities).

BACKGROUND

The KCCP is the guiding policy document for land use and development regulations in unincorporated King County, as well as for regional services throughout the County, including transit, sewers, parks, trails, and open space. The King County Code dictates the allowed frequency for updates to the KCCP.

Annual cycle. On an annual basis, only technical changes and other limited amendments to the KCCP are allowed to be adopted.¹ This is known as the “annual cycle.” While the Code states that the KCCP “may be amended” annually,² it is not required to be reviewed or amended on an annual basis.

¹ K.C.C. 20.18.030

² K.C.C. 20.18.030(B)

Four-year cycle. Substantive changes to policy language and amendments to the UGA boundary³ are only allowed to be considered once every four years.^{4,5} This is known as the “four-year cycle.” The Code requires the County to complete a “comprehensive review” of the KCCP once every four years in order to “update it as appropriate” and ensure continued compliance with the Growth Management Act (GMA).⁶ The Code requires the Executive to transmit to the Council a proposed ordinance amending the KCCP once every four years.⁷ However, the Code does not require the Council to adopt a KCCP update during the four-year cycle.⁸ This year’s four-year review of the KCCP is the fifth major review since 2000.

GMA update requirements. It is worth highlighting how the County’s KCCP cycles fit into the GMA planning cycles. The GMA requires cities and counties to update their comprehensive plans once every eight years.⁹ The GMA authorizes, but does not require, cities and counties to amend their comprehensive plans annually.

For King County, the GMA-established plan update deadlines are in 2015 and 2023. For the purposes of the GMA, the 2012 update to the KCCP¹⁰ satisfied the State’s requirement to update the County’s comprehensive plan by 2015. The GMA does not require the County to complete another comprehensive update until 2023. Under the County’s current policies and Code, the County will complete this update in the 2020 four-year cycle.

Under the County’s policies and regulations, the 2016 review of the KCCP constitutes a “four-year amendment.” However, under GMA requirements, the County’s 2016 review is subject to the rules applicable to an “annual amendment,” which is not a required action.

Actions to date for the 2016 KCCP. In May 2015, the Council adopted the Scoping Motion¹¹ for the 2016 KCCP update, a link to which is provided at the end of the staff

³ Note that Four-to-One UGA proposals may be considered during the annual cycle (see K.C.C. 20.18.030(B)(10), 20.18.040(B)(2), 20.18.170, and 20.18.180).

⁴ From year 2000 and forward. Substantive updates to the KCCP can be considered on a two-year cycle, but only if: “the county determines that the purposes of the KCCP are not being achieved as evidenced by official population growth forecasts, benchmarks, trends and other relevant data” (K.C.C. 20.18.030(C)). This determination must be authorized by a motion adopted by the Council. To date, this option has not been used by the County.

⁵ The annual Capital Improvement Plan (CIP), Transportation Needs Report (TNR), and school capital facilities plans are elements of the KCCP but are adopted in conjunction with the County budget, and thus follows separate timeline, process, and update requirements (see K.C.C. 20.18.060 and 20.18.070).

⁶ K.C.C. 20.18.030(C)

⁷ K.C.C. 20.18.060

⁸ If the Council decides not to adopt a four-year update, the County may still need to formally announce that it has completed the required review; the mechanism to do that, whether legislatively or not, would need to be discussed with legal counsel.

⁹ Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 36.70A.130

¹⁰ Ordinance 17485

¹¹ Motion 14351, which was required to be transmitted by the Executive by K.C.C. 20.18.060. The Council approved the 2016 KCCP scoping motion after the April 30 deadline for Council action. However,

report. The Scoping Motion outlined the key issues the Council and Executive identified for specific consideration in the forthcoming KCCP update. While the scope of work approved through the Scoping Motion was intended to be as thorough as possible, it does not establish the absolute limit on the scope of issues that can be considered. Based on subsequent public testimony, new information, or Council initiatives, other issues may also be considered by the Executive or the Council – except for UGA expansion proposals, which must follow the limitations of KCCP policy RP-107¹² as discussed in the Area Zoning Studies and Land Use Map Amendments section of the March 15 staff report.¹³

King County Code (K.C.C.) 20.18.160 and RCW 36.70A.140 call for “early and continuous” public engagement in the development and amendment of the KCCP and any implementing development regulations. As part of that public engagement process, the Executive published a Public Review Draft (PRD) of the KCCP on November 6, 2015, which was open for public comment through January 2016.¹⁴ During that time, the Executive hosted six PRD community meetings: one each in Fairwood, Skyway, Fall City, Issaquah, and two in Vashon. A summary of the Executive’s outreach efforts can be found in Appendix R “Public Outreach for Development of KCCP.” A detailed listing of all of the public comments received during development of the Plan can be found in the Public Participation Report that is located on the Council’s KCCP website.¹⁵

Council review of the transmitted 2016 KCCP began with a briefing of the Transportation, Economy and Environment Committee on March 15, 2016. Council review will continue with briefings on selected sections of the transmitted 2016 KCCP, as well as opportunities for public comment and engagement. As noted above, today’s briefing will cover Chapter 9 (Services, Facilities and Utilities) and Appendix A (Capital Facilities).

ANALYSIS

How the Analysis section is organized. The analysis in this staff report includes a review of selected chapters of the transmitted 2016 KCCP. Analysis of other chapters in the transmitted plan has been provided already or will be provided at subsequent TrEE meetings, as noted in the schedule in Attachment 1 to the staff report.¹⁶ Staff analysis of each chapter will include identification of what is new in the transmitted 2016 KCCP compared with the adopted 2012 KCCP, discussion of any issues or

as noted in the adopted Motion, the Executive agreed to treat the scope as timely and would proceed with the work program as established in the Council-approved version of the motion.

¹² This policy is currently RP-203 in the adopted 2012 KCCP, and is proposed to be changed to RP-107 as part of the 2016 KCCP. Does not apply to Four-to-One proposals.

¹³ <http://www.kingcounty.gov/council/2016compplan/materials.aspx>

¹⁴ General public comment was open through January 6, 2016. Additional comments on the late addition of the East Cougar Mountain Potential Annexation Area to the Public Review Draft were allowed from January 27 to February 3.

¹⁵ <http://www.kingcounty.gov/council/2016compplan.aspx>

¹⁶ Subject to change.

inconsistencies with adopted policies and plans and/or the Scoping Motion, and highlights of any additional issues for Council consideration.¹⁷

This staff report includes:

Chapter 9 Services, Facilities and Utilities

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Appendix A Capital Facilities

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Chapter 9 Services, Facilities and Utilities

The policies in Chapter 9 address the County's role as a regional service provider, the facilities and services necessary to carry out that regional service provider role, and also information about energy and telecommunications.

What's new in the transmitted 2016 KCCP?

