



PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT

**Amendments to the
King County Comprehensive Plan**

Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget

July 2019

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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)) updates to ensure alignment with the broader growth management framework timelines. Review of the King County Comprehensive Plan ((update-eyele)) process will also evaluate scheduling major updates in odd calendar years, in consideration of the County's biennial budget cycle.

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

Commented [M11]: Standardize Plan Update Terminology

Effect: Changes for consistency when referring to updates to the Comprehensive Plan and amendments within the Comprehensive Plan.

- Text that refers to the adoption of a document uses the term "update".
- Text that refers to a change within the document uses the term "amend" or "amendment".
- Text that refers to the process may use the term "schedule" or "process" or "review", because all have different meanings within the context of a process. The term "cycle" is removed, except when referring to the subarea planning cycle.
- For the most part, the term "major update" is retained; in 2023 this will likely be replaced with either "four-year midpoint update" and "eight-year update" depending on the context.
- Other text changes to use consistent capitalization, to put the year of the plan first.

Plan Elements

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 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.

Commented [M12]: Skyway Land Use Subarea Plan

Effect: Edit to reflect the primary focus of these plans on land use.

Commented [M13]: Grammatical fix to incorrect title of chapter.

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

RP-102

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

Commented [M14]: Standardize Plan Update Terminology

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

RP-106

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

Commented [M15]: Review of the Four-to-One Program

Effect: Requires that all UGA amendments are considered by the Growth Management Planning Council.

RP-107

King County shall not forward to the Growth Management Planning Council for its recommendation any proposed ~~((expansion of))~~ amendment to the Urban Growth Area unless the proposal was:

- a. Included in the scoping motion for a King County Comprehensive Plan update;
- b. An area zoning study of the proposal was included in the public review draft of a proposed King County Comprehensive Plan update; or
- c. Subjected to the hearing examiner process for site specific map amendments as contemplated by the King County Code; or
- d. Initiated as a Four-to-One proposal through King County's Docket process.

Commented [M16]: Review of the Four-to-One Program

Effect: Requires that all UGA amendments are considered by the Growth Management Planning Council.

Commented [M17]: Review of the Four-to-One Program

Effect: Establishes the process by which a Four-to-One proposal is initiated.

In Chapter 1 Regional Growth Management Planning, starting on page 1-8, amend as follows:

Community Service Area Land Use Subarea plans, as well as other community plans and basin plans, focus the policy direction of the Comprehensive Plan to a smaller geographic area (See Chapter 11 Community Service Area Subarea Planning, for information on large-scale subarea land use plans for rural and urban unincorporated areas in King County). Smaller-scale studies, known as area zoning and land use studies, per King County Code,³ are focused on adoption or amendment of land use and zoning maps on an area wide basis rather than the broad range of topics that are addressed in a full subarea plan. Examples of subarea plans and area zoning studies include the Duwamish Coalition Project, White Center Action Plan, Fall City Subarea Plan, the East Redmond Subarea Plan, and planning efforts within a watershed or basin. Development of subarea plans are guided by the following policy as well as other applicable policies of the Comprehensive Plan and provisions in the King County Code.⁴

Commented [M18]: Skyway Land Use Subarea Plan

Effect: Edit to reflect the primary focus of these plans on land use.

³ Per King County Code 20.08.030-Area Zoning

⁴ Per King County Code 20.08.060-Subarea plan

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

The Growth Management Act allows local comprehensive plan amendments to be considered once each year. In King County, those annual amendments allow limited changes only, except for once every eight years. Then, during the ~~((“Eight-Year Cycle review process,”))~~ eight year update substantive changes to policies and amendments to the Urban Growth Area boundary can be proposed and adopted. A smaller-range of substantive changes to policies and amendments to the Urban Growth Area boundary may also be considered at the midpoint of the eight-year update cycle, but only if authorized by motion. These provisions are detailed in King County Code Title 20.18. Additional information and policies are found in Chapter 12, Implementation, Amendments and Evaluation.

Commented [M19]: Standardize Plan Update Terminology

As part of its review of the Comprehensive Plan, King County, together with its cities, published the 2007 King County Buildable Lands Report and updated it in 2014. Ratified in 2015, the report fulfills the requirements of the Growth Management Act for the county and its cities to evaluate every eight years whether there is sufficient suitable land to

accommodate the projected countywide population. The Buildable Lands Report represents a mid-course check on achievement of Growth Management Act goals. The focus of the evaluation is on the designated urban areas of King County and growth targets for those areas as established in the Countywide Planning Policies.

Based on data from 2006 through 2011, the 2014 Buildable Lands Report evaluated the actual housing constructed, densities of new residential development, and the amount of actual land developed for commercial and industrial uses within the Urban Growth Area. Based on that data, it projected that there is a sufficient amount of land within the Urban Growth Area to accommodate housing, commercial and industrial uses through 2031 and beyond. Additional discussion and policies can be found in Chapter 12, Implementation, Amendments and Evaluation.

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

Commented [MI10]: Standardize Plan Update Terminology

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

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. Similarly, partnering with other organizations and jurisdictions to deliver human services is a critical component for creating sustainable communities and supporting environmental justice. In the 2016 Comprehensive Plan update, policies on these topics are consolidated into a new chapter.

Commented [MI11]: Standardize Plan Update Terminology

In Chapter 1 Regional Growth Management Planning, starting on page 1-24, amend as follows:

Chapter 11: Community Service Area Subarea Planning

This chapter uses King County's seven Community Service Areas as the framework for its renewed land use subarea planning program that offers long-range planning services to unincorporated communities. The majority of King County's community plans are no longer in effect as separately adopted plans.⁷ In many cases, however, the plans contain valuable historical information about King County's communities and often provide background for the land uses in effect today. Policies from the community plans were retained as part of the Comprehensive Plan to recognize the unique characteristics of each community and to provide historical context. This chapter will be updated, where appropriate, to reflect the new Community Service Area subarea plans as they are adopted.

Commented [MI12]: Skyway Land Use Subarea Plan

Effect: Edit to reflect the primary focus of these plans on land use.

⁷ The plans currently in effect are the West Hill Community Plan, White Center Community Action Plan, Fall City Subarea Plan, and the Vashon-Maury Island Community Service Area Subarea Plan.

Chapter 12: Implementation, Amendments and Evaluation

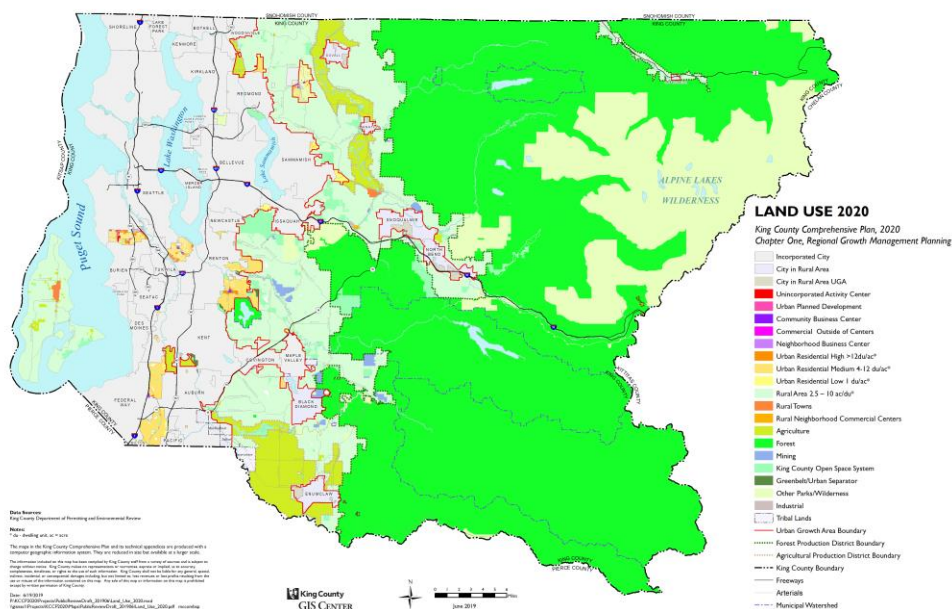
The Comprehensive Plan policies, development regulations and Countywide Planning Policy framework have been adopted to achieve the growth management objectives of King County and the region. This chapter describes the county's process for amending the Comprehensive Plan and outlines and distinguishes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

Commented [M113]: Standardize Plan Update Terminology

Commented [M114]: Standardize Plan Update Terminology

In Chapter 1 Regional Growth Management Planning, following page 1-27, amend as follows:

Land Use Map



Commented [M115]: Map updated per Land Use and Zoning Map amendments.

In Chapter 2 Urban Communities, starting on page 2-19, amend as follows:

U-143 Common facilities such as recreation space, internal walkways that provide convenient and safe inter- and intra-connectivity, roads, parking (including secure bicycle parking), and solid waste and recycling areas with appropriate levels of landscaping should be included in multifamily developments. Common facilities

~~((should))~~ **shall** be smoke-free and vapor-product free to the extent allowed by state law and local regulations to avoid exposure to ~~((environmental))~~ second-hand tobacco smoke and aerosol emissions from e-cigarette vapor products.

Commented [MI16]: Reflect State and Federal Decisions Related to Vapor Products

Effect: Includes vapor products for regulation, consistent with State law and Seattle-King County Board of Health guidelines.

In Chapter 2 Urban Communities, starting on page 2-28, amend as follows:

Through the adoption of the 2000 King County Comprehensive Plan ~~((2000 Update))~~ update, King County reaffirmed its urban designation of the Bear Creek Urban Planned Development area. In addition to the reasons that led the county (and the region) to originally include this area within the county's Urban Growth Area, when the county adopted the 2000 update, it noted that: two sites within this area had been approved for urban development after the adoption of the original Growth Management Act Comprehensive Plan; significant infrastructure improvements had been made at these sites; and the ultimate development of these sites was proceeding in accordance with issued permit approvals. The existence of these urban improvements further supported a conclusion that this area is characterized by urban growth within the meaning of the Growth Management Act and was therefore appropriately included within the county's Urban Growth Area.

Commented [MI17]: Standardize Plan Update Terminology

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

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

Commented [MI18]: Review of the Four-to-One Program

Effect: Implements recommendations from Program Review studies, including:

- Clarifies that the Four-to-One Program is one tool for creating open space contiguous to the UGA.
- Clarifies the meaning of "main" UGA to mean the original 1994 UGA, consistent with other citations and County practice since program creation.
- Updates program numbers based on program review study.

U-185 Through the Four-to-One Program, King County ~~((shall actively pursue))~~ may support dedication of open space along the original Urban Growth Area line adopted in the 1994 King County Comprehensive Plan. Through this program, one acre of Rural Area zoned land may be added to the Urban Growth Area for residential development in exchange for a dedication to King County of four acres of permanent open space. Land added to the Urban Growth Area for drainage facilities that are designed as mitigation to have a natural looking visual appearance in support of its development, does not require dedication of permanent open space. The total area added to the Urban Growth Area as a result of this policy shall not exceed 4,000 acres.

Commented [MI19]: Review of the Four-to-One Program

Effect:

- Clarifies the discretionary nature of the program.
- Clarifies that new urban development only allows residential.
- Moves overall program acreage maximum from fifth policy to first policy.

U-186 King County shall evaluate Four-to-One proposals for both quality of open space and feasibility of urban development. The highest-quality proposals ~~((shall))~~ may be

Commented [MI20]: Review of the Four-to-One Program

Effect:

- Clarifies the discretionary nature of the program.
- Directs that the open space primarily be on the site; this addresses the lack of guidance on this topic in the existing program. Use of the term "primarily" describes intent while still allowing flexibility in this voluntary and discretionary program.
- Relocates discussion of future use designation to a later policy.

recommended for adoption as amendments to the Urban Growth Area. Lands preserved as open space shall primarily be on the site, buffer the surrounding Rural Area or Natural Resource Lands from the new urban development. ~~((retain their Rural Area designations))~~ and should generally be configured in such a way as to connect with open space on adjacent properties.

U-187 King County shall use the following criteria for evaluating open space in Four-to-One proposals:

- a. Quality of fish and wildlife habitat areas;
- b. Connections to regional open space systems;
- c. Protection of wetlands, stream corridors, ground water and water bodies;
- d. Unique natural, biological, cultural, historical, or archeological features;
- e. Size of proposed open space dedication and connection to other open space ~~((dedications))~~ lands along the Urban Growth Area line;
- f. Size and configuration of open space and the County's ability to efficiently manage the property; and
- g. Potential for public access ~~((f. — The land proposed as open space shall remain undeveloped, except for those uses allowed in U-188)).~~

Commented [M121]: Review of the Four-to-One Program

Effect:

- Establishes two new evaluation criteria, based on County experiences with past projects.
- Consolidates discussion of future use designation to a later policy.

U-188 King County shall preserve the open space acquired through the Four-to-One Program primarily as natural areas, passive recreation sites or resource lands for farming or forestry, and shall be given a land use designation and zoning classification consistent with the intended use. King County may allow the following additional uses only if located on a small portion of the open space, provided that these uses are found to be compatible with the site's natural open space values and functions such as those listed in the preceding policy:

- a. Trails;
- b. Compensatory mitigation of wetland losses on the urban designated portion of the project, consistent with the King County Comprehensive Plan and the Critical Area Ordinance; and
- c. Active recreation uses not to exceed five percent of the total open space area. Support services and facilities for the active recreation uses may locate within the active recreation area only, and shall not exceed five percent of the active recreation area. An active recreation area shall not be used to satisfy the active recreation requirements for the urban designated portion of the project as required by King County Code Title 21A.

Commented [M122]: Review of the Four-to-One Program

Effect: Discussion of future use expanded to ensure consistency between future use of land with land use and zoning.

U-189 Land added to the Urban Growth Area under the Four-to-One Program shall have a minimum density of four ~~((dwellings))~~ dwelling units of housing per acre and shall be physically contiguous to the original Urban Growth Area, unless there are limitations

Commented [M123]: Review of the Four-to-One Program

Effect: Clarifies that dwellings means housing.

due to the presence of critical areas, and shall be able to be served by sewers and other efficient urban services and facilities; provided that such sewer and other urban services and facilities shall be provided directly from the urban area and shall not cross the open space or Rural Area or Natural Resource Lands. ~~((Drainage))~~ Infrastructure, including roads and drainage facilities to support the urban development shall be located within the urban portion of the development. In some cases, lands must meet affordable housing requirements under this program. ~~((The total area added to the Urban Growth Area as a result of this policy shall not exceed 4,000 acres.))~~

U-190

King County shall amend the Urban Growth Area to add Rural Area lands to the Urban Growth Area consistent with Policy U-185 during the annual Comprehensive Plan ~~((amendment))~~ update process. Proposals submitted by property owners shall be initiated through the Comprehensive Plan Docket process. Open space dedication shall occur at final formal plat recording. If the applicant decides not to pursue urban development or fails to record the final plat prior to expiration of preliminary plat approval, the urban properties shall be restored to a Rural Area land use designation and associated zoning during ~~((the next annual review))~~ a future update of the King County Comprehensive Plan.

U-190a

For Four-to-One proposals adjacent to an incorporated area, approval of a Four-to-One proposal is subject to an interlocal agreement between King County and the city or town adjacent to the area that establishes conditions of approval and site development. Development of these proposals can only occur after the area has been annexed to a city, and development shall be consistent with the conditions included in the King County ordinance that adopted the Four-to-One proposal.

