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King County

**2020 Update to 2016 King County Comprehensive Plan and
2017 Vashon-Maury Island Community Service Area Subarea Plan**

April 17, 2020

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In the Cover Letter, on the second page, amend as follows:

Looking forward, the State, local jurisdictions, and regional partners will soon be reviewing the required timelines for comprehensive plan updates and how that relates to timing of growth forecasts, Buildable Lands Reports, updates to the multicounty planning policies and growth allocations, and updates to countywide planning policies and growth targets. The County will be involved in this work and will determine how it affects our own Comprehensive Plan (~~update cycle~~) update schedule to ensure alignment with the broader growth management framework timelines. Review of the King County Comprehensive Plan (~~update cycle~~) update process will also evaluate scheduling major updates in odd calendar years, in consideration of the County’s biennial budget cycle.¹

1 The work to review the Comprehensive Plan update schedule was completed in 2018 and 2020, through Ordinance 18810 and this ordinance.

In the Executive Summary, on page ES-6, amend as follows:

Plan Elements

39
40

Chapters of the Comprehensive Plan

Chapter 1
Regional Growth Management Planning
King County’s growth management policies and regulations are consistent and work in coordination with the Growth Management Act, Multicounty and Countywide Planning Policies, and other technical plans.

Chapter 2
Urban Communities
With the majority of King County residents living and working in the urban area, this chapter includes policies that guide urban development with the goal of creating healthy, sustainable communities.

Chapter 3
Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands
King County’s Rural Area and Natural Resource Lands are crucial for sustaining quality of life for county residents into the future. This chapter focuses on protecting these assets from urban development, promoting sustainable economic development and supporting rural communities.

Chapter 8
Transportation
Recognizing that availability of safe, accessible and efficient transportation options has significant implications for the quality of life of all county residents, this chapter addresses how King County will distribute investments equitably.

Chapter 9
Services, Facilities & Utilities
The provision of services, facilities and utilities should be concentrated in areas of density and at levels that can support existing and future demand. This chapter addresses how such crucial infrastructure should be developed.

Chapter 10
Economic Development
In its commitment to foster a prosperous, diverse and sustainable economy, the County recognizes that it must support actions and programs promote the success of both businesses and the workforce.

Chapter 4

Housing and Human Services

The availability of adequate and affordable housing has become one of the most pressing issues facing King County today. This chapter contains policies regarding the provision of housing and services for all residents.

Chapter 5

Environment

King County’s natural environment comprises various unique and valuable assets. This chapter contains King County’s approach to environmental protection, conservation, restoration and sustainability.

Chapter 6

Shorelines

Shorelines require particular focus and management given both their immense value and fragility. This chapter contains King County’s Shoreline Master Program, which aims to protect and conserve this unique natural resource.

Chapter 7

Parks, Open Space & Cultural Resources

This chapter addresses King County’s approach to conserving and maintaining its expansive open space system, which includes numerous local and regional parks, and trails, and its cultural resources and historic properties.

Chapter 11

Community Service Area Subarea Planning

This chapter includes policies that recognize the unique land use characteristics of particular unincorporated communities, provides significant historical context and describes the new subarea planning program.

Chapter 12

Implementation(~~(-&)~~), Amendments & Evaluation

This chapter describes how the policies should be implemented and monitored, major actions that will occur to implement the plan, the procedure for (~~(amending)~~) updating the plan and the role of zoning in the planning process.

Appendices

Integral to the vision and goals of the Comprehensive Plan are the detailed inventories, forecasts, financial plans and Urban Growth Area analysis required by the Growth Management Act. A set of technical appendices are adopted as part of the plan to meet Growth Management Act requirements.

Regulations

The King County Comprehensive Plan is implemented through adopted regulations, including the King County zoning Code and other Code titles. All development must meet the requirements of the Code.

41

42 *In Chapter 1 Regional Growth Management Planning, on page 1-4, amend as follows:*

43

44 **RP-102 King County shall actively solicit public participation from a wide variety of**
45 **sources in its planning processes, including the development, (~~(amendment)~~)**
46 **update, and implementation of its plans.**

47

48 *In Chapter 1 Regional Growth Management Planning, on page 1-5, amend as follows:*

49

50 **RP-106 (~~(Except for Four-to-One proposals,)~~) King County shall not (~~(expand)~~) amend**
51 **the Urban Growth Area prior to the Growth Management Planning Council**
52 **taking action on the proposed (~~(expansion of)~~) amendment to the Urban Growth**
53 **Area.**

54

- 55 **RP-107** **King County shall not forward to the Growth Management Planning Council for**
 56 **its recommendation any proposed ~~((expansion of))~~ amendment to the Urban**
 57 **Growth Area unless the proposal was:**
- 58 **a. Included in the scoping motion for a King County Comprehensive Plan**
 59 **update;**
 - 60 **b. An area zoning study of the proposal was included in the public review**
 61 **draft of a proposed King County Comprehensive Plan update; ~~((or))~~**
 - 62 **c. Subjected to the hearing examiner process for site specific map**
 63 **amendments as contemplated by the King County Code; or**
 - 64 **d. Initiated as a Four-to-One proposal through King County's Docket process.**

66 ***In Chapter 1 Regional Growth Management Planning, on page 1-9, amend as follows:***

67 In addition to subarea plans and area zoning and land use studies, King County's land use planning also includes
 68 other planning processes. These include Comprehensive Plan policy directed subarea studies, such as the
 69 establishment of new community business centers, adjusting Rural Town boundaries, or assessing the feasibility of
 70 zoning reclassifications in urban unincorporated areas. Subarea studies are focused on specific areas of the County,
 71 but do not look at the range of issues that a subarea plan would include. In some cases, an area zoning and land use
 72 study may suffice to meet the requirements of the policies. In addition, there are Site Specific Land Use
 73 Amendments⁵ and Zone Reclassifications,⁶ which are site specific processes that involve County staff review and
 74 recommendations, a public hearing and recommendation by a Hearing Examiner and a decision by County Council.
 75 These must be consistent with the Comprehensive Plan or be proposed with ~~((amendments during the Plan update~~
 76 ~~process))~~ a Plan update.

77 -----
 78

79
 80 ⁵ Per King County Code 20.08.170-Site Specific Land Use Amendments

81 ⁶ Per King County Code 20.08.160-Reclassification
 82

83 ***In Chapter 1 Regional Growth Management Planning, on page 1-11, amend as follows:***

84
 85 The Growth Management Act allows ~~((local))~~ updates to comprehensive plans ~~((amendments to be~~
 86 ~~considered))~~ once each year. In King County, ~~((those))~~ the annual ~~((amendments))~~ update allows limited
 87 changes. ~~((only, except for once every eight years. Then, during the "Eight Year Cycle review process,"))~~ The
 88 eight-year update, which aligns the timing with Growth Management Act review and update requirements,
 89 allows substantive changes to policies and amendments to the Urban Growth Area boundary ~~((and))~~ to be
 90 proposed and adopted. A smaller-range of substantive changes to policies and amendments to the Urban
 91 Growth Area boundary may also be considered at the midpoint of the eight-year update ~~((cycle))~~ schedule, but

92 only if authorized by motion. These provisions are detailed in King County Code Title 20.18. Additional
 93 information and policies are found in Chapter 12, Implementation, Amendments and Evaluation.

94

95 *In Chapter 1 Regional Growth Management Planning, on page 1-11, amend as follows:*

96

97 **Docket Request Process:** Another key element of the Comprehensive Plan review and ~~((amendment))~~ update
 98 process is the Docket Request Process. As required by the Growth Management Act, King County maintains a
 99 docket for recording comments on the King County Comprehensive Plan and associated development
 100 regulations. The process and requirements are detailed in the King County Code at 20.18.140. The County
 101 reviews all requests, communicates with docket submitters, and makes recommendations to the County
 102 Council by the first day of December. The docket report includes an ~~((e))~~ Executive recommendation for each
 103 item.

104

105 *In Chapter 1 Regional Growth Management Planning, on page 1-22, amend as follows:*

106

107 **Chapter 4: Housing and Human Services**

108 The availability of adequate and affordable housing has become one of the most pressing issues facing King
 109 County today. Similarly, partnering with other organizations and jurisdictions to deliver human services is a
 110 critical component for creating sustainable communities and supporting environmental justice. In the 2016
 111 Comprehensive Plan update, policies on these topics ~~((a&e))~~ were consolidated into a new chapter.

112

113 *In Chapter 1 Regional Growth Management Planning, on page 1-25, amend as follows:*

114

115 **Chapter 12: Implementation, Amendments and Evaluation**

116 The Comprehensive Plan policies, development regulations and Countywide Planning Policy
 117 framework have been adopted to achieve the growth management objectives of King County and the
 118 region. This chapter describes the ~~((e))~~ County's process for ~~((amending))~~ updating the Comprehensive
 119 Plan and outlines and distinguishes the annual ~~((eyele))~~, midpoint ~~((eyele))~~, and ~~((the))~~ eight-year ~~((eyele~~
 120 ~~amendments))~~ updates. The chapter identifies a series of major Workplan actions that will be
 121 undertaken between the ~~((major update cycles))~~ eight-year updates to implement or refine provisions
 122 within the Plan. This chapter further explains the relationship between planning and zoning.

123

124 *In Chapter 1 Regional Growth Management Planning, starting on page 1-25, amend as*
 125 *follows:*

126 **V. Technical Appendices**

127 Integral to the vision and goals of the Comprehensive Plan are the detailed inventories, forecasts, finance plans
 128 and Urban Growth Area analysis required by the Growth Management Act. Four technical appendices
 129 (Volume 1) are adopted as part of the plan to implement these Growth Management Act requirements (RCW
 130 36.70A.070, 36.70A.110, 36.70A.130). Technical Appendices A, B, C, and D were updated in 2008, 2012,
 131 ~~((and))~~ 2016, and 2020.

132

133 **Volume 1**

134 Technical Appendix A. Capital Facilities and Services

135 Technical Appendix B. Housing

136 Technical Appendix C. Transportation

137 C1. Transportation Needs Report

138 C2. Regional Trail Needs Report

139 Technical Appendix D. Growth Targets and the Urban Growth Area

140 ~~((Technical Appendix R. Public Participation Summary 2016))~~

141

142 Additional important information also supports the vision and goals of the Comprehensive Plan. Nine
 143 technical appendices (Volume 2) were prepared to provide supporting documentation to the 1994 plan:

144

145 **Volume 2 (1994)**

146 Technical Appendix D. Growth Targets and the Urban Growth Area

147 Technical Appendix E. Washington State Laws

148 Technical Appendix F. History of Planning in King County

149 Technical Appendix G. Economic Development

150 Technical Appendix H. Natural Resource Lands

151 Technical Appendix I. Natural Environment

152 Technical Appendix J. Potential Annexation Areas

153 Technical Appendix K. King County Functional and Community Plans

154 Technical Appendix L. Public Involvement Summary

155

156 Information that supported amendments subsequent to 1994 is included as follows:

157

158 **Volume 3**

159 Technical Appendix M. Public Participation Summary 2000

160

161 **Volume 4**

162 Technical Appendix N. Public Participation Summary 2004

163

164 **Volume 5**

165 Technical Appendix O. Public Participation Summary 2008

166

167 **Volume 6**

168 Technical Appendix P. Public Participation-Summary 2012

169 Technical Appendix Q. School Siting Task Force Report

170

171 **Volume 7**

172 Technical Appendix R. Public Participation Summary 2016

173 Technical Appendix S. Public Participation Summary 2020

174

175 *In Chapter 1 Regional Growth Management Planning, following page 1-26, strike the Land Use Map*
176 *and replace with the following:*

177

178 **Land Use Map**

199 been approved for urban development after the adoption of the original Growth Management Act
 200 Comprehensive Plan; significant infrastructure improvements had been made at these sites; and the ultimate
 201 development of these sites was proceeding in accordance with issued permit approvals. The existence of these
 202 urban improvements further supported a conclusion that this area is characterized by urban growth within the
 203 meaning of the Growth Management Act and was therefore appropriately included within the ((e))County's
 204 Urban Growth Area.

205

206 ***In Chapter 2 Urban Communities, starting on page 2-32, amend as follows:***

207

208 While urban separators complement the regional open space system by helping to define urban communities,
 209 the King County Four-to-One Program provides an opportunity to add land to the regional open space system
 210 through the dedication of permanent open space. The Four-to-One Program has been recognized as an
 211 innovative land use technique under the Growth Management Act³ and for King County, the purpose of the
 212 program is to ((create)) contribute to the creation of a contiguous band of open space, running north and south
 213 along the ((main)) original 1994 Urban Growth Area Boundary. Since its inception in 1994, just over ((1,300))
 214 360 acres have been added to the Urban Growth Area while nearly ((4,500)) 1,400 acres of permanent open
 215 space have been conserved. Changes to the Urban Growth Area through this program are processed as Land
 216 Use Amendments to the King County Comprehensive Plan, subject to the provisions in King County Code
 217 chapter 20.18.

218

219 **U-185** **Through the Four-to-One Program, King County shall actively pursue**
 220 **dedication of open space along the original Urban Growth Area line adopted in**
 221 **the 1994 King County Comprehensive Plan. Through this program, one acre of**
 222 **Rural Area zoned land may be added to the Urban Growth Area for residential**
 223 **development in exchange for a dedication to King County of four acres of**
 224 **permanent open space. ~~((Land added to the Urban Growth Area for drainage~~**
 225 **~~facilities that are designed as mitigation to have a natural looking visual~~**
 226 **~~appearance in support of its development, does not require dedication of~~**
 227 **~~permanent open space.)) In some cases, such as for provision of affordable~~**
 228 **housing or for protection of properties eligible as high conservation value**
 229 **properties, the County may approve modifications to the four-to-one ratio. The**
 230 **total area added to the Urban Growth Area as a result of the Four-to-One**
 231 **Program shall not exceed 4,000 acres.**

232

233 **U-186** **King County shall evaluate Four-to-One proposals for both quality of open**
 234 **space and feasibility of urban development. The highest-quality proposals**
 235 **((shall)) may be recommended for adoption as amendments to the Urban**

236 Growth Area. Lands preserved as open space shall primarily be on-site, shall
 237 buffer the adjacent Rural Area or Natural Resource Lands from the new urban
 238 development, ((retain their Rural Area designations)) and should generally be
 239 configured in such a way as to connect with open space on adjacent properties.
 240

241 **U-187** King County shall use the following criteria for evaluating open space in
 242 Four-to-One proposals:
 243 a. Quality of fish and wildlife habitat areas;
 244 b. Connections to regional open space systems;
 245 c. Protection of wetlands, stream corridors, ground water and water
 246 bodies;
 247 d. Unique natural, biological, cultural, historical, or archeological features;
 248 e. Size of proposed open space dedication and connection to other open
 249 space ~~((dedications))~~ lands along the Urban Growth Area line; and
 250 f. ~~((The land proposed as open space shall remain undeveloped, except~~
 251 ~~for those uses allowed in U-188))~~ Sites where the size and configuration
 252 of the open space improve the County's ability to efficiently manage the
 253 property or where there is the potential for public access shall be
 254 viewed favorably when evaluating the open space portion of the
 255 proposal.
 256

257 **U-188** King County shall preserve the open space acquired through the Four-to-One
 258 Program primarily as natural areas, passive recreation sites or ~~((resource))~~
 259 lands for farming or forestry. King County may allow ~~((the following))~~ additional
 260 uses only if located on a small portion of the open space, provided that these
 261 uses are found to be compatible with the site's natural open space values and
 262 functions such as those listed in ~~((the preceding policy:))~~ Policy U-187.
 263 ~~((a. Trails;~~
 264 ~~b. Compensatory mitigation of wetland losses on the urban designated~~
 265 ~~portion of the project, consistent with the King County Comprehensive~~
 266 ~~Plan and the Critical Area Ordinance; and~~
 267 ~~c. Active recreation uses not to exceed five percent of the total open space~~
 268 ~~area. Support services and facilities for the active recreation uses may~~
 269 ~~locate within the active recreation area only, and shall not exceed five~~
 270 ~~percent of the active recreation area. An active recreation area shall not~~
 271 ~~be used to satisfy the active recreation requirements for the urban~~

272 ~~designated portion of the project as required by King County Code Title~~
 273 ~~21A.)~~

274

275 **U-189** Land added to the Urban Growth Area under the Four-to-One Program shall
 276 have a minimum density of four ~~((dwellings))~~ dwelling units per acre and shall
 277 be physically contiguous to the original Urban Growth Area, unless there are
 278 limitations due to the presence of critical areas~~((, and))~~. Four-to-One proposals
 279 shall be ~~((able to be))~~ served by sewers and other efficient urban services and
 280 facilities~~((; provided that such sewer and other urban services and facilities~~
 281 ~~shall be))~~ that are provided directly from the urban area and shall not cross the
 282 open space, ~~((or))~~ Rural Area, or Natural Resource Lands. Drainage facilities to
 283 support the urban development shall be located within the urban portion of the
 284 development. Roads that support the urban development shall, to the
 285 maximum extent feasible, be located within the urban portion of the
 286 development; the County may allow roads to be located outside of the urban
 287 portion of the development to protect critical areas or for other ecological
 288 benefit. ~~((In some cases, lands must meet affordable housing requirements~~
 289 ~~under this program. The total area added to the Urban Growth Area as a result~~
 290 ~~of this policy shall not exceed 4,000 acres.))~~

291

292 **U-190** ~~((King County shall amend the Urban Growth Area to add Rural Area lands to~~
 293 ~~the Urban Growth Area consistent with Policy U-185 during the annual~~
 294 ~~Comprehensive Plan amendment process. Open space dedication shall occur~~
 295 ~~at final formal plat recording.))~~ A land use designation and zoning classification
 296 consistent with the intended use shall be established as part of the ordinance
 297 that approves the Four-to-One proposal. If the applicant ~~((decides))~~ does not
 298 ~~((to))~~ pursue urban development ~~((or fails to record the final plat prior to~~
 299 ~~expiration of preliminary plat approval,))~~ the urban properties shall be restored
 300 to a Rural Area land use designation and associated zoning ~~((during the next~~
 301 ~~annual review of the King County Comprehensive Plan)).~~

302

303 **U-190a** For Four-to-One proposals adjacent to an incorporated area, approval of a Four-
 304 to-One proposal should be coordinated with the adjacent city or town, and
 305 strive to achieve an interlocal agreement with the adjacent city or town for
 306 annexation of the urban portion of the proposal.

307

308 *In Chapter 2 Urban Communities, on page 2-36, amend as follows:*

309

310 Although it is the policy of the ((e))County to support and promote annexation, its formal ability to do so is
 311 extremely limited. State laws provide the cities, county residents and property owners with the authority to
 312 initiate the annexation process. A successful annexation initiative depends on establishing a collaborative and
 313 ongoing dialogue between the three affected interest groups: residents, the ((e))County, and the affected city.
 314 However, King County has a successful history of engaging in annexation discussions with urban
 315 unincorporated area residents. Most recently, from 2008 to ((2015)) 2019, there have been six major
 316 annexations:

- 317 • Lea Hill and Auburn West Hill into Auburn;
- 318 • Benson Hill into Renton;
- 319 • North Highline Area X into Burien;
- 320 • Panther Lake into Kent;
- 321 • Juanita-Finn Hill-Kingsgate into Kirkland; and
- 322 • Klahanie into Sammamish.