Housing and human services. The 2012 KCCP included housing and regional human services policies in this chapter. The transmitted 2016 KCCP moves those policies to the newly created Chapter 4.

Compliance with the Growth Management Act (GMA). Chapter 9 as transmitted contains a number of new references to either the GMA in general or to specific elements of the GMA.

A proposed change in F-102 indicates that the GMA contemplates cities as the coordinators for the provision of local government services.

F-102 King County shall work with cities, special purpose districts, other local service providers and citizens to identify and distinguish local and countywide services. Over time, as directed by the Growth Management Act, cities will assume primary responsibility for coordinating the provision of local services delivery. The county will assume primary responsibility for coordinating the provision of countywide services, including countywide services that must be delivered within city boundaries. The county will also work with cities, special purpose districts, and other counties to identify regional service and facility needs and develop strategies to provide them.

The transmitted 2016 KCCP proposes a change to policy F-201 in which the GMA is included as policies to be followed along with the Endangered Species Act and the Clean Water Act when making facility and service decisions.

¹⁷ For information on the Executive's rationale for the proposed changes, please refer to the Policy Amendment Analysis Matrix that was included in the 2016 KCCP transmittal package as required by policy I-207, which can be found here: <http://www.kingcounty.gov/council/2016compplan/transmittal.aspx>

F-201 All facilities and services should be provided in compliance with provisions and requirements of the Endangered Species Act and the Clean Water Act as well as the Growth Management Act.

The transmitted 2016 KCCP proposes a change to policy F-272, which pertains to flood reduction and mitigation, which would require promoting policies of GMA through stormwater management. The proposed change does not clarify which GMA goals would be promoted via flood reduction and, therefore, the GMA reference may lead to a lack of clarity in the revised policy.

F-272 To reduce flooding, erosion and sedimentation, prevent and mitigate habitat loss, enhance groundwater recharge and prevent groundwater and surface water quality degradation, and promote the goals of the Growth Management Act. ~~((the surface waters of))~~ King County shall ~~((be))~~ managed stormwater through plans, programs and regulations developed by King County in cooperation with affected jurisdictions and agencies whenever possible.

The transmitted 2016 KCCP proposes revisions to policy F-296 to require promotion of the goals of the GMA through the implementation of the Flood Hazard Management Plan, without referencing which goals or how those goals are relevant to this policy.

F-296 King County will work cooperatively with the King County Flood Control District, cities and other stakeholders to implement the Flood Hazard Management Plan to protect public safety, prevent property damage, promote the goals of the Growth Management Act, and help protect the greater King County economy.

Utilization of existing facilities. Chapter 9 includes a number of policies intended to further utilize existing facilities. These policies cover a range of options from making public facilities available as meeting spaces to leveraging the County's facilities to generate energy or increase revenue.

In F-206, the transmitted 2016 KCCP proposes to encourage public and private service providers to make their facilities available for meeting spaces that can be accessed by the community.

F-206 Public and private community service providers should be encouraged to share or reuse facilities when appropriate to reduce costs, conserve land and provide convenience, access and amenity for the public and to reduce the generation of greenhouse gasses. Joint siting and shared use of facilities should be encouraged for schools, community centers, health facilities, cultural facilities, libraries, swimming pools and other social and recreational facilities. Sharing of facilities may include providing meeting space that can be accessed by the community.

In a new policy, F-206a, the transmitted 2016 KCCP proposes that the County make its public facilities and properties available for renewable energy.

F-206a King County should make its public facilities and properties available for renewable energy production when such use is compatible with the primary use of the facility.

Wastewater systems. Chapter 9, as transmitted, includes a number of proposed policy changes related to wastewater systems.

In policy F-235, the transmittal would require homeowners and/or associations to ensure connection to the public water systems in a timely manner. It does not identify what duration of time is meant by “a timely manner,” nor does it identify who should determine or how that duration of time is to be determined.

F-235 In the Urban Growth Area, if an existing Group A water provider cannot provide direct or indirect service to new development under Policy F-233, a new public water system may be established if it is owned or operated by the following, in order of preference:

- a. By a satellite management agency approved by the State Department of Health under contract with the Group A system in whose service area the system is located, provided that the existing Group A water system remains responsible for meeting the duty to serve the new system under RCW 43.20.260; or
- b. By a satellite management agency approved by both the State Department of Health and King County.

All new public water systems formed in the ((UGA)) Urban Growth Area shall connect to the Group A water system in whose service area the new system is located when direct service becomes available. It is the responsibility of the homeowner or association for ensuring the connection is made in a timely manner.

In F-261, the transmittal proposes that conversion from septic to sewer be used only as a last resort. However, the language does not indicate which agency or how that determination of last resort is made.

F-261 King County should monitor onsite wastewater systems that have shown evidence of failure or potential for failure. The data should be used to correct existing problems and prevent future problems. King County should analyze public funding options for correcting on-site wastewater system failures (~~((which may include, where feasible))~~) and only as a last resort in Rural and Natural Resource Lands, and as otherwise consistent with this plan, conversion to community sewage systems or installation of public sewers.

In F-262, the proposed policy amendment would require lot consolidation as a precondition to getting approval to establish a collective on-site system. It does not define, nor does it identify an agency or standard to be used, in determining how it will be known whether the required consolidation has been completed.

F-262 Collective on-site systems may be used only in the following circumstances in the Rural Area and Resource Lands:

- a. Existing on-site systems are failing within an area and the Seattle/King County Department of Public Health concurs that long-term individual on-site system repairs are not feasible or water quality is threatened by the presence of or potential for health hazards resulting from inadequate on-site wastewater disposal methods;
- b. An authorized public agency will manage the community system; and
- c. The community system is designed only to serve existing structures and lots and cannot be used as a basis to increase density or to expand permitted nonresidential uses. Substandard vacant lots must be combined to the extent feasible to meet rural density policies as a precondition to establishing a collective on-site system. Management of the community system must be by an authorized public agency.

Policy F-264 is proposed to be amended to require that sewer service may only be expanded to the Rural Area or Natural Resource Lands if on-site wastewater systems have been determined to not be feasible. It does not identify who will make this determination, nor how that determination will be made. Executive staff have indicated that that this would create a review criteria that is not currently in the code, which would be implemented through the Utilities Technical Review Committee (UTRC).

F-264 Except as otherwise provided for in this policy, public sewer service shall be prohibited in the Rural Area or on Natural Resource Lands.

- a. Public sewer service may be expanded to the Rural Area or to Natural Resource Lands, only:
 1. Where needed to address specific health and safety problems threatening the use of existing structures and the use of septic or other onsite wastewater systems has been determined to be not feasible; or
 2. To serve a new school authorized to be located in the Rural Area by R-327.
- b. Public sewers may be extended, pursuant to this policy, only if they are tightlined and only after a finding is made by King County that no reasonable alternative technologies are feasible.
- c. Public sewers that are allowed in the Rural Area or on Natural Resource Lands pursuant to this policy shall not be used to convert

Rural Area land or Natural Resource Lands to urban uses and densities or to expand permitted nonresidential uses.