³ 36.70A.070 (5)(b) and .090 Revised Code of Washington

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

Although it is the policy of the county to support and promote annexation, its formal ability to do so is extremely limited. State laws provide the cities, county residents and property owners with the authority to initiate the annexation process. A successful annexation initiative depends on establishing a collaborative and ongoing dialogue between the three affected interest groups: residents, the county, and the affected city. However, King County has a successful history of engaging in annexation discussions with urban unincorporated area residents. Most recently, from 2008 to ~~((2015))~~ 2018, there have been six major annexations:

- Lea Hill and Auburn West Hill into Auburn;
- Benson Hill into Renton;

Commented [M124]: Review of the Four-to-One Program

Effect:

- Clarifies that infrastructure includes roads.
- Moves overall program acreage maximum from fifth policy to first policy.

Commented [M125]: Standardize Plan Update Terminology

Commented [M126]: Review of the Four-to-One Program

Effect:

- Establishes the process for initiation of property-owner submitted Four-to-One proposals.
- Modifies the sunset provision – allows it but not does not require it in the next annual process.

Commented [M127]: Review of the Four-to-One Program

Effect:

- Establishes requirement for interlocal agreement to codify any county conditions of approval and site development. This would include boundaries of urban and rural areas, access, allowed uses, or other conditions the County deems necessary. This is necessary given the requirement that development occur only after annexation.
- For proposals near an incorporated area, requires that development occur only after annexation.

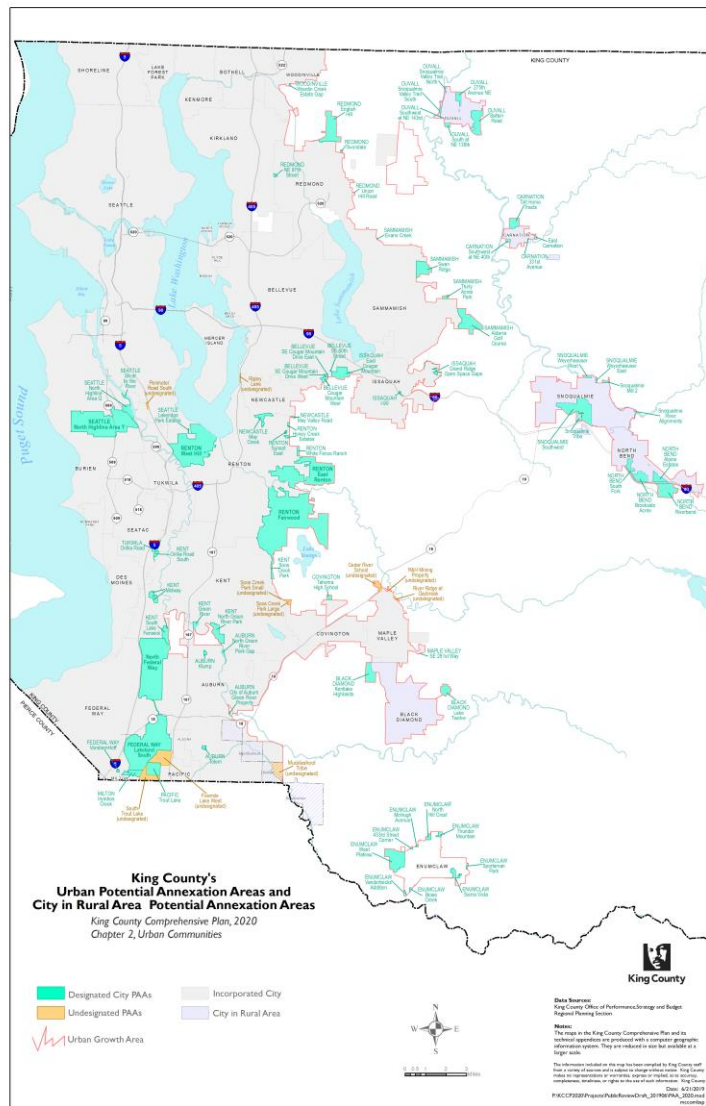
Commented [M128]: Updates to Dates, Data, Maps and References

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- North Highline Area X into Burien;
- Panther Lake into Kent;
- Juanita-Finn Hill-Kingsgate into Kirkland; and
- Klahanie into Sammamish.

In Chapter 2 Urban Communities, following page 2-39, amend as follows:

Potential Annexation Areas Map



Commented [M129]: Map updated per Land Use and Zoning Map amendments.

[illegible]

Amendments to Comprehensive Plan
Page 13

In Chapter 3 Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands, starting 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 lower-income portions of the County while still focusing growth into other urban areas.

Commented [MI31]: Review of Transfer of Development Rights Program

Effect: Establishes new equity open space component of program.

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

1. Sending and Receiving Sites

R-316 Eligible sending sites shall be lands designated on the King County Comprehensive Plan land use map as Rural Area (with RA-2.5, RA-5, and RA-10 zoning), Agriculture (A), Forestry (F), ~~((and))~~ Urban Separator (with R-1 zoning), and qualifying urban lands. ~~shall provide permanent land protection to create a significant public benefit.~~

Commented [MI32]: Review of Transfer of Development Rights Program

Effect: Establishes new equity open space component of program.

Priority sending sites are:

- a. Lands in Rural Forest Focus Areas;
- b. Lands adjacent to the Urban Growth Area boundary;
- c. Lands contributing to the protection of endangered and threatened species;
- d. Lands that are suitable for inclusion in and provide important links to the regional open space system;
- e. Agricultural and Forest Production District lands;
- f. Intact shorelines of Puget Sound; ~~((or))~~
- g. Lands identified as important according to the Washington State Department of Ecology's Watershed Characterization analyses; or
- h. Lands contributing to equitable access to open space in urban areas.

R-317 For Transfer of Development Rights purposes only, qualified sending sites are allocated development rights as follows:

- a. Sending sites in the Rural Area zoned RA-2.5 shall be allocated one Transferrable Development Right for every two and one-half acres of gross land area;
- b. Sending sites in the Rural Area zoned RA-5 or RA-10 or Agricultural zoning shall be allocated one Transferrable Development Right for every five acres of gross land area;

- c. Sending sites with Forest zoning shall be allocated one Transferrable Development Right for every eighty acres of gross land area;
- d. Sending sites with Urban Separator land use designation shall be allocated four Transferrable Development Rights for every one acre of gross land area;
- e. Sending sites that meet equity area criteria and are recommended for funding by the citizen oversight committee shall have a base density equivalent to zoning base density;
- f. If a sending site has an existing dwelling or retains one or more development rights for future use, the gross acreage shall be reduced in accordance with the site's zoning base density for the purposes of Transferrable Development Right allocation; and
- ~~((f.))~~g. King County shall provide bonus Transferrable Development Rights to sending sites in the Rural Area as follows:
 - 1. The sending site is a vacant RA zoned property and is no larger than one-half the size requirement of the base density for the zone; and
 - 2. The sending site is a RA zoned property and is located on a shoreline of the state and has a shoreline designation of conservancy or natural.

Commented [MI33]: Review of Transfer of Development Rights Program

Effect: Recognizes new community engagement portion of program.

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

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

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

- R-512 ~~((The creation of new))~~ Industrial-zoned lands in the Rural Area shall be limited to those that have long been used for industrial purposes~~((:))~~ and do not have potential for conversion to residential use due to a historic designation ~~((and that may be accessed directly from State Route 169))~~, in order to reduce pressure for growth, limit impacts on nearby natural resources and functions, and avoid the need for infrastructure extensions. These lands shall be limited to: industrial parcels inside of Rural Towns; industrial parcels accessed directly from State Route 169, inclusive of

Commented [MI34]: Clarify Non-Resource Industrial Uses and Development Standards Policies

Effect:

- Edits to clarify intent of policies.
- Consolidates list of industrial areas into one policy.

parcels 1923069026, 3223069098, and 3223069104; and industrial parcels adjacent to the Rural Neighborhood Commercial Center of Preston.

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

Commented [MI35]: Clarify Non-Resource Industrial Uses and Development Standards Policies

Effect: Consolidates list of industrial areas into one policy.

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

Commented [MI36]: Clarify Non-Resource Industrial Uses and Development Standards Policies

Effect: Grammatical fix; the sentence is intended to compare urban areas to rural areas.

R-514 Development regulations for new industrial development in the Rural Area shall require the following:

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

Commented [MI37]: Clarify Non-Resource Industrial Uses and Development Standards Policies

Effect: Provides a more explicit linkage between types of uses in the zoning code and the listing the Comprehensive Plan.

The intent of ~~((this policy))~~ these policies is to preclude expansion of the industrial area beyond the identified boundaries and to ensure that new development and uses ~~(())~~ not previously ~~((constructed))~~ legally established or vested ~~(())~~ in ~~((the))~~ rural industrial areas meet~~((s))~~ rural character standards. Site design, landscaping, design and construction of internal and access roads and building scale should reinforce the ~~((set boundaries and))~~ rural nature

of the industrial area to further discourage future industrial expansion beyond the ~~((industrial boundary))~~ existing areas.

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

R-515 Existing industrial uses on isolated sites in the Rural Area ~~((outside of Rural Towns, the industrial area on the King County-designated historic site along State Route 169 or the designated industrial area adjacent to the Rural Neighborhood Commercial Center of Preston shall be zoned rural residential))~~ shall retain their Rural Area zoning but may continue if they qualify as legal, nonconforming uses.

R-516 Existing isolated industrial sites in the Rural Area with Industrial zoning shall not be expanded and any new industrial uses shall conform with the requirements in Policy R-514.

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

A. Ensuring Conservation and Sustainable Use of Resource Lands

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

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

Commented [MI38]: Clarify Non-Resource Industrial Uses and Development Standards Policies

Effect:

- Clarifies that numerous policies have the intent of precluding expansion.
- Clarifies that "uses" and development legally established and vested must meet rural character standards per the previous policy.
- Clarifies when the language is referring to uses, development, boundaries, and areas.

Commented [MI39]: Clarify Non-Resource Industrial Uses and Development Standards Policies

Effect: Clarifies that both the "use" and the site is recognized, but that expansion of the use is limited per the zoning code, and that the sites are not zoned industrial.

Commented [MI40]: Clarify Non-Resource Industrial Uses and Development Standards Policies

Effect:

- Clarifies the reference to uses and "sites" and that sites are to retain their Rural Area zoning.
- Consolidates list of industrial areas into one policy.

Commented [MI41]: Clarify Non-Resource Industrial Uses and Development Standards Policies

Effect: Distinguishes between sites with Rural Area zoning and sites with Industrial zoning, within the Rural Area geography. This policy refers to sites with Industrial zoning and establishes that the site not be expanded, and that the use will conform with the regulations noted in policy R-514 (which are codified in the zoning code).

Commented [MI42]: Address Impacts and Regulation of Fossil Fuel Facilities

Effect: Makes references to these types of natural resource lands consistent with Growth Management Act requirements, per RCW 36.70A.170 which defines "mineral resource lands...that have long-term commercial significance for the extraction of minerals."

For ((mining)) [mineral extraction](#), responsible stormwater management, erosion and sediment control, and site remediation can help to mitigate many of the impacts ((of mining)) while providing local sources of materials such as sand, [clay](#), [silica](#), [shale](#), and gravel.

Commented [MI43]: Address Impacts and Regulation of Fossil Fuel Facilities

Effect: Terminology clarifications consistent with GMA, and updates to types of materials in King County mines, consistent with tables at the end of Chapter 3.

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

Commented [MI44]: Address Impacts and Regulation of Fossil Fuel Facilities

Effect: Terminology clarifications consistent with GMA.

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

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

Commented [MI45]: Grammatical fix for consistency with Growth Management Act terminology.

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

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

Commented [MI46]: Address Impacts and Regulation of Fossil Fuel Facilities

Effect:

- Terminology clarifications consistent with GMA.
- References materials in King County mines, consistent with tables at the end of Chapter.
- Removes coal from list of mineral resources.

R-604 King County shall promote and support environmentally sustainable forestry, agriculture and other resource-based industries as a part of a diverse and regional economy.

R-604a King County shall support and designate mineral resource lands of long-term significance, [consistent with Revised Code of Washington 36.70A.170 and Washington Administrative Code 365-190-070](#), and promote policies, environmental

Commented [MI47]: Address Impacts and Regulation of Fossil Fuel Facilities

Effect: Adds reference to state citations.

reviews and management practices that minimize conflicts with neighboring land uses and mitigate environmental impacts.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Commented [M148]: Address Impacts and Regulation of Fossil Fuel Facilities

Effect: Terminology clarifications consistent with GMA.

Commented [M149]: Address Impacts and Regulation of Fossil Fuel Facilities

Effect: Terminology clarifications consistent with GMA.

Commented [M150]: Standardize Plan Update Terminology

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

Commented [M151]: Standardize Plan Update Terminology

Commented [M152]: Standardize Plan Update Terminology

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

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

Commented [M153]: Off-Site Mitigation for Infrastructure Impacts to Agricultural Production Districts

Effect: Identifies that facilities and infrastructure have impacts on farms as well as farmland.

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

R-655 Public services and utilities within and adjacent to Agricultural Production Districts shall be designed to support agriculture and minimize significant adverse impacts on agriculture and to maintain total farmland acreage and the area's historic agricultural character:

- a. Whenever feasible, water lines, sewer lines and other public facilities should avoid crossing Agricultural Production Districts. Installation should be timed to minimize negative impacts on seasonal agricultural practices;

- b. Road projects planned for the Agricultural Production Districts, including additional roads or the widening of roads, should be limited to those that are needed for safety or infrastructure preservation and that benefit agricultural uses. Where possible, arterials should be routed around the Agricultural Production Districts. Roads that cross Agricultural Production Districts should be aligned, designed, signed and maintained to minimize negative impacts on agriculture, and to support farm traffic; and

- c. In cases when King County agrees that public ~~((or privately owned))~~ facilities meeting regional needs must intrude into Agricultural Production Districts, the County shall establish agreements with the relevant jurisdiction or agency to ensure that the infrastructure ~~((they should))~~ be built and located to minimize disruption of agricultural activity. If public infrastructure reduces total acreage in the Agricultural Production District, these agreements shall follow the criteria established in policy R-656.

Commented [M154]: Off-Site Mitigation for Infrastructure Impacts to Agricultural Production Districts

Effect:

- Requires King County agreement prior to construction, and the establishment of agreements to minimize impacts.
- Limits option to public facilities to impact Agricultural Production Districts.

R-656

~~((Lands can))~~ King County shall allow lands to be removed from the Agricultural Production Districts only when it can be demonstrated that:

- a. Removal of the land will not diminish the productivity of prime agricultural soils or the effectiveness of farming within the local Agricultural Production District boundaries; and ~~((~~

- ~~b. The))~~ the land is determined to be no longer suitable for agricultural purposes; ((and)) or

- ~~((c.))~~ b. The land is needed for public infrastructure or facilities as described in policy R-655.

- c. Removal of the land from the Agricultural Production District may occur only if it is mitigated through the addition of agricultural land abutting the same Agricultural Production District that is, at a minimum, comparable in size, soil quality and agricultural value.

- d. The County may allow comparable land to be added to another Agricultural Production District if it determines that no comparable land is available adjacent to the initial Agricultural Production District. To avoid the loss of farmland in any of the districts, a minimum of one and a half acres must be added for every acre removed.

- e. If the County determines that no land abutting an Agricultural Production District is comparable and available, the County may mitigate the loss of acreage by accepting funding for existing County programs that restore lands that are farmable but unfarmed within an existing Agricultural Production District in order to return them to active agricultural production. To avoid the loss of total farmland acreage, the funding shall be a minimum of double the financial value of the land removed by the infrastructure project.

Commented [M155]: Off-Site Mitigation for Infrastructure Impacts to Agricultural Production Districts

Effect: Where public infrastructure is built, agreements must follow criteria established in policy.