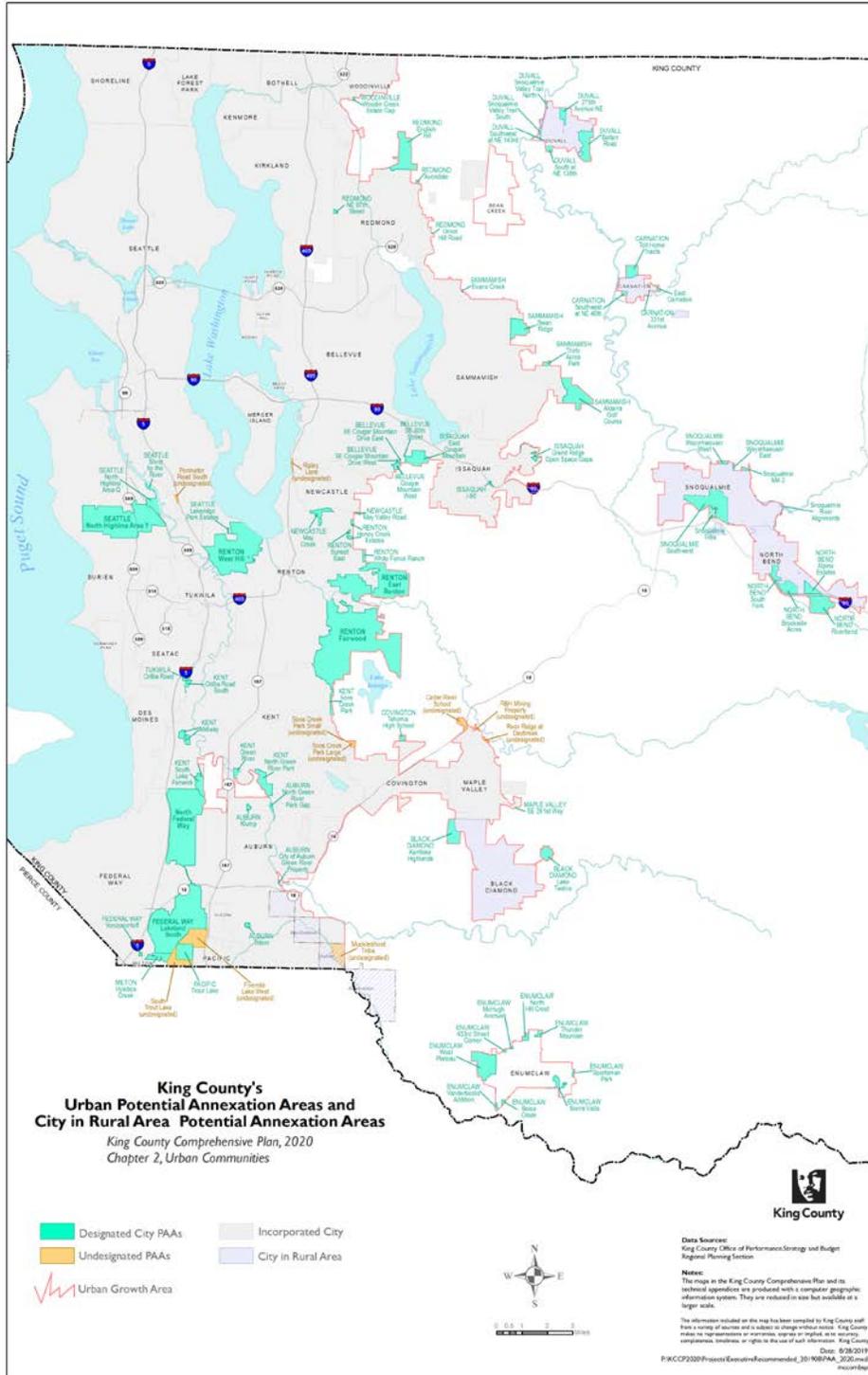
323

324 *In Chapter 2 Urban Communities, following page 2-39, strike the Potential Annexation*
 325 *Areas Map and replace with the following:*

326

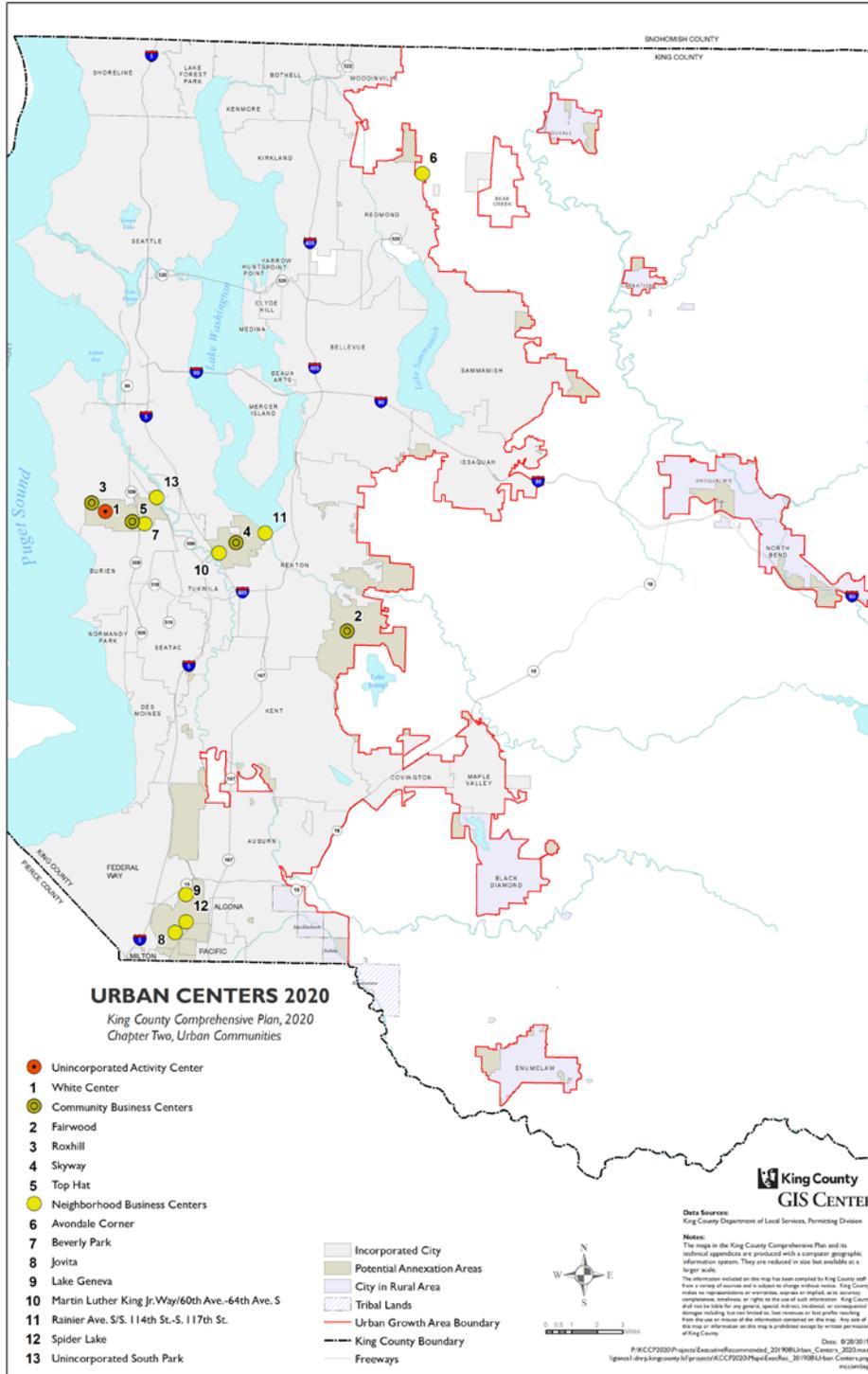
327

Potential Annexation Areas Map



328
 329 **In Chapter 2 Urban Communities, following the Potential Annexation Areas Map, strike**
 330 **the Urban Centers Map and replace with the following:**

Urban Centers Map



333

334

335 **In Chapter 3 Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands, on page 3-1, amend as follows:**

CHAPTER 3

RURAL AREAS AND NATURAL RESOURCE LANDS

Rural King County is an essential part of the ((e))County’s rich diversity of communities and lifestyle choices, encompassing landscapes of scenic and great natural beauty. This chapter sets forth the ((e))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 rural land use ((classifications)) designations, such as 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.

In Chapter 3 Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands, on page 3-20, amend as follows:

In so doing, the Transfer of Development Rights Program: (1) benefits Rural Area and Natural Resource Land property owners by providing them financial compensation to not develop their land, (2) directs future Rural Area and Natural Resource 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. Transfer of Development Rights can also be used to permanently protect open space and parks in urban portions of the County while still focusing growth into other urban areas.

In Chapter 3 Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands, starting on page 3-21, amend as follows:

- R-316** Eligible sending sites shall be lands designated on the King County Comprehensive Plan land use map as: Rural Area (with RA-2.5, RA-5, ~~((and))~~ or RA-10 zoning), Agriculture (with A zoning), Forestry (with F zoning), ~~((and))~~ Urban Separator (with R-1 zoning), ~~((and))~~ or Urban Residential Medium or Urban Residential High (with R-4, R-6, R-8, R-12, R-18, R-24 or R-48 zoning and that are approved for Conservation Futures Tax funding). These sites 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;

- 364 d. Lands that are suitable for inclusion in and provide important links to the
- 365 regional open space system;
- 366 e. Agricultural and Forest Production District lands;
- 367 f. Intact shorelines of Puget Sound; ~~((e))~~
- 368 g. Lands identified as important according to the Washington State Department of
- 369 Ecology’s Watershed Characterization analyses; or
- 370 h. Lands contributing open space in urban unincorporated areas.

371

372 **R-317 For Transfer of Development Rights purposes only, qualified sending sites are allocated**

373 **development rights as follows:**

- 374 a. Sending sites in the Rural Area zoned RA-2.5 shall be allocated one
- 375 Transferrable Development Right for every two and one-half acres of gross land
- 376 area;
- 377 b. Sending sites in the Rural Area zoned RA-5 or RA-10 or Agricultural zoning shall
- 378 be allocated one Transferrable Development Right for every five acres of gross
- 379 land area;
- 380 c. Sending sites with Forest zoning shall be allocated one Transferrable
- 381 Development Right for every eighty acres of gross land area;
- 382 d. Sending sites with Urban Separator land use designation shall be allocated four
- 383 Transferrable Development Rights for every one acre of gross land area;
- 384 e. Sending sites with an Urban Residential, Medium or Urban Residential, High
- 385 land use designation shall be allocated Transferrable Development Rights
- 386 equivalent to the zoning base density for every one acre of gross land area;
- 387 f. If a sending site has an existing dwelling or retains one or more development
- 388 rights for future use, the gross acreage shall be reduced in accordance with the
- 389 site’s zoning base density for the purposes of Transferrable Development Right
- 390 allocation; and

391 ~~((f-))~~ **g.** King County shall provide bonus Transferrable Development Rights to sending

392 sites in the Rural Area as follows:

- 393 1. The sending site is a vacant RA zoned property and is no larger
- 394 than one-half the size requirement of the base density for the zone;
- 395 and
- 396 2. The sending site is a RA zoned property and is located on a
- 397 shoreline of the state and has a shoreline designation of
- 398 conservancy or natural.

399 ***In Chapter 3 Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands, on page 3-24, amend as***

400 ***follows:***

401

402 **R-323 The Rural and Resource Land Preservation Transfer of Development Rights Program**

403 **shall include, but is not limited to, the following:**

- 404 a. In addition to the density that is allowed on a receiving site in the urban growth
405 area from the purchase of Transferrable Development Rights, the ~~((c))~~County
406 shall evaluate the climate change benefits achieved by reducing transportation
407 related greenhouse gas emissions that result from the transfer of development
408 rights from the sending site, provided that such consideration is not precluded
409 by administrative rules promulgated by the state;
- 410 b. In order to satisfy transportation concurrency requirements in the Rural Area in
411 a transportation concurrency travel shed that is non-concurrent, a development
412 proposal for a short subdivision creating up to four lots may purchase
413 Transferrable Development Rights from other Rural Area or Natural Resource
414 Land properties in the same travel shed; allowing this is intended to reduce
415 overall traffic impacts in rural travel sheds by permanently removing
416 development potential. The transfer shall not result in an increase in allowable
417 density on the receiving site. A short subdivision creating two lots where the
418 property has been owned by the applicant for five or more years and where the
419 property has not been subdivided in the last ten years shall satisfy the
420 transportation concurrency requirements without having to purchase
421 Transferrable Development Rights;
- 422 c. King County shall provide an added density bonus of up to a 100% increase
423 above the base density allowed in K.C. Code 21A.12.030, when Transferrable
424 Development Rights are used for projects within any designated commercial
425 center or activity center within the Urban Growth Area that provides enhanced
426 walkability design and incorporates transit oriented development, or when
427 Transfer of Development Rights are used for projects that provide affordable
428 housing in the R-4 through R-48 zones;
- 429 d. King County may allow accessory dwelling units in the Rural Area that are
430 greater than one thousand square feet, but less than 1,500 square feet, if the
431 property owner purchases one Transferrable Development Right from the Rural
432 Area, Agriculture or Forestry designations; and
- 433 e. King County may allow a detached accessory dwelling unit on a RA-5 zoned lot
434 that is two and one-half acres or greater and less than three and three-quarters
435 acres if the property owner purchases one Transferrable Development Right
436 from the Rural Area, Agriculture or Forestry designations.

437
438 ***In Chapter 3 Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands, starting on page 3-35, amend***
439 ***as follows:***

440

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

443 There are three existing industrial areas in the Rural Area containing multiple industrial uses on several
 444 industrially-zoned sites. One is located within the southwest portion of the Town of Vashon. The second
 445 is a designated industrial area adjacent to the Rural Neighborhood Commercial Center of Preston. The
 446 Preston Industrial Area recognizes an existing concentration of industrial uses that contributes to the
 447 economic diversity of the Rural Area, but expansion of this industrial area beyond the identified
 448 boundaries is not permitted (see Policy CP-547). The third industrial area is located along State Route
 449 169 on lands that have been and continue to be used as for industrial purposes and have a designation as
 450 a King County Historic Site.

451
 452 **R-512 The creation of new Industrial-zoned lands in the Rural Area shall be limited to**
 453 **~~((those that have long been used for industrial purposes, do not have potential~~**
 454 **~~for conversion to residential use due to a historic designation and that may be~~**
 455 **~~accessed directly from State Route 169)) existing sites in order to reduce~~**
 456 **pressure for growth, limit impacts on nearby natural resources and functions,**
 457 **and avoid the need for infrastructure extensions.**

458
 459 **R-513 Rural Public Infrastructure Maintenance Facilities, and agriculture and forestry**
 460 **product processing should be allowed in the Rural Area. ~~((Other new industrial~~**
 461 **~~uses in the Rural Area shall be permitted only in Rural Towns and in the~~**
 462 **~~designated industrial area adjacent to the Rural Neighborhood Commercial~~**
 463 **~~Center of Preston.))~~**

464
 465 In order to preserve rural character and protect sensitive natural features, ~~((new))~~ rural industrial
 466 development in the Rural Area needs to be of a scale and nature that is distinct from urban industrial
 467 development. The scale and intensity and many of the uses allowed in urban industrial development are
 468 not appropriate for rural industrial ~~((areas))~~ development. The following policy applies to all new
 469 industrial development in the Rural Area.

470
 471 ***In Chapter 3 Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands, on page 3-36, amend as***
 472 ***follows:***

473 The intent of ~~((this policy))~~ these policies is to preclude expansion of the industrial area beyond ~~((the~~
 474 ~~identified boundaries and))~~ their existing locations. They are also intended to ensure that new
 475 development and uses ~~((t))~~ not previously ~~((constructed))~~ legally established or vested ~~((t))~~ in ~~((the))~~ rural

476 industrial areas meet((s)) rural character standards. Site design, landscaping, design and construction of
477 internal and access roads and building scale should reinforce the ((set boundaries and)) rural nature of the
478 industrial area to further discourage future industrial expansion beyond the ((industrial boundary))
479 existing areas.

480

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

485

486 **R-515 Existing industrial uses in the Rural Area on sites that are not zoned Industrial**
487 **((outside of Rural Towns, the industrial area on the King County designated**
488 **historic site along State Route 169 or the designated industrial area adjacent to**
489 **the Rural Neighborhood Commercial Center of Preston shall be zoned rural**
490 **residential)) shall not be zoned Industrial but may continue if they qualify as**
491 **permitted uses or as legal, nonconforming uses.**

492

493

494 ***In Chapter 3 Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands, starting on page 3-38, amend***
495 ***as follows:***

496

497 **A. Ensuring Conservation and Sustainable Use of Resource Lands**

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

503

- Stream and salmon protection;

504

- Clean air and water;

505

- Wildlife habitat;

506

- Flood risk reduction;

507

- Groundwater recharge and protection; and

- 508 • Carbon sequestration and reduced greenhouse gas emissions.

509

510 For ~~((mining))~~ mineral extraction, responsible stormwater management, erosion and sediment control,
511 and site remediation can help to mitigate many of the impacts ~~((of mining))~~ while providing local sources
512 of materials such as sand and gravel.

513

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

521

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

525

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

530

531 *In Chapter 3 Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands, on page 3-40, amend as*
532 *follows:*

533

534 The Growth Management Act also requires designation of mineral resource lands primarily devoted to
535 the extraction of minerals or that have known or potential long-term significance for the extraction of
536 minerals. Minerals include, but are not limited to, gravel, sand, and valuable metallic substances. Coal
537 is not considered a mineral resource in King County. Such lands are shown as Designated Mineral
538 Resource Sites on the Mineral Resources Map in this chapter. The role of the Forest Production District
539 in the conservation of mineral resources is also explained below.

540

541 *In Chapter 3 Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands, on page 3-43, amend as*
542 *follows:*

543

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

550

551 *In Chapter 3 Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands, on page 3-44, amend as*
 552 *follows:*

553

554 **R-620** **The Forest Production District shall remain in large blocks of contiguous forest**
 555 **lands where the primary land use is commercial forestry. Other resource industry**
 556 **uses, such as ~~((mining))~~ mineral extraction and agriculture, should be permitted**
 557 **within the Forest Production District when managed to be compatible with**
 558 **forestry.**

559

560 *In Chapter 3 Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands, on page 3-56, amend as*
 561 *follows:*

562

563 The 2012 Comprehensive Plan (~~(Update)~~) update added policy R-650 that directed the County to
 564 convene a collaborative watershed planning process within each of the Agricultural Production Districts.
 565 The County choose to start the process in the Snoqualmie Valley Agricultural Production District, where
 566 the County has undertaken a number of habitat restoration projects, to develop an approach to
 567 improving and balancing the interests of agricultural production, ecological function and habitat quality
 568 for salmon, and flood risk reduction and floodplain restoration.

569

570 *In Chapter 3 Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands, starting on page 3-58, amend*
 571 *as follows:*

572

573 **R-650a** **The Snoqualmie Valley Agricultural Production District is the first Agricultural**
 574 **Production District to undergo a watershed planning effort called for in R-650.**
 575 **King County shall implement the recommendations of the Snoqualmie Fish,**
 576 **Farm and Flood Advisory Committee. The recommendations of the task forces**
 577 **and other actions identified in the final Advisory Committee Report and**

578 Recommendations will form the basis for a watershed planning approach to
 579 balance fish, farm and flood interests across the Snoqualmie Valley Agricultural
 580 Production District and an agreement on protecting a defined number of acres
 581 of agricultural land. The Advisory Committee, or a successor committee, will
 582 monitor progress of the task forces and will reconvene to evaluate the
 583 watershed planning approach to balancing interests prior to the next
 584 Comprehensive Plan (~~(Update)~~) update. The policy issues and
 585 recommendations outlined in the Snoqualmie Fish, Farm, Flood Advisory
 586 Committee Report and Recommendations are largely specific to the
 587 Snoqualmie Valley and are not intended to be applied broadly in other
 588 Agricultural Production Districts. Future Fish, Farm, Flood efforts focused in
 589 other Agricultural Production Districts will need to go through their own
 590 processes to identify barriers to success for all stakeholders in these
 591 geographic areas. R-649 continues to apply to the Snoqualmie Valley
 592 Agricultural Production District until the watershed planning effort outlined in
 593 the Fish, Farm and Flood recommendations is complete. A policy reflecting the
 594 outcome of this effort shall be included in the next eight-year (~~(cycle)~~) update
 595 (~~(Comprehensive Plan Update)~~).

597 *In Chapter 3 Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands, on page 3-59, amend as*
 598 *follows:*

599
 600 **R-652** King County commits to preserve Agricultural Production District parcels in or
 601 near the Urban Growth Area because of their high production capabilities, their
 602 proximity to markets, and their value as open space. King County should work
 603 with cities adjacent to or near Agricultural Production Districts to minimize the
 604 operational and environmental impacts of urban development and public facilities
 605 and infrastructure on farming and farmland, and to promote activities (~~(and~~
 606 ~~infrastructure)~~), such as Farmers Markets and agriculture processing businesses,
 607 that benefit both the cities and the farms by improving access to locally grown
 608 agricultural products.

609
 610 *In Chapter 3 Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands, starting on page 3-60, amend*
 611 *as follows:*

612
 613 **R-655** Public services and utilities within and adjacent to Agricultural Production
 614 Districts shall be designed to support agriculture and minimize significant

615 adverse impacts on agriculture and to maintain total farmland acreage and the
616 area's historic agricultural character:

- 617 a. Whenever feasible, water lines, sewer lines and other public facilities
618 should avoid crossing Agricultural Production Districts. Installation
619 should be timed to minimize negative impacts on seasonal agricultural
620 practices;
- 621 b. Road projects planned for the Agricultural Production Districts,
622 including additional roads or the widening of roads, should be limited to
623 those that are needed for safety or infrastructure preservation and that
624 benefit agricultural uses. Where possible, arterials should be routed
625 around the Agricultural Production Districts. Roads that cross
626 Agricultural Production Districts should be aligned, designed, signed
627 and maintained to minimize negative impacts on agriculture, and to
628 support farm traffic; and
- 629 c. In cases when King County concludes that regional public ~~((or privately~~
630 ~~owned facilities meeting regional needs))~~ infrastructure cannot be
631 located outside of, and must intrude into, Agricultural Production
632 Districts, the County shall ensure that the infrastructure ~~((they should))~~
633 be built and located to minimize disruption of agricultural activity, and
634 shall establish agreements with the relevant jurisdictions or agencies.
- 635 d. If public services and utilities reduce total acreage in the Agricultural
636 Production District, mitigation shall follow the criteria established in
637 policy R-656a.

638
639 **R-656** ~~((Lands can))~~ King County may allow lands to be removed from the Agricultural
640 Production Districts only when it can be demonstrated that:

- 641 a. Removal of the land will not diminish the productivity of prime
642 agricultural soils or the effectiveness of farming within the local
643 Agricultural Production District boundaries; and
- 644 b. The land is determined to be no longer suitable for agricultural
645 purposes; ~~((and))~~ or
- 646 c. The land is needed for public services or utilities as described in policy
647 R-655.

648
649 R-656a Removal of ~~((the))~~ land from the Agricultural Production District may
650 only occur ~~((only))~~ if it is mitigated through the ~~((addition))~~ replacement
651 of agricultural land abutting the same Agricultural Production District

652 that is, at a minimum, comparable in size, soil quality and agricultural
653 value.