The transmitted 2016 KCCP proposes a new policy, F-282a, calling for collaboration between multiple agencies and landowners to address issues with fecal coliform associated with failing septic systems.

F-282a King County should work with landowners, other jurisdictions, the state Department of Health, sewer districts, and the Puget Sound Partnership to develop effective strategies and additional resources for managing onsite septic systems and addressing failing septic systems.

Electric facilities. The transmitted 2016 KCCP proposes a change related to the siting of electric facilities. F-324 would now note that hydro-electric facilities should not be located in Protected Areas.¹⁸

F-324 To address the cumulative effects of multiple energy facilities, King County should continue to participate in the state and federal processes for licensing, authorizing or certifying, and any such renewals, of existing and proposed power generation projects within King County. King County's review of individual projects in the state and federal processes should consider consistency with designated land uses and environmental protection goals. Specifically, power generation projects should:

- a. Have climate change impacts considered and mitigated to the greatest extent practical;
- b. Be consistent with, and preferably directly incorporated in, utility integrated Resource Plans;
- c. Use renewable resources to the greatest extent practical;
- d. Include public engagement;
- e. Not significantly interfere with commercial forestry operations;
- f. Be located and operated in a manner such that impacts to salmonid fish and wildlife are minimized;
- g. Avoid unstable and erosion-prone areas;
- h. Include performance bonding to fund erosion control;
- i. Provide full mitigation for construction and operation impacts;
- j. Avoid, to the extent practicable, diminishing scenic values; ((and))
- k. Incorporate adequate public safety measures; and
- j. Not be located within a Protected Area as designated by the Northwest Power and Conservation Council.

SCAP, energy recovery, and conservation. There are a number of proposed modifications to existing policies related to the solid waste system, recycling, power generation and wastewater treatment. A more global look at all energy and climate change policy changes, changes related to the 2015 Strategic Climate Action Plan

¹⁸ As designated by the Northwest Power and Conservation Council

(SCAP), and more detailed analysis of the Chapter 9 changes, were included in the June 28 staff report.

SCAP lead-in text. Some of the energy-related goals from the SCAP have been added to the lead in text for the Energy and Telecommunication section of the 2016 transmitted KCCP.

Fund to Reduce Energy Demand (FRED). New text on page 9-44 calls for King County departments to use the County's Fund to Reduce Energy Demand loan program to fund cost effective energy and water efficiency projects that cannot otherwise be funded. Although this lead-in text provides new policy direction, it is not listed as a unique, numbered policy.

"County departments should use the county's Fund to Reduce Energy Demand (FRED) loan program to fund cost effective energy and water efficiency projects that cannot otherwise be funded."

A proposed change in F-203 would encourage provider to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

F-203 When service providers are planning and designing facilities, King County should encourage them to use sustainable development practices to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions in new buildings by 2030.

F-215a is a new policy that would encourage a net-zero GHG emission standard for residential and commercial buildings.¹⁹

F-215a King County should plan to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions associated with new residential and commercial buildings built in King County by 2030.

The transmitted 2016 KCCP proposes to amend policy F-217 with updated requirements for LEED certification and sustainable building requirements. The requirement for LEED Gold certification has been replaced with a requirement for LEED Platinum. The transmittal also now specifies that those projects using the Sustainable Infrastructure Scorecard shall achieve a Platinum certification. Additionally, Policy F-217 has been updated to allow for the use of an approved alternative rating system. F-218 has been deleted and the substantive content combined into F-217.

F-217 All eligible King County capital projects shall plan for and should achieve LEED ((Gold)) Platinum certification level using the LEED rating

¹⁹ Ordinance 14449, which adopted the 2015 SCAP, included a "Priority Action" for the Executive to prepare proposed green building code updates for private development in unincorporated areas by the end of 2017. This correlation with green building language in the transmitted 2016 KCCP was reviewed as part of the June 30 climate change staff report.

system or the or the Sustainable Infrastructure Scorecard, or achieve the highest certification level using an approved alternative rating system, and apply minimum performance standards when the incremental cost impacts do not exceed the maximums allowed by King County code.

~~((F-218 King County shall require those new county infrastructure projects ineligible for LEED certification to incorporate cost-effective sustainable development practices and document those practices by using the county's Sustainable Infrastructure Scorecard.))~~

The transmitted 2016 KCCP includes two new policies related to achieving net-zero GHG emissions. New policy, F-217a for King County new construction projects to achieve net-zero GHG emissions by 2030. Similarly, new Policy F-217b identifies the net-zero GHG programs that will be used to evaluate King County's capital projects.

F-217a All King County owned new construction capital projects should achieve net-zero greenhouse emissions by 2030.

F-217b All King County capital programs will evaluate their project portfolio for opportunities to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions through programs such as the Living Building challenge, Living Communities Challenge, Net Zero Energy, Envision, or EcoDistrict.

The transmitted 2016 KCCP includes a new policy F-217c for King County to build and operate buildings and infrastructure that result in regenerative and net positive benefits related to energy, water, GHG emissions, and other resources.

F-217c King County will seek to build and operate buildings and infrastructure that result in regenerative and net positive benefits related to energy, water, greenhouse gas emissions and other resources

The transmitted 2016 KCCP includes a new policy, F-217d, related to water conservation and reuse policy statement.

F-217d King County will increase water efficiency and conservation, and reduce purchased water consumption through appropriate reuse of wastewater effluent, recycled water, stormwater, and harvested rainwater.

F-219 would encourage the County to leverage its purchasing power to help expand markets for green building products, particularly those that are locally produced.

F-219 King County should leverage its purchasing power related to capital improvement projects to help expand the markets for green building products, including recycled-content materials and clean, renewable energy technologies, particularly for products and services that are locally produced.

The transmitted 2016 KCCP proposes to modify policy F-267 to tailor the focus on waste in the solid waste stream to those that have the greatest potential for diversion or recovery.

F-267 King County should achieve Zero Waste of Resources by 2030 by targeting areas of the waste stream that have the greatest potential for diversion and recovery. ~~((to eliminate the disposal of materials with economic value — by 2030, through a combination of efforts in the following order of priority: a. waste prevention and reuse, b. product stewardship, recycling, and composting, c. beneficial use.))~~

The transmitted 2016 KCCP calls for increased recycling opportunities beyond what is currently offered by the system. This change is proposed in F-269.

F-269 King County shall operate a transfer system that is dispersed throughout the county to ensure access to safe, reliable, efficient, and affordable solid waste services, and improves recycling opportunities for all residents and businesses.