Commented [M156]: Off-Site Mitigation for Infrastructure Impacts to Agricultural Production Districts

Effect:

- Establishes King County as the primary party in the decision.
- Establishes that the County would have already agreed that the need exists, per previous policies.
- Allows land to be added adjacent to other Agricultural Production Districts, but at a rate of 1.5 acres added compared to 1 acre lost, to avoid speculation.
- Allows funding to be paid to the County for farmland restoration, but at an amount double the financial value of the land removed, to avoid speculation.

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

E. Mineral Resources

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

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

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

The Mineral Resources Map identifies ~~((four))~~ [three](#) different types of Mineral Resource Sites – [Designated Mineral Resource Sites, Potential Surface Mineral Resources, and Non-Conforming Mineral Resource Sites and Existing Mineral Resource Sites in the Forest Production District](#). The sites were identified in the 1994 King County Comprehensive Plan or in subsequent annual updates. Following the Mineral Resources Map is a spreadsheet that contains information on each Mineral Resource Site parcel.

The Designated Mineral Resources Sites on the Mineral Resources Map satisfy King County's responsibility to designate and conserve mineral resources consistent with requirements of the Growth Management Act. All Designated Mineral Resources Sites have Mineral zoning. [Most of the Designated Mineral Resources Sites shown on the map contain sand and/or gravel; however, a few contain other mineral resources such as silica, clay, rock, stone, shale, and clay.](#) The criteria used in the 1994 King County Comprehensive Plan called for designation of

Commented [M157]: Address Impacts and Regulation of Fossil Fuel Facilities

Effect:

- Removes coal as it is an organic not a mineral resource
- Terminology clarifications consistent with GMA.
- References materials in King County mines, consistent with tables at the end of Chapter 3.
- Removes coal from list of mineral resources.

Commented [M158]: Effect: Terminology clarifications consistent with GMA.

Commented [M159]: Effect: Terminology clarification consistent with duties under GMA.

Commented [M160]: Effect: Changes to make text consistent with the map at the end of Chapter 3.

Commented [M161]: Effect: Changes to make text consistent with the map at the end of Chapter 3.

properties that at the time were either zoned outright for mining or those operating under an approved Unclassified Use Permit. In addition to the designated Mineral Resources Sites, the Forest Production District and Forest (F) zone preserves the opportunity for mineral extraction. ~~((Mining))~~ [Mineral extraction](#) is a permitted or conditional use in the F zone. Because forestry does not preclude future mineral extraction, King County considers the Forest Production District as part of its strategy to conserve mineral resources.

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

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

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

R-679 King County shall identify existing and potential ~~((mining))~~ [mineral extraction](#) sites on the Mineral Resources Map in order to conserve mineral resources, promote compatibility with nearby land uses, protect environmental quality, maintain and

Commented [M162]: Address Impacts and Regulation of Fossil Fuel Facilities

Effect:

- Changes to make text consistent with the map at the end of Chapter 3.
- Clarifies County's discretionary roles for future surface mining sites.

Commented [M163]: Updates to Dates, Data, Maps and References

Commented [M164]: Address Impacts and Regulation of Fossil Fuel Facilities

Effect:

- Removes coal from list of mineral resources.
- Removes class of potential mines from text; parallel change made to Mineral Resources table and map.

enhance mineral resource industries and serve to notify property owners of the potential for ~~((mining))~~ [mineral extraction](#) activities. The county shall identify:

- a. Sites with existing Mineral zoning as Designated Mineral Resource Sites;
- b. Sites where the landowner or operator has indicated an interest in mining, sites that as of the date of adoption of the 1994 Comprehensive Plan had potential Quarrying/Mining zoning, or sites that the county determines might support future ~~((mining))~~ [mineral extraction](#) as Potential [Surface](#) Mineral Resource Sites; [and](#)
- c. Sites where mining operations predate zoning regulations but without zoning or other land use approvals as Non-Conforming Mineral Resource Sites(~~(; and~~
- d. ~~Owner-Identified Potential Sub-Surface Coal Sites))~~;

R-680

King County shall designate as ~~((mining))~~ [Mining](#) on the Comprehensive Plan Land Use Map those sites that had Potential Mineral (M) zoning prior to the date of adoption of the 1994 Comprehensive Plan and those sites that had Mineral zoning as of the date of the adoption of the [2000](#) King County Comprehensive Plan (~~(2000~~ [Update](#))) [update](#);

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

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

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

R-681

King County may designate additional sites on the Comprehensive Plan Land Use Map as Mining only following a site-specific rezone to Mineral zoning. Upon approval of a rezone to Mineral zoning, the Comprehensive Plan Land Use Map shall be amended to designate the site as ~~((mining))~~ [Mining](#) during the next Comprehensive Plan (~~(amendment cycle))~~ [update](#). King County should approve applications for

Commented [M165]: Address Impacts and Regulation of Fossil Fuel Facilities

Effects:

- Language consistency changes.
- Removes class of mines from list of County Mineral Resource sites.

Commented [M166]: Address Impacts and Regulation of Fossil Fuel Facilities.

Effect: Language consistency changes.

Commented [M167]: Standardize Plan Update Terminology

Commented [M168]: Address Impacts and Regulation of Fossil Fuel Facilities

Effects:

- Consistency with terminology.
- Removes discussion of impacts from coal mines, and generalizes discussion of mineral extraction and processing.

Commented [M169]: Address Impacts and Regulation of Fossil Fuel Facilities. Effect: Language consistency changes.

Commented [M170]: Standardize Plan Update Terminology

site-specific rezones to Mineral zoning and applications for permits that would authorize mineral extraction and processing only following site-specific environmental study, early and continuous public notice and comment opportunities, when:

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

Commented [M171]: Address Impacts and Regulation of Fossil Fuel Facilities

Effect: Removes reference to coal mines in discussion of potential future mineral extraction and processing.

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

Commented [M172]: Address Impacts and Regulation of Fossil Fuel Facilities. Effect: Language consistency changes.

Commented [M173]: Grammatical fix to singular rather than plural.

Commented [M174]: Grammatical fix to capitalization.

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

If a grading or other permit necessary for the extraction of mineral resources is denied on a Designated Mineral Resource Site, the county shall evaluate whether such mineral resource designation is appropriate. The re-evaluation process may occur during the annual Comprehensive Plan ~~((amendment-cycle))~~ update and information produced during the permit review process shall be used to evaluate the appropriateness of changing the existing designation. If the county determines that the site should not be designated as mineral resource land of long-term commercial significance as defined in the Growth Management Act, the County shall evaluate

Commented [M175]: Standardize Plan Update Terminology

whether the site shall ~~((be redesignated to a Potential Surface))~~ remain as a Mineral Resource Site on the Mineral Resources Map and to a land use designation and zoning classification compatible with the surrounding properties.

Commented [M176]: Address Impacts and Regulation of Fossil Fuel Facilities

Effect: Site that are not determined to be of long-term commercial significance, are no longer designated to "potential" sites. Rather they are evaluated for designation.

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

Commented [M177]: Address Impacts and Regulation of Fossil Fuel Facilities.

Effect: Language consistency changes.

Commented [M178]: Standardize Plan Update Terminology

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

Commented [M179]: Address Impacts and Regulation of Fossil Fuel Facilities. Effect: Language consistency changes.

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

Commented [M180]: Address Impacts and Regulation of Fossil Fuel Facilities. Effect: Language consistency changes.

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

Commented [M181]: Address Impacts and Regulation of Fossil Fuel Facilities. Effect: Language consistency changes.

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

Commented [M182]: Address Impacts and Regulation of Fossil Fuel Facilities. Effect: Language consistency changes.

R-688 The periodic review process for mineral ~~((extractive))~~ extraction and processing operations shall include sufficient public notice and comment opportunities. The purpose of the periodic review process is to provide opportunities for public review

Commented [M183]: Address Impacts and Regulation of Fossil Fuel Facilities. Effect: Language consistency changes.

and comment on the mineral resource facility's fulfillment of state and county regulations and implementation of industry-standard best management practices, and for King County to modify, add or remove conditions to address new circumstances and/or unanticipated project-generated impacts. The periodic review process is not intended to re-examine the appropriateness of the mineral resource use, or to consider expansion of operations beyond the scope of existing permitted operations since that review would be accomplished through the county's permitting process. The periodic review is intended to be a part of King County's ongoing enforcement and inspections of mineral resource sites, and not to be a part of the county's permitting process.

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

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

Commented [M184]: Address Impacts and Regulation of Fossil Fuel Facilities.

Effect: Removes reference to coal mines, generalized requirements to all mineral extractions.

R-690 Where mineral extraction or mining are subject to state or federal regulations, King County should work with the state and federal governments to ensure that proposals ~~((for underground mining, oil and gas extraction, and surface coal mining))~~ are reviewed with consideration of local land use and environmental requirements, regional impacts from transport and assessment of climate change impacts from end-use of ~~((oil, gas and coal))~~ minerals and mined materials.

Commented [M185]: Address Impacts and Regulation of Fossil Fuel Facilities

Effect: Removes reference to coal mines. Clarifies when County works with federal and state regulators.

R-691 King County should work with the Washington State Department of Natural Resources to ensure that mining areas are reclaimed in a timely and appropriate

manner. Reclamation of mining sites in the Forest Production District should return the land to forestry. Where mining is completed in phases, reclamation also should be completed in phases as the resource is depleted. When reclamation of mining sites located outside of the Forest Production District is completed, the site should be considered for redesignation to a land use designation and zoning classification compatible with the surrounding properties.

R-692 King County shall encourage the removal of existing stockpiles of previously mined material in order to promote and achieve reclamation of land to its highest and best use.

Mineral Resources Property Information for the Mineral Resources Map

DESIGNATED MINERAL RESOURCE SITES				
Map # Section-	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
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	C	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	

Commented [M186]: Address Impacts and Regulation of Fossil Fuel Facilities

Effect: Clarifies distinction that the material is in the ground whereas the product is what is created from the material.

Commented [M187]: Address Impacts and Regulation of Fossil Fuel Facilities

Effect: Removes reference to coal mine.

DESIGNATED MINERAL RESOURCE SITES				
Map # Section-	Section- Township- Range	Site Name and/or Owner/Operator	((Product)) Material*	Total Site Acreage (approx.)
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

Commented [M186]: Address Impacts and Regulation of Fossil Fuel Facilities

Effect: Clarifies distinction that the material is in the ground whereas the product is what is created from the material.

POTENTIAL <u>SURFACE</u> MINERAL RESOURCE SITES				
Map # Section-	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	
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	

Commented [M188]: Address Impacts and Regulation of Fossil Fuel Facilities

Effect: Edit for consistency between table and map.

POTENTIAL SURFACE MINERAL RESOURCE SITES			
Map # Section-	Section- Township- Range	Site Name and/or Owner/Operator	Total Site Acreage (approx.)
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 12-20-07	Weyerhaeuser Co., State of Washington, Metro	634
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 19-23-07 20-23-07	State of Washington	640
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 10-25-09 33-25-09 34-26-09	Weyerhaeuser Co.	3079
84	28-20-07 32-20-07	Weyerhaeuser Co.	669

Commented [M188]: Address Impacts and Regulation of Fossil Fuel Facilities

Effect: Edit for consistency between table and map.

POTENTIAL SURFACE MINERAL RESOURCE SITES			
Map # Section-	Section- Township- Range	Site Name and/or Owner/Operator	Total Site Acreage (approx.)
	33-20-07		
	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

Commented [MI88]: Address Impacts and Regulation of Fossil Fuel Facilities

Effect: Edit for consistency between table and map.

LEGAL NON-CONFORMING				
MINERAL RESOURCE SITES AND EXISTING MINERAL RESOURCE SITES IN THE FPD				
Map # Section-	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
113	19-23-09			
	20-23-09	Cadman North Bend/Weyerhaeuser	SG	300
	29-23-09			
114	33-20-07	White River/Weyerhaeuser	RS	175

Commented [MI89]: Address Impacts and Regulation of Fossil Fuel Facilities

Effect: Clarifies distinction that the material is in the ground whereas the product is what is created from the material.

*KEY FOR ALL SITES

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

Commented [MI90]: Address Impacts and Regulation of Fossil Fuel Facilities

Effect: Removes reference to coal, consistent with other changes in Chapter 3.

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.](#)

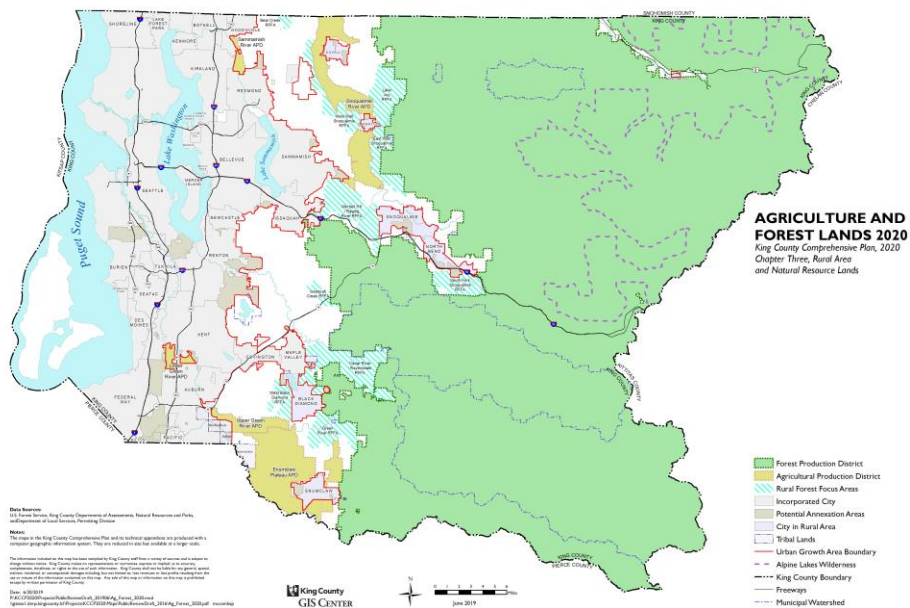
• [Potential Surface Resource Mineral Sites: Sites identified by the landowner or operator prior to Nov. 18, 1994 and sites as of Nov. 1, 1994 had pending rezone applications for Quarrying/Mining \(now Mineral\) zoning or had potential Quarrying/Mining \(now Mineral\) zoning.](#)

• [Non-Conforming Mineral Resource Sites and Existing Mineral Resource Sites in the FPD: Sites on which mining operations pre-date King County zoning regulations, but without zoning or other land use approvals.](#)

Commented [MI91]: Address Impacts and Regulation of Fossil Fuel Facilities

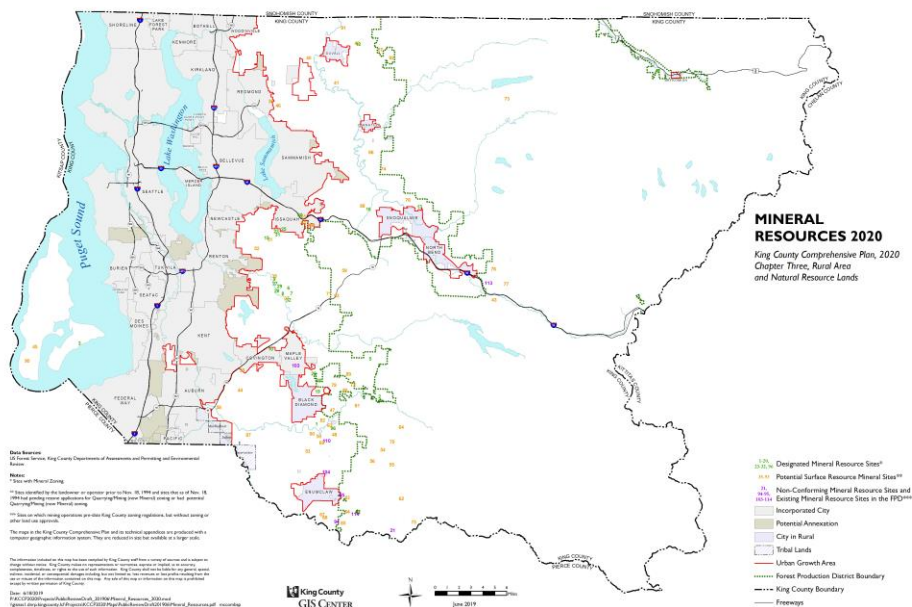
Effect: Text from map added to table for consistency.