654 a. As alternative mitigation, the County may allow comparable land
655 to be added to another Agricultural Production District if it
656 determines that no comparable land is available adjacent to the
657 impacted Agricultural Production District. To avoid the loss of
658 farmland in any of the districts, a minimum of one and a half
659 acres must be added for every acre removed.

660 b. If the County determines that no land abutting an Agricultural
661 Production District is comparable and available, the County may
662 mitigate the loss of acreage by accepting funding for existing
663 County programs that restore lands that are farmable but
664 unfarmed within an existing Agricultural Production District in
665 order to return them to active agricultural production. To help
666 avoid the loss of total farm productivity, the funding shall be a
667 minimum of double the financial value of the land removed by
668 the infrastructure project.

670 *In Chapter 3 Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands, on page 3-63, amend as*
671 *follows:*

672 R-664 King County supports innovative technologies to process dairy and other
673 livestock waste to reduce nutrients and to create other products such as
674 energy and compost in ~~((the))~~ areas that have Agriculture and ~~((rural~~
675 ~~classifications))~~ Rural Area land use designations.

678 *In Chapter 3 Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands, starting on page 3-68, amend*
679 *as follows:*

681 **E. Mineral Resources**

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

688

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

695

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

703

704 The Mineral Resources Map identifies (~~four~~) three different types of Mineral Resource Sites –
 705 Designated Mineral Resource Sites, Potential Surface Mineral Resources, and Nonconforming Mineral
 706 Resource Sites and Existing Mineral Resource Sites in the Forest Production District. The sites were
 707 identified in the 1994 King County Comprehensive Plan or in subsequent annual updates. (~~Following~~)
 708 Before the Mineral Resources Map is a (~~spreadsheet~~) table that contains information on each Mineral
 709 Resource Site parcel.

710

711 The Designated Mineral Resources Sites on the Mineral Resources Map satisfy King County's
 712 responsibility to designate and conserve mineral resources consistent with requirements of the Growth
 713 Management Act. All Designated Mineral Resources Sites have Mineral zoning. Most of the
 714 Designated Mineral Resources Sites shown on the map contain sand and/or gravel; however, a few
 715 contain other mineral resources such as silica, rock, stone, shale, and clay. The criteria used in the 1994
 716 King County Comprehensive Plan called for designation of properties that at the time were either zoned
 717 outright for mining or those operating under an approved Unclassified Use Permit. In addition to the
 718 designated Mineral Resources Sites, the Forest Production District and Forest (F) zone preserves the
 719 opportunity for mineral extraction. (~~Mining~~) Mineral extraction is a permitted or conditional use in the
 720 F zone. Because forestry does not preclude future mineral extraction, King County considers the Forest
 721 Production District as part of its strategy to conserve mineral resources.

722

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

734

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

745

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

754

755 **R-679 King County shall identify existing and potential ((mining)) mineral extraction**
 756 **sites on the Mineral Resources Map in order to conserve mineral resources,**
 757 **promote compatibility with nearby land uses, protect environmental quality,**
 758 **maintain and enhance mineral resource industries and serve to notify property**

- 759 owners of the potential for ~~((mining))~~ mineral extraction activities. The
 760 ~~((e))~~County shall identify:
- 761 a. Sites with existing Mineral zoning as Designated Mineral Resource
 762 Sites;
 - 763 b. Sites where the landowner or operator has indicated an interest in
 764 ~~((mining))~~ mineral extraction, sites that as of the date of adoption of the
 765 1994 Comprehensive Plan had potential Quarrying/Mining zoning, or
 766 sites that the ~~((e))~~County determines might support future ~~((mining))~~
 767 mineral extraction as Potential Surface Mineral Resource Sites; and
 768 c. Sites where mining operations predate zoning regulations but without
 769 zoning or other land use approvals as ~~((Non-Conforming))~~
 770 Nonconforming Mineral Resource Sites~~((; and~~
 771 ~~d. Owner-Identified Potential Sub-Surface Coal Sites))~~.

772
 773 **R-680** King County shall designate as ~~((mining))~~ Mining on the Comprehensive Plan
 774 Land Use Map those sites that had Potential Mineral (M) zoning prior to the date
 775 of adoption of the 1994 Comprehensive Plan and those sites that had Mineral
 776 zoning as of the date of the adoption of the 2000 King County Comprehensive
 777 Plan ~~((2000-Update))~~ update.

778
 779 A ~~((m))~~Mining designation on the Land Use Map shall not create a presumption
 780 that Mineral zoning will be approved for sites with Potential Mineral zoning.
 781 Potential Mineral zoning shall not be applied to additional sites.

782
 783 ~~((Mining))~~ Mineral extraction is an intense operation that may continue for many years. ~~((Mining))~~
 784 Mineral extraction operations can significantly change the land being mined and have impacts on the
 785 environment and on nearby properties. Beyond direct impacts to the mine site and nearby properties,
 786 ~~((the mining, transport, and end use of coal in production of electricity releases carbon that contributes))~~
 787 mineral extraction and processing can contribute to greenhouse gas emissions. In 2014, the ~~((e))~~County
 788 and cities updated the Countywide Planning Policies to set a goal to reduce greenhouse gas emissions
 789 80% by 2050 at the county scale. ~~((-~~
 790 -
 791))The ~~((e))~~County’s 2015 Strategic Climate Action Plan includes the same overarching goal.

792
 793 King County requires comprehensive review, including environmental analysis, prior to approving a
 794 Land Use Map and zoning change. Site-specific environmental review will also be required for a grading

795 permit or any other permit that is necessary for a ((~~mining~~)) mineral extraction operation. Therefore, a
796 comprehensive site-specific study is required prior to any such approval.

797

- 798 **R-681 King County may designate additional sites on the Comprehensive Plan Land**
799 **Use Map as Mining only following a site-specific rezone to Mineral zoning.**
800 **Upon approval of a rezone to Mineral zoning, the Comprehensive Plan Land Use**
801 **Map shall be amended to designate the site as ((~~mining~~)) Mining during the next**
802 **Comprehensive Plan ((~~amendment cycle~~)) update. King County should approve**
803 **applications for site-specific rezones to Mineral zoning and applications for**
804 **permits that would authorize mineral extraction and processing only following**
805 **site-specific environmental study, early and continuous public notice and**
806 **comment opportunities, when:**
- 807 a. The proposed site contains rock, sand, gravel, ((~~coal, oil, gas~~)) or other
808 mineral resources;
 - 809 b. The proposed site is large enough to confine or mitigate all operational
810 impacts;
 - 811 c. The proposal will allow operation with limited conflicts with adjacent
812 land uses when mitigating measures are applied;
 - 813 d. The proposal has been evaluated under the State Environmental Policy
814 Act so that the ((~~e~~))County may approve, condition or deny applications
815 consistent with the ((~~e~~))County's substantive State Environmental Policy
816 Act authority, and in order to mitigate significant adverse environmental
817 impacts.
 - 818 e. Roads or rail facilities serving or proposed to serve the site can safely and
819 adequately handle transport of products and are in close proximity to the
820 site.

821

822 If King County denies an application for a site-specific ((~~mining~~)) Mineral rezone it should remove the
823 Mining land use designation from the Land Use map and the associated Potential Surface Resource
824 Mineral ((~~zoning for the~~)) site designation from the ((~~county's Land Use maps~~)) Mineral Resources Map.

825 If the ((~~e~~))County denies a permit that would authorize mineral extraction and/or processing on a
826 Designated Mineral Resources Site, the ((~~e~~))County should consider new information generated during
827 the permit review process to determine whether the site is not properly designated as mineral resource
828 land of long-term commercial significance, the designation for the site on the Mineral Resources Map
829 should be changed from Designated Mineral Resources Site to Potential ((~~surface~~)) Surface Mineral
830 Resource Site. In addition, the Mining land use designation and the Mineral zoning classification for the
831 site should be amended to be compatible with the surrounding properties.

832

833 **R-682** King County should remove the Mining land use designation on the
834 Comprehensive Plan Land Use Map and associated Potential Mineral zone or
835 Mineral zoning for any sites that have been denied a rezone to Mineral.

836

837 If a grading or other permit necessary for the extraction of mineral resources is
838 denied on a Designated Mineral Resource Site, the ~~((e))~~ County shall evaluate
839 whether such mineral resource designation is appropriate. The re-evaluation
840 process may occur ~~((during))~~ as part of the annual ~~((Comprehensive Plan
841 amendment cycle))~~ update and information produced during the permit review
842 process shall be used to evaluate the appropriateness of changing the existing
843 designation. If the ~~((e))~~ County determines that the site should not be designated
844 as mineral resource land of long-term commercial significance as defined in the
845 Growth Management Act, the County shall evaluate whether the site ~~((shall be
846 redesignated to a Potential Surface))~~ should remain on the Mineral Resource ~~((Site
847 on the Mineral Resources))~~ Map, and ~~((to a))~~ whether the land use designation and
848 zoning classification should be changed, with consideration for ~~((compatible))~~
849 compatibility with the surrounding properties.

850

851 **R-683** King County may ~~((update))~~ amend the Mineral Resources Map to identify
852 additional Potential Surface Mineral Resource Sites ~~((only during))~~ as part of
853 the eight-year ~~((Comprehensive Plan amendment cycle))~~ or ~~((as part of a))~~ midpoint
854 update.

855

856 **R-684** The preferred adjacent land uses to sites designated as Mining on the Land Use
857 Map are ~~((mining))~~ mineral extraction, industrial, open space or forestry uses.
858 Sites for newly proposed Mineral zones shall not be adjacent to or within
859 Agricultural Production Districts. Agricultural lands and operations should be
860 protected from significant impacts associated with nearby ~~((mine))~~ mineral
861 extraction operations.

862

863 **R-685** ~~((Mining))~~ Mineral extraction activities are permitted within the Forest
864 Production District, consistent with policy R-620. However, a conditional use
865 permit shall be required for ~~((mining))~~ mineral extraction activities in the Forest
866 ~~((Production District))~~ zone located within one-quarter mile of established
867 residences or for proposals seeking to use local access streets where abutting
868 lots are developed for residential use.

869

870 **R-686** In order to comprehensively assess the environmental impacts associated with a
 871 zoning change, conditional use or operating approval for a ~~((mining))~~ mineral
 872 extraction proposal, the range of environmental impacts, including short-term and
 873 long-term effects arising or existing over the lifetime of the proposal, shall be
 874 assessed at the earliest possible stage. This should include the potential for
 875 future proposals for structures and operations related to ~~((mining))~~ mineral
 876 extraction, such as asphalt and concrete batch plants.

877

878 **R-687** King County should prevent or minimize conflicts with ~~((mining))~~ mineral
 879 extraction when planning land uses adjacent to Designated Mineral Resource
 880 Sites and Potential Surface Mineral Resource Sites. Subarea studies may
 881 indicate areas where ~~((mining))~~ Mining is an inappropriate land use designation.
 882 Designated Mineral Resource Sites and Potential Surface Mineral Resource
 883 Sites and ~~((nonconforming-sites))~~ Nonconforming Mineral Resource Sites
 884 should be shown on the Mineral Resources Map and subarea study maps in
 885 order to notify nearby property owners and residents of existing and
 886 prospective ~~((mining))~~ mineral extraction activities.

887

888 **R-688** The periodic review process for mineral ~~((extractive))~~ extraction and processing
 889 operations shall include sufficient public notice and comment opportunities.
 890 The purpose of the periodic review process is to provide opportunities for
 891 public review and comment on the mineral resource facility's fulfillment of state
 892 and ~~((e))~~County regulations and implementation of industry-standard best
 893 management practices, and for King County to modify, add or remove
 894 conditions to address new circumstances and/or unanticipated
 895 project-generated impacts. The periodic review process is not intended to
 896 re-examine the appropriateness of the mineral resource use, or to consider
 897 expansion of operations beyond the scope of existing permitted operations
 898 since that review would be accomplished through the ~~((e))~~County's permitting
 899 process. The periodic review is intended to be a part of King County's ongoing
 900 enforcement and inspections of mineral resource sites, and not to be a part of
 901 the ~~((e))~~County's permitting process.

902

903 **R-689** Conditions and mitigations for significant adverse environmental impacts
 904 associated with mineral extraction or mining operations and their associated
 905 structures or facilities should be required, especially in the following areas:

- 906 a. Air quality;
- 907 b. Environmentally sensitive and critical areas, such as surface and
- 908 groundwater quality and quantity, wetlands, fisheries and wildlife
- 909 habitats, and aquatic habitats;
- 910 c. Noise levels;
- 911 d. Vibration;
- 912 e. Light and glare;
- 913 f. Vehicular access and safety;
- 914 g. Land and shoreline uses;
- 915 h. Traffic impacts;
- 916 i. Visual impacts;
- 917 j. Cultural and historic features and resources;
- 918 k. Site security;
- 919 l. Climate change impacts from ~~((coal-mined))~~ minerals extracted for
- 920 energy production; and
- 921 m. Others unique to specific sites and proposals.

922

923 **R-690** Where mineral extraction or mining are subject to state or federal regulations,

924 **King County should work with the state and federal governments to ensure that**

925 **proposals ~~((for underground mining, oil and gas extraction, and surface coal~~**

926 **~~mining))~~ are reviewed with consideration of local land use and environmental**

927 **requirements, regional impacts from transport and assessment of climate**

928 **change impacts from end-use of ~~((oil, gas and coal))~~ minerals and mined**

929 **materials.**

930

931 **R-691** **King County should work with the Washington State Department of Natural**

932 **Resources to ensure that mining areas are reclaimed in a timely and**

933 **appropriate manner. Reclamation of mineral extraction or mining sites in**

934 **the Forest Production District should return the land to forestry. Where**

935 **~~((mining))~~ mineral extraction is completed in phases, reclamation also**

936 **should be completed in phases as the resource is depleted. When**

937 **reclamation of ~~((mining))~~ mineral extraction sites located outside of the**

938 **Forest Production District is completed, the site should be considered for**

939 **redesignation to a land use designation and zoning classification**
 940 **compatible with the surrounding properties.**

941
 942 ***In Chapter 3 Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands, starting on page 3-74, amend***
 943 ***as follows:***

944
 945 **R-693 King County shall prohibit the establishment of new coal mines and the**
 946 **expansion of existing coal mines.**

947
 948 **Mineral Resources Property Information for the Mineral Resources Map**

DESIGNATED MINERAL RESOURCE SITES				
Map #	Section-Township-Range	Site Name and/or Owner/Operator	((Product)) Material*	Total Site Acreage (approx.)
1	25-21-06	Cadman S & G/Flintston S&G	SG	75
2	11-20-07 21-20-07	Plum Creek Timber Company	SG	476
3	21-22-03	Ideal Cement Co/King County	SG	39
5	27-22-07	Kangley Pit/Meridian Aggregates Co. (398 acres) and Stoneway Concrete Gravel Pit/Gary Merlino Construction	SG	608
6	28-23-06	Cedar Grove Pit/Queen City Farms	SG	315
7	33-23-06	Lake Francis Pit/Plumb Creek Timber Co	SG	143
8	33-23-06	Cedar grove Pit /ANMARCO	SG	35
9	20-23-06	Cedar Mountain Pit/ Rivera & Green	SG	57
10	20-22-06	Black River Quarry	SG	374
12	08-28-07 17-26-07	Cherry Pit/Thompson	SG	13
13	19-24-08 20-24-08	Snoqualmie/Weyerhaeuser Co. and S. Parsons et. al.	SG	665
15	06-23-06	Squak Mountain Quarry/M. Palmer	RS	16

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

949

POTENTIAL SURFACE MINERAL RESOURCE SITES				
Map #	Section-Township-Range	Site Name and/or Owner/Operator	Total Site Acreage (approx.)	
35	35-22-05	T. Scarsella	11	
36	07-25-06	Cadman/King Co.	24	
37	33-23-06	Merlino Property/ANMARCO	32	

POTENTIAL SURFACE MINERAL RESOURCE SITES			
Map #	Section-Township-Range	Site Name and/or Owner/Operator	Total Site Acreage (approx.)
39	20-23-06	Rivera and Green	21
40	22-26-06	T. Alberg	40
41	31-26-07	T. Alberg	160
42	08-26-07 17-26-07	R. and A. Thompson	11
43	32-23-09	R. and A. Thompson	145
44	11-21-05	B & M Investments	174
45	25-22-02	Doane Family Ltd.	60
46	08-25-06	W. Nelson	86
47	18-21-07	Palmer Coking Coal	79
48	30-21-07	Palmer Coking Coal	275
50	36-21-06	Palmer Coking Coal	116
51	06-23-06	Palmers	39
52	12-23-05	R. and R. Schroeder and Pacific Company Constructors	30
53	02-20-06	State of Washington	36
54	03-91-33	Weyerhaeuser Co.	36
74		Weyerhaeuser Co	3655
75		Weyerhaeuser Co., United States, U.S. Corps of Engineers	4214
76		Weyerhaeuser Real Estate Co.	1765
77		Weyerhaeuser Co. and State of Washington	705
78		Weyerhaeuser Co., Riley, Everett, Hamerly	1926
79		E. Seliger, Weyerhaeuser Co,	1167
80		Weyerhaeuser Co.	113
81		Metro	599
82		Cadman Black Diamond/Weyerhaeuser Co.	434
83		Weyerhaeuser Co.	925
55	02-20-07	Weyerhaeuser Co., State of Washington, Metro	634

POTENTIAL SURFACE MINERAL RESOURCE SITES			
Map #	Section-Township-Range	Site Name and/or Owner/Operator	Total Site Acreage (approx.)
	12-20-07		
56	10-20-07	Weyerhaeuser Co.	80
57	15-26-07	State of Washington	320
58	16-21-05	State of Washington	38
	17-23-07		
59	18-23-07	State of Washington	640
	19-23-07		
	20-23-07		
60	26-21-06	M & K Company	18
61	27-24-06	State of Washington	40
62	30-20-08	Weyerhaeuser Co.	141
63	30-21-07	State of Washington and Palmer Coking Coal	60
64	30-21-08	State of Washington	168
65	34-24-06	State of Washington	32
66	35-24-06	State of Washington	20
67	36-20-06	State of Washington	79
68	36-20-06	State of Washington	40
69	36-21-06	State of Washington	152
70	36-21-07	State of Washington	640
71	36-23-06	State of Washington	115
72	04-21-07	Weyerhaeuser Co.	173
	03-25-09		
	04-25-09		
73	05-25-09	Weyerhaeuser Co.	3079
	10-25-09		
	33-25-09		
	34-26-09		
	28-20-07		
84	32-20-07	Weyerhaeuser Co.	669
	33-20-07		

POTENTIAL SURFACE MINERAL RESOURCE SITES				
Map #	Section-Township-Range	Site Name and/or Owner/Operator	Total Site Acreage (approx.)	
	04-19-07			
85	05-19-07	Weyerhaeuser Co.	1572	
	32-20-07			
86	34-25-07	L.A. Welcome	24	
87	36-21-05	Sparling/King Co.	41	
88	21-24-07	Raging River/King Co.	40	
89	32-22-07	Lake Retreat/King Co	82	
90	35-22-02	Sprowls/King Co.	40	
91				
92	23-26-07	Swan Quarry/King Co.	76	
93	31-23-07	Route 18 Fill Project/Plumb Creek Timber Co.	40	

950

LEGAL ((NON-CONFORMING)) NONCONFORMING MINERAL RESOURCE SITES AND EXISTING MINERAL RESOURCE SITES IN THE ((FPD)) FOREST PRODUCTION DISTRICT

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

951

***KEY FOR ALL SITES**

SG	=	Sand & Gravel
RS	=	Rock & Stone
R	=	Rock
((C		Coal))
ShCI	=	Shale & Clay
CI	=	Clay
S	=	Silica

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.

● Designated Mineral Resource Sites: Sites with Mineral Zoning.

● Potential Surface Resource Mineral Sites: Sites identified by the landowner or operator prior to Nov. 18, 1994 and sites as of Nov. 18, 1994 that had pending rezone applications for Quarrying/Mining (now Mineral) zoning or had potential Quarrying/Mining (now Mineral) zoning. Such sites may or may not be able to operate, and are subject to all federal, state and local regulations.

● Nonconforming Mineral Resource Sites and Existing Mineral Resource Sites in the Forest Production District: Sites on which mineral extraction operations pre-date King County zoning regulations, but without zoning or other land use approvals.