The transmitted 2016 KCCP proposes a new policy, F-269a, that calls for demand management and encouragement of curbside collection.

F-269a King County should consider demand management strategies that maximize the efficiency of the transfer system and encourage use of solid waste curbside collection services.

The transmitted 2016 KCCP proposes a new policy, F-269b, that would set a target goal of 70 percent recycling in the unincorporated area through use of frequency and separation policies.

F-269b King County should implement frequency and separation policies for curbside collection of garbage, recyclables, and organics in the unincorporated area that support achieving a 70 percent recycling goal.

The transmitted 2016 KCCP proposes to adding energy recovery from recycling as a new policy through a new policy, F-271a.

F-271a King County should increase energy recovery from select solid waste materials including organics, mixed plastics, and the non-recyclable portion of the waste stream.

Policy F-281 is proposed to be amended to encourage increased use of compost with residential and commercial developers, as well as Low Impact Development (LID), recycled water, and minimizing impervious surfaces.

F-281 King County should work with residential and commercial developers to incorporate state-of-the art stormwater management techniques, such as Low Impact Development, that protect native vegetation and soils, restore disturbed soils by increasing the use of compost, facilitate reuse of resources such as recycled or harvested water, reduce the carbon footprint of the project, and ~~((reduce))~~ minimize impervious surfaces.

Policy F-305 is updated so it addresses both near and long term energy use reductions.

F-305 King County shall plan for further reduction in its energy use from government operations by setting near and long term energy use reductions, consistent with its long term goals of ~~((reducing))~~ working to continuously reduce operating costs and environmental impacts, maximizing energy efficiency and minimizing waste.

The transmitted 2016 KCCP updates policy F-306, by deleting the renewable energy target for producing, using, or procuring, and replacing it with a policy to maximize production of renewable energy with no set target.

F-306 King County shall ~~((continue to produce, use or procure))~~ maximize the production of renewable energy ~~((equal to at least 50 percent of total County net energy requirements on an ongoing basis))~~ at its wastewater treatment plants and Cedar Hills Landfill, and pursue other renewable energy generation projects where cost-effective.

Policy F-308 is modified such that the reference to renewable fuels is deleted as is the qualifier of “where cost effective and environmentally sustainable.” The term “greenhouse gas reducing fuels” has been inserted.

F-308 King County shall:

- a. Continue to increase ~~((the use of renewable fuel in and))~~ the energy efficiency of county buses and vehicles ~~((where cost effective and environmentally sustainable))~~, and shall support adoption and promotion of innovative technology vehicles and greenhouse gas reducing fuels with a focus on electric vehicles where appropriate; and
- b. Consistent with policy E-203, collaborate with other local governments regionally, nationally and internationally to develop a common approach to accounting for the Greenhouse Gas Emissions resulting from the operation of its public transportation system, and for claiming rights to any GHG reduction attributes associated with its operation.

Policy F-310 is modified so that the policy is for King County to claim economic benefit for renewable energy production from King County owned resources.

F-310 King County shall support the conversion of renewable resources and service by-products to energy for beneficial use consistent with E-208. King County shall claim ~~((rights to))~~ and/or generate economic benefit for any and all renewable energy and greenhouse gas reduction attributes resulting from renewable energy generation.

Policy F-311 has been expanded such that in addition to encouraging the phasing out of fossil fuel powered plans, King County should also encourage replacing “such facilities with resource efficiency and renewable generation sources.”

F-311 King County should encourage its energy utilities to provide energy efficiency services and renewable energy options to all their customers. Additionally, the County should encourage the state and energy utilities to mitigate the environmental and greenhouse gas emissions impacts of energy and, as conservation and alternative energy sources demonstrate capacity to address energy needs, phase out existing coal and other fossil fuel based power plants, ~~((especially coal based sources))~~ and replace such facilities with resource efficiency and renewable generation sources..

Policy F-312 is proposed to be revised to specify energy efficiency audits should occur at county facilities “over 20,000 square feet.” Policy F-313 is updated to specify the energy measurement tool.

F-312 King County shall develop and adopt strategic energy management, efficiency and conservation programs in its own operations, including:

- a. Consolidated energy accounting of county facilities to establish baseline energy performance for the county, benchmarking of facilities against comparable best practices where possible, setting goals for facility efficiency improvements, and measuring and reporting progress toward county energy goals;
- b. Energy efficiency audits of all ~~((significant))~~ county facilities over 20,000 square feet and the creation of ~~((a prioritized))~~ action plans for reducing energy use at such facilities;
- c. Energy management plans for energy-intensive or special-purpose county facilities such as wastewater treatment plants, correctional facilities and transit bases that focus on least-cost management and that include specific approaches for each facility's use, as well as the production and sale of energy where appropriate;
- d. Mandatory energy efficiency and resource use guidelines for operation and maintenance of all county-occupied facilities, while recognizing the unique operating requirements of specialty facilities;
- e. Programs to encourage employees to implement energy conserving measures at work; and
- f. Incentives, including retaining a portion of energy cost savings, to county agencies and departments for achieving energy efficiency.

F-313 King County should benchmark all applicable county buildings as a basis for measuring energy efficiency improvements, using the EPA Portfolio Manager Tool, where applicable.

Policy F-315 has been updated to reflect the work previously completed. Policy F-315 now calls for King County to use its “Resource Life Cycle Cost Assessment calculator” to evaluate energy projects.

F-315 King County shall ~~((develop criteria))~~ use its Resource Life Cycle Cost Assessment calculator to evaluate energy projects to determine if the operations and maintenance cost savings over the life of an energy project's assets exceed the implementation costs, taking into account ~~((alternative funding mechanisms available for))~~ all identified costs associated with energy efficiency and renewable energy projects.

Oil Trains. The transmitted 2016 KCCP proposes three new policies to address potential issues related to increased oil train traffic through the County.

F-344a would require continued planning between the County Office of Emergency Management and other emergency and first response agencies to prepare for and mitigate the risks of oil trains.

F-344a King County Office of Emergency Management will continue to convene local emergency managers, first responders, railroads and others to prepare for and mitigate the increasing risk of oil spills, fire and explosions posed by oil-by-rail transport.

F-344b would encourage the County to advocate for environmental reviews of planned oil terminals.

F-344b King County should advocate for environmental reviews of proposed oil terminals in Washington State to assess and mitigate for area-wide, cumulative risks and impacts to public safety, infrastructure, traffic, health, water supplies and aquatic resources from increased oil train traffic.

F-344c would encourage joint lobbying to require stronger federal and state requirements for hazardous materials being transported by rail, including disclosure of transported materials, safety requirements, speed limits, liability coverage, and financial support for local planning and emergency responses.