Agriculture and Forest Lands Map



Commented [M192]: Map updated per Land Use and Zoning Map amendments.

Mineral Resources Map



Commented [MI93]: Map updated per Land Use and Zoning Map amendments, and Fossil Fuel Facility amendments.

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

1. Regional Convener

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

Commented [MI94]: Referencing Approval of Regional Affordable Housing Plan

Effect: Describes the process and high-level outcomes of the Regional Affordable Housing work.

1. Create and support an ongoing structure for regional collaboration;
2. Increase construction and preservation of affordable homes for households earning less than 50 percent area median income;
3. Prioritize affordability accessible within a half mile walkshed of existing and planned frequent transit service, with a particular priority for high-capacity transit stations;

4. [Preserve access to affordable homes for renters by supporting tenant protections to increase housing stability and reduce risk of homelessness;](#)
5. [Protect existing communities of color and low-income communities from displacement in gentrifying communities;](#)
6. [Promote greater housing growth and diversity to achieve a variety of housing types at a range of affordability and improve jobs/housing connections throughout King County; and](#)
7. [Better engage local communities and other partners in addressing the urgent need for and benefits of affordable housing.](#)

[The King County Department of Community and Human Services will manage the County's role in implementing the Five-Year Action Plan, in collaboration with other internal parties such as King County Metro, King County Facilities Management, the Department of Natural Resources and Parks, and the Department of Local Services. The King County Growth Management Planning Council created a new Affordable Housing Committee to serve as a regional advisory body with the goal of recommending actions and assessing progress toward implementation of the Five Year Action Plan. The Committee is intended to function as a point of coordination and accountability for affordable housing efforts across King County.](#)

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

- H-201** In coordination with local jurisdictions, funding partners and community partners, King County will seek to build and sustain coordinated regional health and human services and behavioral health systems to provide services, supports, safety and opportunity to those most in need. In carrying out its role in such systems, King County government will:
- a. Work with other jurisdictions and organizations to define a regional health and human services and behavioral health systems and strengthen financing, access and overall effectiveness of services;
 - b. Collaborate with other funders to assure coordination in how funds are used, and continue to explore improvements to system design, contracting, data collection and analysis;
 - c. Retain responsibility for the development and implementation of mandated, through law or adopted county policy, countywide specialty systems for behavioral health (including mental health and substance use disorder treatment), physical, emotional and cognitive health, public health, drug and alcohol abuse and dependency, veterans, [older adults, children, vulnerable adults](#), and people with developmental disabilities;
 - d. Define its regional role in other human service and prevention-oriented systems, including systems that address homelessness, older adults' needs,

Commented [MI95]: Update description of County's Human Services roles

Effect: Updates the description of the County's regional human services roles.

- domestic violence, sexual assault, crisis diversion and re-entry, early intervention and prevention and youth and family services;
- e. **Assess and measure the health and needs of King County's residents on an ongoing basis and modify strategies to respond to changing needs, outcomes, and new research; and**
- f. **Review the effectiveness and appropriateness of this policy framework periodically and revise if needed.**

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

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

Commented [MI96]: Standardize Plan Update Terminology

In Chapter 5 Environment, starting on page 5-19, amend as follows:

The current permit, set to expire July 31, ((2018)) 2019|| contains prescriptive requirements for discovering, controlling and monitoring pollutants in municipal stormwater, as well as stormwater control design standards for site development, public education and outreach, mapping, and operating and maintaining municipal stormwater infrastructure.

Commented [MI97]: Updates to Dates, Data, Maps, and References

In Chapter 5 Environment, starting on page 5-11, amend as follows:

E-112a **The protection of lands where development would pose hazards to health, property, important ecological functions or environmental quality shall be achieved through acquisition, enhancement, incentive programs and appropriate regulations. The following critical areas are particularly susceptible and shall be protected in King County:**

- a. **Floodways of 100-year floodplains, coastal high hazard areas, the sea level rise buffers;**
- b. **Slopes with a grade of 40% or more or landslide hazards that cannot be mitigated;**
- c. **Wetlands and their protective buffers;**
- d. **Aquatic areas, including streams, lakes, marine shorelines and their protective buffers;**
- e. **Channel migration hazard areas;**

Commented [MI98]: Address Sea Level Rise Impacts on Coastal Areas

Effect: Relates to creation of a new buffer zone to the existing coastal high hazard flood areas that is proposed in the associated proposed code amendments. The intent of the new buffer is to set development standards that help to prepare and mitigate for future impacts from sea level rise. This only applies to lands on Vashon-Maury Island that are adjacent to areas that are mapped for coastal flooding.

- f. **Critical Aquifer Recharge Areas;**
- g. **Fish and Wildlife Habitat Conservation Areas; and**
- h. **Volcanic hazard areas.**

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

The Puget Sound Partnership was created by the Washington State Legislature and Governor in July 2007 to achieve the recovery of the Puget Sound ecosystem by the year 2020. Its goal is to consolidate and significantly strengthen the federal, state, local, and private efforts undertaken to date to protect and restore the health of Puget Sound and its watersheds. The Puget Sound Partnership also serves as an umbrella group for salmon recovery efforts in Puget Sound, including implementation of salmon recovery plans prepared for Chinook salmon. King County, through its land use decisions, management of stormwater and wastewater discharges, development of recycled water supplies, cooperative habitat protection and restoration projects, work in flood risk reduction, salmon recovery, support for agricultural and natural land protection, actions to address climate change and ongoing environmental monitoring, is actively involved in the conservation and recovery of Puget Sound. King County has the opportunity, and responsibility, to make significant contributions to protecting and restoring Puget Sound. The Puget Sound Partnership's 2020 Action Agenda was revised in 2012, 2014 and 2016 focusing on three Strategic Initiatives: protecting and restoring habitat, preventing pollution from stormwater, and recovering shellfish beds. The Partnership ((anticipates updating)) updated the Action Agenda again in 2018.

Commented [MI99]: Updates to Dates, Data, Maps, and References

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

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

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

Commented [MI100]: Address Sea Level Rise Impacts on Coastal Areas

Effect: Reflects that we are now adopting new policies and development regulations to help to prepare and mitigate for future impacts from sea level rise.

Overarching Climate Change Preparedness Goals

E-215a **King County will collaborate with local cities, residents, and other partners to prepare for the effects of climate change on the environment, human health, public safety, and the economy.**

E-215b King County will plan and prepare for the likely impacts of climate change on County-owned facilities, infrastructure, and natural resources.

E-215c King County shall implement land use regulations that increase resident and business resiliency to the anticipated impacts of climate change based on best available science, such as sea level rise, changes in rainfall patterns, changes in flood volumes and frequencies, and changes in average and extreme temperatures.

Commented [MI101]: Address Sea Level Rise Impacts on Coastal Areas

Effect: Sets policy foundation for the associated proposed development regulations to help to prepare and mitigate for future impacts from sea level rise.

Coordination with Partners

((E-215c))E-215d King County should collaborate with the scientific community, state and federal agencies, and other jurisdictions to develop detailed, science-based estimates of the magnitude and timing of climate change impacts on air temperatures and heat waves, rainfall patterns and severe weather, river flooding, sea level rise, fish and wildlife, and ocean acidification in King County.

((E-215d))E-215e King County should share information on climate change impacts and collaborate on approaches to improving resiliency of infrastructure, disaster preparedness, and public engagement with local cities and other partners to make the best use of limited resources and more effectively engage King County residents.

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

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

Commented [MI102]: Standardize Plan Update Terminology

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

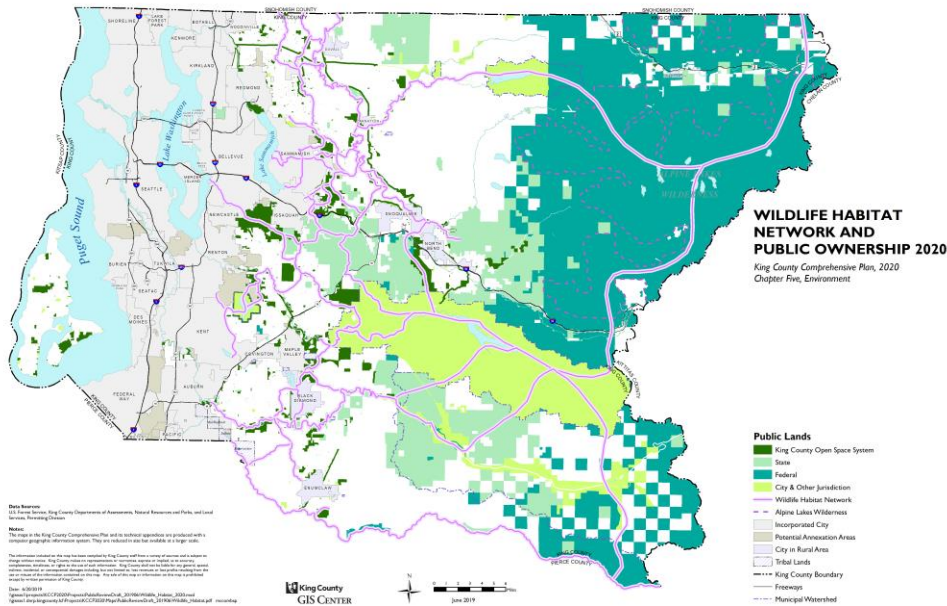
In accordance with new statutory requirements, as described in Chapter 9, Services, Facilities and Utilities, the Department of Ecology has established a Watershed Restoration and Enhancement Committee in all five Watershed Resource Inventory Areas located either entirely or partially within King County.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

Commented [MI103]: Water Availability and Exempt Wells

Effect: Describes the County's work to comply with new state water law.

In Chapter 5 Environment, following page 5-83, amend as follows:

Wildlife Habitat Network and Public Ownership Map



Commented [MI104]: Map updated per Land Use and Zoning Map amendments.

In Chapter 6 Shorelines, starting on page 6-56, amend as follows:

S-652 King County shall assess the best available sea level rise projections two years prior to each statutory-required periodic review of the Shoreline Master Program, and shall incorporate the projections into the periodic update amendments as relevant.

Commented [MI105]: Address Sea Level Rise Impacts on Coastal Areas

Effect: Requires updating County sea level rise projections with each state-required periodic update to the Shoreline Master Program (once every eight years), and updating development regulations to address those projections.

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

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

Commented [MI106]: Address Sea Level Rise Impacts on Coastal Areas

Effect: Technical clarification to reflect existing intent and consistency with other existing regulations for marine flood areas on Vashon-Maury Island. And, technical correction to remove inaccurate and unnecessary statement.

SHORELINES OF THE STATE 2020
 King County Comprehensive Plan, 2020
 Chapter Six, Shorelines

Current Shoreline Jurisdiction Miles
 Lake: 220
 River/Stream: 1,696
 Marine: 51

Shoreline Jurisdiction
SMP Environment Designations

- Aquatic Shoreline
- Natural Shoreline
- Forestry Shoreline
- Resource Shoreline
- Conservancy Shoreline
- Rural Shoreline
- Residential Shoreline
- High Intensity Shoreline
- Incorporated City
- Potential Annexation Area
- City or Rural Area
- Tribal Lands
- Urban Growth Area Boundary
- Forest Production District Boundary
- Agricultural Production District Boundary
- King County Boundary
- Freeways

What is included in the shoreline jurisdiction?
 The shoreline jurisdiction is a boundary that separates the shoreline from the rest of the county. It is a boundary that is established by the state and is not subject to local government action. The shoreline jurisdiction is a boundary that is established by the state and is not subject to local government action. The shoreline jurisdiction is a boundary that is established by the state and is not subject to local government action.

What is excluded from the shoreline jurisdiction?
 The shoreline jurisdiction is a boundary that separates the shoreline from the rest of the county. It is a boundary that is established by the state and is not subject to local government action. The shoreline jurisdiction is a boundary that is established by the state and is not subject to local government action. The shoreline jurisdiction is a boundary that is established by the state and is not subject to local government action.

Notes:
 The shoreline jurisdiction is a boundary that separates the shoreline from the rest of the county. It is a boundary that is established by the state and is not subject to local government action. The shoreline jurisdiction is a boundary that is established by the state and is not subject to local government action. The shoreline jurisdiction is a boundary that is established by the state and is not subject to local government action.

Scale:
 1 inch = 1 mile

Source:
 King County Department of Planning and Development Services, 2019

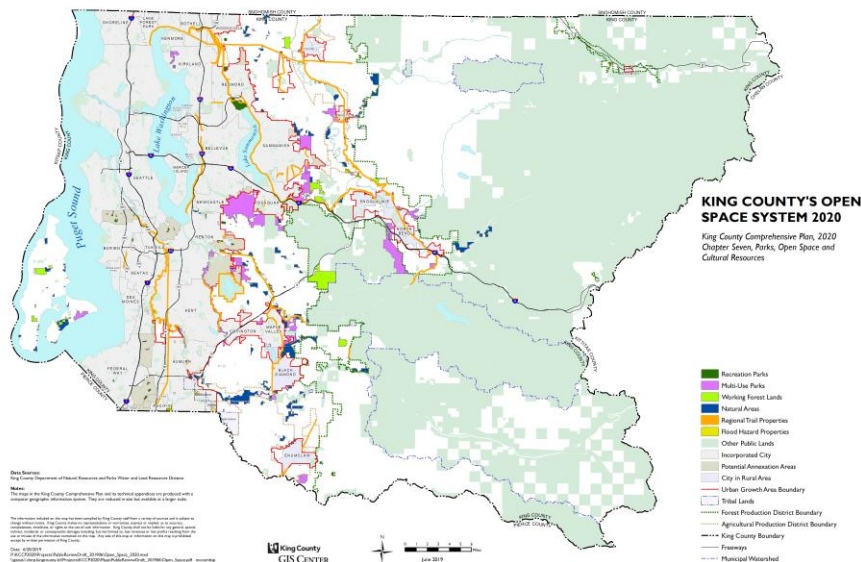
GIS CENTER
 June 2019

In Chapter 7 Parks, Open Space and Cultural Resources, starting on page 7-12, amend as follows:

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 a tobacco and vaping products, in order to promote play, physical activity, and family and community connection.

Effect: Describes County approach to management of parks in relationship to public health.

In Chapter 7 Parks, Open Space and Cultural Resources, following page 7-18, amend as follows:



Commented [M1109]: Map updates per Land Use and Zoning Map amendments.

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

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 county.

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

Commented [M1110]: Updates to Dates, Data, Maps and References

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

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

The 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 county and its customer cities and agencies.

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

The current and projected economic climate, however, places severe constraints on the county's ability to meet these important goals. The strategic plans for the [Road Services Department](#), Metro Transit [Department](#), and the Marine (~~(, and Road Services Divisions)~~) [Division](#) identify priorities, analyze available funding and constraints, and set targets to help reach these goals.