952

953

954

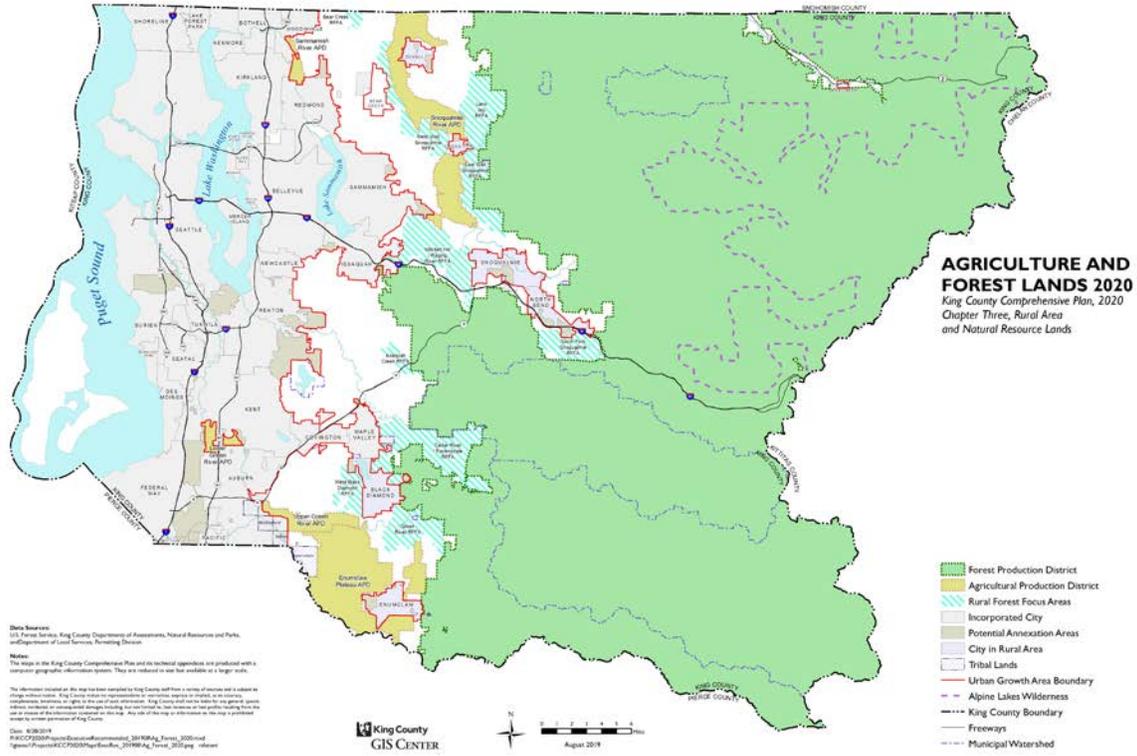
955 *In Chapter 3 Rural Areas and Natural Resources Lands, following page 3-78, strike the*

956 *Agriculture and Forest Lands Map and replace with the following:*

957

958

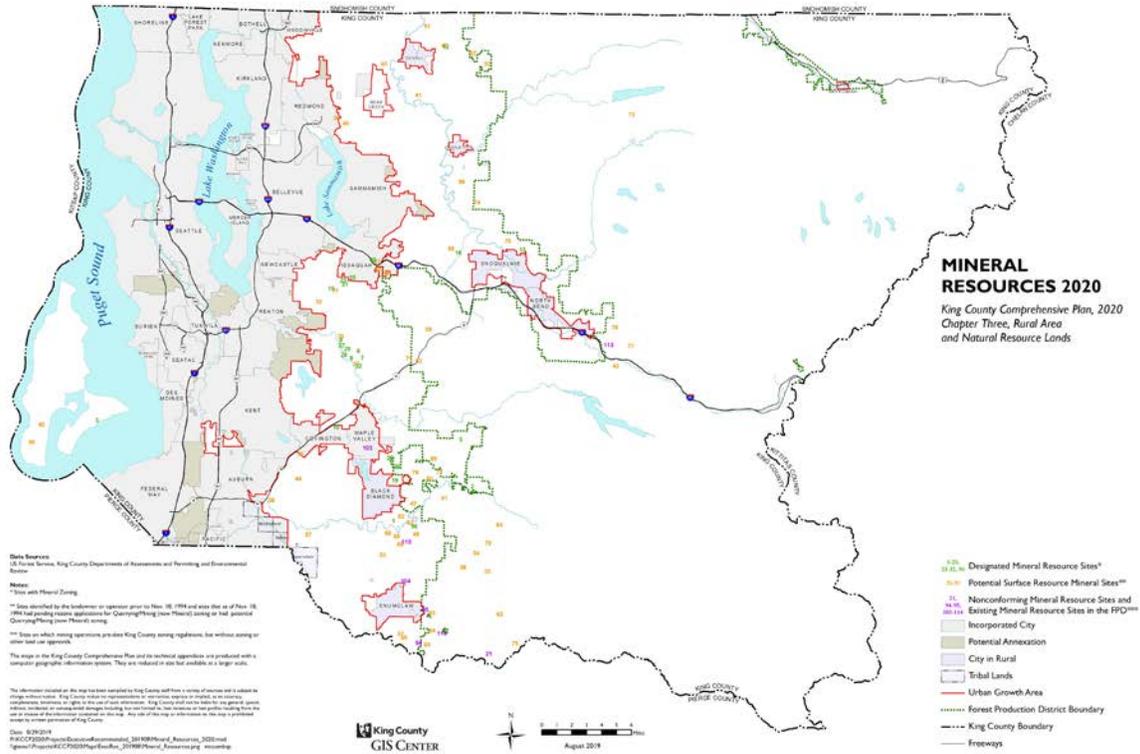
Agriculture and Forest Lands Map



959
 960
 961

962 ***In Chapter 3 Rural Areas and Natural Resources Lands, following the Agriculture and***
 963 ***Forest Lands Map, strike the Mineral Resources Map and replace with the following:***

964 **Mineral Resources Map**



965
 966

967 ***In Chapter 4 Housing and Human Services, on page 4-2, amend as follows:***

968

969 King County has a role to play in promoting cooperation and public/private partnerships to address the
 970 full range of critical housing needs in King County and the Puget Sound region. King County convened
 971 the Regional Affordable Housing Task Force in July 2017. The task force met for 18 months to
 972 understand the affordable housing challenges and to meet people most affected by the lack of affordable
 973 units in the county. The task force work culminated in a Five-Year Action Plan and Final Report, which
 974 was adopted as the policy of the County in Motion 15372. The overarching goal of the Five-Year Action
 975 Plan is to "strive to eliminate cost burden for households earning 80 percent Area Median Income and
 976 below, with a priority for serving households at or below 50 percent Area Median Income." The Action
 977 Plan contains seven goals to accomplish the overall goal:

978

979 1. Create and support an ongoing structure for regional collaboration;

980 2. Increase construction and preservation of affordable homes for households earning less than 50

- 981 percent area median income;
- 982 3. Prioritize affordability accessible within a half-mile walkshed of existing and planned frequent
- 983 transit service, with a particular priority for high-capacity transit stations;
- 984 4. Preserve access to affordable homes for renters by supporting tenant protections to increase
- 985 housing stability and reduce risk of homelessness;
- 986 5. Protect existing communities of color and low-income communities from displacement in
- 987 gentrifying communities;
- 988 6. Promote greater housing growth and diversity to achieve a variety of housing types at a range of
- 989 affordability and improve jobs/housing connections throughout King County; and
- 990 7. Better engage local communities and other partners in addressing the urgent need for and benefits
- 991 of affordable housing.

992

993 The King County Department of Community and Human Services is managing the County's role in

994 implementing the Five-Year Action Plan, in collaboration with other internal parties such as the Metro

995 Transit Department, the Facilities Management Division, the Department of Natural Resources and

996 Parks, and the Department of Local Services. The King County Growth Management Planning Council

997 created a new Affordable Housing Committee to serve as a regional advisory body with the goal of

998 recommending actions and assessing progress toward implementation of the Five-Year Action Plan. The

999 Committee is comprised of representatives of King County, the City of Seattle, Sound Cities Association,

1000 housing authorities, and others with expertise in affordable housing, including preventing displacement.

1001 The Committee is responsible for recommending amendments to the Countywide Planning Policies,

1002 including regional goals, metrics, and land use policies. The Committee functions as a point of

1003 coordination and accountability for affordable housing efforts across King County.

1004

1005 ***In Chapter 4 Housing and Human Services, on page 4-20, amend as follows:***

- 1006
- 1007 **H-201 In coordination with local jurisdictions, funding partners and community**
- 1008 **partners, King County will seek to build and sustain coordinated regional health**
- 1009 **and human services and behavioral health systems to provide services,**
- 1010 **supports, safety and opportunity to those most in need. In carrying out its role**
- 1011 **in such systems, King County government will:**
- 1012 **a. Work with other jurisdictions and organizations to define a regional**
- 1013 **health and human services and behavioral health systems and**
- 1014 **strengthen financing, access and overall effectiveness of services;**

- 1015 **b. Collaborate with other funders to assure coordination in how funds are**
 1016 **used, and continue to explore improvements to system design,**
 1017 **contracting, data collection and analysis;**
- 1018 **c. Retain responsibility for the development and implementation of**
 1019 **mandated, through law or adopted ((€))County policy, countywide**
 1020 **specialty systems for behavioral health (including mental health and**
 1021 **substance use disorder treatment), physical, emotional and cognitive**
 1022 **health, public health, drug and alcohol abuse and dependency,**
 1023 **veterans, older adults, children and youth, vulnerable adults, and people**
 1024 **with developmental disabilities;**
- 1025 **d. Define its regional role in other human service and prevention-oriented**
 1026 **systems, including systems that address homelessness, older adults’**
 1027 **needs, domestic violence, sexual assault, crisis diversion and re-entry,**
 1028 **early intervention and prevention and youth and family services;**
- 1029 **e. Assess and measure the health and needs of King County’s residents**
 1030 **on an ongoing basis and modify strategies to respond to changing**
 1031 **needs, outcomes, and new research; and**
- 1032 **f. Review the effectiveness and appropriateness of this policy framework**
 1033 **periodically and revise if needed.**

1034
 1035

1036 ***In Chapter 5 Environment, on page 5-5, amend as follows:***

1037

1038 As part of the 2004 Comprehensive Plan ((Update in 2004)) update, King County updated its critical
 1039 areas, stormwater runoff management, and clearing and grading regulations consistent with Growth
 1040 Management Act requirements to include best available science. These regulations are functionally
 1041 interrelated, with the standards for protection of wetlands, aquatic areas, and wildlife areas also working
 1042 in tandem with landscape-level standards for stormwater management, water quality, and clearing and
 1043 grading.

1044

1045 ***In Chapter 5 Environment, on page 5-12, amend as follows:***

1046

1047 The Puget Sound Partnership was created by the Washington State Legislature and Governor in July
 1048 2007 to achieve the recovery of the Puget Sound ecosystem by the year 2020. Its goal is to consolidate
 1049 and significantly strengthen the federal, state, local, and private efforts undertaken to date to protect and
 1050 restore the health of Puget Sound and its watersheds. The Puget Sound Partnership also serves as an
 1051 umbrella group for salmon recovery efforts in Puget Sound, including implementation of salmon

1052 recovery plans prepared for Chinook salmon. King County, through its land use decisions, management
 1053 of stormwater and wastewater discharges, development of recycled water supplies, cooperative habitat
 1054 protection and restoration projects, work in flood risk reduction, salmon recovery, support for
 1055 agricultural and natural land protection, actions to address climate change and ongoing environmental
 1056 monitoring, is actively involved in the conservation and recovery of Puget Sound. King County has the
 1057 opportunity, and responsibility, to make significant contributions to protecting and restoring Puget
 1058 Sound. The Puget Sound Partnership's 2018-2020 Action Agenda for Puget Sound was revised in 2012,
 1059 2014, ~~((and))~~ 2016, and 2018, focusing on three Strategic Initiatives: protecting and restoring habitat,
 1060 preventing pollution from stormwater, and recovering shellfish beds. ~~((The Partnership anticipates
 1061 updating the Action Agenda again in 2018.))~~

1062
 1063 ***In Chapter 5 Environment, starting on page 5-20, amend as follows:***

1064
 1065 Climate change impacts are here and now; in the last century, sea level in Seattle has risen by eight inches
 1066 and average annual temperatures in the Pacific Northwest have increased 1.5 degrees Fahrenheit. While
 1067 greenhouse gas emissions must be reduced to avoid the worst impacts of climate change, impacts are
 1068 projected even if global and local greenhouse gas emissions are drastically cut. The County is integrating
 1069 climate change preparedness into:

- 1070 Operations and maintenance of infrastructure, programs and natural resources;
- 1071 Provision of public services;
- 1072 Policies and regulations; and
- 1073 Partnerships with other local governments, community groups and businesses.

1074
 1075 ***In Chapter 5 Environment, on page 5-20, after policy E-215b:***

1076
 1077 **E-215bb King County should implement regulations that increase resident and business**
 1078 **resiliency to the anticipated impacts of climate change based on best available**
 1079 **information, such as sea level rise, changes in rainfall patterns, changes in**
 1080 **flood volumes and frequencies, and changes in average and extreme**
 1081 **temperatures.**

1082
 1083 **E-215bbb King County shall assess the best available sea level rise projections two years**
 1084 **prior to each eight-year update, and shall incorporate the projections into the**
 1085 **Comprehensive Plan where appropriate.**

1086

1087 *In Chapter 5 Environment, on page 5-33, amend as follows:*

1088

1089 **E-420** King County should incorporate climate change projections into new
1090 species protection plans, and shall revise older species protection plans
1091 when feasible or when conducting (~~regular plan~~) eight-year updates to
1092 incorporate projected impacts from climate change.

1093

1094 *In Chapter 5 Environment, on page 5-42, amend as follows:*

1095

1096 **E-440** King County should regularly review the Washington Department of Fish and
1097 Wildlife's list of Priority Species and other scientific information on species of
1098 local importance, and evaluate whether any species should be added to or
1099 deleted from the lists in policies E-435 and E-437. Any additions or deletions
1100 should be made through the annual (~~amendment process for the~~
1101 ~~comprehensive plan~~) update.

1102

1103 *In Chapter 5 Environment, on page 5-42, after policy E-441, insert the following:*

1104

1105 In accordance with new statutory requirements, as described in Chapter 9, Services, Facilities and
1106 Utilities, the Department of Ecology has established a Watershed Restoration and Enhancement
1107 Committee in all five Watershed Resource Inventory Areas located either entirely or partially within
1108 King County. King County is participating in the Ecology process of developing a flow restoration
1109 strategy for each of the Watershed Resource Inventory Areas to mitigate the consumptive use of new
1110 permit-exempt wells drilled in the next 20 years. The flow restoration strategies are anticipated to be
1111 recommended by 2021.

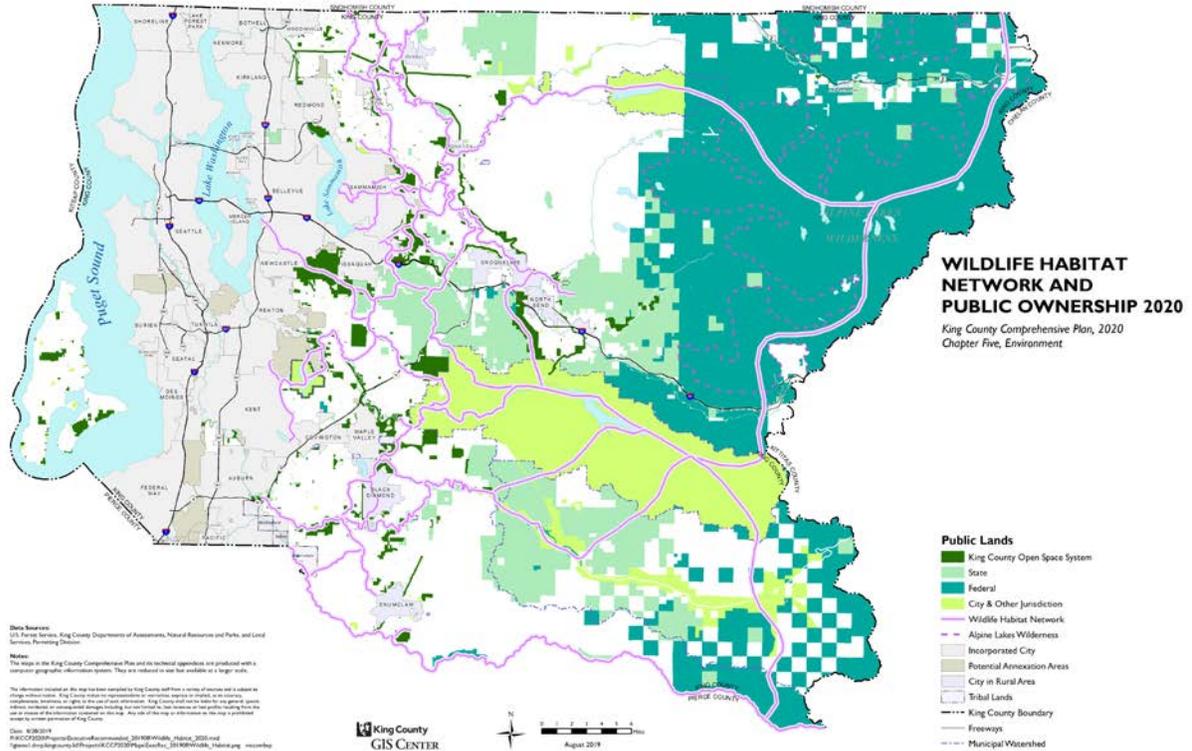
1112

1113

1114 *In Chapter 5 Environment, following page 5-83, strike the Wildlife Habitat Network and*
1115 *Public Ownership Map and replace with the following:*

1116

1117 **Wildlife Habitat Network and Public Ownership Map**



1118

1119

1120 ***In Chapter 6 Shorelines, starting on page 6-76, amend as follows:***

1121

1122 **S-785 King County should encourage replaced structural shoreline stabilization**
 1123 **located on Vashon-Maury Island to be relocated outside of the coastal high**
 1124 **hazard area (also known as the coastal 100-year floodplain) whenever possible.**
 1125 **((The edge of the 100-year floodplain is consistent with a two-foot sea-level**
 1126 **rise.))**

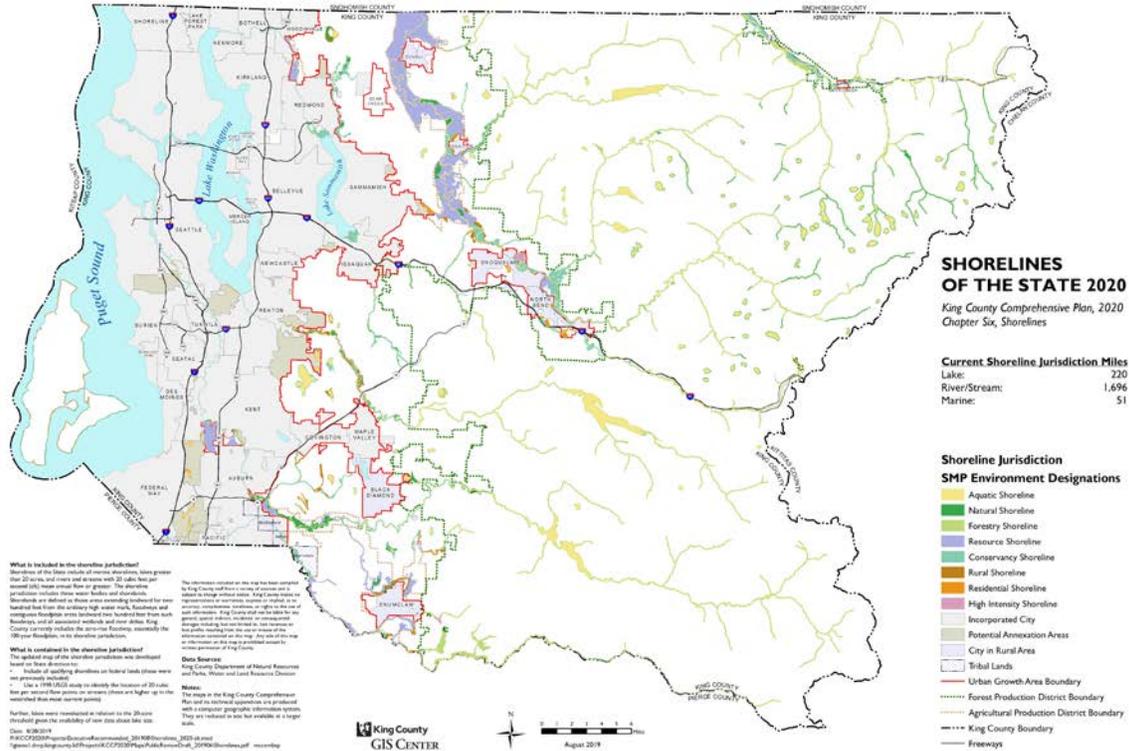
1127

1128 ***In Chapter 6 Shorelines, following page 6-84, strike the Shorelines of the State Map and***
 1129 ***replace with the following:***

1130

1131

Shorelines of the State Map



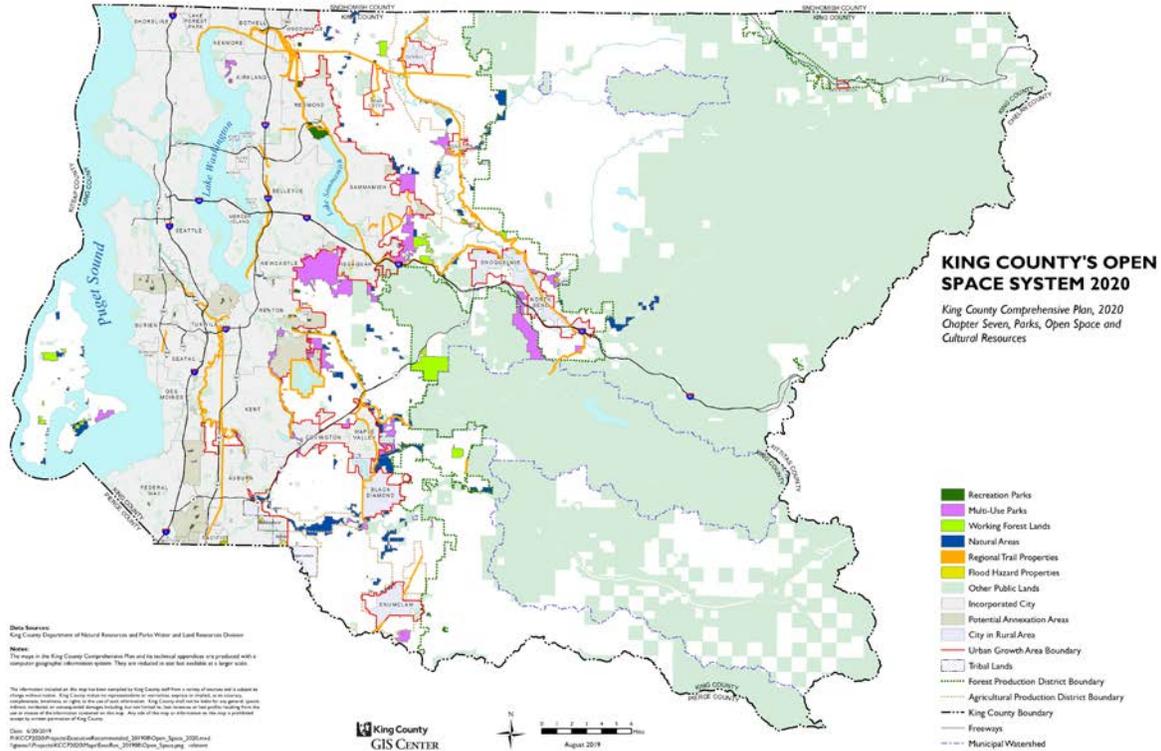
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1145

In Chapter 7 Parks, Open Space and Cultural Resources, on page 7-12, after policy P-128b, insert the following:

P-128c King County shall support activities at County parks that advance public health, provide clean environments, and avoid exposure to harmful products such as tobacco and vaping products, in order to promote play, physical activity, and family and community connection.