F-344c King County should collaborate with local and tribal governments to jointly advocate for stronger federal and state disclosure requirements for hazardous materials being transported by rail, safety requirements and speed limits for tank cars, minimum liability coverage for rail roads and oil

shippers, and financial support for increased local emergency planning and response to oil spills, fires, and explosions.

Siting of public facilities. The transmitted 2016 KCCP includes several policy changes related to the siting of public facilities.

F-202 is proposed to state that the County will strive to provide an “appropriate level” of public facilities to support communities. This language is related to existing language in the 2012 KCCP that states that services and development in the Rural Area should be at a size and scale that is appropriate to support and preserve rural character.

F-202 King County should seek to create equitable and quality communities by defining the needs and proposing strategies for a full range of public facilities and services, including physical infrastructure and health, human and public safety services. King County should strive to provide an adequate supply and appropriate level of public facilities necessary to support all communities.

Policy F-214 would require that school siting and capital facility plans must be consistent not only with the GMA and King County Code, but also the Countywide Planning Policies (CPPs), which include policies that address siting criteria for schools, institutions, and other community facilities in the Rural Area. It would also require that UTRC review of plans for water and sewer utilities that provide their services in unincorporated King County include the CPPs if this policy is adopted.

F-214 School districts that choose to have the county collect impact fees for them, and water and sewer utilities that provide their services to unincorporated King County, shall prepare capital facility plans consistent with requirements of the Growth Management Act, the Countywide Planning Policies and King County Code.

Proposed changes to policies F-215 and F-230 would include new references to existing 2012 KCCP policies R-326 and R-327, which address siting criteria specifically for schools, institutions, and other community facilities in the Rural Area.

F-215 Provision of an adequate supply of kindergarten through twelfth grade (K-12) public schools and K-12 public school facilities is essential to avoid overcrowding and to enhance the educational opportunities for ((our)) children. King County shall adopt regulations that are supportive of the permitting of K-12 public schools and K-12 facilities in a manner consistent with the goals of the Growth Management Act and as provided in policies R-326 and R-327.

F-230 Siting analysis for proposed new or expansions to existing essential public facilities shall consist of the following:

- a. An inventory of similar existing essential public facilities in King County and neighboring counties, including their locations and capacities;
- b. A forecast of the future needs for the essential public facility;
- c. An analysis of the potential social and economic impacts and benefits to jurisdictions and local communities receiving or surrounding the facilities;
- d. An analysis of the proposal's consistency with policies F-226 through F-229;
- e. An analysis of alternatives to the facility, including decentralization, conservation, demand management and other strategies;
- f. An analysis of economic and environmental impacts, including mitigation, of any existing essential public facility, as well as of any new site(s) under consideration as an alternative to expansion of an existing facility;
- g. Extensive public involvement which effectively engages communities so that no racial, cultural, or socio-economic group is excluded; ((and))
- h. Consideration of any applicable prior review conducted by a public agency, local government, or citizen's group; and
- i. To the extent allowable under the Growth Management Act, the locational criteria in policy R-326.

Focusing growth. The transmitted 2016 KCCP includes changes related to using utility planning to focus growth. A proposed change to F-325 would encourage utilities to serve a role of focusing growth through the preservation of corridors to accommodate future transmission and distribution lines, though it is unclear how the growth would be focused in this proposed policy language.

F-325 King County and the utilities should identify and preserve corridors, consistent with the goals of focusing growth, to accommodate future electric power transmission and distribution lines. Corridor designation should include:

- a. Identification of appropriate shared uses and recognition of the values provided by nonutility uses, such as recreation;
- b. Recognition of county roads as utility corridors; and
- c. Evaluation of proposed facility plans on a system-wide basis, rather than project-by-project.

Policy F-231 would be amended to encourage that regional water supply planning should be utilized to support the County's goals of focusing growth in the UGA.

F-231 King County supports coordination of regional water supply planning, sales of excess water supplies among municipalities in the region, water quality programs and water conservation, reuse and ((reclaimed water)) recycled water programs. This regional planning

should support King County's goals of focusing growth in the Urban Growth Area.

Groundwater protection. Two policies, F-273 and F-275, are proposed to be amended to specifically call out groundwater protection, in addition to surface water as in the 2012 Plan.

F-273 A watershed approach shall be taken ((to surface)) for stormwater management, with responsibility shared ((among)) between King County and affected jurisdictions. This approach should emphasize prevention of ((water quality)) surface water and groundwater degradation through education programs, retrofits of existing stormwater controls or the placement of new controls, and implementation of best management practices to reduce pollution entering the region's groundwater and surface waters, including Puget Sound.

F-275 King County will plan and manage ((surface waters on a watershed basis pursuant to)) stormwater by basin or sub-basin consistent with Policies E-463 and E-464. To accomplish this goal, ((surface waters)) stormwater runoff should not be diverted from one ((watershed)) basin or sub-basin into another ((, nor from one drainage basin into another)) , unless no other reasonable alternative is available for managing ((surface water)) run-off within the same ((watershed and drainage)) basin. Where such diversions are permitted, King County will require ((such)) environmental analysis and mitigation ((as is needed)) adequate to protect surface water and groundwater resources from significant adverse impacts.)

Equity and Social Justice (ESJ). Chapter 9 of the transmitted 2016 KCCP includes a number of ESJ-related changes. These policies were reviewed in more detail in the staff report presented at the June 28 TrEE meeting. These policies include:

- Policies addressing translation, interpretation and cultural sensitivity:

F-101a King County agencies will engage communities in a culturally- and audience-appropriate manner.

F-101b King County shall adhere to the Executive Order on Written Language Translation Process for those with limited English speaking abilities.

F-287 King County shall ((consider)) include equity and social justice principles in planning and implementing the King County Flood Hazard Management Plan to assure floodplain property owners and residents are given equal access to flood risk reduction services. Outreach should consider vulnerable populations that may face

barriers based on age, income, English language proficiency, access to services and program, race or other factors.

F-328 King County will monitor scientific research on potential human health effects of extremely low frequency electric and magnetic fields (EMF). If federal or state agencies promulgate rules to reduce exposure to EMF — through changes in the use of appliances, construction practices, the location of electrical infrastructure or other activities — the county shall inform its citizens , in adherence with the Executive Order on written language and translation process, and take appropriate actions.

- Policies related to addressing historic inequities:

F-108 To support the intent of the Growth Management Act and address historic inequities and disadvantaged communities both in rural and unincorporated urban areas, King County should work with cities and other service providers to establish priority areas for public funding of capital facilities, services and infrastructure.

F-210a When siting new county facilities, ensure that county agencies identify and evaluate impacts on the “determinants of equity” for low-income communities, people of color, and people with limited English speaking abilities.

F-225a King County should consider provisions for service to low-income households through discount or low-rate fees for services.