Commented [MI111]: Updates to Dates, Data, Maps and References

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

1. Public Transportation

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

Commented [MI112]: Updates to Dates, Data, Maps and References

Metro Transit (~~(Division)~~) [Department](#)

The King County (~~(Department of Transportation's)~~) Metro Transit (~~(Division)~~) [Department](#) (Metro) is the designated public transit provider for King County. Metro's mission is to provide the best possible public transportation services and improve regional mobility and quality of life in King County. Metro provides more than 120 million fixed-route transit rides per year. Its fixed route system includes a network of all-day, two-way bus routes between residential, business and other transit activity centers; peak-period commuter service to major destinations from many neighborhoods and from a network of park-and-ride lots; and local bus services that connect people to the larger transportation system. In addition to bus service, Metro provides alternative services, such as commuter vanpools, Access paratransit service, Commute Trip Reduction programs, and Rideshare Online, as well as community programs such as In Motion and car-sharing.

Commented [MI113]: Updates to Dates, Data, Maps and References

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

Water Taxis: King County's Marine Division

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

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

Similar to Metro, King County's passenger-only ferries also use cleaner-burning fuels such as Ultra Low Sulfur diesel and a blend of biodiesel (B-10).

Bus, rail, and passenger-only ferry transit services provide the critical transportation links on which the regional economy depends. In addition, public transportation services depend on convenient connections to roads, highways, and nonmotorized systems. As the region grows, coordinating transit and passenger-only ferry routes and schedules among agencies and modes will make public transportation a more viable and convenient option for people traveling in King County. King County seeks input from a broad spectrum of county residents and businesses to identify needs and provide services to meet those needs.

2. Road System

Travelers in King County use a system of interconnected roads that includes interstate highways, state highways, urban and rural arterials, local access roads, private roads and forest/logging roads. King County is responsible for all county-owned roads, bridges, and related infrastructure in the unincorporated areas of the county, and must meet the road-related transportation needs of a very large and geographically and demographically diverse service

Commented [MI114]: Updates to Dates, Data, Maps and References

area. The county’s many bridges are an integral part of the road system, as are other components such as sidewalks, shoulders and pathways, bicycle lanes, guardrails, stormwater drainage and water quality treatment facilities, traffic control equipment, and traffic cameras. Interstate highways, state highways, city roads and private roads are not under county jurisdiction; rather, they are the responsibility of other government agencies or property owners.

The Strategic Plan for Road Services defines the vision and mission for the King County Department of ~~((Transportation’s Road))~~ Local Services – Road Services Division. The Strategic Plan for Road Services provides detailed direction for the response to the many complex challenges, including two trends that have had significant impacts on the county’s road services. One is that annexations, consistent with the goals of the Growth Management Act, have reduced the urban unincorporated area and therefore the tax base that supports the unincorporated road system has shrunk significantly. By 2023, when the next major Comprehensive Plan update is completed, Road Services Division’s responsibilities will likely focus almost entirely on the Rural Area and Natural Resource Lands. A second trend is the decline in County road funding, described in greater detail in Section IV. The Strategic Plan for Road Services guides the Road Services Division as it is faced with the consequences of a smaller service area and reduced funding and seeks to manage the unincorporated King County road system through focused investment of available resources to facilitate the movement of people, goods and services, and respond to emergencies.

Commented [MI115]: Updates to Dates, Data, Maps and References

In Chapter 8 Transportation, starting on page 8-9, amend as follows:

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

Commented [MI116]: Updates to Dates, Data, Maps and References

T-105 **The King County Ferry District 2014 Strategic Plan, or successor plans, shall guide the planning, development and implementation of the passenger only ferry system and services operated by the King County Marine Division.**

T-106 **The King County Strategic Plan for Road Services, or successor plans, shall guide the planning, development and implementation of the unincorporated road system managed by the King County Road Services Division.**

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

Commented [MI117]: Updates to Dates, Data, Maps and References

In Chapter 8 Transportation, starting on page 8-15, amend as follows:

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

Commented [MI118]: Grammatical fix for spelling error.

In Chapter 8 Transportation, starting on page 8-18, amend as follows:

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

Commented [MI119]: Reflect Cessation of the Mitigation Payment System

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

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

Commented [MI120]: Reflect Cessation of the Mitigation Payment System

RENUMBER THE SUBSEQUENT TRANSPORTATION CHAPTER POLICIES ACCORDINGLY

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

In unincorporated King County, the Road Services Division is responsible for nonmotorized facilities such as bicycle lanes, sidewalks, or shoulders on county roads. The division also provides crosswalks and specialized signals or signage that help facilitate safer nonmotorized travel. The King County Road Design and Construction Standards include accommodation for nonmotorized uses and specify bicycle lane, sidewalk, or road shoulder criteria for unincorporated urban and rural roads. Under certain circumstances, sidewalks are allowed in the rural area as a spot improvement to address an existing safety/high use issue when other walkway alternatives would not be as effective. Road-related nonmotorized capital needs in the unincorporated area are included in the Transportation Needs Report and are programmed in the six-year Roads Capital Improvement Program as funding allows. The HealthScape Transportation Programming Tool, along with other criteria, is used in evaluating nonmotorized projects in the Transportation Needs Report.

Commented [MI121]: Update Regarding Provision of Sidewalks/Pathways in Unincorporated Areas

King County also plays a countywide role in nonmotorized transportation through its Regional Trails System and transit services. The regional trail network, discussed in Chapter 7, Parks, Open Space and Cultural Resources, is an integral component of the county's transportation system. It includes facilities located both in cities and the unincorporated area. The trail network functions as the spine of the county's nonmotorized system in many areas. Transit and walking or biking are highly synergistic; transit use tends to be highest in locations where walking and biking are prevalent, and vice versa. The Metro Transit ((Division)) Department supports nonmotorized transportation programs such as bicycle racks on transit buses and bicycle lockers at park-and-ride lots, employment sites and other locations.

Commented [MI122]: Updates to Dates, Data, Maps and References

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

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

Commented [MI123]: Update regarding provision of sidewalks/pathways in unincorporated areas.

Equity and Social Justice

Equity and Social Justice principles receive significant consideration in decision making processes. Road Services' approach to integrating equity and social justice into agency business operations and budgeting includes the following components:

- Prioritize emergency snow and ice response along Metro's highest priority transit snow routes, since these may be the only source of transportation available to lower-income residents.
- Promote equal access to, and availability of, information and services for all county residents by designing division communications and public engagement processes that are culturally relevant for diverse communities, including communities whose residents have limited English proficiency.
- Utilize partnerships with other King County or external agencies, community groups, and non-profit organizations to better understand community needs and obtain community input and involvement.
- When available, grant funded non-motorized improvements are directed to disadvantaged communities because they both help to support active, healthy lifestyles and also facilitate mobility for people with disabilities, those who cannot drive or are unable to afford a car.
- King County acknowledges that there are significant concentrations of people of color, low income populations, people with limited English proficiency, and immigrants and refugees populations in certain areas. The county also recognizes that these groups of people are ((disbursed)) dispersed across the county. Their mobility needs, as well as the mobility needs of students, youth, seniors, and people with disabilities, should be considered when evaluating division projects and programs.

Commented [MI124]: Grammatical fix

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

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

Commented [MI125]: Updates to Dates, Data, Maps and References

In Chapter 8 Transportation, starting on page 8-31, amend as follows:

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

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

~~((King County Marine Division~~

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

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

Commented [MI126]: Updates to Dates, Data, Maps, and References

In Chapter 8 Transportation, starting on page 8-36, amend as follows:

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

Commented [MI127]: Updates to Dates, Data, Maps, and References

T-402 **King County should fund services, operations, and capital facilities that support local and regional transportation and land use goals and result in a balanced, multimodal transportation system.**

T-403 The unincorporated county road system provides transportation connections for large numbers of users that travel through the Rural Area and Natural Resource Lands to reach adjoining cities, other counties or regional destinations. King County should seek and support regional funding sources that could be used to repair and maintain the arterial system.

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

Commented [MI128]: Updates to Dates, Data, Maps, and References

In Chapter 9 Services, Facilities and Utilities, starting on page 9-15, amend as follows:

1. Legal Water Availability and New State Laws

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

Commented [MI129]: Water Availability and Exempt Wells

Effect: Describes the County's work to comply with new state water law.

RENUMBER THE SUBSEQUENT CHAPTER HEADINGS ACCORDINGLY

In King County, the new water law requirements most directly affect development in the Rural Area where new development may not be served by public water systems and applicants are proposing to use permit exempt wells for a source of water supply. King County has had a long-standing preference for limiting new permit exempt wells and requiring new development to be connected to larger public water systems, known as Group A water systems. Consistent with the new water law requirements, King County permitting processes ensure that the hierarchy of water service is fully implemented with the Comprehensive Plan policies and the King County Code.

In Chapter 9 Services, Facilities and Utilities, starting on page 9-17, amend as follows:

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

Commented [MI130]: Updates to Dates, Data, Maps and References

Commented [MI131]: Water Availability and Exempt Wells

Effect: Describes the County's work to comply with new state water law.

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

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

Commented [MI132]: Updates to Dates, Data, Maps and References

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

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

Commented [MI133]: Address Impacts and Regulation of Fossil Fuel Facilities

Effect: More fully describes potential impacts of energy systems to health, safety and natural resources.

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

Commented [MI134]: Address Impacts and Regulation of Fossil Fuel Facilities

Effect: More fully describes the ways in which the County seeks to manage the energy system and its impacts.

Toward ~~((that goal, King County implemented the 2010 King County Energy Plan and))~~ these goals, the 2015 Strategic Climate Action Plan ~~((, which))~~ includes the following objectives for reducing energy use and greenhouse gas emissions in King County:

Commented [MI135]: Address Impacts and Regulation of Fossil Fuel Facilities

Effect: Technical update to reflect a more recent plan.

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

The Strategic Climate Action Plan provides targets for reducing energy usage in operations and increasing the amount of renewable energy that the county produces or uses. These targets are measured for the county government as a whole; divisions are directed to make policies and plans consistent with the King County Strategic

Climate Action Plan and implement those as practical, considering the Plan and their other service priorities. Some divisions may exceed the targets, while others may not meet them in given years – but all divisions will use the Strategic Climate Action Plan as the basis for strategic energy planning and direction.

King County divisions are taking steps to translate countywide energy targets into agency specific plans and action. Agency specific plans are important steps that support progress towards countywide targets.

The Strategic Climate Action Plan sets the county's long term goal of reducing its greenhouse gas emissions from government operations, compared to a 2007 baseline, by at least at least 80% by 2050. In order to accomplish this goal, the county is dedicated to reducing its energy use, which ~~((most heavily contributes to its))~~ is the most cost effective approach to reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Energy reduction goals are included in the Strategic Climate Action Plan. In its government operations, the county set buildings and facilities normalized energy use reduction goals of five percent reduction by 2020 and 10% by 2025, as measured against a 2014 baseline. In its vehicle operations, the county set a reduction goal of at least 10% of its normalized net energy use by 2020, again measured against a 2014 baseline.

Commented [M1136]: Address Impacts and Regulation of Fossil Fuel Facilities

Effect: Reframes discussion from just impacts to the cost-effectiveness of focusing on County operations.

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

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

Commented [M1137]: Grammar fix to add a missing period.

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

5. Fossil Fuels and Fossil Fuel Facilities

Commented [M1138]: Address Impacts and Regulation of Fossil Fuel Facilities

Effect: Established a new section in Chapter 9 devoted to Fossil Fuels Facilities. This includes introductory text which describes the system, its impacts, and issues of concern to the County. Following this, new policies are established, as described on subsequent pages.

Fossil fuels include coal, petroleum products (such as crude oil and gasoline), and gaseous fuels (such as natural gas and propane). Fossil fuels do not include non-fuel products; denatured fuel additives, renewable fuels such as biodiesel, or fuels generated from waste management processes, such as wastewater treatment, anaerobic digesters, landfill waste management, livestock manure, and composting processes.

The transport of fossil fuels through King County has grown substantially. Between 2012 and 2017, movement of fossil fuel products through Washington state by rail grew from zero to 54 million barrels of oil, and the movement of oil through the State has increased by 27 percent since 2006.

In recognition of this growth, in 2019, King County studied the impacts from fossil fuels and fossil fuel facilities in order to identify, avoid and mitigate the potential range of impacts to public health and safety, air and water quality, habitats, natural resource lands and other resources and functions. King County studied definitions, use classifications, policies, development regulations, zoning tools, and review procedures used by other local and state governments, to regulate fossil fuel facilities. Based on this review, Fossil Fuel Facilities, as defined further in the

King County Code, are commercial facilities used primarily to receive, store, transfer, wholesale trade, or transport fossil fuels. They do not include retail or direct to consumer facilities used for local consumption up to 30,000 gallons, non-commercial facilities, and uses pre-empted by federal rule or law.

Through this review and study, the County recognized that new or expanded fossil fuel facilities may create significant public health risks, including air pollution causing impaired respiratory functions from fine particulates, noise pollution affecting hearing loss and psychological health, exposure to heavy metals, and contamination of drinking water sources. These risks may result in cancer, premature death and lung and heart diseases. And, given that the siting of these facilities are often in lower-income areas, the impacts can demographically disproportionate.

The County also identified that fossil fuel facilities may pose a threat to King County's ecology through extensive land disturbing activities that cause adverse impacts to natural ecosystems, contamination of surface water and groundwater, risks from impacts in areas with seismic and geological instability, and destruction of critical habitat for wildlife. The study observed that new and expanded major fossil fuel facilities may create congestion at vehicle crossings, increase noise levels through additional vehicle trips, and generate dust, debris and odor. The study also noted that on numerous occasions across the United States and Canada, spills of crude oil from train derailments and tanker ships and natural gas pipeline explosions have caused numerous fatalities and illnesses, substantial loss of property, and significant environmental damage.

Fossil fuel mining, infrastructure, associated transport, and end use as a fuel are a significant source of carbon dioxide, heavy metals, nitrogen oxide and sulfur dioxide; these contribute to climate change and environmental pollution. According to the International Panel on Climate Change, the combustion of fossil fuels is by far the largest human source of global greenhouse gas emissions, and it recognizes that most fossil fuel reserves will need to be left in the ground if global warming is to be kept to levels that avoid the most dangerous climate change impacts. Additionally, studies from the State of Washington, the University of Washington's Climate Impacts Group, and others find that the state of Washington and King County are threatened by impacts resulting from climate change, including warming temperatures, sea level rise on coastal communities, diminishing snowpack and water availability, ocean acidification, forest decline, as well as public safety and public health impacts resulting from climate change.

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

F-330a King County land use policies, development regulations, and permitting and environmental review processes related to Fossil Fuel Facilities shall be designed to protect public health, safety, and welfare; to mitigate and prepare for disasters; to

Commented [MI139]: Address Impacts and Regulation of Fossil Fuel Facilities

Effect: Establishes the purpose for having policies and regulations that address the impacts of Fossil Fuel Facilities. Establishes that regulations are to be tailored to different scales of facilities.

protect and preserve natural systems; to manage impacts on public services and infrastructure; and to reduce impacts on climate change. Permitting and review processes shall be tailored for different scales of Fossil Fuel Facilities, as defined in the King County Code.

F-330b King County shall thoroughly review the full scope of potential impacts from new Fossil Fuel Facilities. Fossil Fuel Facilities, as defined in the King County Code, include commercial facilities used primarily to receive, store, transfer, wholesale trade, or transport fossil fuels, such as but not limited to bulk terminals, bulk storage facilities, bulk refining and bulk handling facilities. Expansions of existing Fossil Fuel Facilities shall also require permit review in accordance with requirements for new Fossil Fuel Facilities.

