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King County

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

July 20, 2020

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

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

35 1 The work to review the Comprehensive Plan update schedule was completed in 2018 and 2020, through Ordinance
 36 18810 and this ordinance.

37

38 *In the Executive Summary, on page ES-6, amend as follows:*39

Plan Elements

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Chapters of the Comprehensive Plan

Chapter 1

Regional Growth Management Planning

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

Chapter 2

Urban Communities

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

Chapter 3

Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands

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

Chapter 8

Transportation

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

Chapter 9

Services, Facilities & Utilities

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

Chapter 10

Economic Development

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

Chapter 4

Housing and Human Services

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

Chapter 5

Environment

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

Chapter 6

Shorelines

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

Chapter 7

Parks, Open Space & Cultural Resources

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

Chapter 11

Community Service Area Subarea Planning

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

Chapter 12

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

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

Appendices

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

Regulations

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

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In Chapter 1 Regional Growth Management Planning, 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.

In Chapter 1 Regional Growth Management Planning, 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.

54 **RP-107** **King County shall not forward to the Growth Management Planning Council for**
55 **its recommendation any proposed (~~expansion of~~) amendment to the Urban**
56 **Growth Area unless the proposal was:**

- 57 **a. Included in the scoping motion for a King County Comprehensive Plan**
- 58 **update;**
- 59 **b. An area zoning study of the proposal was included in the public review**
- 60 **draft of a proposed King County Comprehensive Plan update; or**
- 61 **c. Subjected to the hearing examiner process for site specific map**
- 62 **amendments as contemplated by the King County Code.**

63
64 ***In Chapter 1 Regional Growth Management Planning, on page 1-9, amend as follows:***

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

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

79 ⁶ Per King County Code 20.08.160-Reclassification

80
81 ***In Chapter 1 Regional Growth Management Planning, on page 1-11, amend as follows:***

82
83 The Growth Management Act allows (~~local~~) updates to comprehensive plans (~~amendments to be~~
84 ~~considered~~) once each year. In King County, (~~those~~) the annual (~~amendments~~) update allows limited
85 changes. (~~only, except for once every eight years. Then, during the "Eight Year Cycle review process,"~~) The
86 eight-year update, which aligns the timing with Growth Management Act review and update requirements,
87 allows substantive changes to policies and amendments to the Urban Growth Area boundary (~~can~~) to be
88 proposed and adopted. A smaller-range of substantive changes to policies and amendments to the Urban
89 Growth Area boundary may also be considered at the midpoint of the eight-year update (~~cycle~~) schedule, but

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

92

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

94

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

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

104

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

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

110

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

112 **Chapter 11: Community Service Area Subarea Planning**

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

120

121

122 ⁷ The plans currently in effect are the West Hill Community Plan, Skyway-West Hill Land Use Strategy (Phase 1 of the Skyway-West Hill
 123 Subarea Plan), White Center Community Action Plan, Fall City Subarea Plan, and the Vashon-Maury Island Community Service Area
 124 Subarea Plan.

125

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

127

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

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

136

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

139 **V. Technical Appendices**

140 Integral to the vision and goals of the Comprehensive Plan are the detailed inventories, forecasts, finance plans
 141 and Urban Growth Area analysis required by the Growth Management Act. Four technical appendices
 142 (Volume 1) are adopted as part of the plan to implement these Growth Management Act requirements (RCW
 143 36.70A.070, 36.70A.110, 36.70A.130). Technical Appendices A, B, C, and D were updated in 2008, 2012,
 144 ((and)) 2016, and 2020.

145

146 **Volume 1**

147 Technical Appendix A. Capital Facilities and Services

148 Technical Appendix B. Housing

149 Technical Appendix C. Transportation

150 C1. Transportation Needs Report

151 C2. Regional Trail Needs Report

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

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

154

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

157

158 **Volume 2 (1994)**

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

160 Technical Appendix E. Washington State Laws
161 Technical Appendix F. History of Planning in King County
162 Technical Appendix G. Economic Development
163 Technical Appendix H. Natural Resource Lands
164 Technical Appendix I. Natural Environment
165 Technical Appendix J. Potential Annexation Areas
166 Technical Appendix K. King County Functional and Community Plans
167 Technical Appendix L. Public Involvement Summary