F-228 King County should strive to site essential public facilities equitably so that no racial, cultural, or socio-economic group is unduly impacted by essential public facility siting or expansion decisions. No single community should absorb an inequitable share of these facilities and their impacts and an assessment of existing facilities should be conducted when siting new facilities. Siting should consider equity, environmental justice and environmental, economic, technical and service area factors and communities with a disproportionate share of existing facilities should be actively engaged in the planning and siting process for new facilities. The net impact of siting new essential public facilities should be weighted against the net impact of expansion of existing essential public facilities, with appropriate buffering and mitigation. Essential public facilities that directly serve the public beyond their general vicinity shall be discouraged from locating in the Rural Area.

F-230²⁰

²⁰ Policy language included above.

F-325a King County should strive to ensure that no racial, cultural, or socio-economic group is unduly impacted by decisions to add new, expand or upgrade transmission and distribution lines.

F-332a King County should strive to site new gas or hazardous liquid transmission pipelines equitably so that no racial, cultural, or socio-economic group is unduly impacted by siting or expansion decisions.

F-354 Cable companies should take ((affirmative steps to ensure that reasonable services are available regardless of income or the income of other people in the person's neighborhood)) proactive steps to ensure that there is widespread availability of cable service and diverse information is available to county residents, especially low-income communities.

F-358 Builders and architects should work with the telecommunication industry to design and retrofit state-of-the art cable-ready homes and offices and community centers, social service agencies, community health clinics, and other buildings that serve low-income citizens.

F-359 King County encourages public and private organizations to create wireless internet connections where the public can access the Internet, including in community centers, social service agencies, community health clinics, and other buildings that serve low-income citizens. This will create additional opportunities to reduce traffic, lower Greenhouse Gas Emissions and enhance convenient information exchange.

- Policies related to planning and analytical analysis:

F-221a The King County Equity Impact Review Tool should be used prioritize funding and service delivery in cases where the failure to meet projected service needs would negatively and/or disproportionately impact low-income communities, people of color, and people with limited English speaking abilities.

F-243a The King County Equity Impact Review Tool should be used to identify and assess the impacts of proposed service changes on low-income communities, people of color, and people with limited English speaking abilities.

F-271b The King County Equity Impact Review Tool should be used to identify and assess the impacts of proposed service changes on

low-income communities, people of color, and people with limited English speaking abilities.

Consistency with adopted policies and plans

Equity and Social Justice (ESJ) and climate change. Analysis of proposed changes regarding ESJ and climate change were discussed in the June 28 staff report.

Consistency with the Scoping Motion

The Scoping Motion included a number of items to include in this chapter. Staff notes here the items that do not appear to be addressed in the transmitted 2016 KCCP.

Eastside Rail Corridor (ERC). The Scoping Motion called for a review and update to policies that facilitate the utilities element of the multi-use function of the ERC. ERC policies are proposed to be added to Chapter 1 Regional Growth Management Planning, Chapter 2 Urban Communities, Chapter 7 Parks, Open Space and Cultural Resources, and Chapter 8 Transportation; however, no ERC policies related to the utilities element of the multi-use function of the ERC are proposed in this chapter.

Wastewater treatment planning. The Scoping Motion called for a review of policies to reflect that the County's Wastewater Treatment Division (WTD) uses planning horizons that exceed the 20-year growth target and land use plan when developing capital facility plans. The transmitted 2016 KCCP does not appear to address this. Executive staff have indicated that while the WTD's 50-year planning horizon goes beyond the 20-year GMA planning horizon, the 50-year planning is in line with the 20-year targets.

WTD Consent Decree. The Scoping Motion called for updated policies reflecting the Consent Decree between King County and the Environmental Protection Agency requiring completion of the combined sewer overflow projects by 2030. The transmitted 2016 KCCP does not appear to address this. Executive staff have noted that the Consent Decree is generally an agreement to come to full compliance with the Clean Water Act. Policy F-201 states that facilities and services should be provided in compliance with the Clean Water Act, Endangered Species Act, and GMA – and thus, they have stated, specific language about the Consent Decree would not be necessary.

Other issues for Council consideration

Compliance with the Growth Management Act (GMA). Chapter 9, as transmitted, contains a number of new references to either the GMA in general or to specific elements of the GMA. The change proposed in F-102 indicates that the GMA contemplates cities as the coordinators for the provision of local government services. This policy is located in the regional services section of Chapter 9 and, therefore, doesn't mention the role of the County as a local government service provider. The Council may wish to clarify the language by indicating that the County will remain the

service provider in the rural areas even as, over time, the urban unincorporated areas annex to cities.

Failure to Consider Cost. Chapter 9 proposes a number of policy changes related to environmental conservation and energy efficiency. However, a number of policies do not include a specific cost consideration.

- The change proposed in F-203 would encourage providers to achieve net-zero GHG emissions without consideration for cost. This might result in a small number of units or facilities being constructed. The Council may wish to include cost consideration as an issue to be evaluated when making large investments in facilities and services.
- The proposed revision in F-215a would encourage a net-zero GHG emission standard for residential and commercial buildings without consideration of the cost associated with achieving that goal. This is consistent with SCAP but does not consider the cost impact of the policy.
- F-215b proposes that the County's plans guide practices that result in net-positive gains related to conservation and emissions. A cost consideration is not included.
- New policy F-217a encourages that all new County capital construction projects be net-zero from a GHG perspective by 2030. A cost consideration is not included.
- New policy F-217b would require an evaluation of capital programs for opportunities to achieve net-zero GHG emissions. While this is only a requirement to evaluate capital programs, it does commit staff time and resources and does not include a cost consideration.
- F-217c requires that the County seek to build and operate buildings in a net-zero way. This proposal does not include a cost consideration element.
- New policy F-217d would require increased water efficiency and conservation. This policy proposal does not include a cost consideration.
- Policy F-308 is modified such that it would require increasing energy efficacy of buses and vehicles without a cost qualifier. The SCAP strategy on page 45 of the SCAP does include a cost qualifier: "Use proven alternative fuels that lower GHG emissions, where cost effective, with a priority focus on renewable energy or lower carbon intensity fuels." The Council may wish to consider reinserting the cost qualifier for consistency with the 2015 SCAP.

The Council may wish to consider whether the implications of these policies meet the Council's policy goals.

Procurement standards. The transmitted 2016 KCCP proposes a minor revision to F-314, which is an existing 2012 policy that requires consideration of energy efficiency in the procurement process. However, this existing policy is not drafted consistent with procurement standards. A specific element can be a requirement of the bidding process in order for a respondent to be eligible to bid. However, the lowest price is whichever price is submitted as lowest. The Council may wish to consider changing “the lowest price bids” to the “the lowest responsive bid” in this policy.

F-314 King County should purchase only certified energy efficient appliances and office equipment (such as ENERGY-STAR labeled equipment) ~~((where))~~ when available for specific equipment and shall require consideration of energy efficiency in all procurement decisions as an element of determining the lowest price bids.