Commented [MI140]: Effect:

- Directs a full review of impacts, consistent with Ordinance 18866, which imposed a six month moratorium on the establishment of new or expansion of existing major fossil fuel facilities.
- Provides a general description of Fossil Fuel Facilities with the full definition in the King County Code.
- Directs that significant expansions of Fossil Fuel Facilities shall not be allowed.

F-330c When reviewing proposals for new or modifications to existing Fossil Fuel Facilities, King County shall require comprehensive environmental assessment, early and continuous public notice and comment opportunities. King County shall approve new or modified facilities only when:

- a. The proposed facility can confine or mitigate all operational impacts;
- b. The facility can adequately mitigate conflicts with adjacent land uses;
- c. The full scope of environmental impacts, including life cycle greenhouse gas emissions and public health, have been evaluated and appropriately conditioned or mitigated as necessary, consistent with the County's substantive State Environmental Policy Act authority; and
- d. The applicant must comply with applicable federal and state regulations, including the Clean Water Act, Clean Air Act, and Endangered Species Act; and
- e. The applicant has demonstrated early, meaningful, and robust consultation with the public, surrounding property owners, and with Indian Tribes to assess impacts to Treaty-protected cultural and fisheries resources;
- f. Risks to public health and public safety can be mitigated.

Commented [MI141]: Address Impacts and Regulation of Fossil Fuel Facilities

Effect: Requires a comprehensive assessment of new Fossil Fuel Facilities. The assessment is to address numerous items, as noted in the policy, demonstrate compliance with applicable requirements, and ensure public consultation.

F-330d Results from the King County Equity Impact Review Tool will be used as an important consideration to identify and mitigate impacts in the siting of new or expanded Fossil Fuel Facilities.

Commented [MI142]: Address Impacts and Regulation of Fossil Fuel Facilities

Effect: Requires the use of the County's equity impact review tool; this is to be implemented through State Environmental Policy Review procedures that, per Washington Administrative Code section 197-11-444, require assessment of potential adverse environmental impacts on topics such as air quality, water quality, environmental health risks, land and shoreline use, housing, transportation impacts, public services and more, as well as an allowance, per 197-11-235, to discuss non-environmental factors if relevant to resolving issues concerning the main environmental choices facing decision makers.

F-330e King County should establish a periodic review process for Fossil Fuel Facilities. The periodic review process shall provide opportunities for public review and comment. The periodic review process shall evaluate whether the facility is in compliance with current federal and state regulations and implementation of industry-standard best management practices. The process shall ensure compliance

Commented [MI143]: Effect: Directs that King County establish a periodic review process for Fossil Fuel Facilities.

with county regulations. The periodic review process shall allow King County to modify, add or remove conditions to address new circumstances and/or unanticipated facility-generated impacts. The periodic review process is not intended to re-examine the appropriateness of the use, or to consider expansion of operations beyond the scope of existing permitted operations since that review would be accomplished through the County's permitting process. The periodic review is intended to be a part of King County's ongoing enforcement and inspections of Fossil Fuel Facilities, and assure compliance with applicable conditions, mitigations and the most up-to-date safety and public health standards.

F-330f King County shall prohibit the exploration for or establishment of new coal mines and the expansion of existing coal mines.

Commented [MI144]: Effect: Directs that King County will prohibit exploration and establishment of new coal mines, and expansion of existing coal mines.

6. Hazardous Liquid and Gas Transmission Pipelines

Part of the fossil fuel system is the movement of these fuels by transmission pipelines. Hazardous liquid and gas transmission pipelines, as defined by Revised Code of Washington 81.88.040 and Washington Administrative Code 480-93-005, consecutively, provide a vital service of transporting hazardous materials from one location to another. Long-distance transmission pipelines move a variety of hazardous materials, including crude oil, petroleum products, natural gas and hazardous liquids, such as anhydrous ammonia. Pipeline rupture or failure can result in release of these materials, which are highly flammable, explosive or toxic. The policies in this chapter identify public values and goals to assure that the transmission of hazardous materials by pipeline address public health and safety.

Commented [MI145]: Effect: Establishes that hazardous liquid and gas transmission pipelines are part of the fossil fuels systems.

RENUMBER THE SUBSEQUENT CHAPTER HEADINGS ACCORDINGLY

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission regulates the location, construction and operational conditions of interstate natural gas pipelines through its certification process. The state and federal government regulate the location, construction and operational conditions of hazardous liquid and intrastate gas pipelines through the Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council. In its review of pipeline applications, however, the Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council must determine whether the pipelines are consistent with county land use plans and zoning codes. Thus, King County's authority to regulate the location of pipelines is through the comprehensive plan and development regulations.

F-331 King County recognizes that federal and state regulatory programs govern the design, construction, and operation of hazardous liquid and gas transmission pipelines, which are part of the Fossil Fuels system. ((To preserve the safety and reliability of the hazardous liquid and gas transmission pipeline system,)) King County shall develop land use, zoning and regulations focused on increasing safety and reducing environmental impacts of transmission pipelines regulated by the federal and state government. King County will actively engage in federal and state

review processes to identify local impacts and risks and advocate for safety and environmental protections~~((shall be consistent with state and federal requirements))~~.

F-332

Any new or expanded hazardous liquid and gas transmission pipelines proposed for construction in King County shall meet the county's development regulations, including but not limited to, King County's zoning code, building code, grading code, and shoreline management code. Proposals for modifications and maintenance required to address hazards or comply with federal or state safety requirements must be clearly distinguished from proposals to expand capacity, and county regulations and review process should distinguish modifications for safety or regulatory compliance from modifications to expand capacity.

Commented [M1146]: Address Impacts and Regulation of Fossil Fuel Facilities

Effect: Clarifies the issues of concern for King County related to hazardous liquid and gas transmission pipelines. Establishes a King County role in state and federal review process.

Commented [M1147]: Effect: Directs that modifications and maintenance activities be clearly distinguished from expansions.

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

~~((7))~~ 8. Crude Oil Transport by Rail and Vessel

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

Commented [M1148]: Effect: Establishes that crude oil transport by rail and vessel are part of the fossil fuels systems.

In Washington State, shipments increased from zero in 2011 to approximately 19 unit trains a week in 2014, each carrying as much as 3 million gallons of Bakken crude, mostly destined to refineries in Washington and California. If the proposed facilities and refinery expansions to accommodate rail imports are permitted and fully built over the next few years, the weekly unit train number could jump to 137 or more. Congress's repeal of the export ban on U.S.-produced oil in 2015 has the potential to further increase transportation of Bakken crude through our state.

Oil trains travel through densely populated areas of King County and pass through a century-old tunnel under downtown Seattle. Many of the trains carry highly volatile Bakken Crude oil, creating risks for catastrophic explosions and loss of life and property in the event of a derailment. The passage of mile-long unit trains delay traffic and emergency vehicle access at numerous at-grade crossing.

Oil train routes cross numerous rivers, streams, and aquifers and trace the Puget Sound shoreline, putting aquatic resources and Endangered Species Act-listed salmon at risk. Despite facing impacts and risks from oil transport by rail, and burdens for emergency planning and response, local governments like King County have almost no authority to require disclosure of hazards, establish safety standards for trains passing through their jurisdiction, or require railroads and shipper to pay for mitigation of impacts.

King County Office of Emergency Management acts as a regional convener of public and private emergency management entities to plan for, mitigate and respond to oil train spills and explosions. Additionally, King County convenes and leads a coalition of more than 160 elected leaders known as the Safe Energy Leadership Alliance to advocate for assessment of the full costs and risks of oil transport and coal export on our regional, local and tribal economies, environment, health, and cultural resources.

F-344a King County Office of Emergency Management shall convene local emergency managers, first responders, railroads and others to prepare for and mitigate the increasing risk of oil spills, fire and explosions posed by oil ~~((by-rail))~~ transport by rail and vessel. This work should consider potential risks from Fossil Fuel Facilities.

Commented [MI149]: Address Impacts and Regulation of Fossil Fuel Facilities

Effect: Establishes that Office of Emergency Management should consider potential risk from Fossil Fuel Facilities.

F-344b King County should advocate for environmental reviews of proposed oil terminals, and other Fossil Fuel Facilities, in Washington State to assess and mitigate for area-wide, cumulative risks and impacts to public safety, infrastructure, traffic, health, water supplies and aquatic resources from increased oil ~~((train-traffic))~~ transport by rail and vessels.

Commented [MI150]: Effect: Establishes King County interest in environmental review of these facilities.

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

Working Collaboratively in the Region

Central Puget Sound Economic Development District (serving King, Kitsap, Pierce, and Snohomish Counties) adopted a “Regional Economic Strategy for the Central Puget Sound Region” in 2005, ~~((and))~~ updated it in 2012, and then adopted "Amazing Place" in 2017. The 2017 Regional Economic Strategy was developed by the Puget Sound Regional Council ~~((s Prosperity Partnership—a coalition of more than 200 government, business, labor, nonprofit and community leaders from the four counties—))~~ to ensure long-term regional prosperity.

Commented [MI151]: Updates to Dates, Data, Maps and References

In order to accomplish this, the Regional Economic Strategy identifies ~~ten-fourteen~~ industrial clusters that, based on regional economic analysis, offer the best opportunities for business growth and job creation in the Central Puget Sound region for the next several years.

Commented [MI152]: Updates to Dates, Data, Maps and References

Clusters are concentrations of industries that export goods and services that drive job creation and import wealth into the region. An industry cluster differs from the classic definition of an industry sector because it represents the entire horizontal and vertical value-added linkages from suppliers to end producers, including support services, specialized infrastructure, regional universities’ research and development, and other resources. Clusters are supported by the economic foundations such as workforce training, infrastructure, quality education, a stable and progressive business climate, and more. The clusters are Aerospace, Architecture and Engineering, Business Services, Clean Technology, Food and Beverages, Information and Communication Technology, Life Sciences and Global Health, Maritime, Materials Manufacturing, Military, ~~((Philanthropies))~~ Recreational Gear, Tourism

((~~and Visitors, and~~), Transportation and Logistics, ~~and Wood Products~~) The Regional Economic Strategy identifies specific strategies and actions to help support the growth of each cluster.

Commented [MI153]: Updates to Dates, Data, Maps and References

In Chapter 10 Economic Development, starting on page 10-18, amend as follows:

ED-604 King County will continue to partner with organizations that support programs and strategies that strengthen the interdependence and linkage between the rural, resource and urban economies(~~(, such as the Regional Food Policy Council and Puget Sound Fresh))~~).

Commented [MI154]: Updates to Dates, Data, Maps and References.

Neither of these organizations are active. Puget Sound Fresh is now the Tilth Alliance.

In Chapter 11 Community Service Area Subarea Planning, starting on page 11-1, amend as 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.

Commented [MI155]: Updates to Dates, Data, Maps and References

In Chapter 11 Community Service Area Subarea Planning, starting on page 11-2, amend as follows:

A. Planning Framework and Geography

Beginning with the 2016 Comprehensive Plan the geographical boundaries of the County's seven Community Service Areas will be used as the framework for subarea plans created and amended from that point forward. Subarea plans will be developed for the six rural Community Service Areas, and for the five remaining large urban unincorporated potential annexation areas. The primary focus of subarea plans will be on land use issues in these subarea geographies.

Commented [MI156]: Skyway Land Use Subarea Plan
Effect: Edit to reflect the primary focus of these plans on land use.

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

Commented [MI157]: Standardize Plan Update Terminology

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

In consideration of the restructure of the subarea planning program adopted in 2018, the County will evaluate initiating a performance audit of the program once the restructure has been implemented, by adding a requirement to the King County Auditor's work plan during the 2021-2022 biennium. Additionally, following the completion of the first thirteen-year subarea planning cycle, the subarea planning schedule for developing and adopting updates to the subarea plans moving forward will be reviewed as part of the 2031 ~~((major))~~ Comprehensive Plan update. This review will include evaluation of whether the subarea plan update schedule and process can be condensed from its current thirteen-year planning cycle.

Commented [MI158]: Standardize Plan Update Terminology

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

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

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In Chapter 11 Community Service Area Subarea Planning, starting on page 11-26, amend as follows:

CP-502 Wildlife populations in the Snoqualmie Valley planning area are recognized as a regionally important resource and an important characteristic of the area's rural character. Special studies should be undertaken, in cooperation with the Washington State Department of Wildlife, to identify wildlife populations at risk due to the land uses allowed by the King County Comprehensive Plan and to develop mitigation measures to protect the continued viability of the area's wildlife populations. Should these studies indicate unmitigatable impact affecting wildlife populations due to the land uses allowed by the plan, a comprehensive plan ~~((amendment))~~ study will be undertaken to provide for the continued existence of this valuable resource. (SQP-17)

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In Chapter 11 Community Service Area Subarea Planning, starting on page 11-27, amend as follows:

CP-509 King County shall initiate an ~~((amendment))~~ update to the King County Comprehensive Plan if the cumulative impact of development of the cities' expansion areas will reduce the quality of the Snoqualmie River and its tributaries below the current "A and AA" standards. (SQP-61)

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In Chapter 12 Implementation, Amendments and Evaluation, starting on page 12-1, amend as follows:

CHAPTER 12

IMPLEMENTATION, AMENDMENTS AND EVALUATION

The Comprehensive Plan policies, development regulations and countywide policy framework have been adopted to achieve the 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 updates to implement or refine provisions within the Comprehensive Plan, and outlines and distinguishes between annual updates ~~((cycles))~~, midpoint updates, and eight-year ~~((cycle))~~ amendments. ||

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

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

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King County has established a docket process to facilitate public involvement and participation in the Comprehensive Plan amendment process in accordance with RCW 36.70A.470. Parties interested in proposing changes to existing Comprehensive Plan policies, development regulations, land use designations, zoning, or other

components of the Comprehensive Plan can obtain and complete a docket form outlining the proposed amendment. Docket forms are available via the King County website.

- I-201** **The amendment process shall provide continuing review and evaluation of Comprehensive Plan policies and development regulations.**
- I-202** Through the amendment process, King County Comprehensive Plan policies and supporting development regulations shall be subject to review, evaluation, and amendment according to an annual ((cycle)), midpoint ((cycle)), and an eight-year ((cycle)) update schedule in accordance with RCW 36.70A.130 (1) and (2).
- I-203** Except as otherwise provided in this policy, the annual ((cycle)) update shall not consider proposed amendments to the King County Comprehensive Plan that require substantive changes to Comprehensive Plan policies and development regulations or that alter the Urban Growth Area Boundary. Substantive amendments may be considered in the annual ((amendment cycle)) update only if to consider the following:
- a. A proposal for a Four-to-One project that changes the Urban Growth Area Boundary;
 - b. An amendment regarding the provision of wastewater services to a Rural Town. Such amendments shall be limited to policy amendments and adjustments to the boundaries of the Rural Town as needed to implement a preferred option identified in a Rural Town wastewater treatment study;
 - c. Amendments necessary for the protection and recovery of threatened and endangered species;
 - d. Adoption of Community Service Area subarea plans;
 - e. Amendments to the workplan, only as part of the 2018 subarea planning restructure; or
 - f. Amendments to update the Comprehensive Plan schedule to respond to adopted ordinances to improve alignment with the Growth Management Act, multicounty and countywide planning activities.
- I-204** The eight-year ((cycle)) update shall consider proposed amendments that could be considered in the annual ((cycle)) update and also those outside the scope of the annual ((cycle)) update, proposed amendments relating to substantive changes to Comprehensive Plan policies and development regulations, and proposals to alter the Urban Growth Area Boundary in accordance with applicable provisions of Countywide Planning Policies. A smaller-range of substantive changes to policies

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and amendments to the Urban Growth Area boundary may also be considered at the midpoint of the eight-year update ~~((cycle))~~ but only if authorized by motion.