In Chapter 7 Parks, Open Space and Cultural Resources, following page 7-18, strike the King County Open Space System Map and replace with the following:

King County Open Space Map



1146

1147

1148 **In Chapter 8 Transportation, on page 8-1, amend as follows:**

1149

1150

1151

1152

CHAPTER 8

TRANSPORTATION

Transportation is critically important to King County and the surrounding region and has profound effects on quality of life and the vitality of the economy. Transportation provides access to jobs, education, services, recreation, and other destinations throughout King County. King County plays a central role in the regional transportation sector, supporting a variety of motorized, nonmotorized, air and marine

King County Metro also operates streetcar services within the City of Seattle (~~South Lake Union streetcar~~). The King County International Airport/Boeing Field is owned, operated and maintained by the ((e))County.

King County's Marine Division operates passenger-only ferry service from downtown Seattle to Vashon Island and West Seattle.

transportation needs and providing services and facilities ranging from local to international.

The ((e))County has direct responsibility for the unincorporated area road network. It provides transit services and facilities throughout the ((e))County, including within cities, and also performs many of Sound Transit’s services under contract.

The ((e))County also provides requested road-related services to over two dozen cities or other agencies through contractual agreements where there is mutual benefit to the ((e))County and its customer cities and agencies.

1153

1154 *In Chapter 8 Transportation, on page 8-3, amend as follows:*

1155

1156 The current and projected economic climate, however, places severe constraints on the ((e))County’s
1157 ability to meet these important goals. The strategic plans for the Road Services Division, Metro Transit
1158 Department, and the Marine~~((, and Road Services Divisions))~~ Division identify priorities, analyze
1159 available funding and constraints, and set targets to help reach these goals.

1160

1161 *In Chapter 8 Transportation, on page 8-5, amend as follows:*

1162

1163 Public transportation is vitally important to the Puget Sound region. It provides connections to jobs,
1164 schools, and other destinations, and enables those with limited mobility options to travel. Public
1165 transportation enhances regional economic vitality by freeing up roadway capacity and improving the
1166 mobility of people, goods, and services. It saves the region time and money. It helps accommodate
1167 regional growth by making better use of the region’s existing infrastructure and benefiting the
1168 environment. Public transportation improves the quality of life and health for residents and visitors to the
1169 Puget Sound region. King County provides public transportation services through the Metro Transit
1170 ~~((Division))~~ Department, as well as passenger ferry service through the Marine Division.

1171

1172 **Metro Transit ~~((Division))~~ Department**

1173 The King County ~~((Department of Transportation’s))~~ Metro Transit ~~((Division))~~ Department (Metro) is
1174 the designated public transit provider for King County. Metro’s mission is to provide the best possible
1175 public transportation services and improve regional mobility and quality of life in King County. Metro
1176 provides more than 120 million fixed-route transit rides per year. Its fixed route system includes a
1177 network of all-day, two-way bus routes between residential, business and other transit activity centers;
1178 peak-period commuter service to major destinations from many neighborhoods and from a network of

1179 park-and-ride lots; and local bus services that connect people to the larger transportation system. In
 1180 addition to bus service, Metro provides alternative services, such as commuter vanpools, Access
 1181 paratransit service, Commute Trip Reduction programs, and Rideshare Online, as well as community
 1182 programs such as In Motion and car-sharing.

1183

1184 *In Chapter 8 Transportation, starting on page 8-6, amend as follows:*

1185

1186 **Water Taxis: King County's Marine Division**

1187 ~~((On January 1, 2015, the King County Ferry District was assumed by King County. The Marine
 1188 Division continues to operate passenger-only ferry service routes from downtown Seattle to West Seattle
 1189 and Vashon Island. State legislation passed during the 2014 legislative session allowed King County to
 1190 take this action. King County gained many administrative efficiencies as the Marine Division will no
 1191 longer be maintaining two separate budgets, transferring funds between multiple agencies and accounts,
 1192 and providing reports to two governments.))~~

1193

1194 The Marine Division, which is a part of the Metro Transit Department, provides service from downtown
 1195 Seattle to West Seattle and Vashon-Maury Island. The Marine Division is guided by the King County
 1196 Ferry District 2014 Strategic Plan, which was developed while under the King County Ferry District's
 1197 governance. The plan expresses the vision and goals for passenger-only ferry service in King County for
 1198 the next three to five years. The strategies are the broad initiatives to pursue the vision and goals, with
 1199 specific actions listed under each strategy. The plan's vision is to be a leader in regional mobility
 1200 benefiting the community and economic development needs of King County through providing water
 1201 taxi service that is safe, reliable, and a great customer experience while being responsive and accountable
 1202 to the public. The goals are to: 1) provide reliable and safe service; 2) deliver financially sustainable water
 1203 taxi service; and 3) to integrate water taxi service with the broader regional transportation system and
 1204 economy. The strategies to achieve these goals include: 1) build on strengths and grow ridership; 2)
 1205 achieve financial stability; 3) coordinate with regional planning and emergency management efforts; and
 1206 4) explore growth and partnership opportunities.

1207

1208 *In Chapter 8 Transportation, starting on page 8-7, amend as follows:*

1209

1210 The Strategic Plan for Road Services defines the vision and mission for the King County Department of
 1211 ~~((Transportation's Road))~~ Local Services – Road Services Division. The Strategic Plan for Road Services
 1212 provides detailed direction for the response to the many complex challenges, including two trends that
 1213 have had significant impacts on the ~~((e))~~ County's road services. One is that annexations, consistent with

1214 the goals of the Growth Management Act, have reduced the urban unincorporated area and therefore the
1215 tax base that supports the unincorporated road system has shrunk significantly. By ~~((2023))~~ 2024, when
1216 the next ~~((major))~~ eight-year Comprehensive Plan update is completed, Road Services Division's
1217 responsibilities will likely focus almost entirely on the Rural Area and Natural Resource Lands. A second
1218 trend is the decline in County road funding, described in greater detail in Section IV. The Strategic Plan
1219 for Road Services guides the Road Services Division as it is faced with the consequences of a smaller
1220 service area and reduced funding and seeks to manage the unincorporated King County road system
1221 through focused investment of available resources to facilitate the movement of people, goods and
1222 services, and respond to emergencies.

1223
1224 *In Chapter 8 Transportation, on page 8-9, amend as follows:*

1225
1226 **T-104 The Strategic Plan for Public Transportation 2011-2021, King County Metro**
1227 **Service Guidelines and the King County Metro Long Range Plan for Public**
1228 **Transportation, or successor plans, shall guide the planning, development and**
1229 **implementation of the public transportation system and services operated by**
1230 **the King County Metro Transit ~~((Division))~~ Department.**

1231
1232 *In Chapter 8 Transportation, on page 8-10, amend as follows:*

1233
1234 **T-107 The King County International Airport Strategic Plan, or successor plans, shall**
1235 **guide the planning, development and implementation of airport facilities and**
1236 **services managed by the King County International Airport ~~((Division))~~.**

1237
1238 *In Chapter 8 Transportation, on page 8-15, amend as follows:*

1239
1240 **T-213 King County should use its authority including zoning, permitting and**
1241 **development standards to protect the public use airports of ~~((Banderra))~~**
1242 **Bandera near the town of North Bend and Skykomish airport in King County**
1243 **from encroachment of non-compatible land uses. Compatible airport land uses**
1244 **are those that comply with generally accepted Federal Aviation Administration**
1245 **guidance on location, height, and activity that provide for safe aircraft**
1246 **movement, airport operations, including expansion, and community safety.**

1247
1248 *In Chapter 8 Transportation, on page 8-18, amend as follows:*

1249

1250

1251 The State Environmental Policy Act establishes environmental review of project impacts on all elements
 1252 of the environment including transportation. ~~((In addition, the county has a mitigation payment system
 1253 whereby developments are charged proportionate shares for transportation projects and services needed
 1254 as a result of the related growth.))~~

1255

1256 ***In Chapter 8 Transportation, on page 8-19, amend as follows:***

1257

1258 ~~((T-229 — King County shall implement a system that establishes fees needed to mitigate
 1259 the growth-related transportation impacts of new development. The fees will be
 1260 used to pay a development's proportionate share of transportation capital
 1261 projects needed to support growth including, but not limited to, road, transit,
 1262 and nonmotorized facilities. Such fees are in addition to any requirements
 1263 established for transportation services and facilities needed solely as a result of
 1264 the development.))~~

1265

1266 ***In Chapter 8 Transportation, on page 8-20, amend as follows:***

1267

1268 In unincorporated King County, the Road Services Division is responsible for nonmotorized facilities
 1269 such as bicycle lanes, sidewalks, or shoulders on ((e))County roads. The division also provides
 1270 crosswalks and specialized signals or signage that help facilitate safer nonmotorized travel. The King
 1271 County Road Design and Construction Standards include accommodation for nonmotorized uses and
 1272 specify bicycle lane, sidewalk, or road shoulder criteria for unincorporated urban and rural roads.
 1273 Sidewalks are allowed in Rural Towns and, under certain circumstances, sidewalks are allowed in the
 1274 Rural Area as a spot improvement to address an existing safety or high-use issue when other walkway
 1275 alternatives would not be as effective, or for safe routes to school. Road-related nonmotorized capital
 1276 needs in the unincorporated area are included in the Transportation Needs Report and are programmed
 1277 in the six-year Roads Capital Improvement Program as funding allows. The HealthScape Transportation
 1278 Programming Tool, along with other criteria, is used in evaluating nonmotorized projects in the
 1279 Transportation Needs Report.

1280

1281 King County also plays a countywide role in nonmotorized transportation through its Regional Trails
 1282 System and transit services. The regional trail network, discussed in Chapter 7, Parks, Open Space and
 1283 Cultural Resources, is an integral component of the ((e))County's transportation system. It includes
 1284 facilities located both in cities and the unincorporated area. The trail network functions as the spine of
 1285 the ((e))County's nonmotorized system in many areas. Transit and walking or biking are highly

1286 synergistic; transit use tends to be highest in locations where walking and biking are prevalent, and vice
1287 versa. The Metro Transit (~~Division~~) Department supports nonmotorized transportation programs such
1288 as bicycle racks on transit buses and bicycle lockers at park-and-ride lots, employment sites and other
1289 locations.

1290

1291 *In Chapter 8 Transportation, on page 8-27, amend as follows:*

1292

1293 Road Services Division's Capital Improvement Program and Financial Plan must be consistent with this
1294 Comprehensive Plan and consider the current performance of the transportation system, concurrency
1295 needs of planned developments, priority projects, phased implementation of improvements, and other
1296 related factors. Revenues from a range of sources, including grants (~~and Mitigation Payment System~~
1297 fees)), are programmed to appropriate projects.

1298

1299 *In Chapter 8 Transportation, on page 8-29, amend as follows:*

1300

1301 **T-311 The (~~King County~~) Department of (~~Transportation~~) Local Services has**
1302 **responsibility for development and maintenance of transportation facilities in**
1303 **(~~e~~)County-owned road rights-of-way. Other right-of-way users must obtain**
1304 **approval from the department regarding projects, maintenance and other**
1305 **activities impacting the right-of-way.**

1306

1307 *In Chapter 8 Transportation, on page 8-32, amend as follows:*

1308

1309 The goals and activities of (~~the~~) King County (~~Department of Transportation~~) departments and
1310 agencies that provide transportation services in King County are integrally linked to the (~~e~~)County's
1311 strategies and activities for addressing climate change. This linkage was refined in the County's 2012
1312 Strategic Climate Action Plan, with an entire chapter focused on the operational and service targets
1313 related to transportation and land use. The Strategic Climate Action Plan identifies clear performance
1314 targets (how much change is the County attempting to achieve) and strategies and priority activities that
1315 reduce greenhouse gas emissions. It allows for the reporting of strategies, program activities, and
1316 performance measures related to climate change in one location.

1317

1318 *In Chapter 8 Transportation, on page 8-35, amend as follows:*

1319

1320 ~~(King County Marine Division~~

1321 ~~The Marine Division provides passenger only ferry service between downtown Seattle, Vashon Island,~~
1322 ~~and West Seattle.~~

1323
1324 ~~In 2015, as part of the adopted 2015-2016 County Budget, the Council instructed the Marine Division to~~
1325 ~~develop a report on the potential for expansion of passenger ferry service in King County. This report~~
1326 ~~was completed in 2015 and could be used to inform potential expansion of County passenger ferry~~
1327 ~~service and associated future property tax levies.))~~

1328
1329 ***In Chapter 8 Transportation, on page 8-36, amend as follows:***

1330
1331 **T-401 Financial investments in transportation should support a sustainable,**
1332 **transportation system, consistent with the priorities established in the King**
1333 **County Strategic Plan and each department and division's strategic plans or other**
1334 **functional plans.**

1335
1336 ***In Chapter 8 Transportation, on page 8-37, amend as follows:***

1337
1338 **T-404 When funding transportation projects in areas where annexations or**
1339 **incorporations are expected, ~~((the Department of Transportation))~~ King County**
1340 **should seek interlocal agreements with the affected cities and other service**
1341 **providers to provide opportunities for joint grant applications and cooperative**
1342 **funding of improvements.**

1343
1344 ***In Chapter 9 Services, Facilities and Utilities, starting on page 9-18, amend as follows:***

1345
1346 Under King County Code chapter 9.14, the Department of Natural Resources and Parks is to act as lead
1347 agency in coordinating the activities of the Department of Local Services - Permitting Division (~~and~~
1348 ~~Environmental Review~~)) and Public Health – Seattle & King County in order to ensure that groundwater
1349 quality and quantity are protected, and facilitate implementation of the plans that have been developed to
1350 protect groundwater in five groundwater management areas within King County. In accordance with
1351 new water law requirements, King County has an established a hierarchy of water service that restricts
1352 the creation of new permit-exempt wells in closed basins, except in very limited circumstances, and as
1353 consistent with state law and the in-stream flow rules applicable to permit-exempt wells.

1354
1355 ***In Chapter 9 Services, Facilities and Utilities, on page 9-18, amend as follows:***

1356

1357 Under King County Code chapter 9.14, the Department of Natural Resources and Parks is to act as lead
 1358 agency in coordinating the activities of the Department of Local Services - Permitting Division (~~and~~
 1359 ~~Environmental Review~~) and Public Health – Seattle & King County in order to ensure that groundwater
 1360 quality and quantity are protected, and facilitate implementation of the plans that have been developed to
 1361 protect groundwater in five groundwater management areas within King County. In accordance with
 1362 new water law requirements, King County has an established hierarchy of water service that restricts the
 1363 creation of new permit-exempt wells in closed basins, except in very limited circumstances, and is
 1364 consistent with state law and the instream flow rules applicable to permit-exempt wells.

1365
 1366 *In Chapter 9 Services, Facilities and Utilities, on page 9-36, amend as follows:*

1367
 1368 Implementation of the 2006 King County Flood Hazard Management Plan has played a significant role
 1369 in protecting King County's economic base. The 2006 Flood Hazard Management Plan (~~is now being~~)
 1370 was updated in 2013.

1371
 1372 *In Chapter 9 Services, Facilities and Utilities, on page 9-23, after Policy F-254, insert*
 1373 *the following:*

1374

1375 **6. Water Availability and New State Laws**

1376 In January 2018, the Washington State Legislature approved Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill (ESSB)
 1377 6091, now codified in chapters 19.27, 58.17, 90.03, and 90.94 Revised Code of Washington. The
 1378 adopted statutes clarify the steps building permit and subdivision applicants must take to establish that
 1379 water is "legally available" when proposing to obtain water from a new permit-exempt well.

1380

1381 In King County, the new water law requirements most directly affect development in the Rural Area and
 1382 on Natural Resource Lands where new development may not be served by public water systems and
 1383 applicants are proposing to use permit-exempt wells for a source of water supply. King County has a
 1384 prioritization for water use that intends to limit permit-exempt wells and require new development to be
 1385 connected to Group A water systems. Consistent with the new water law requirements, King County
 1386 permitting processes ensure that the hierarchy of water service is fully implemented with the
 1387 Comprehensive Plan policies and the King County Code. Additionally, consistent with new water law,
 1388 King County will participate in the Washington State Department of Ecology's Watershed Restoration
 1389 and Enhancement Committee process, which may lead to the identification of new water planning
 1390 provisions in future Comprehensive Plan updates.

1391

1392 *In Chapter 9 Services, Facilities and Utilities, starting on page 9-37, amend as follows:*

1393
 1394 King County's economy and quality of life depend on readily available, affordable and clean energy and
 1395 telecommunications resources. Energy and electronic communications systems provide important public
 1396 services and their implementation must be coordinated with land use planning. The sustainable
 1397 development and efficient use of energy resources can ensure their continued availability while
 1398 minimizing long-term costs, risks and impacts to ~~((the individual, society, and the shared environment))~~
 1399 public health and safety, air and water quality, and essential public infrastructure and services.

1400
 1401 In order to help mitigate global climate impacts resulting from human energy use, King County is
 1402 planning its energy uses in ways that will improve energy efficiency; increase production and use of
 1403 renewable energy; reduce risk to public health, safety, critical services, and the environment; and reduce
 1404 the release of greenhouse gases and emissions. This includes rigorous and transparent review and
 1405 regulation of fossil fuel facilities.

1406
 1407 ~~((Toward that goal, King County implemented the 2010 King County Energy Plan and the Strategic~~
 1408 ~~Climate Action Plan, which includes the following objectives for reducing energy use and greenhouse gas~~
 1409 ~~emissions in King County:~~

- 1410 ~~1. Reduce energy use through continuous improvements in facility and equipment efficiency,~~
 1411 ~~procurement, construction practices, and resource conservation;~~
- 1412 ~~2. Increase transit use and provide transportation choices that reduce overall energy use and~~
 1413 ~~emissions in the county, while improving the efficiency of King County's fleet;~~
- 1414 ~~3. Be a leader in early adoption and promotion of innovative technology for buildings and vehicles~~
 1415 ~~with a focus on electric vehicles;~~
- 1416 ~~4. Increase the production and procurement of renewable energy and the development of waste-to~~
 1417 ~~energy applications; and~~
- 1418 ~~5. Pursue sustainable funding strategies for energy efficiency, renewable energy projects,~~
 1419 ~~waste-to-energy projects and greenhouse gas reduction efforts.))~~

1420
 1421 The 2015 Strategic Climate Action Plan provides targets for reducing energy usage in operations and
 1422 increasing the amount of renewable energy that the ~~((e))~~County produces or uses. These targets are
 1423 measured for the ~~((e))~~County government as a whole; divisions are directed to make policies and plans
 1424 consistent with the King County Strategic Climate Action Plan and implement those as practical,
 1425 considering the Plan and their other service priorities. Some divisions may exceed the targets, while
 1426 others may not meet them in given years – but all divisions will use the Strategic Climate Action Plan as
 1427 the basis for strategic energy planning and direction.

1428

1429 King County divisions are taking steps to translate countywide energy targets into agency specific plans
 1430 and action. Agency specific plans are important steps that support progress towards countywide targets.
 1431 The Strategic Climate Action Plan sets the ((e))County's long term goal of reducing its greenhouse gas
 1432 emissions from government operations, compared to a 2007 baseline, by at least at least 80% by 2050. In
 1433 order to accomplish this goal, the ((e))County is dedicated to reducing its energy use, which ((most
 1434 heavily contributes to its)) is the most cost-effective approach to reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
 1435 Energy reduction goals are included in the Strategic Climate Action Plan. In its government operations,
 1436 the ((e))County set buildings and facilities normalized energy use reduction goals of five percent
 1437 reduction by 2020 and 10% by 2025, as measured against a 2014 baseline. In its vehicle operations, the
 1438 ((e))County set a reduction goal of at least 10% of its normalized net energy use by 2020, again measured
 1439 against a 2014 baseline.