Utilization of existing facilities. In F-206, the transmitted 2016 KCCP would make a change that would encourage public and private service providers to make their facilities available for meeting spaces that can be accessed by the community. However, when asked by Council staff, Executive staff declined to indicate whether they had completed any legal or risk management analysis to determine if implementing this policy proposal would increase County risk levels. The Council may wish to defer this decision until that analysis has been completed.

Wastewater systems. The transmitted 2016 KCCP includes several proposed changes to wastewater policies that are unclear as currently drafted.

- In policy F-235, the transmittal requires homeowners and/or associations to ensure connection to the public water systems in a timely manner. It does not identify what duration of time is meant by “a timely manner,” nor does it identify who should determine or how that duration of time is to be determined.
- In F-261, the transmittal proposes that the policy on conversion from septic to sewer be used only as a last resort. However, the language does not indicate who would determine this or how that determination of last resort is made.
- In F-262, the proposed policy amendment would require lot consolidation as a precondition to getting approval to establish a collective on-site system. It does not define, nor does it identify an agency or standard to be used, in determining how it will be known whether the required consolidation has been completed.
- In F-264, the proposed policy amendment would limit rural area connection to the sewer system to areas where septic or other on-site methods has been determined not to be feasible. The policy does not indicate a process or agency in charge of making that determination.

Should the Council wish to adopt the new direction in these policies, the Council may want to consider whether to include more detail into these policies or defer in implementation to the Executive.

Siting of public facilities. The transmitted 2016 KCCP includes several policy changes related to the siting of public facilities, including schools. These proposed changes appear to be consistent with current policies in the 2012 KCCP. However, the Council may wish to consider these changes in the context of proposed policy changes in other chapters regarding siting of facilities and uses in the Rural Area.²¹

Focusing growth. The transmitted 2016 KCCP includes changes to F-325 and F-231 that would encourage utilizing utilities corridors and water supply planning to serve a role of focusing growth in the UGA. It is unclear whether this expectation is an appropriate the role of utilities planning, rather than relying upon land use policies, regulations, and zoning to dictate where growth occurs. The Council may wish to consider whether these proposed changes meet the Council's policy goals.

Appendix A Capital Facilities

Appendix A provides a listing of the various capital facilities and background information about them, and is intended to meet the capital facilities element requirements of the GMA. This includes facilities run by the county as well as services and facilities provided by other agencies. The technical appendix also provides an inventory of planning efforts underway in each section. The transmitted 2016 KCCP supplants the 2012 Appendix A.

What's new in the transmitted 2016 KCCP?

Technical corrections. The transmitted 2016 KCCP proposes a variety of technical corrections to the appendix, which includes updates to reflect:

- Adding the Stormwater Management Program (SWMP) to programs under Surface Water Management Activities.
- Adding the Combined Sewer Overflow Long Term Control Plan, Conveyance System Improvement Plan King County Biosolids Plan and the Strategic Asset Management Plan to activities under Sanitary Sewer Collection and Treatment.
- Updating the appendix to include the proper name of the Department of Permitting and Environmental Review.
- Updating statistical data to reflect current populations.
- Including a reference noting that the County approves comprehensive plans for water districts.
- Updating contact information for the UTRC.

²¹ Including policy changes in Chapter 2 Urban Communities; Chapter 3 Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands; and Chapter 10 Economic Development.

- Clarifying that Public Health – Seattle & King County no longer approves construction of small Group B systems.²²
- Updating the list of water utilities that are operating in the county.
- Updating the list of sewer utilities that are operating in the county.
- Updating school districts that are filing district facility plans and removing districts that are no longer doing so.
- Adding, for the first time, a section on Fire Districts operating in the county.

Inclusion of other initiatives. The SCAP and Local Food Initiative are proposed to be added to the list of initiatives under Parks, Recreation and Open Space. These initiatives have not previously been included in Appendix A.

Consistency with adopted policies and plans

Inclusion of other initiatives The SCAP and Local Food Initiative are proposed to be added to the list of initiatives under Parks, Recreation and Open Space. Neither of these initiatives address inventories for parks, recreation, or open space. Additionally, as noted in previous briefings, the County Council has not taken any legislative action on the Local Food Initiative. The Council may wish to consider whether the inclusion of these initiatives in Appendix A is appropriate.

Consistency with the Scoping Motion

Real Property Asset Management Plan (RAMP). The RAMP is a policy guidance document for the management of King County real property assets for which the Facilities Management Division (FMD) is responsible. It addresses space standards, current and future space needs, a policy framework regarding County facility development, and the County facility planning work program.

The King County Code²³ requires the RAMP to be included as a part of Technical Appendix A and as a component to the Comprehensive Plan.²⁴ On March 1, the Executive transmitted the 2016 RAMP as a proposed ordinance (PO 2016-0159) that is separate from the 2016 KCCP (PO 2016-0155). The GMA and the County Code require Comprehensive Plan amendments to be considered and adopted through a consolidated process. With regard to the RAMP, the Council could either consider the separate RAMP ordinance as part of the same process as the 2016 KCCP ordinance or consolidate the ordinances by amending the KCCP ordinance to include the 2016 RAMP as part of Appendix A. This issue will be discussed further in the staff report for Proposed Ordinance 2016-0159.

²² From two to nine connections. The State Department of Health now approves these systems, so the reference to the County's role in Appendix A is proposed for removal.

²³ K.C.C. 20.12.100

²⁴ Intended to meet a portion of the Capital Facilities Element requirement by the Growth Management Act in RCW 36.70A.070.

Other issues for Council consideration

No issues identified.

ATTACHMENTS

1. 2016 KCCP Schedule, updated as of June 28, 2016
2. Frequently Used Acronyms
3. Public comments, updated as of June 28

LINKS

Proposed Ordinance 2016-0155, the underlying ordinance for the proposed 2016 KCCP, can be found at:

<http://mkcclegisearch.kingcounty.gov/LegislationDetail.aspx?ID=2594294&GUID=050D99B0-CE2F-4349-BD0D-46D46F673458&Options=ID%7cText%7c&Search=2016-0155>

The Council's Scoping Motion, Motion 14351, can be found at:

<http://mkcclegisearch.kingcounty.gov/LegislationDetail.aspx?ID=2233471&GUID=8A16CDC8-8A9A-455D-A9E6-00CF10E055A9&Options=ID|Text|&Search=2015-0104>

All components of the proposed 2016 KCCP can be found at:

<http://www.kingcounty.gov/council/2016compplan/transmittal.aspx>

These components include:

- Proposed Ordinance 2016-0155
- 2016 KCCP
- Land Use and Zoning Changes
- Appendix A: Capital Facilities
- Appendix B: Housing
- Appendix C: Transportation
- Appendix C1: Transportation Needs Report
- Appendix C2: Regional Trails Needs Report
- Appendix D: Growth Targets and the Urban Growth Area

- Appendix R: Public Outreach for Development of KCCP
- Attachment: Skyway-West Hill Action Plan
- Attachment: Area Zoning Studies
- Attachment: Development Code Studies
- Attachment: Policy Amendment Analysis Matrix
- Attachment: Public Participation Report

INVITED

- Ivan Miller, KCCP Manager, Performance, Strategy and Budget

King County Council
Schedule for 2016 King County Comprehensive Plan
(As of 6/28/16, Subject to change)

March 1	Transmittal of King County Executive's proposed 2016 King County Comprehensive Plan.
March 15 9:30 a.m.	Briefing in Transportation, Economy and Environment Committee. Anticipated topics (subject to change): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Committee review process overview</i> • <i>Land use proposals/Area Zoning Studies</i> • <i>Chapter 11 Community Service Area Planning</i> • <i>Chapter 12 Implementation, Appendix D Growth Targets</i> Opportunity for public comment
April 6 6:30 p.m.	Committee of the Whole Town Hall - Special Evening Meeting Location: Gracie Hansen Community Center at Ravensdale Park (Rock Creek Sports) - 27132 SE Ravensdale Way, Ravensdale WA Opportunity for public comment on proposed 2016 Comprehensive Plan
May 3 9:30 a.m.	Briefing in Transportation, Economy and Environment Committee. Anticipated topics (subject to change): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Chapter 1 Regional Planning</i> • <i>Chapter 3 Rural Area and Natural Resource Lands</i> • <i>Chapter 8 Transportation, Appendix C Transportation, C1 Transportation Needs Report</i> • <i>Chapter 10 Economic Development</i> • <i>Development code updates (Proposed Ordinance 2016-0155)</i> Opportunity for public comment
May 17 9:30 a.m.	Briefing in Transportation, Economy and Environment Committee. Anticipated topics (subject to change): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Chapter 2 Urban Communities</i> Opportunity for public comment
May 31 9:30 a.m.	Briefing in Transportation, Economy and Environment Committee. Anticipated topics (subject to change): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Chapter 4 Housing and Human Services, Appendix B Housing</i> Opportunity for public comment
June 7 9:30 a.m.	Briefing in Transportation, Economy and Environment Committee. Anticipated topics (subject to change): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Chapter 7 Parks, Open Space and Cultural Resources, Appendix C2 – Regional Trail Needs Report</i> Opportunity for public comment
June 21 9:30 a.m.	Briefing in Transportation, Economy and Environment Committee. Anticipated topics (subject to change): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Chapter 5 Environment</i> • <i>Chapter 6 Shorelines</i> Opportunity for public comment

June 28 9:30 a.m.	Briefing in Transportation, Economy and Environment Committee. Anticipated topics (subject to change): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Climate Change (all chapters)</i> • <i>Equity and Social Justice (all chapters)</i> Opportunity for public comment
July 5 10:30 a.m.	Briefing in Transportation, Economy and Environment Committee. Anticipated topics (subject to change): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Chapter 9 Services, Facilities and Utilities, Appendix A – Capital Facilities</i> • <i>Real Property Asset Management Plan (Proposed Ordinance 2016-0159)</i> Opportunity for public comment
August 16 9:30 a.m.	Briefing in Transportation, Economy and Environment Committee. Anticipated topics (subject to change): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Follow up on identified issues</i> Opportunity for public comment
August 24 1:30 p.m.	Briefing in Transportation, Economy and Environment Committee. Anticipated topics (subject to change): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Follow up on identified issues</i> Opportunity for public comment
August 30 9:30 a.m.	Briefing in Transportation, Economy and Environment Committee. Anticipated topics (subject to change): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Follow up on identified issues</i> Opportunity for public comment
September 6 9:30 a.m.	Briefing in Transportation, Economy and Environment Committee. Anticipated topics (subject to change): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Chair's Striking Amendment</i> Opportunity for public comment
September 20 9:30 a.m.	Possible vote in Transportation, Economy and Environment Committee <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Includes consideration of possible amendments</i> Opportunity for public comment
November 28 Time TBD	Anticipated public hearing at full Council Opportunity for public comment
December 5 Time TBD	Possible vote at full Council <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Includes consideration of possible amendments</i>

Unless otherwise noted, all meetings will take place in the Council Chambers on the 10th Floor of the King County Courthouse, at 516 3rd Ave, Seattle WA.

2016 King County Comprehensive Plan Frequently Used Acronyms

APD	Agricultural Production District
CIP	Capital Improvement Program
CPP	Countywide Planning Policy
ESA	Endangered Species Act
FCC	Fully Contained Community
FPD	Forest Production District
GMA	Growth Management Act
GMPC	Growth Management Planning Council
HOT	High Occupancy Toll
HOV	High Occupancy Vehicle
ITS	Intelligent Transportation Systems
KCCP	King County Comprehensive Plan
KCSP	King County Strategic Plan
LID	Low Impact Development
LOS	Level of Service
LSRA	Locally Significant Resource Area
MPP	Multi-county Planning Policies
MPS	Mitigation Payment System
PAA	Potential Annexation Area
PBRs	Public Benefit Rating System
PSRC	Puget Sound Regional Council
RSRA	Regionally Significant Resource Area
RWSP	Regional Wastewater Services Plan
SCAP	Strategic Climate Action Plan
SPPT	Strategic Plan for Public Transportation
SPRS	Strategic Plan for Road Services
SEPA	State Environmental Policy Act
TAM	Transportation Adequacy Measure
TDR	Transfer of Development Rights
TDM	Transportation Demand Management
TNR	Transportation Needs Report
TOD	Transit Oriented Development
UGA	Urban Growth Area
UGB	Urban Growth Boundary
UPD	Urban Planned Development
UTRC	Utilities Technical Review Committee

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**Comment on King County Comprehensive Plan
Received on King County web site
June 23, 2016**

Ms. Deborah Poarch
16024 162nd PI NE
Woodinville, WA 98072

District 3

We must protect farmland for future generations. We must develop food production zones for the health of our region. Diluting the current zoning codes for the RA properties along the Sammamish Valley APD will damage the farmland. If anything the codes should be more restrictive. Clare Thomas at the Root Connection can't use some of her property due to the development that has already taken place on these RA properties due to runoff. I do not understand how the county can't afford to hire code enforcement people but could afford \$250k to study a problem only perceived by wine merchants bent on making bigger profits at the expense of the farmlands. The Hollywood Hill Association will fight these proposed changes. We are a large and well educated neighborhood of professionals who have waged these zoning and incorporation battles before with great success. We will be seeing you. Thank you, Deborah Poarch