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I-205

In accordance with RCW 36.70A.140 and the State Environmental Policy Act, as applicable, King County shall ensure public participation in the ~~((amendment))~~ update process for Comprehensive Plan policies and development regulations. King County shall disseminate information regarding public involvement in the Comprehensive Plan ~~((amendment))~~ update process, including, but not limited to, the following: description of procedures and schedules for proposing amendments to Comprehensive Plan policies and development regulations; guidelines for participating in the docket process; public meetings to obtain comments from the public or other agencies; provision of public review documents; and dissemination of information relating to the Comprehensive Plan ~~((amendment))~~ update process on the Internet or through other methods.

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In Chapter 12 Implementation, Amendments and Evaluation, starting on page 12-9, amend as follows:

Comprehensive Plan Land Use Designation s	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	A-10, A-35

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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.	
	Zoning Designations
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

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

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

When transmitting to the Council the required report, study, ordinance, and/or motion in any of the items outlined below, the transmittal shall be in the form of a paper original and an electronic copy filed with the clerk of the Council,

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who shall retain the original and provide an electronic copy to all Councilmembers, the Council chief of staff, the policy staff director and the lead staff for the planning, rural service and environment committee, or its successor.

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

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- *Timeline:* Ongoing; the Executive will propose a subarea plan for each area approximately once every thirteen years based on planning schedule in Chapter 11.
- *Outcomes:* A proposed subarea plan for each Community Service Area for Council consideration and possible adoption. Each subarea plan shall be transmitted by the Executive to the Council in the form of an ordinance that adopts the subarea plan, 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.
- *Lead:* Department of [Local Services](#) (~~(Permitting and Environmental Review)~~) in coordination and collaboration with the Office of Performance Strategy and Budget. Executive staff, including the Department of [Local Services](#) (~~(Permitting and Environmental Review)~~), the Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget, or other appropriate agencies, shall update and coordinate with the Councilmember office(s) representing the applicable study area throughout the community planning process.

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

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- *Timeline:* The motion adopting the program framework shall be transmitted by June 1, 2017. A 2021 Comprehensive Plan Performance Measures Report released by March 1, 2021, will inform the 2021 Scope of Work for the 2023 Comprehensive Plan update.
- *Outcomes:* The 2017 framework for the program shall be transmitted by the Executive to the Council by June 1, 2017, in the form of a motion that adopts the framework. The 2021 Comprehensive Plan Performance Measures Report shall be completed as directed by the 2017 framework motion adopted by the Council. The Executive shall file with the Council the 2021 Comprehensive Plan Performance Measures Report. The 2021 Scope of Work for the 2023 Comprehensive Plan (~~(Update)~~) [update](#) shall be informed by the 2021 Performance

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Measures Report. The Executive's transmitted 2023 Comprehensive Plan shall include updated references to the new Performance Measures Program.

- *Lead:* Office of Performance Strategy and Budget. Executive staff shall work with the Council's Comprehensive Plan lead staff in development of the 2017 framework for the program.

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

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

- *Timeline:* An Implementation Report shall be filed with the Council by July 31, 2017. The Report will inform a code update ordinance(s), which shall be transmitted to the Council no later than December 31, 2019.
- *Outcomes:* The interbranch team shall prepare, and the Executive shall file with the Council, the 2016 Comprehensive Plan Implementation Report and the code update ordinance(s).
- *Leads:* Interbranch team comprised of staff from at least the: King County Council, Office of Performance Strategy and Budget, Department of [Local Services](#) (~~Permitting and Environmental Review~~), and Prosecuting Attorney's Office.

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

This work plan item will utilize an interbranch team to analyze the potential for a demonstration project under K.C.C. chapter 21A.55 for one or more temporary or permanent alternative housing projects, such as single and/or multi-family microhousing (i.e., very small units clustered around a shared kitchen and other similar models) or tiny houses, modular construction, live/work units, and co-housing projects. A demonstration project will allow the County to test development regulations and other regulatory barriers related to alternative housing models before adopting or amending permanent regulations. Such regulations could include amendments to or

establishment of regulations related to permitted uses or temporary uses, building and fire codes, water and sewer supply requirements, setbacks, landscaping screening, location requirements, light and glare requirements, public notice, and mitigation of impacts to the surrounding area. This work plan item should also analyze potential funding sources and funding barriers for projects that may or may not require public funding, including funds managed by the King County Housing and Community Development Division of the Department of Community and Human Services.

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

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Action 7: Agricultural Related Uses Zoning Code Updates. As part of the transmitted 2016 Comprehensive Plan, the Executive included recommended code changes related to agricultural uses in unincorporated King County. In order to give the Council additional time to consider these proposed changes and to address the identified policy issues, the transmitted code changes will not be adopted in 2016. Instead, the code changes will be further developed through this work plan item.

The Council identified several policy issues through review of the code changes as part of the 2016 Comprehensive Plan update. Through use of an interbranch team, this work plan item aims to resolve these policy issues, draft a new ordinance, and complete outreach to affected stakeholders such as the King County Agriculture Commission, ag-related business owners, and/or Community Service Areas. If the results of the winery study, currently being reviewed by the Executive, are not complete in time to incorporate into the 2016 Comprehensive Plan, then this work plan item should also address the recommendations of that study.

- *Timeline:* Six to nine month process. An Agricultural Related Uses Zoning Code Updates Report and proposed regulations to implement the recommendations in report shall be transmitted to the Council for consideration by

September 30, 2017.

- *Outcomes:* The interbranch team shall prepare, and the Executive shall file with the Council, the Agricultural Related Uses Zoning Code Updates Report, which shall include identification of recommended amendments to the King County Code. The Executive shall also file with the Council an ordinance adopting updates to the King County Code as recommended in the Report.
- *Leads:* The King County Council will convene an interbranch team comprised of at least King County Council staff, the Department of [Local Services - Permitting Divisions](#) ~~((and Environmental Review))~~, the Department of Natural Resources and Parks, and the Office of Performance Strategy and Budget.

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Action 8: Cottage Housing Regulations Review. Cottage housing is a method of development that allows for multiple detached single-family dwelling units to be located on a commonly owned parcel. In unincorporated King County, cottage housing is currently only permitted in the R-4 through R-8 urban residential zones, subject to certain conditions in the King County Code, such as in K.C.C. 21A.08.030 and 21A.12.030, which includes being only allowed on lots one acre in size or smaller. This work plan item will review Comprehensive Plan policies and development code regulations for the potential for expanded allowances for cottage housing in unincorporated King County, including in Rural Areas, and recommend policy and code changes as appropriate. The review will include evaluation of encouraging: close proximity of garages to the associated housing unit; and development of units with a wide variety of square footages, so as to address various needs and a diversity of residents.

- *Timeline:* A Cottage Housing Regulations Report shall be transmitted to the Council by December 31, 2018. Any proposed policy or code changes to implement the recommendations in the report shall be transmitted to the Council for consideration by September 30, 2019 as part of the 2020 Comprehensive Plan update.
- *Outcomes:* The Executive shall file with the Council the Cottage Housing Regulations Report, which shall include identification of any recommended amendments to the King County Code and/or Comprehensive Plan. The Executive shall also file with the Council an ordinance adopting updates to the King County Code and/or the Comprehensive Plan, if recommended in the Report.
- *Leads:* The Department of [Local Services - Permitting Division](#) ~~((and Environmental Review))~~ and the Office of Performance Strategy and Budget.

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Action 9: Carbon Neutral King County Plan. The 2016 Comprehensive Plan includes a new policy F-215b which directs the County to “strive to provide services and build and operate public buildings and infrastructure that are carbon neutral.” To support implementation of this policy, this work plan item directs the Executive to develop an Implementation Plan for making King County government carbon neutral. The Implementation Plan shall address existing and new County buildings, as well as all County operations and services, and shall identify the actions, costs and schedule for achieving carbon neutral status. This Implementation Plan will help inform the 2020 update of the Strategic Climate Action Plan, through which existing county targets for carbon neutrality and greenhouse gas emissions reduction will be updated consistent with the F-215b and the Implementation Plan.

- *Timeline:* A Carbon Neutral King County Implementation Plan and a motion adopting the Implementation Plan shall be transmitted to the Council for consideration by February 28, 2019. A Progress Report on development of the Implementation Plan shall be transmitted to the Council by December 31, 2017.
- *Outcomes:* The Executive shall file with the Council for review and potential approval the Carbon Neutral King County Implementation Plan and a motion adopting the Implementation Plan.
- *Leads:* Department of Natural Resources and Parks.

Action 10: Green Building Handbook Review. The 2016 Comprehensive Plan includes policy direction in Policies U-133, R-336a, F-215a, and ED-501a that encourages green building practices in private development. To support these implementation of these policies, and consistent with direction in the 2015 Strategic Climate Action Plan, the County will soon be in the process of reviewing potential green building code requirements and/or encouraged standards for private development for possible adoption. In the meantime, the County intends to continue to use the Department of [Local Services - Permitting Division's](#) ~~((and Environmental Review's))~~ existing “Green Building Handbook” to help encourage private green building development, which is referenced in the 2016 Comprehensive Plan. This work plan item directs the Executive to transmit to the Council the Green Building Handbook for review and potential approval.

- *Timeline:* The Green Building Handbook and a motion approving the Handbook shall be transmitted to the Council for consideration by March 1, 2017.
- *Outcomes:* The Executive shall file with the Council for review and potential approval the Green Building Handbook and a motion adopting the Handbook.
- *Leads:* The Department of [Local Services - Permitting Division](#) ~~((and Environmental Review))~~.

Action 11: Bicycle Network Planning Report. The Puget Sound Regional Council has identified a regional bicycle network, for both the existing network and the associated gaps and needs, in its Active Transportation Plan, which is an element of *Transportation 2040*. King County also identifies local bicycle network needs throughout its planning, such as in the Transportation Needs Report and the Regional Trail Needs Report.

This Workplan item directs the King County Department of Transportation, in coordination with the Department of Natural Resources and Parks and the Department of [Local Services - Permitting Division](#) ~~((and Environmental Review))~~, to evaluate and report on how to enhance the bicycle network within unincorporated King County and address identified regional and local bicycle infrastructure needs (such as standards for bicycle lanes, tracks and trails; plans and financing for capital improvements; bicycle racks and parking; air filling stations; etc). This report will include:

- a. Evaluation of existing King County planning efforts and possible areas for improvement, such as addressing bicycle facility provisions in:
 - o roadway designs and standards, including lighting standards,

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- o plat approvals,
 - o commercial developments,
 - o parks & trails planning, and
 - o transit planning and access to transit.
 - b. Evaluation of bicycle and/or active transportation plan elements of other jurisdictions, including the City of Seattle, for opportunities to connect to King County planning and active transportation facilities.
 - c. Working with stakeholders for identification of needs and areas for possible improvements.
- *Timeline:* The Bicycle Network Planning Report and a motion approving the report shall be transmitted to the Council for consideration by December 31, 2017.
 - *Outcomes:* The Executive shall file with the Council for review and potential approval the Bicycle Network Planning Report and a motion adopting the Report.
 - *Lead:* Department of Transportation.

Action 12: Update Plat Ingress/Egress Requirements. ~~State law gives King County the responsibility to adopt regulations and procedures for approval of subdivisions and plats. The Department of Local Services ((Permitting and Environmental Review)) reviews ingress and egress to subdivisions and plats during the preliminary subdivision approval process using the ((Department of Transportation Roads Division's)) "2016 King County Road Design and Construction Standards((—2007))" (Road((s)) Standards). ((In recent years, subdivision layouts have included)) Under the current standards, subdivisions with 100 or fewer lots or dwelling units are allowed to have one entry/exit (or ingress/egress) point ((and a looped road network within the subdivision)), while larger developments are required to have two entry/exit points.~~

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

This Workplan item directs the Executive to transmit legislation to update the code, (such as K.C.C. Title 21A), and/or the King County ~~((Department of Transportation))~~ Road((s)) Standards to address these access issues. This code update will ~~((include requiring two entry/exit points))~~ enhance emergency access option for plats and subdivisions over a certain size((;)), while requiring sufficient distance between the ~~((two))~~ entry/exit points so as to not impact traffic or safety flow((s; addressing access for emergency vehicles, including requiring adequate roadway width to accommodate emergency vehicles; and increasing the distance between adjacent intersecting streets)). The transmittal letter for the ordinance(s) shall indicate the rationale for the chosen development size threshold for when the County will require ~~((two entry/exit points))~~ enhanced emergency access.

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Effect: Revises timeline and task for workplan action item.

- *Timeline:* The proposed amendments to the King County Code and/or the King County Roads Standards shall be transmitted to the Council for consideration by ~~((June 28, 2019))~~ June 30, 2020.
- *Outcomes:* The Executive shall file with the Council an ordinance(s) adopting updates to the King County Code/or and the King County Roads Standards.
- *Lead:* Department of Local Services ~~((Transportation and Department of Permitting and Environmental Review))~~.

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

- *Timeline:* Eighteen month process. Initial report will be transmitted to the Council by December 1, 2017; final report, with necessary amendments, will be transmitted to the Council by December 31, 2018. This report may inform the scope of work for the 2020 Comprehensive Plan update.
- *Outcomes:* Modifications, as needed, to the Comprehensive Plan, King County Code and County practices related to ensuring availability of water within the Comprehensive Plan and determining the adequacy of water during the development permit process.
- *Leads:* Performance, Strategy and Budget. Work with the Department of Local Services - Permitting Division ~~((and Environmental Review))~~, Department of Natural Resources and Parks, Department of Public Health, Prosecuting Attorney's Office, and King County Council. Involvement of state agencies, public, local watershed improvement districts, and non-governmental organizations.

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Action 14: 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update. In 2018, the County restructured its comprehensive planning program and associated Comprehensive Plan update ~~((eyeles))~~ process. This restructure includes moving to an eight-year update ~~((eyele))~~ schedule. As part of the transition to this new ~~((planning eyele))~~ schedule and given that the next major plan update will not be completed until 2023, there is a need to make substantive changes in the interim. The scope of the update proposed by the executive in the motion shall include any changes as called for by applicable Workplan Action items, any policy changes or land use proposals that should be considered prior to

the 2023 update, review and inclusion of changes related to docket proposals that were recommended to be reviewed as part of the next (~~("major")~~) major update, aligning the language in the Comprehensive Plan and Title 20 regarding what is allowed during annual, midpoint and eight-year updates, and reviewing and updating the terminology to consistently describe the various updates.