1440

1441 *In Chapter 9 Services, Facilities and Utilities, on page 9-40, amend as follows:*

1442

1443 **F-307 King County should foster the development and increased use of clean, renewable**
 1444 **and alternative fuel and energy technologies.**

1445

1446 *In Chapter 9 Services, Facilities and Utilities, on page 9-49, amend as follows:*

1447

1448 **5. Hazardous Liquid and Gas Transmission Pipelines**

1449 Part of the fossil fuel system is the movement of hazardous liquid and gas by transmission pipelines.
 1450 Hazardous liquid and gas transmission pipelines, as defined by Revised Code of Washington
 1451 81.88.~~((040))~~010 and Washington Administrative Code 480-93-005, ~~((consecutively))~~ respectively,
 1452 provide a vital service of transporting hazardous materials from one location to another. Long-distance
 1453 transmission pipelines move a variety of hazardous materials, including crude oil, petroleum products,
 1454 natural gas and hazardous liquids, such as anhydrous ammonia. Pipeline rupture or failure can result in
 1455 release of these materials, which are highly flammable, explosive or toxic. The policies in this chapter
 1456 identify public values and goals to assure that the transmission of hazardous materials by pipeline address
 1457 public health and safety.

1458

1459 *In Chapter 9 Services, Facilities and Utilities, on page 9-49, amend as follows:*

1460

1461 **F-331 King County recognizes that federal and state regulatory programs govern the**
 1462 **design, construction, and operation of hazardous liquid and gas transmission**

1463 pipelines. ~~((To preserve the safety and reliability of the hazardous liquid and gas~~
 1464 ~~transmission pipeline system,)) King County's land use designations, zoning
 1465 classifications and development regulations ((shall)) should be ((consistent with
 1466 ~~state and federal requirements)) focused on increasing safety and reducing
 1467 environmental impacts of transmission pipelines regulated by the federal and
 1468 state government. King County shall actively engage in federal and state review
 1469 processes to identify local impacts and risks and advocate for safety and
 1470 environmental protections.~~~~

1471
 1472 **F-332** Any new, modified, or expanded hazardous liquid and gas transmission pipelines
 1473 proposed for construction in King County shall meet the ~~((e))~~County's
 1474 development regulations, including but not limited to, King County's zoning code,
 1475 building code, grading code, and shoreline management code. Proposals for
 1476 modifications, such as regular maintenance or changes required to address
 1477 hazards or comply with federal or state safety requirements, shall be clearly
 1478 distinguished from proposals to modify or expand facility capacity or uses.

1479
 1480 *In Chapter 9 Services, Facilities and Utilities, on page 9-52, amend as follows:*

1481
 1482 **7. Crude Oil Transport by Rail, Truck and Vessel**

1483 Part of the fossil fuel system is the transport of crude oil by rail, truck and vessel. King County and local
 1484 governments across the United States are facing rapid and significant increases in train traffic carrying
 1485 crude oil. According to the Washington State Department of Ecology's 2014 Marine and Rail Oil
 1486 Transportation Study, the volume of crude oil transported by rail across the US increased 42-fold from
 1487 2008 to 2013.

1488
 1489 *In Chapter 9 Services, Facilities and Utilities, on page 9-53, amend as follows:*

1490
 1491 **F-344a** King County Office of Emergency Management shall convene local emergency
 1492 managers, first responders, railroads and others to prepare for and mitigate the
 1493 increasing risk of oil spills, fire and explosions posed by oil ~~((by-rail))~~ transport by
 1494 rail, truck and vessel. This work should consider potential risks from related fossil
 1495 fuel facilities.

1496
 1497 **F-344b** King County should advocate for environmental reviews of proposed oil
 1498 terminals and other related fossil fuel facilities in Washington State to

1499 **assess and mitigate for area-wide, cumulative risks and impacts to public**
 1500 **safety, infrastructure, traffic, health, water supplies and aquatic resources**
 1501 **from increased oil (~~train traffic~~) transport by rail, truck, and vessel.**

1502

1503 *In Chapter 9 Services, Facilities and Utilities, on page 9-53, after Policy F-344c, insert*
 1504 *the following:*

1505

1506 **8. Fossil Fuels and Fossil Fuel Facilities**

1507 Fossil fuels are petroleum and petroleum products, coal, and natural gas, such as methane, propane and
 1508 butane, derived from prehistoric organic matter and used to generate energy. Fossil fuels do not include
 1509 non-fuel petrochemicals, fuel additives, or renewable fuels. Fossil fuel facilities are commercial facilities
 1510 used primarily to receive, store, refine, process, transfer, wholesale trade, or transport fossil fuels. They do
 1511 not include individual storage facilities for the purposes of retail or direct to consumer sales, facilities or
 1512 activities for local consumption, non-commercial facilities, and uses preempted by federal or state rule or
 1513 law.

1514

1515 New or expanded fossil fuel facilities may create significant public health risks, including air pollution
 1516 causing impaired respiratory functions from fine particulates, noise pollution affecting hearing loss and
 1517 psychological health, exposure to heavy metals, and contamination of drinking water sources. These
 1518 risks may result in cancer, premature death, and lung and heart diseases. Fossil fuel facilities also pose a
 1519 threat to King County's ecology through extensive land disturbing activities that cause adverse impacts to
 1520 natural ecosystems, contamination of surface water and groundwater, risks from impacts in areas with
 1521 seismic and geological instability, and destruction of critical habitat for wildlife. New and expanded
 1522 fossil fuel facilities may create congestion at vehicle/train crossings, increase noise levels through
 1523 additional vehicle trips, and generate dust, debris, and odor. Additionally, there have been multiple
 1524 incidents across the United States and Canada in which spills of crude oil from train derailments and
 1525 tanker ships and natural gas pipeline explosions have caused numerous fatalities and illnesses, substantial
 1526 loss of property, and significant environmental damage.¹

1527

1528 Fossil fuel extraction, processing, infrastructure, transport, and end use as a fuel contribute significantly
 1529 to climate change and environmental pollution. According to the International Panel on Climate
 1530 Change, the combustion of fossil fuels is the largest human source of global greenhouse gas emissions.²

¹ Ordinance 18866

² IPCC, 2014: Climate Change 2014: Synthesis Report. Contribution of Working Groups I, II and III to

1531 Washington state and King County are also threatened by impacts resulting from climate change,
1532 including warming temperatures, sea level rise on coastal communities, diminishing snowpack and water
1533 availability, ocean acidification, and forest decline.³

1534
1535 Local regulations can address these impacts by ensuring comprehensive environmental review and
1536 permitting requirements, particularly for fossil fuel facilities such as terminals, storage facilities, and
1537 refining and handling facilities. Federal and State statutes also regulate components of the fossil fuel
1538 system, such as the location, construction, and operational conditions for pipelines and railroad lines.

1539
1540 **F-344d King County land use policies, development regulations, and permitting and**
1541 **environmental review processes related to fossil fuel facilities shall be**
1542 **designed to:**

- 1543 **a. protect public health, safety, and welfare;**
1544 **b. mitigate and prepare for disasters;**
1545 **c. protect and preserve natural systems;**
1546 **d. manage impacts on public services and infrastructure; and**
1547 **e. reduce impacts of climate change.**

1548
1549 **F-344e King County shall thoroughly review the full scope of potential impacts of**
1550 **proposals for new, modified, or expanded fossil fuel facilities. Fossil fuel**
1551 **facilities include commercial facilities used primarily to receive, store, refine,**
1552 **process, transfer, wholesale trade, or transport fossil fuels, such as but not**
1553 **limited to bulk terminals, bulk storage facilities, bulk refining, and bulk**
1554 **handling facilities.**

1555
1556 **F-344f When reviewing proposals for new, modified or expanded fossil fuel**
1557 **facilities, King County shall require comprehensive environmental**
1558 **assessment, and early and continuous public notice and comment**
1559 **opportunities. King County shall only approve new, modified, or expanded**
1560 **facilities when:**
1561 **a. The proposed facility can confine or mitigate all operational impacts;**
1562 **b. The facility can adequately mitigate conflicts with adjacent land**
1563 **uses;**

the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [Core Writing Team, R.K. Pachauri and L.A. Meyer (eds.)]. IPCC, Geneva, Switzerland.

³ Ordinance 18866

- 1564 c. The full scope of environmental impacts, including life cycle
- 1565 greenhouse gas emissions and public health, have been evaluated
- 1566 and appropriately conditioned or mitigated as necessary, consistent
- 1567 with the County's substantive State Environmental Policy Act
- 1568 authority;
- 1569 d. The applicant must comply with applicable federal and state
- 1570 regulations, including the Clean Water Act, Clean Air Act, and
- 1571 Endangered Species Act;
- 1572 e. The applicant has demonstrated early, meaningful, and robust
- 1573 consultation with the public, surrounding property owners, and with
- 1574 Indian tribes to assess impacts to treaty-protected cultural and
- 1575 fisheries resources; and
- 1576 f. Risks to public health and public safety can be mitigated.

1577 **F-344g** Results from the King County Equity Impact Review Tool shall be used as an

1578 important consideration to identify and mitigate impacts in the siting of new,

1579 modified, or expanded fossil fuel facilities.

1581 **F-344h** King County shall establish a periodic review process for fossil fuel

1582 facilities. The periodic review shall be a part of King County's ongoing

1583 enforcement and inspections of fossil fuel facilities, and to assure

1584 compliance with applicable conditions, mitigations, and the most up-to-date

1585 safety and public health standards. The periodic review process should,

1586 subject to applicable law:

- 1587 a. Provide opportunities for public review and comment;
- 1588 b. Evaluate whether the facility is in compliance with current federal,
- 1589 state, and County regulations and implementation of
- 1590 industry-standard best management practices; and
- 1591 c. Allow King County to modify, add or remove permit conditions to
- 1592 address new circumstances and/or unanticipated fossil fuel
- 1593 facility-generated impacts.

1594

1595 ***In Chapter 10 Economic Development, starting on page 10-6, amend as follows:***

1596

1597

1598 **Working Collaboratively in the Region**

1599 Central Puget Sound Economic Development District (serving King, Kitsap, Pierce, and Snohomish

1600 Counties) adopted a "Regional Economic Strategy for the Central Puget Sound Region" in 2005, ((and))

1601 updated it in 2012, and then adopted an updated version entitled "Amazing Place: Growing Jobs and
 1602 Opportunity in the Central Puget Sound Region" in 2017. ~~((The Regional Economic Strategy))~~ Amazing
 1603 Place was developed by the Puget Sound Regional Council ~~(('s Prosperity Partnership—a coalition of~~
 1604 ~~more than 200 government, business, labor, nonprofit and community leaders from the four counties—))~~
 1605 to ~~((ensure long-term regional prosperity))~~ sustain economic vitality and global competitiveness.

1606
 1607 In order to accomplish this, ~~((the Regional Economic Strategy))~~ Amazing Place identifies ~~((ten))~~ 14
 1608 industrial clusters that, based on regional economic analysis, offer the best opportunities for business
 1609 growth and job creation in the Central Puget Sound region for the next several years.

1610
 1611 Clusters are concentrations of industries that export goods and services that drive job creation and import
 1612 wealth into the region. An industry cluster differs from the classic definition of an industry sector because
 1613 it represents the entire horizontal and vertical value-added linkages from suppliers to end producers,
 1614 including support services, specialized infrastructure, regional universities' research and development,
 1615 and other resources. Clusters are supported by the economic foundations such as workforce training,
 1616 infrastructure, quality education, a stable and progressive business climate, and more. The clusters are
 1617 Aerospace, Architecture and Engineering, Business Services, Clean Technology, Food and Beverage,
 1618 Information and Communication Technology, Life Sciences and Global Health, Maritime, Materials
 1619 Manufacturing, Military and Defense, ~~((Philanthropies))~~ Recreational Gear, Tourism ~~((and Visitors,~~
 1620 ~~and))~~, Transportation and Logistics, and Wood Products. ~~((The Regional Economic Strategy))~~ Amazing
 1621 Place identifies specific strategies and actions to help support the growth of each cluster.

1622
 1623 ***In Chapter 10 Economic Development, on page 10-15, amend as follows:***

1624
 1625 The ~~((e))~~ County also recognizes that the land areas, economies, and natural beauty of the Rural Area and Natural
 1626 Resource Land ~~((s-classifications))~~ designations benefit all county residents. The agriculture sector provides a safe
 1627 and reliable local food source—keeping costs low and quality high—to restaurants and households, the majority of
 1628 which are in urban areas, and regionally to farmers markets and specialty stores. Rural King County provides many
 1629 diverse recreation and tourism opportunities, including scenic vistas; trails for hiking, bicycling, off-road, and
 1630 equestrian use; harvest festivals; open space and wildlife habitat; and working farms and forest lands, all within a
 1631 short distance from the urban centers.

1632
 1633 ***In Chapter 11 Community Service Area Subarea Planning, on page 11-1, amend as***
 1634 ***follows:***

CHAPTER 11

COMMUNITY SERVICE AREA

SUBAREA PLANNING

King County had a robust community planning program that occurred in two distinct periods—1973 through 1984 to implement the 1964 Comprehensive Plan, and 1985 through 1994 to implement the 1984 Comprehensive Plan. Since then, there have only been minor updates to community plans that were processed through updates to the Comprehensive Plan.

After nearly two decades of aging plans and significant growth, King County leadership renewed its interest in more detailed long-range planning for unincorporated rural and urban communities in 2014 by providing funding ~~((for the Department of Permitting and Environmental Review))~~ to re-initiate a subarea planning program. The policies in this chapter are based on these historical adopted Community Plans and will be updated as part of the community planning process in coming years.

In Chapter 11 Community Service Area Subarea Planning, starting on page 11-3, amend as follows:

B. Planning Schedule

Below is the schedule for subarea planning using the Community Service Area geography. Reviewing all six rural Community Service Area subareas and five large urban Potential Annexation Areas over the course of an approximately thirteen year period (while pausing the subarea planning process during the ~~((Eight-Year))~~ eight-year update of the Comprehensive Plan) at both the broad, policy level and at the local, community level with detailed planning will facilitate a more equitable planning process. The plan sequencing was determined by subarea plans already underway, the ability to partner with other jurisdictions, anticipated land use changes within a Community Service Area, and striving for a countywide geographic balance in alternating years. The anticipated duration of each subarea planning

1652 process will be two years, which includes time for community engagement, plan development, and
 1653 Council review and adoption.

1654

1655 **Schedule of Community Service Area Subarea Plans**

Planning Year	Adoption Year	Geography	Other Planning
2018-19	2019-20	Skyway West Hill PAA	2020 Comprehensive Plan
2019-20	2020-21	North Highline PAA	
2020-21	2021-22	Snoqualmie Valley/NE King CSA	
2021-22	2022-23	((No Subarea Plan)) Greater Maple Valley/Cedar CSA	((Eight-Year Comp. Plan Update))
2022-23	2023-24	((Greater Maple Valley/Cedar CSA)) <u>No Subarea Plan</u>	<u>Eight-Year Comp. Plan Update</u>
2023-24	2024-25	Fairwood PAA	
2024-25	2025-26	Bear Creek/Sammamish CSA	
2025-26	2026-27	Southeast King County CSA	Potential Midpoint Update
2026-27	2027-28	Four Creeks/Tiger Mountain CSA	
2027-28	2028-29	East Renton PAA	
2028-29	2029-30	Federal Way PAA	
2029-30	2030-31	((No Subarea Plan)) Vashon-Maury Island CSA	((Eight-Year Comp. Plan Update))
<u>2030-31</u>	<u>2031-32</u>	<u>No Subarea Plan</u>	<u>Eight-Year Comp. Plan Update</u>

1656

1657 *Note: The planning year is a 12-month, July to June process. The adoption year is a 12-month, July to June process.*

1658

1659

1660 ***In Chapter 11 Community Service Area Subarea Planning, on page 11-5, amend as follows:***

1661

1662
 1663 In consideration of the restructure of the subarea planning program adopted in 2018, the County will
 1664 evaluate initiating a performance audit of the program once the restructure has been implemented, by
 1665 adding a requirement to the King County Auditor's work plan during the 2021-2022 biennium.

1666 Additionally, following the completion of the first thirteen-year subarea planning cycle, the subarea
 1667 planning schedule for developing and adopting updates to the subarea plans moving forward will be
 1668 reviewed as part of the ~~((2031 major))~~ 2032 eight-year Comprehensive Plan update. This review will

1669 include evaluation of whether the subarea plan update schedule and process can be condensed from its
 1670 current thirteen-year planning cycle.

1671

1672 *In Chapter 11 Community Service Area Subarea Planning, on page 11-6, amend as*
 1673 *follows:*

1674

1675 The Bear Creek/Sammamish Community Service Area consists of portions of the following former
 1676 Community Planning Areas: Bear Creek, Northshore and East Sammamish. Large sections of this area
 1677 have been annexed into the cities of Bothell and Redmond and have incorporated into the cities of
 1678 Kenmore, Sammamish and Woodinville. The Urban Planned Developments east of the City of
 1679 Redmond ~~((are))~~ were controlled through ~~((detailed))~~ development agreements ~~((and built-out for all~~
 1680 ~~practical purposes))~~; however, those agreements were expiring and, in 2020, King County established
 1681 land use and zoning for these areas. King County will not permit additional similar urban-scale
 1682 development outside the Urban Growth Area. The policies listed below pertain to areas within the
 1683 Community Service Area that are still within unincorporated King County.

1684

1685 *In Chapter 11 Community Service Area Subarea Planning, starting on page 11-40,*
 1686 *amend as follows:*

1687

1688 **D. ~~((West Hill –))~~ Skyway-West Hill Potential Annexation Area**

1689 ~~((The West Hill Plan was adopted by King County in 1993, and as such was prepared in conformance~~
 1690 ~~with the Growth Management Act and incorporated as part of the 1994 King County Comprehensive~~
 1691 ~~Plan.~~

1692

1693 ~~In 2014, the County adopted Motion 14221, which called for a comprehensive update to the West Hill~~
 1694 ~~Community Plan. Around this same time, the County was also providing technical assistance to a~~
 1695 ~~community led effort to update some elements of the Community Plan. This community led effort~~
 1696 ~~resulted in the development of a local Action Plan, which was proposed to be an addendum to the~~
 1697 ~~existing Community Plan. Since then, the County reinitiated its Subarea Planning Program—and, as a~~
 1698 ~~result, the County now has resources available to comprehensively review the Community Plan,~~
 1699 ~~consistent with Motion 14221. The County will work with the community to review the proposed~~
 1700 ~~Action Plan and to update the Community Plan within the context of the new Subarea Planning~~
 1701 ~~Program. A process to update to the Community Plan will be initiated in approximately July 2018, with~~
 1702 ~~adoption anticipated in June 2020.))~~

1703

1704 **Plan History**

1705 In June 2020, the County adopted the Skyway-West Hill Land Use Subarea Plan following two years of
1706 engagement with a broad set of community stakeholders. The Skyway-West Hill Land Use Subarea Plan
1707 sets the stage for the next 20 years of land use in the urban unincorporated community of Skyway-West
1708 Hill and replaces the 1994 West Hill Community Plan that had guided land use in this portion of the
1709 West King County Community Service Area for the previous 25 years.

1710

1711 **Vision & Guiding Principles**

1712 **Community Vision**

1713 Skyway-West Hill's residential neighborhoods and commercial centers are vibrant and walkable places
1714 where people from diverse backgrounds can live, work, play, and thrive.

1715

1716 **Plan Purpose**

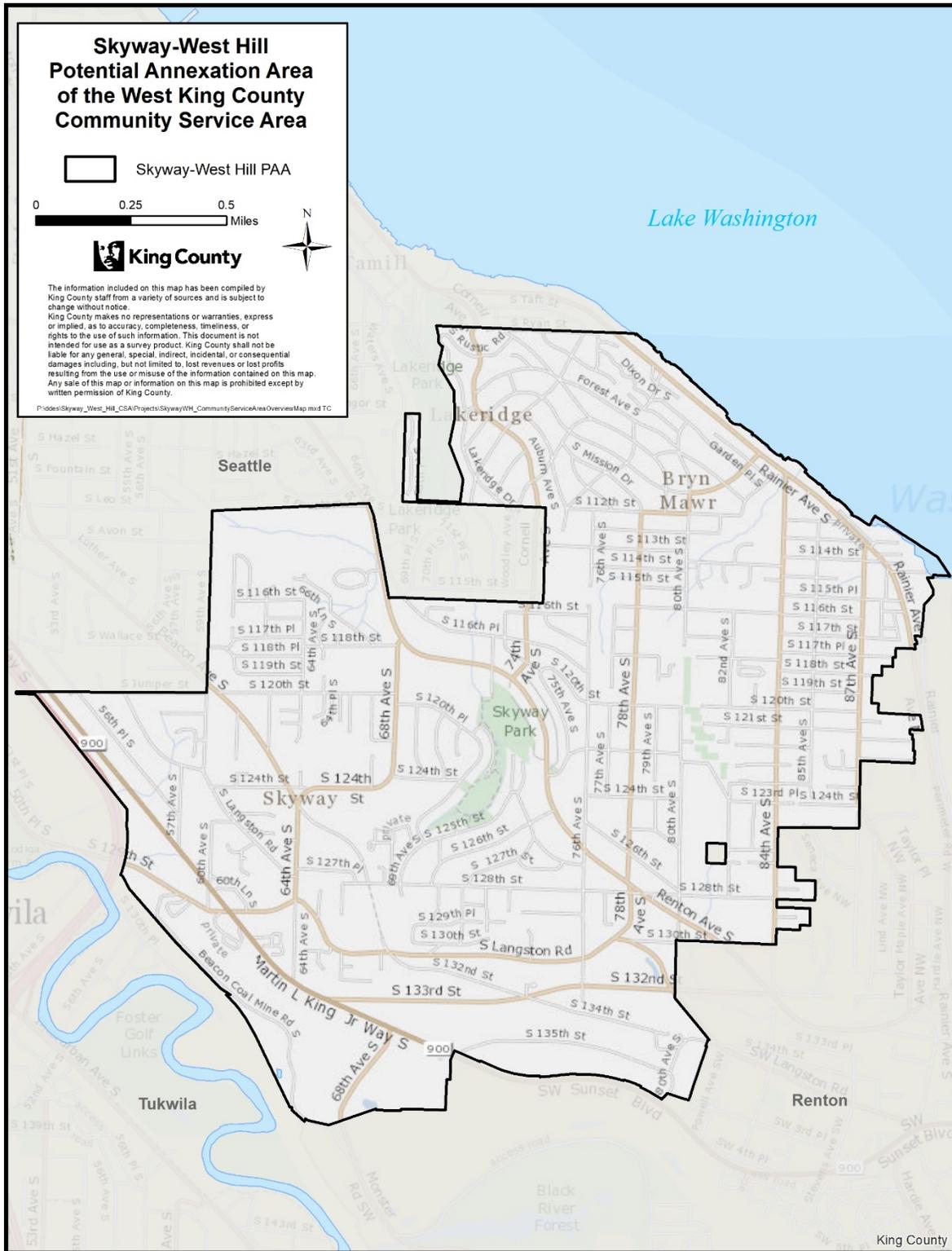
1717 Reflect the community's desire for equitable development and economic growth that enriches its cultural
1718 diversity.