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

170

171 **Volume 3**

172 Technical Appendix M. Public Participation Summary 2000

173

174 **Volume 4**

175 Technical Appendix N. Public Participation Summary 2004

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177 **Volume 5**

178 Technical Appendix O. Public Participation Summary 2008

179

180 **Volume 6**

181 Technical Appendix P. Public Participation-Summary 2012

182 Technical Appendix Q. School Siting Task Force Report

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184 **Volume 7**

185 Technical Appendix R. Public Participation Summary 2016

186 Technical Appendix S. Public Participation Summary 2020

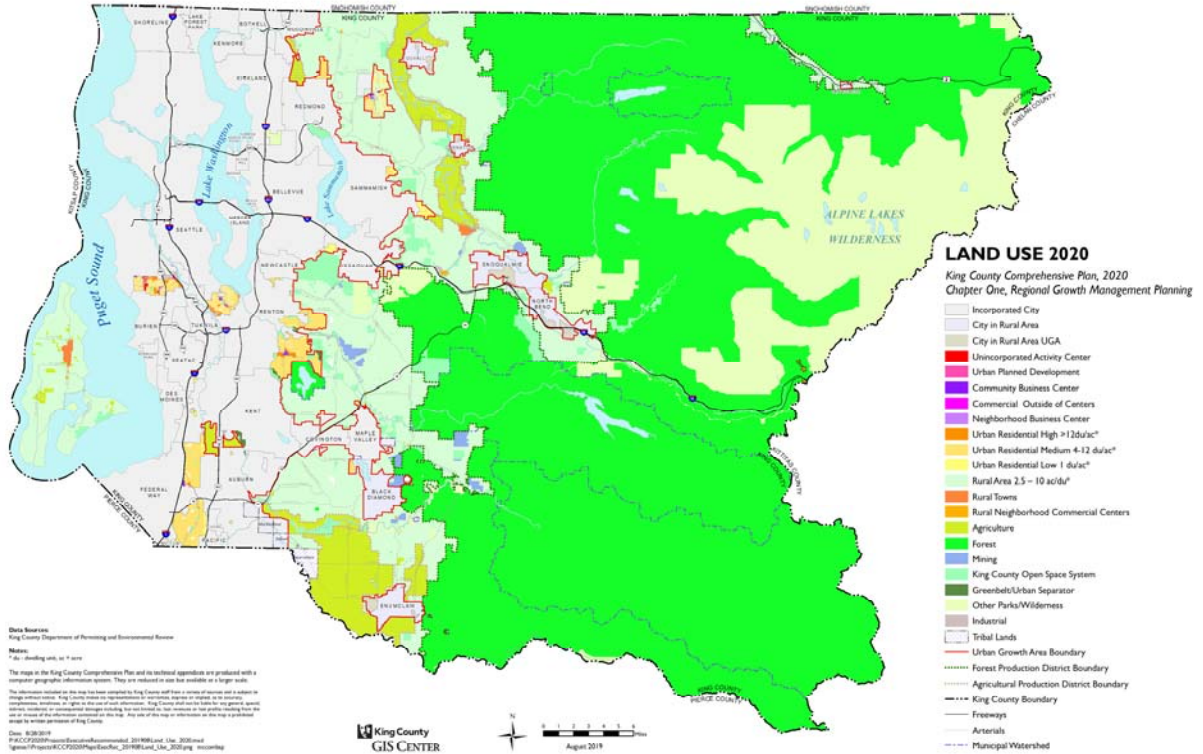
187

188 *In Chapter 1 Regional Growth Management Planning, following page 1-26, strike the Land Use Map*

189 *and replace with the following:*

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191 **Land Use Map**



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In Chapter 2 Urban Communities, on page 2-13, amend as follows:

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- U-125** King County should support proposed zoning changes to increase density within the unincorporated urban area when consistent with the King County Comprehensive Plan Land Use Map and when the following conditions are present:
- a. The development will be compatible with the character and scale of the surrounding neighborhood;
 - b. Urban public facilities and services are adequate, consistent with adopted levels of service and meet Growth Management Act concurrency requirements, including King County transportation concurrency standards;
 - c. The proposed density change will not increase unmitigated adverse impacts on environmentally critical areas or increase unmitigated adverse displacement impacts on residents or businesses, either on site or in the vicinity of the proposed development;

d. The proposed density increase will be consistent with or contribute to achieving the goals and policies of this comprehensive plan, and subarea plan or subarea study, if applicable(;;), or

~~((e.—T))~~the development is within walking distance of transit corridors or transit activity centers, retail and commercial activities, and is accessible to parks and other recreation opportunities((-)); and

e. An equity impact analysis has been completed that identifies all potential equity impacts and displacement risk to residents or businesses located on or adjacent to the site proposed for zoning reclassification:

1. For area zoning or zoning reclassifications initiated by the County, the analysis shall include, at a minimum, use of the County's Equity Impact Review tool.

2. For zoning reclassifications not initiated by the County, a community meeting shall be held that meets the requirements of K.C.C. 20.20.035 prior to submittal of the application. Notice of the community meeting should be provided, at a minimum, in the top six languages identified by the tier map of limited-English-proficient persons maintained by the office of equity and social justice and the county demographer.

In Chapter 2 Urban Communities, 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))~~ Areas of multifamily buildings that are open to the public (such as common hallways and elevators) shall be smoke-free and vapor-product free to the extent allowed by state and local regulations to avoid exposure to ((environmental)) secondhand tobacco smoke and emissions from electronic smoking and vaping devices.