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- *Timeline:* A motion authorizing the 2020 Comprehensive Plan update shall be transmitted to the Council for consideration by January 2, 2019. The Council shall have until February 28, 2019 to adopt the motion. The 2020 Comprehensive Plan update shall be transmitted to the Council for consideration by September 30, 2019. The Council shall have until June 30, 2020 to adopt the 2020 Comprehensive Plan update.
- *Outcomes:* The Executive shall file with the Council a motion authorizing the 2020 Comprehensive Plan update. The Council shall have until February 28, 2019 to adopt the motion, either as transmitted or amended. In the absence of Council approval by February 28, 2019, the Executive shall proceed to implement the scope as proposed. If the motion is approved by February 28, 2019, the scope shall proceed as established by the approved motion. The Executive shall then file with the Council the proposed 2020 Comprehensive Plan update by September 30, 2019. The Council shall have until June 30, 2020 to adopt the 2020 Comprehensive Plan update.
- *Leads:* Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget, in coordination and collaboration with the Department of Local Services - Permitting Division (~~(and Environmental Review)~~)

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

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

Commented [MI185]: Standardize Plan Update Terminology

Action 16: Streamlining the Comprehensive Plan. Public participation, as expressed in Policy RP-103, is to be actively sought out throughout the development, amendment, and implementation of the Comprehensive Plan. The Plan, and various iterations before final adoption, are posted online in order to be accessible to the public, and active outreach efforts during plan updates seek to reach a wide range of County residents. However, such a lengthy document with many complex regulatory requirements can be difficult to navigate and understand. To make the Comprehensive Plan and relevant sections in King County Code Title 20 more reader-friendly and

accessible to a wider audience, redundancies and excess detail should be minimized. This workplan item will initiate the process of streamlining the 2016 Comprehensive Plan and portions of King County Code Title 20 over the next several years, with the goal of becoming shorter, easier to understand, and more accessible to the general public. This review will consider: removal of text or policies that are redundant and/or repetitive within the plan; removal of text or policies that are redundant to other existing plans and policy documents; removal of outdated text or policies; removal of text or policies that are at a level of detail that is more appropriate for functional plans, implementation plans, development regulations, etc.; increasing readability and conciseness; clarifying the process for amending the plan; and making the document and sections of the Code more streamlined, user friendly, and accessible for the public.

- *Timeline:* A streamlined version of the Comprehensive Plan and relevant sections of King County Code Title 20, including but not limited to KCC 20.08, 20.12, and 20.18 shall be transmitted to the Council for consideration by June 30, 2022.
- *Outcomes:* The Executive shall file with the Council an ordinance adopting a streamlined version of the Comprehensive Plan and associated code changes as part of the Executive's proposed 2023 ~~((Eight-Year))~~ eight-year Comprehensive Plan update.
- *Leads:* Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget, in coordination and collaboration with the Council's Comprehensive Planning lead staff and the Department of Local Services - Permitting Division ~~((and Environmental Review))~~.

Commented [MI186]: Standardize Plan Update Terminology

Commented [MI187]: Updates to Dates, Data, Maps and References

Actions Related to the Growth Management Planning Council

The Growth Management Planning Council (GMPC) is a separate formal body consisting of elected officials from King County, Seattle, Bellevue, other cities and towns in King County, special purpose districts, and the Port of Seattle. The GMPC developed the Countywide Planning Policies, providing a countywide vision and serving as a framework for each jurisdiction to develop its own comprehensive plan, which must be consistent with the overall vision for the future of King County. The GMPC is chaired by the King County Executive; five King County Councilmembers serve as members. Recommendations from the GMPC are transmitted to the full King County Council for review and consideration.

The GMPC develops its own independent work program every year; this section of the 2016 Comprehensive Plan Workplan identifies issues the County will bring forward to the GMPC for review, consideration and recommendations. King County will submit these Workplan items to the GMPC for consideration at its first meeting of 2017, with a goal of completing the GMPC review and recommendations by December 31, 2018. The Executive will work with the Council to determine whether the amendments are appropriate for inclusion in an ~~((Annual))~~ annual or ~~((Midpoint))~~ midpoint Comprehensive Plan ~~((Amendment))~~ update prior to the next ~~((Eight-Year))~~ eight-year update.

Commented [MI188]: Standardize Plan Update Terminology

In Glossary, starting on page G-10, amend as follows:

Fossil Fuel Facility

Fossil Fuel Facilities, as defined further in the King County Code, are commercial facilities used primarily to receive, store, transfer, wholesale trade, or transport fossil fuels. They do not include retail or direct to consumer facilities used for local consumption up to 30,000 gallons, non-commercial facilities, and uses pre-empted by federal rule or law.

Commented [MI189]: Address Impacts and Regulation of Fossil Fuel Facilities

Effect: Provides a general description of Fossil Fuel Facilities with the full definition in the King County Code.

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

Land Use Map

The land use map for the Comprehensive Plan designates the general location and extent of the uses of land for agriculture, timber production, housing, commerce, industry, recreation, open spaces, public utilities, public facilities, and other land uses as required by the Growth Management Act. The Land Use Map is not included in the Plan because it is very large; however a smaller representation of it is reproduced at the end of Chapter 1:

Regional Growth Management Planning. The full size map is available for review at the Department of Local Services - Permitting Division ((and Environmental Review)) and at the Clerk of the King County Council. The map is also available in digital format on the County's Comprehensive Plan website.

Commented [MI190]: Updates to Dates, Data, Maps and References

In Technical Appendix C1 Transportation Needs Report, starting on page 3, amend as follows:

The schedule for updating the TNR corresponds to major updates of the Comprehensive Plan, which occurs every four and eight years. If circumstances warrant, interim updates may be developed and transmitted with the annual Comprehensive Plan ((technical amendments)) update.

Commented [MI191]: Standardize Plan Update Terminology

In Technical Appendix A Capital Facilities, beginning on page A-13, amend as follows:

Commented [MI192]: Update technical Appendix A: Capital Facilities

Effect: Provides a list of County Functional Plans.

County Functional Plans

The Comprehensive Plan helps guide development of County capital facilities and projects, as do County functional plans. Functional plans are detailed plans for facilities and services and action plans and programs for other governmental activities. Some functional plans are operational or programmatic, which means they guide daily management decisions. Others include specific details of facility design and location. While functional plans are important components of the Comprehensive Plan, they are typically adopted separately.

Shown below is a list of functional plans by topical area. The tables include plans for ongoing functions (e.g., such as a levy, dedicated tax revenue source, long-term grant, etc.), but do not include one-time or short-term interventions or activities unrelated to the built or natural environment.

General Purpose Plans

<u>Name</u>	<u>Purpose</u>
King County Strategic Plan	Intended to be an enterprise-wide document, it contains a County Vision Statement, Mission Statement, Guiding Principles, and Goals. It is updated approximately every five years. Adopted in 2018.
Historic Preservation Program Strategic Plan	Identifies historic and archaeological resources for protection, addresses public engagement, sustainability and economic development, green building and conservation, and program funding for the County's historic preservation program. It is updated approximately on a non-recurrent cycle, and was last adopted in with a 2013-2020 plan horizon.
Downtown Civic Campus Planning	Intended to provide a ten year plan for the use and redevelopment of County-Owned buildings in downtown Seattle. It is updated on a non-recurrent cycle, and is currently being updated.
Equity and Social Justice Strategic Plan	Intended to guide implementation of the County's Equity and Social Justice goals. It identifies pro-equity policies in the areas of leadership, operations, and services; plans, policies and budgets; workplace and workforce; community partnerships; communication and education; and facility and system improvements. Adopted in 2018.

Infrastructure, Utilities and Services Plans

<u>Name</u>	<u>Purpose</u>
Wastewater Treatment Division Energy Plan	Plan to improve Division's overall use and production of energy and its carbon footprint. Adopted in 2018.
Strategic Plan for Road Services	Addresses County road funding shortfall, road system needs and associated costs, strategic priorities, goals, service levels. Adopted in 2014. Supplemented by smaller reports such as 2017 Annual Bridge Report.
Transportation Needs Report	Appendix C of Comprehensive Plan. Long-range capital improvement needs for unincorporated roads and bridges. Adopted in 2016 and updated approximately every four years.

Metro Connects	Long-range plan for King County Metro transit services. Addresses transit frequency, service network & routes, fleet assets, accessibility, system financing, transit access, roadway capital improvements, operation and customer facilities. Adopted in 2018 and on a non-recurrent cycle. Supplemented by Strategic Plan for Transportation, adopted in 2015, and the Metro Transit Mobility Framework.
King County Airport Plan	Federally required plan to establish development goals, alternatives and standards for maintaining the airport. Adopted in 2004, with a strategic plan update in 2015.
Real Asset Management Plan	County plan for management of County owned real estate assets. Updated approximately every four years.

Natural Environment Plans

<u>Name</u>	<u>Purpose</u>
Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan	Addresses risk assessment for earthquake, severe weather, flood, landslide, wildfire, dam failure, avalanche, volcano and tsunami hazards, as well as mitigation actions and cross-agency collaboration. Plan was adopted in 2015 and is updated on a non-recurrent cycle.
Stormwater Design Manual & Stormwater Management Program Plan	Contains the requirements and standards for designing surface and storm water management systems in King County. Adopted in 2016. The Plan complies with State required National Pollution Discharge Elimination System Permit requirements.
River Corridor and Basin Plans	Plans analyze flood and erosion risks and develop a long-range strategies for reducing those risks. Plans look at existing conditions, past flooding activities, and identify strategies and programs to prevent or mitigate impacts. Plans are updated on a non-recurrent cycle.
Flood Hazard Management Plan	Federally required to maintain the County's flood insurance ratings. The plan discusses flooding events and risk reduction tools and strategies. Adopted in 2013, with next updated scheduled for 2021.
Hazard Mitigation Plan and Recovery Plan	Focused on countywide operations and services during emergency events, and guides mitigation strategies and recovery actions; updated on a non-recurrent cycle.
Water Resource Inventory Area Plans	Geographic area-specific plans to implement recovery as part of Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Plan. Plans are updated on a non-recurrent cycle.

Strategic Climate Action Plans	Countywide plan to confront climate change, integrating climate change into all areas of County operations and its work in the community. Plan establishes Greenhouse Gas Emissions reduction targets. The plan was adopted in 2015. It is scheduled for an update in 2020, and is on a five year cycle.
Agricultural Program Plans	Includes 2009 Future of Agriculture Realizing Meaning Solutions Plan, and 2010 Farmers Market Report. Plans updated on non-recurrent cycle.
Lake Stewardship Monitoring Report	Documents results of lake stewardship program and monitors small lakes throughout King County. Adopted in 2017.
Noxious Weed Control Board Report	Annual report summarizing the activities and performance results of the Noxious Weed Control Program.

Housing and Social Services Plans

<u>Name</u>	<u>Purpose</u>
Communities of Opportunity Health and Human Services Transformation Plan	Addresses systems of health, human services and community-based prevention. Guides delivery of grants and services in these communities. Adopted in 2012, and updated on a non-recurrent cycle.
Consolidated Housing and Community Development Plan	Federally required plan for Housing and Urban Development funding. Addresses housing, homelessness, community development, and microenterprise assistance. Updated on an annual basis.

Operational Plans

Emergency Medical Services Annual Report and Annual Report	Primary policy and financial document directing Medic One/EMS system services. Covers 2014-2019 time period. Supplemented by Emergency Services Annual Report.
Area Plan on Aging	Federally required plan under the Federal Older Americans Act. Coordinated with Seattle Aging and Disability Services.
Community Health Plans	Numerous public health reports on topics areas such as: behavioral health; chronic health; communicable diseases, epidemiology and immunizations; emergency medical services and King County medical examiner; health insurance and access to health care; environmental health; maternal, child and teen health; tobacco and marijuana use; violence and injury prevention; regional health needs. Plans updated on varying cycles.

Plan for Developmental Disability Services & Plan for Early Intervention Services	State required plans that guide the County's funding for supports for individuals with developmental disabilities through multiple life-stages, including schooling, employment, housing, and adult-living. Covers 2014-2017 time period.
Health Care for the Homeless Network Annual Report	Addresses how to strengthen health care safety net for the homeless population and integrating health needs into initiatives aimed at moving people into safe and stable housing.
Regional Automated Fingerprint Identification System Annual Report	Provides information on the programs and outcomes of the levy-funded services. Addresses finances, technology, crime scene analysis, and community engagement.

In Technical Appendix D Growth Targets and the Urban Growth Area, starting on page D-3, amend as follows:

In 2015, the state Department of Commerce acknowledged that the 2012 King County Comprehensive Plan satisfies the GMA requirement for a 2015 plan update, including the growth targets contained in the 2012 Comprehensive Plan that allocate housing and job growth through 2031. As such, the 2016 ~~((Update))~~ update is subject to the rules applicable to an annual comprehensive plan ~~((amendment))~~ update. The GMA does not require the county to complete another comprehensive plan update until 2023.

Commented [MI193]: Standardize Plan Update Terminology

In Technical Appendix D Growth Targets and the Urban Growth Area, starting on page D-4, amend as follows:

The GMA requires ~~((a-ten))~~ an eight year update of Growth Management plans. During the period since the first set of targets were adopted, six new cities have incorporated in King County, and other cities have annexed large areas. By the time of the 2000 Census, King County had 173,000 more residents than in 1994. Furthermore, in 2002 and again in 2007, the Washington State Office of Financial Management (OFM) released a new set of population forecasts for whole counties, out to 2030.

Commented [MI194]: Standardize Plan Update Terminology

In Technical Appendix R Public Outreach for the Development of the 2016 Comprehensive Plan, starting on page 2, amend as follows:

The 2016 Comprehensive Plan ~~((Update))~~ update included a strong and on-going public engagement process; the process is summarized below by phases.

Commented [MI195]: Standardize Plan Update Terminology

In Technical Appendix R Public Outreach for the Development of the 2016 Comprehensive Plan, starting on page 3, amend as follows:

Combined, over 850 stakeholders participated in the development of the Public Review Draft and Executive Recommended Plan for the 2016 King County Comprehensive Plan ((Update)) update.

Commented [MI196]: Standardize Plan Update Terminology

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

VMI CSA Workplan Action 2: Sewer Local Service Area

Portions of Vashon-Maury Island have an established “local service area” (LSA) that allows for the provision of sewer service within certain areas of the island. Adoption of the LSA dates back to at least 1986, with the adoption of the Vashon Community Plan in Ordinance 7837. Subsequent to the adoption of that plan, the Growth Management Act (GMA) was passed, which defined provision of sewer as an urban service. Provision of sewer service outside the urban growth boundary is tightly restricted. Because there was already sewer service on portions of Vashon-Maury Island, this existing LSA was continued in the County’s planning documents and code provisions (such as in K.C.C. Title 13). With the adoption of the Vashon-Maury Island subarea plan, as well as the adoption of the affordable housing incentive SDO, future development is anticipated, some of which would desire or rely on sewer service. However, the legislative history of the LSA is unclear, and for the Rural Town area, the LSA boundary does not match the boundaries of the Rural Town. This Workplan item directs an Interbranch Team to review the legislative history of the LSA on Vashon-Maury Island, and determine what the current LSA boundary is. This work shall include: 1) review of the past ordinances adopting, and/or repealing, various land use planning and sewer planning documents (including Vashon Sewer District plans), 2) evaluation of GMA and other applicable legal limitations on modifying the boundaries of the LSA and the Rural Town, 3) proposing an ordinance to officially adopt the correct LSA boundary, and 4) evaluation of the effects of this correct LSA boundary on the existing land use designations, zoning and affordable housing SDO. If review by the Utilities Technical Review Committee is required, this shall be completed by the Executive prior to transmittal of the report and accompanying proposed ordinance.

Commented [MI197]: Updates to Dates, Data, Maps, and References

- *Timeline:* A Vashon-Maury Island Sewer Local Service Area Report and proposed ordinance to implement the recommendations in report shall be transmitted to the Council for consideration by ((June 30)) December 31, 2019.
- *Outcomes:* The Interbranch Team shall develop and the Executive shall file with the Council the Vashon-Maury Island Sewer Local Service Area Report, which shall include identification of recommended amendments to the King County Code. The Executive shall also file with the Council an ordinance adopting updates to the Code as recommended in the Report.
- *Lead:* Department of Permitting and Environmental Review shall lead an interbranch team including the Prosecuting Attorney’s office, Council staff, and the Department of Natural Resources and Parks, including

Commented [MI198]: Updates to Dates, Data, Maps, and References

coordination with the Utilities Technical Review Committee. Work with the Vashon Sewer District will be required. Executive staff shall update and coordinate with the Councilmember office(s) representing Vashon-Maury Island throughout the community planning process.