1719

1720 **Guiding Principles**

1721 The Community Vision and Plan Purpose are achieved by the following the Plan's guiding principles:

- 1722 • King County will encourage equitable development by promoting access to a variety of housing
1723 choices, incentivizing the creation of public amenities, addressing displacement risk, encouraging
1724 economic opportunity, and cultivating neighborhood character.
- 1725 • The community will inform how the County develops land use regulations and will ensure that
1726 the Skyway-West Hill Land Use Subarea Plan and its associated Land Use and Zoning Map
1727 Amendments incorporate equity values.
- 1728 • The character of the community's residential neighborhoods will be respected.
- 1729 • New residential development will be encouraged along major corridors, on transit routes, and
1730 near commercial centers.
- 1731 • The development of community-desired amenities will be promoted, and the community's
1732 diverse physical and cultural assets will be enriched.
- 1733 • Existing affordable housing will be protected and the creation of new affordable housing will be
1734 encouraged.
- 1735 • Commercial areas will be sustainable, vibrant, walkable, and provide opportunities for local
1736 businesses to succeed.



1737

1738 **In Chapter 12 Implementation, Amendments and Evaluation, on page 12-1, amend as**

1739 **follows:**

CHAPTER 12

IMPLEMENTATION, AMENDMENTS AND EVALUATION

The Comprehensive Plan policies, development regulations and countywide policy framework have been adopted to achieve the ((e))County and region's growth management objectives. This chapter describes the tools, processes and procedures used to implement, review and amend ((and review)) the Comprehensive Plan.

The chapter explains the relationship between planning and zoning, lists the incentives programs, identifies actions that will be undertaken between ((major)) eight-year updates to implement or refine provisions within the Comprehensive Plan, and outlines and distinguishes between annual updates ((eyes)), midpoint updates, and eight-year ((eye amendments)) updates.

In Chapter 12 Implementation, Amendments and Evaluation, starting on page 12-4, amend as follows:

II. Comprehensive Plan Amendments

In the process of implementing the Comprehensive Plan, there may be a need for amendments to address emerging land use and regulatory issues. The ((e))County has established the Comprehensive Plan ((amendment)) update process to enable individual residents, businesses, community groups, cities, county departments and others to propose changes to existing Comprehensive Plan policies and development regulations. This process provides for continuous and systematic review of Comprehensive Plan policies and development regulations in response to changing conditions and circumstances that could affect growth and development throughout King County.

The Comprehensive Plan ((amendment)) update process includes ((an)) the annual ((eyele)) update, ((a)) the midpoint ((eyele)) update, and ((an)) the eight-year ((eyele)) update. The annual ((eyele)) update

1760 generally is limited to those amendments that propose technical changes and adoption of CSA subarea
 1761 plans. The eight-year (~~cycle~~) update is designed to address amendments that propose substantive
 1762 changes. The midpoint update is an optional process that allows for consideration of a smaller range of
 1763 substantive changes, but only if initiated by motion. This (~~amendment process, based on a defined~~
 1764 ~~cycle,~~) update schedule provides the measure of certainty and predictability necessary to allow for new
 1765 land use initiatives to work. By allowing annual (~~update~~) and midpoint updates (~~amendments~~), the
 1766 process provides sufficient flexibility to account for technical adjustments or changed circumstances. The
 1767 process requires early and continuous public involvement and necessitates meaningful public dialogue.

1768
 1769 King County has established a docket process to facilitate public involvement and participation in the
 1770 Comprehensive Plan (~~amendment~~) update process in accordance with RCW 36.70A.470. Parties
 1771 interested in proposing changes to existing Comprehensive Plan policies, development regulations, land
 1772 use designations, zoning, or other components of the Comprehensive Plan can obtain and complete a
 1773 docket form outlining the proposed amendment. Docket forms are available via the King County
 1774 website.

1775

1776 **I-201 The (~~amendment~~) update process shall provide continuing review and**
 1777 **evaluation of Comprehensive Plan policies and development regulations.**

1778

1779 **I-202 Through the (~~amendment~~) update process, King County Comprehensive Plan**
 1780 **policies and supporting development regulations shall be subject to review,**
 1781 **evaluation, and amendment according to (~~an~~) the annual (~~cycle~~), midpoint**
 1782 **(~~cycle~~), and (~~an~~) eight-year (~~cycle~~) update schedule in accordance with**
 1783 **RCW 36.70A.130 (1) and (2).**

1784

1785 **I-203 Except as otherwise provided in this policy, the annual (~~cycle~~) update shall not**
 1786 **consider proposed amendments to the King County Comprehensive Plan that**
 1787 **require substantive changes to Comprehensive Plan policies and development**
 1788 **regulations or that alter the Urban Growth Area Boundary. Substantive**
 1789 **amendments may be considered in the annual (~~amendment cycle~~) update only**
 1790 **(~~if~~) to consider the following:**

1791 a. **A (~~proposal for a~~) Four-to-One (~~project~~) proposal that changes the**
 1792 **Urban Growth Area Boundary;**

1793 b. **An amendment regarding the provision of wastewater services to a**
 1794 **Rural Town. Such amendments shall be limited to policy**
 1795 **amendments and adjustments to the boundaries of the Rural Town**

- 1796 as needed to implement a preferred option identified in a Rural Town
 1797 wastewater treatment study;
- 1798 c. Amendments necessary for the protection and recovery of
 - 1799 threatened and endangered species;
 - 1800 d. Adoption of Community Service Area subarea plans;
 - 1801 e. Amendments to the workplan(~~(, only as part of the 2018 subarea~~
 - 1802 ~~planning restructure)) to change deadlines; or~~
 - 1803 f. Amendments to update the Comprehensive Plan schedule to
 - 1804 respond to adopted ordinances to improve alignment with the
 - 1805 Growth Management Act, multicounty and countywide planning
 - 1806 activities.

1807
 1808 **I-204** The eight-year ~~((cycle))~~ update shall consider proposed amendments that could
 1809 be considered in the annual ~~((cycle))~~ update and also those outside the scope
 1810 of the annual ~~((cycle))~~ update, proposed amendments relating to substantive
 1811 changes to Comprehensive Plan policies and development regulations, and
 1812 proposals to alter the Urban Growth Area Boundary in accordance with
 1813 applicable provisions of Countywide Planning Policies.

1814
 1815 **I-204a** The midpoint update is an optional process that allows for consideration of a
 1816 smaller range of substantive changes at the four-year point of the eight-year
 1817 update schedule. Midpoint updates are only authorized by a motion that
 1818 establishes the scope of work. A smaller-range of substantive changes to
 1819 policies and amendments to the Urban Growth Area boundary may also be
 1820 considered ~~((at))~~ as part of the midpoint ~~((of the eight-year))~~ update ~~((cycle but~~
 1821 only if authorized by motion)). Workplan action items may be added or amended
 1822 if related to a topic identified in the scope of work.

1823
 1824 **I-205** In accordance with RCW 36.70A.140 and the State Environmental Policy Act, as
 1825 applicable, King County shall ensure public participation in the ~~((amendment))~~
 1826 update process for Comprehensive Plan policies and development regulations.
 1827 King County shall disseminate information regarding public involvement in the
 1828 Comprehensive Plan ~~((amendment))~~ update process, including, but not limited to,
 1829 the following: description of procedures and schedules for proposing
 1830 amendments to Comprehensive Plan policies and development regulations;
 1831 guidelines for participating in the docket process; public meetings to obtain
 1832 comments from the public or other agencies; provision of public review

1833 documents; and dissemination of information relating to the Comprehensive Plan
 1834 ((amendment)) update process on the Internet or through other methods.

1835
 1836 *In Chapter 12 Implementation, Amendments and Evaluation, on page 12-9, amend as*
 1837 *follows:*

Comprehensive Plan Land ((Uses)) Use Designations	Zoning Classifications*
Unincorporated Activity Center : White Center	R-12, R-18, R-24, R-48, NB, CB, O, I
Community Business Center	NB, CB, O
Neighborhood Business Center	NB, O
Commercial Outside of Centers	NB, CB, RB, O, I - this is the range of existing zoning in place when the Comprehensive Plan was adopted
Urban Planned Development	R-1, R-4, R-6, R-8, R-12, R-18, R-24, R-48, NB, CB, RB, O, I
Urban Residential, High	R-18, R-24, R-48
Urban Residential, Medium	R-4, R-6, R-8, R-12
Urban Residential, Low	R-1
Urban Growth Areas for Cities in Rural Area	UR The following two zones were in place in the North Bend Urban Growth Area when the comprehensive plan was adopted in 1994: I, RB
Rural Town	R-1, R-4, R-6, R-8, R-12, R-18, R-24, R-48, NB, CB, RB, O, I
Rural Neighborhood Commercial Center	NB
Rural Area	RA-2.5, RA-5, RA-10, RA-20
Industrial	I
Forestry	F, M
Agriculture	<u>A-10, A-35</u>
Mining	M
Greenbelt/Urban Separator	R-1
King County Open Space System	All zones
Other Parks/Wilderness	All zones

* This is the range of zoning that may be allowed within each comprehensive plan land use designations subject to comprehensive plan and subarea plan policies. Actual zoning on a specific property is determined through the area-wide zoning process or through a quasi-judicial rezone application.

Abbreviation	Zoning ((Designations)) Classifications
A	Agricultural (10 or 35 acre minimum lot area)
F	Forest (80 acre minimum lot area)
M	Mineral
RA	Rural Area (2.5-acre, 5-acre, 10-acre or 20-acre minimum density)
UR	Urban Reserve
R	Urban Residential (base density in dwelling units per acre)
NB	Neighborhood Business
CB	Community Business
RB	Regional Business
O	Office
I	Industrial

1840

1841 *In Chapter 12 Implementation, Amendments and Evaluation, on page 12-11, amend as*
 1842 *follows:*

1843

1844 A new feature of the 2016 Comprehensive Plan is this Workplan section. While Workplan tasks have
 1845 accompanied the Comprehensive Plan as part of the adoption process by the County Council, these tasks
 1846 were historically included with the Ordinance rather than inside of the Comprehensive Plan. In the 2016
 1847 Comprehensive Plan, these tasks will be included in the body of the document. Workplan tasks work in
 1848 conjunction with the other tools discussed in this chapter, such as regulations, incentive programs, and
 1849 other core regional planning and implementation activities. Each Workplan item includes a summary
 1850 description, general timeline and anticipated outcomes. In the 2018 update to the 2016 King County
 1851 Comprehensive Plan, as part of the restructure adopted in Ordinance 18810 (~~(((Proposed Ordinance 2018-~~
 1852 ~~0153)))~~) and Motion 15142, the County modified the structure of the King County Comprehensive Plan
 1853 update process ((review cycle,)) to include a comprehensive update every eight years, as well as potential
 1854 annual and midpoint updates. As part of this review, Workplan items were amended to reflect this
 1855 restructure, and to add direction for future updates to the Comprehensive Plan, including a 2020 update.
 1856 Consistent with policies I-203 and I-204a, modifications and additions to the Workplan were included in
 1857 the 2020 Comprehensive Plan update.

1858

1859 *In Chapter 12 Implementation, Amendments and Evaluation, starting on page 12-11,*
 1860 *amend as follows:*

1861

1862 **Action 1: Implementation of the Community Service Area Subarea Planning Program.** Under the
 1863 direction of the Department of Local Services - Permitting Division (~~(((Permitting and Environmental~~
 1864 ~~Review)))~~), King County has launched a new regular subarea planning program. While this is described in
 1865 greater detail in Chapter 11: Community Service Area Subarea Planning, launching and implementing
 1866 this effort will be a major activity following the adoption of the Comprehensive Plan.

1867

- *Timeline:* Ongoing; the Executive will propose a subarea plan for each area approximately once every thirteen years based on planning schedule in Chapter 11.

1868

- *Outcomes:* A proposed subarea plan for each Community Service Area for Council consideration and possible adoption. Each subarea plan shall be transmitted by the Executive to the Council in the form of an ordinance that adopts the subarea plan, at a time consistent with King County Code Chapter 20.18. A Public Review Draft of each subarea plan shall be made available to the public and the Council for comment prior to finalizing the plan for transmittal.

1869

1870

1871

1872

1873

- 1874 • *Lead:* Department of Local Services - Permitting Division (~~Permitting and Environmental~~
 1875 ~~Review~~)), in coordination and collaboration with the Office of Performance Strategy and Budget.
 1876 Executive staff, including the Department of Local Services - Permitting Division (~~Permitting~~
 1877 ~~and Environmental Review~~)), the Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget, or other
 1878 appropriate agencies, shall update and coordinate with the Councilmember office(s) representing
 1879 the applicable study area throughout the community planning process.

1880
 1881 **Action 2: Develop a Performance Measures Program for the Comprehensive Plan.** The purpose of the
 1882 program is to develop longer-term indicators to provide insight into whether the goals of the
 1883 Comprehensive Plan are being achieved or if revisions are needed. Given the longer-term nature of the
 1884 issues addressed in the Comprehensive Plan, this program will be implemented on an eight-year (~~eyele~~)
 1885 update schedule. Reports are to be released in the year prior to the initiation of the eight-year update in
 1886 order to guide the scoping process for the update. Additionally, to the extent practicable for each dataset,
 1887 indicators will be reported at the level most consistent with the major geographies in the Growth
 1888 Management Act and Comprehensive Plan – incorporated cities, unincorporated urban areas, Rural
 1889 Areas, and Natural Resource Lands.

- 1890 • *Timeline:* The motion adopting the program framework shall be transmitted by June 1,
 1891 2017. A (~~2021~~) 2022 Comprehensive Plan Performance Measures Report released by
 1892 March 1, (~~2021~~) 2022, will inform the (~~2021~~) 2022 Scope of Work for the (~~2023~~)
 1893 2024 Comprehensive Plan update.
- 1894 • *Outcomes:* The 2017 framework for the program shall be transmitted by the Executive to
 1895 the Council by June 1, 2017, in the form of a motion that adopts the framework. The
 1896 (~~2021~~) 2022 Comprehensive Plan Performance Measures Report shall be completed as
 1897 directed by the 2017 framework motion adopted by the Council. The Executive shall file
 1898 with the Council the (~~2021~~) 2022 Comprehensive Plan Performance Measures Report.
 1899 The (~~2021~~) 2022 Scope of Work for the (~~2023~~) 2024 Comprehensive Plan (~~Update~~)
 1900 update shall be informed by the (~~2021~~) 2022 Performance Measures Report. The
 1901 Executive's transmitted (~~2023~~) 2024 Comprehensive Plan shall include updated
 1902 references to the new Performance Measures Program.
- 1903 • *Lead:* Office of Performance Strategy and Budget. Executive staff shall work with the
 1904 Council's Comprehensive Plan lead staff in development of the 2017 framework for the
 1905 program.

1906 ***In Chapter 12 Implementation, Amendments and Evaluation, starting on page 12-14,***
 1907 ***amend as follows:***

1908

1909 **Action 5: Review 2016 King County Comprehensive Plan Implementation Needs.** The 2016
 1910 Comprehensive Plan includes new policy direction that may need updates in the King County Code in
 1911 order to be implemented before the ((2023)) 2024 Comprehensive Plan update. The County will utilize
 1912 an interbranch team to review the 2016 Comprehensive Plan and any necessary code updates. This
 1913 analysis will result in a report that identifies the areas of the code in need of updating and subsequent
 1914 legislation to address the areas of inconsistencies. The legislation will also include code changes to
 1915 K.C.C. 16.82.150 and 16.82.152, and associated references, to reflect court rulings and current case law.

1916 • *Timeline:* An Implementation Report shall be filed with the Council by July 31, 2017. The Report
 1917 will inform a code update ordinance(s), which shall be transmitted to the Council no later than
 1918 December 31, ((2019)) 2021.

1919 • *Outcomes:* The interbranch team shall prepare, and the Executive shall file with the Council, the
 1920 2016 Comprehensive Plan Implementation Report and the code update ordinance(s).

1921 • *Leads:* Interbranch team comprised of staff from at least the: King County Council, Office of
 1922 Performance Strategy and Budget, Department of Local Services – Permitting Division
 1923 ((Permitting and Environmental Review)), and Prosecuting Attorney's Office.

1924

1925 **Action 6: Alternative Housing Demonstration Project.** There is considerable interest to explore
 1926 temporary and permanent alternative housing models to address the issues of homelessness and
 1927 affordable housing in the Puget Sound region. King County is currently exploring microhousing pilot
 1928 projects across the region that can inform a larger demonstration project under King County Code on
 1929 alternative housing models in unincorporated King County. Based on what the County learns from the
 1930 experience of pilots across the region, the County should pursue a larger demonstration project that looks
 1931 at a broader range of temporary and permanent alternative housing models under its land use authority.

1932

1933 This work plan item will utilize an interbranch team to analyze the potential for a demonstration project
 1934 under K.C.C. chapter 21A.55 for one or more temporary or permanent alternative housing projects, such
 1935 as single and/or multi-family microhousing (i.e., very small units clustered around a shared kitchen and
 1936 other similar models) or tiny houses, modular construction, live/work units, and co-housing projects. A
 1937 demonstration project will allow the County to test development regulations and other regulatory barriers
 1938 related to alternative housing models before adopting or amending permanent regulations. Such
 1939 regulations could include amendments to or establishment of regulations related to permitted uses or
 1940 temporary uses, building and fire codes, water and sewer supply requirements, setbacks, landscaping
 1941 screening, location requirements, light and glare requirements, public notice, and mitigation of impacts to

1942 the surrounding area. This work plan item should also analyze potential funding sources and funding
 1943 barriers for projects that may or may not require public funding, including funds managed by the King
 1944 County Housing and Community Development Division of the Department of Community and Human
 1945 Services.

- 1946 • *Timeline:* Two phases. Phase One – Issuance of a request for proposals to identify a project or
 1947 projects in unincorporated King County that will participate in an Alternative Housing
 1948 Demonstration Project. While a project or projects are being chosen, a Demonstration Project
 1949 ordinance package that pilots necessary regulatory flexibilities will be developed for approval by the
 1950 Council. Such a Demonstration Project shall be transmitted to Council by (~~June 28~~) December
 1951 31, 2019. Phase II – An Alternative Housing Demonstration Project Report, including proposed
 1952 regulations and/or amendments to implement the recommendations of the report shall be
 1953 transmitted to the Council for consideration (~~by December 31, 2021~~) within two years from the
 1954 final certificate of occupancy for buildings developed under the Demonstration Project Ordinance.
- 1955 • *Outcomes:* The interbranch team shall prepare, and the Executive shall file with the Council, the
 1956 Alternative Housing Demonstration Project Report, which shall include analysis of the issues
 1957 learned in the Demonstration Project(s), and identification of recommended amendments to the
 1958 Comprehensive Plan and King County Code. The Executive shall also file with the Council an
 1959 ordinance adopting updates to the Comprehensive Plan and/or King County Code as
 1960 recommended in the Report.
- 1961 • *Leads:* The King County Council will convene an interbranch team comprised of staff from at least:
 1962 King County Council, Department of Community and Human Services, Department of Local
 1963 Services - Permitting Division (~~(Permitting and Environmental Review)~~), Public Health, and Office
 1964 of Performance Strategy and Budget.

1965

1966 ***In Chapter 12 Implementation, Amendments and Evaluation, starting on page 12-16,***
 1967 ***amend as follows:***

1968

1969 **Action 8: Cottage Housing Regulations Review.** Cottage housing is a method of development that
 1970 allows for multiple detached single-family dwelling units to be located on a commonly owned parcel. In
 1971 unincorporated King County, cottage housing is currently only permitted in the R-4 through R-8 urban
 1972 residential zones, subject to certain conditions in the King County Code, such as in K.C.C. 21A.08.030
 1973 and 21A.12.030, which includes being only allowed on lots one acre in size or smaller. This work plan
 1974 item will review Comprehensive Plan policies and development code regulations for the potential for
 1975 expanded allowances for cottage housing in unincorporated King County, including in Rural Areas, and

1976 recommend policy and code changes as appropriate. The review will include evaluation of encouraging:
 1977 close proximity of garages to the associated housing unit; and development of units with a wide variety of
 1978 square footages, so as to address various needs and a diversity of residents.

1979 • *Timeline:* A Cottage Housing Regulations Report shall be transmitted to the Council by December
 1980 31, 2018. Any proposed policy or code changes to implement the recommendations in the report
 1981 shall be transmitted to the Council for consideration by September 30, 2019 as part of the 2020
 1982 Comprehensive Plan update.

1983 • *Outcomes:* The Executive shall file with the Council the Cottage Housing Regulations Report,
 1984 which shall include identification of any recommended amendments to the King County Code
 1985 and/or Comprehensive Plan. The Executive shall also file with the Council an ordinance adopting
 1986 updates to the King County Code and/or the Comprehensive Plan, if recommended in the Report.

1987 • *Leads:* The Department of Local Services - Permitting Division (~~(Permitting and Environmental~~
 1988 ~~Review))~~ and the Office of Performance Strategy and Budget.

1989

1990 ***In Chapter 12 Implementation, Amendments and Evaluation, starting on page 12-19,***

1991 ***amend as follows:***

1992

1993 **Action 12: Update Plat Ingress/Egress Requirements.** State law gives King County the responsibility
 1994 to adopt regulations and procedures for approval of subdivisions and plats. The Department of Local
 1995 Services - Permitting Division (~~(Permitting and Environmental Review))~~ reviews ingress and egress to
 1996 subdivisions and plats during the preliminary subdivision approval process using the Department of
 1997 (~~(Transportation))~~ Local Services - Road Services Division's "King County Road Design and
 1998 Construction Standards – 2007" (Roads Standards). In recent years, subdivision layouts have included
 1999 one entry/exit (or ingress/egress) point and a looped road network within the subdivision.

2000

2001 Utilizing one entry/exit point can cause access issues if the roadway were to be physically impeded (such
 2002 as due to: a fire, debris, flooding, ice, snow, etc.). This configuration may also cause traffic backups while
 2003 waiting for the ability to turn in to or out of the development. Sometimes, this one access point may also
 2004 be located too close to other intersecting roadways to the roadway that the development intersects; this
 2005 can contribute to traffic back-ups.

2006

2007 This Workplan item directs the Executive to transmit legislation to update the code, (such as K.C.C. Title
 2008 21A), and the King County Department of (~~(Transportation))~~ Local Services - Road Services Division's
 2009 Road Standards to address these access issues. This code update will include requiring two entry/exit

2010 points for plats and subdivisions over a certain size; requiring sufficient distance between the two
 2011 entry/exit points so as to not impact traffic flows; addressing access for emergency vehicles, including
 2012 requiring adequate roadway width to accommodate emergency vehicles; and increasing the distance
 2013 between adjacent intersecting streets. The transmittal letter for the ordinance(s) shall indicate the rationale
 2014 for the chosen size threshold for when the County will require two entry/exit points.

2015 • *Timeline:* The proposed amendments to the King County Code and the King County Roads
 2016 Standards shall be transmitted to the Council for consideration by ~~((June 28, 2019))~~ June 30, 2020.

2017 • *Outcomes:* The Executive shall file with the Council an ordinance(s) adopting updates to the King
 2018 County Code and the King County Roads Standards.

2019 • *Lead:* Department of Local Services ~~((Transportation and Department of Permitting and
 2020 Environmental Review))~~.

2021
 2022 **Action 13: Water Availability and Permitting Study.** The recent Washington State Supreme Court
 2023 decision in *Whatcom County v. Western Washington Growth Management Hearings Board (aka, Hirst)* held that
 2024 counties have a responsibility under the Growth Management Act to make determinations of water
 2025 availability through the Comprehensive Plan and facilitate establishing water adequacy by permit
 2026 applicants before issuance of development permits. *Hirst* also ruled that counties cannot defer to the State
 2027 to make these determinations. This case overruled a court of appeals decision which supported deference
 2028 to the State. The Supreme Court ruling will require the County to develop a system for review of water
 2029 availability in King County, with a particular focus on future development that would use permit exempt
 2030 wells as their source of potable water. This system will be implemented through amendments to the King
 2031 County Comprehensive Plan and development regulations. The County will engage in a Water
 2032 Availability and Permitting Study to address these and related issues. This study will analyze methods to
 2033 accommodate current zoning given possible water availability issues and will look at innovative ways to
 2034 accommodate future development in any areas with insufficient water by using mitigation measures (e.g.
 2035 water banks). This study will not include analysis of current water availability.

2036 • *Timeline:* Eighteen month process. Initial report will be transmitted to the Council by December
 2037 1, 2017; final report, with necessary amendments, will be transmitted to the Council by
 2038 December 31, 2018. This report may inform the scope of work for the 2020 Comprehensive Plan
 2039 update.

2040 • *Outcomes:* Modifications, as needed, to the Comprehensive Plan, King County Code and County
 2041 practices related to ensuring availability of water within the Comprehensive Plan and
 2042 determining the adequacy of water during the development permit process.

- 2043 • *Leads:* Performance, Strategy and Budget. Work with the Department of Local Services -
 2044 Permitting Division (~~(Permitting and Environmental Review)~~), Department of Natural Resources
 2045 and Parks, Department of Public Health, Prosecuting Attorney's Office, and King County
 2046 Council. Involvement of state agencies, public, local watershed improvement districts, and non-
 2047 governmental organizations.

2048

2049 **Action 14: 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.** In 2018, the County restructured its comprehensive
 2050 planning program and associated Comprehensive Plan update (~~((eyeles))~~) process. This restructure
 2051 includes moving to an eight-year update (~~((eyele))~~) update schedule. As part of the transition to this new
 2052 (~~((planning-eyele))~~) update schedule and given that the next (~~((major))~~) eight-year plan update will not be
 2053 completed until (~~((2023))~~) 2024, there is a need to make substantive changes in the interim. The scope of
 2054 the update proposed by the (~~((e))~~)Executive in the motion shall include any changes as called for by
 2055 applicable Workplan Action items, any policy changes or land use proposals that should be considered
 2056 prior to the (~~((2023))~~) 2024 update, review and inclusion of changes related to docket proposals that were
 2057 recommended to be reviewed as part of the next (~~((“major”))~~) eight-year update, aligning the language in
 2058 the Comprehensive Plan and Title 20 regarding what is allowed during annual, midpoint and eight-year
 2059 updates, and reviewing and updating the terminology to consistently describe the various updates.

- 2060 • *Timeline:* A motion authorizing the 2020 Comprehensive Plan update shall be transmitted to the
 2061 Council for consideration by January 2, 2019. The Council shall have until February 28, 2019 to
 2062 adopt the motion. The 2020 Comprehensive Plan update shall be transmitted to the Council for
 2063 consideration by September 30, 2019. The Council shall have until June 30, 2020 to adopt the
 2064 2020 Comprehensive Plan update.

- 2065 • *Outcomes:* The Executive shall file with the Council a motion authorizing the 2020
 2066 Comprehensive Plan update. The Council shall have until February 28, 2019 to adopt the
 2067 motion, either as transmitted or amended. In the absence of Council approval by February 28,
 2068 2019, the Executive shall proceed to implement the scope as proposed. If the motion is approved
 2069 by February 28, 2019, the scope shall proceed as established by the approved motion. The
 2070 Executive shall then file with the Council the proposed 2020 Comprehensive Plan update by
 2071 September 30, 2019. The Council shall have until June 30, 2020 to adopt the 2020
 2072 Comprehensive Plan update.

- 2073 • *Leads:* Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget, in coordination and collaboration with the
 2074 Department of Local Services - Permitting Division (~~(Permitting and Environmental Review)~~).

2075

2076 **Action 15. Annual DLS Briefing at ((PRE)) Local Services Committee.** In order to better serve the
 2077 residents of unincorporated King County, the ((Executive transmitted legislation in 2018 (Proposed
 2078 Ordinance 2018-0312) to)) Council adopted Ordinance 18791 to establish a new Department of Local
 2079 Services effective January 1, 2019, following guidance for the creation of the Department adopted in
 2080 Motion 15125. ((If approved by the Council, t))The Department will be evaluating processes, procedures,
 2081 and policies to identify areas of improvement in the delivery of unincorporated services. In addition to
 2082 this evaluation, the Department will report at least annually to the ((Planning, Rural Services and
 2083 Environment (PRE))) Local Services Committee or its successor on key issues related to unincorporated
 2084 areas.

- 2085 • *Timeline:* The Department will report to the ((PRE)) Local Services Committee or its successor at
 2086 least annually.
- 2087 • *Outcomes:* The Department of Local Services shall coordinate with the Regional Planning Unit
 2088 and other departments to inform the 2020 Comprehensive Plan ((Update)) update, and will brief
 2089 the ((PRE)) Local Services Committee at least annually.
- 2090 • *Leads:* Department of Local Services, in coordination with the Regional Planning Unit of Office of
 2091 Performance, Strategy and Budget.

2092

2093 **Action 16: Streamlining the Comprehensive Plan.** Public participation, as expressed in Policy RP-103,
 2094 is to be actively sought out throughout the development, amendment, and implementation of the
 2095 Comprehensive Plan. The Plan, and various iterations before final adoption, are posted online in order to
 2096 be accessible to the public, and active outreach efforts during plan updates seek to reach a wide range of
 2097 County residents. However, such a lengthy document with many complex regulatory requirements can
 2098 be difficult to navigate and understand. To make the Comprehensive Plan and relevant sections in King
 2099 County Code Title 20 more reader-friendly and accessible to a wider audience, redundancies and excess
 2100 detail should be minimized. This workplan item will initiate the process of streamlining the 2016
 2101 Comprehensive Plan and portions of King County Code Title 20 over the next several years, with the
 2102 goal of becoming shorter, easier to understand, and more accessible to the general public. This review
 2103 will consider: removal of text or policies that are redundant and/or repetitive within the plan; removal of
 2104 text or policies that are redundant to other existing plans and policy documents; removal of outdated text
 2105 or policies; removal of text or policies that are at a level of detail that is more appropriate for functional
 2106 plans, implementation plans, development regulations, etc.; increasing readability and conciseness;
 2107 clarifying the process for amending the plan; and making the document and sections of the Code more
 2108 streamlined, user friendly, and accessible for the public.

- 2109 • *Timeline:* A streamlined version of the Comprehensive Plan and relevant sections of King
 2110 County Code Title 20, including but not limited to KCC 20.08, 20.12, and 20.18 shall be

2111 transmitted to the Council for consideration by June 30, ~~((2022))~~ 2023.

2112 • *Outcomes:* The Executive shall file with the Council an ordinance adopting a streamlined version
2113 of the Comprehensive Plan and associated code changes as part of the Executive's proposed
2114 ~~((2023 Eight-Year))~~ 2024 eight-year Comprehensive Plan update.

2115 • *Leads:* Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget, in coordination and collaboration with the
2116 Council's Comprehensive Planning lead staff and the Department of Local Services - Permitting
2117 Division ~~((Permitting and Environmental Review))~~.

2118

2119 **Action 17: Update the Residential Density Incentive Code.** As part of the 2020 Comprehensive Plan
2120 update, the King County Executive included a code study regarding the County's Residential Density
2121 Incentive (RDI) regulations in K.C.C. Chapter 21A.34. This code study included recommendations for
2122 updating the RDI regulations, but ultimately the 2020 Comprehensive Plan update did not include any
2123 updates with the 2020 Comprehensive Plan update. The code study states that the "key factors identified
2124 and recommendations should be considered as the Affordable Housing Committee seeks to develop
2125 model ordinances or provide technical assistance to other jurisdictions interested in implementing
2126 inclusionary housing policies." As part of this Work plan Action, the King County Executive will update
2127 the County's RDI regulations. This work can be coordinated with the Affordable Housing Committee of
2128 the Growth Management Planning Council, which has been established to implement the Regional
2129 Affordable Housing Task Force Five Year Action Plan and will recommend action and assess progress
2130 toward implementing the Plan.

2131 • *Timeline:* A proposed ordinance modifying the Residential Density Incentive Code shall be
2132 transmitted to the Council by June 30, 2023.

2133 • *Outcomes:* The Executive shall file with the Council a proposed ordinance as part of the
2134 Executive's proposed 2024 eight-year Comprehensive Plan update.

2135 • *Lead:* Department of Local Services – Permitting Division, in coordination with the Department of
2136 Community and Human Services and the Affordable Housing Committee of the Growth
2137 Management Planning Council.

2138

2139 **Actions Related to the Growth Management Planning Council**

2140 The GMPC develops its own independent work program every year; this section of the 2016
2141 Comprehensive Plan Workplan identifies issues the County will bring forward to the GMPC for review,
2142 consideration and recommendations. King County will submit these Workplan items to the GMPC for
2143 consideration at its first meeting of 2017, with a goal of completing the GMPC review and
2144 recommendations by December 31, 2018. The Executive will work with the Council to determine

2145 whether the amendments are appropriate for inclusion in ~~((an Annual))~~ the annual or ~~((Midpoint))~~
 2146 midpoint Comprehensive Plan ~~((Amendment))~~ update prior to the next ~~((Eight-Year))~~ eight-year update.

2147

2148 *In Chapter 12 Implementation, Amendments and Evaluation, starting on page 12-22,*
 2149 *amend as follows:*

2150

2151 **Action ~~((17))18: Develop a Countywide Plan to Move Remaining Unincorporated Urban Potential~~**
 2152 **Annexation Areas Toward Annexation.** The GMPC has authority to propose amendments to the
 2153 Countywide Planning Policies, and a unique defined role related to recommending approval or denial of
 2154 Urban Growth Area expansions. In order to move remaining unincorporated areas, which vary in size
 2155 and complexity, towards annexation, the GMPC would reconsider the Potential Annexation Areas map
 2156 and the "Joint Planning and Annexation" section of the Countywide Planning Policies. This effort would
 2157 include an evaluation of how to address Potential Annexation Areas that have been previously
 2158 unsuccessful in annexation and/or where annexation does not appear feasible in the near future. The
 2159 report shall include review of tax revenue impacts to the County resulting from annexations, evaluation
 2160 of requirements regarding annexation of roadways within Potential Annexation Areas, and identification
 2161 of current orphaned roads and potential methods to transfer ownership to cities. Deadline: December 31,
 2162 2019.

2163

2164 **Action ~~((18))19: Review the Four-to-One Program.~~** The County's Four-to-One Program has been very
 2165 effective in implementing Growth Management Act goals to reduce sprawl and encourage retention of
 2166 open space. This is done through discretionary actions by the County Council, following a proposal being
 2167 submitted by a landowner(s) to the County. Over time, there have been proposals that vary from the
 2168 existing parameters of the program; these have included possible conversion of urban zoning for lands
 2169 not contiguous to the original 1994 Urban Growth Area, allowing the open space to be non-contiguous to
 2170 the urban extension, use of transfer of development rights, providing increased open space credit for
 2171 preserved lands with high ecological value (such as lands that could provide for high value floodplain
 2172 restoration, riparian habitat, or working resource lands), and consideration of smaller parcels or parcels
 2173 with multiple ownerships. Allowing these changes have the potential for increasing the use of the tool,
 2174 with attendant risks and benefits. The Growth Management Planning Council would review the Four-to-
 2175 One program and determine whether changes to the existing program should be implemented that will
 2176 strengthen the program and improve implementation of the Comprehensive Plan, including evaluation of
 2177 the proposals listed above.

2178

2179 **Action ((19))20: Buildable Lands Program Methodology Review.** As required by the Growth
 2180 Management Act, King County and the 39 cities participate in the Buildable Lands Program to evaluate
 2181 their capacity to accommodate forecasted growth of housing units and jobs. The program, administered
 2182 by the Washington State Department of Commerce, requires certain counties to determine whether the
 2183 county and its cities are achieving urban densities within urban growth areas by comparing assumptions
 2184 and targets regarding growth and development with actual growth and development in the county and
 2185 cities. Since issuance of the first Buildable Lands Report in 2002, jurisdictions and stakeholders have
 2186 expressed the potential for possible refinements of the methodology used by King County and the cities.
 2187 The Growth Management Planning Council would work with stakeholders to review the methodology,
 2188 including testing the accuracy of the Buildable Lands Report model and results, for potential refinements.
 2189

2190 *In Glossary, on page G-14, amend as follows:*

2191

2192 **Land Use Map**

2193 The land use map ~~((for))~~ adopted as part of the Comprehensive Plan designates the general location and
 2194 extent of the uses of land for agriculture, timber production, housing, commerce, industry, recreation,
 2195 open spaces, public utilities, public facilities, and other land uses as required by the Growth Management
 2196 Act. ~~((The))~~ A representation of the Land Use Map is ~~((not included in the Plan because it is very large;~~
 2197 ~~however a smaller representation of it is reproduced))~~ included at the end of Chapter 1: Regional Growth
 2198 Management Planning. ~~((The full size map is available for review at the Department of Permitting and~~
 2199 ~~Environmental Review and at the Clerk of the King County Council.))~~

2200

2201 *In Glossary, on page G-15, amend as follows:*

2202

2203 **Mineral Resource Sites**

2204 The Growth Management Act requires cities and counties to designate, where appropriate, mineral
 2205 resource lands that are not already characterized by urban growth and that have long-term significance
 2206 for the extraction of minerals. The comprehensive plan designates as Mineral Resource Sites existing,
 2207 approved ~~((mining))~~ mineral extraction sites, and also designates as Potential Surface Mineral Resource
 2208 Sites properties on which King County expects some future mines may be located. (See Chapter 3: Rural
 2209 Areas and Natural Resource Lands)

2210

2211 *In Glossary, on page G-20, amend as follows:*

2212

2213 **Public Review Draft**

2214 A Public Review Draft is a draft of ~~((e))~~Executive proposed Comprehensive Plan ~~((amendments))~~
 2215 updates, including proposed Community Service Area subarea plans, made available to the public for
 2216 review and comment. A Public Review Drafts is published prior to transmittal of proposed
 2217 Comprehensive Plan ~~((amendments))~~ updates to the ~~((e))~~Council so as to provide the public an
 2218 opportunity to record comments before the ~~((e))~~Executive finalizes the recommended ~~((amendments))~~
 2219 updates.

2220

2221 *In the Vashon-Maury Island Community Service Area Subarea Plan, starting on page*
 2222 *96, amend as follows:*

2223

2224 **VMI CSA Workplan Action 2: Sewer Local Service Area**

2225 Portions of Vashon-Maury Island have an established "local service area" (LSA) that allows for
 2226 the provision of sewer service within certain areas of the island. Adoption of the LSA dates back
 2227 to at least 1986, with the adoption of the Vashon Community Plan in Ordinance 7837.

2228 Subsequent to the adoption of that plan, the Growth Management Act (GMA) was passed,
 2229 which defined provision of sewer as an urban service. Provision of sewer service outside the
 2230 urban growth boundary is tightly restricted. Because there was already sewer service on
 2231 portions of Vashon-Maury Island, this existing LSA was continued in the County's planning
 2232 documents and code provisions (such as in K.C.C. Title 13). With the adoption of the Vashon-
 2233 Maury Island subarea plan, as well as the adoption of the affordable housing incentive SDO,
 2234 future development is anticipated, some of which would desire or rely on sewer service.
 2235 However, the legislative history of the LSA is unclear, and for the Rural Town area, the LSA
 2236 boundary does not match the boundaries of the Rural Town. This Workplan item directs an
 2237 Interbranch Team to review the legislative history of the LSA on Vashon-Maury Island, and
 2238 determine what the current LSA boundary is. This work shall include: 1) review of the past
 2239 ordinances adopting, and/or repealing, various land use planning and sewer planning
 2240 documents (including Vashon Sewer District plans), 2) evaluation of GMA and other applicable
 2241 legal limitations on modifying the boundaries of the LSA and the Rural Town, 3) proposing an
 2242 ordinance to officially adopt the correct LSA boundary, and 4) evaluation of the effects of this
 2243 correct LSA boundary on the existing land use designations, zoning and affordable housing
 2244 SDO. If review by the Utilities Technical Review Committee is required, this shall be completed
 2245 by the Executive prior to transmittal of the report and accompanying proposed ordinance.

2246

- 2247 • *Timeline:* A Vashon-Maury Island Sewer Local Service Area Report and proposed

2248 ordinance to implement the recommendations in report shall be transmitted to the
2249 Council for consideration by (~~June 30~~) December 31, 2019.

2250 • *Outcomes:* The Interbranch Team shall develop and the Executive shall file with the
2251 Council the Vashon-Maury Island Sewer Local Service Area Report, which shall include
2252 identification of recommended amendments to the King County Code. The Executive
2253 shall also file with the Council an ordinance adopting updates to the Code as
2254 recommended in the Report.

2255 • *Lead:* Department of Permitting and Environmental Review shall lead an interbranch
2256 team including the Prosecuting Attorney's office, Council staff, and the Department of
2257 Natural Resources and Parks, including coordination with the Utilities Technical Review
2258 Committee. Work with the Vashon Sewer District will be required. Executive staff shall
2259 update and coordinate with the Councilmember office(s) representing Vashon-Maury
2260 Island throughout the community planning process.

2261