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

247 reasons that led the ((e))County (and the region) to originally include this area within the ((e))County's Urban
 248 Growth Area, when the ((e))County adopted the 2000 update, it noted that: two sites within this area had
 249 been approved for urban development after the adoption of the original Growth Management Act
 250 Comprehensive Plan; significant infrastructure improvements had been made at these sites; and the ultimate
 251 development of these sites was proceeding in accordance with issued permit approvals. The existence of these
 252 urban improvements further supported a conclusion that this area is characterized by urban growth within the
 253 meaning of the Growth Management Act and was therefore appropriately included within the ((e))County's
 254 Urban Growth Area.

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

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

- 265 • Lea Hill and Auburn West Hill into Auburn;
- 266 • Benson Hill into Renton;
- 267 • North Highline Area X into Burien;
- 268 • Panther Lake into Kent;
- 269 • Juanita-Finn Hill-Kingsgate into Kirkland; and
- 270 • Klahanie into Sammamish.

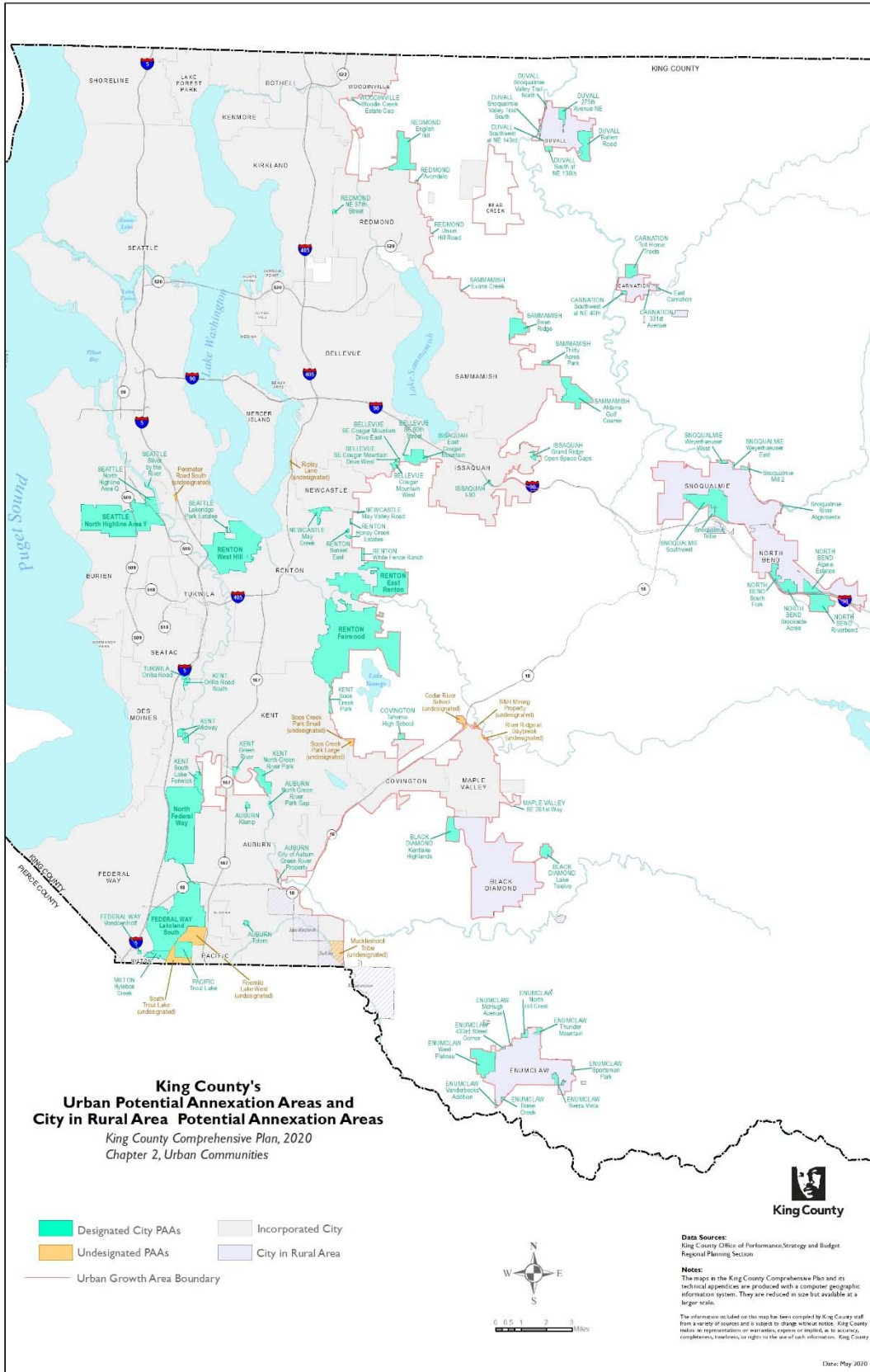
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272 *In Chapter 2 Urban Communities, following page 2-39, strike the Potential Annexation*
 273 *Areas Map and replace with the following:*

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275

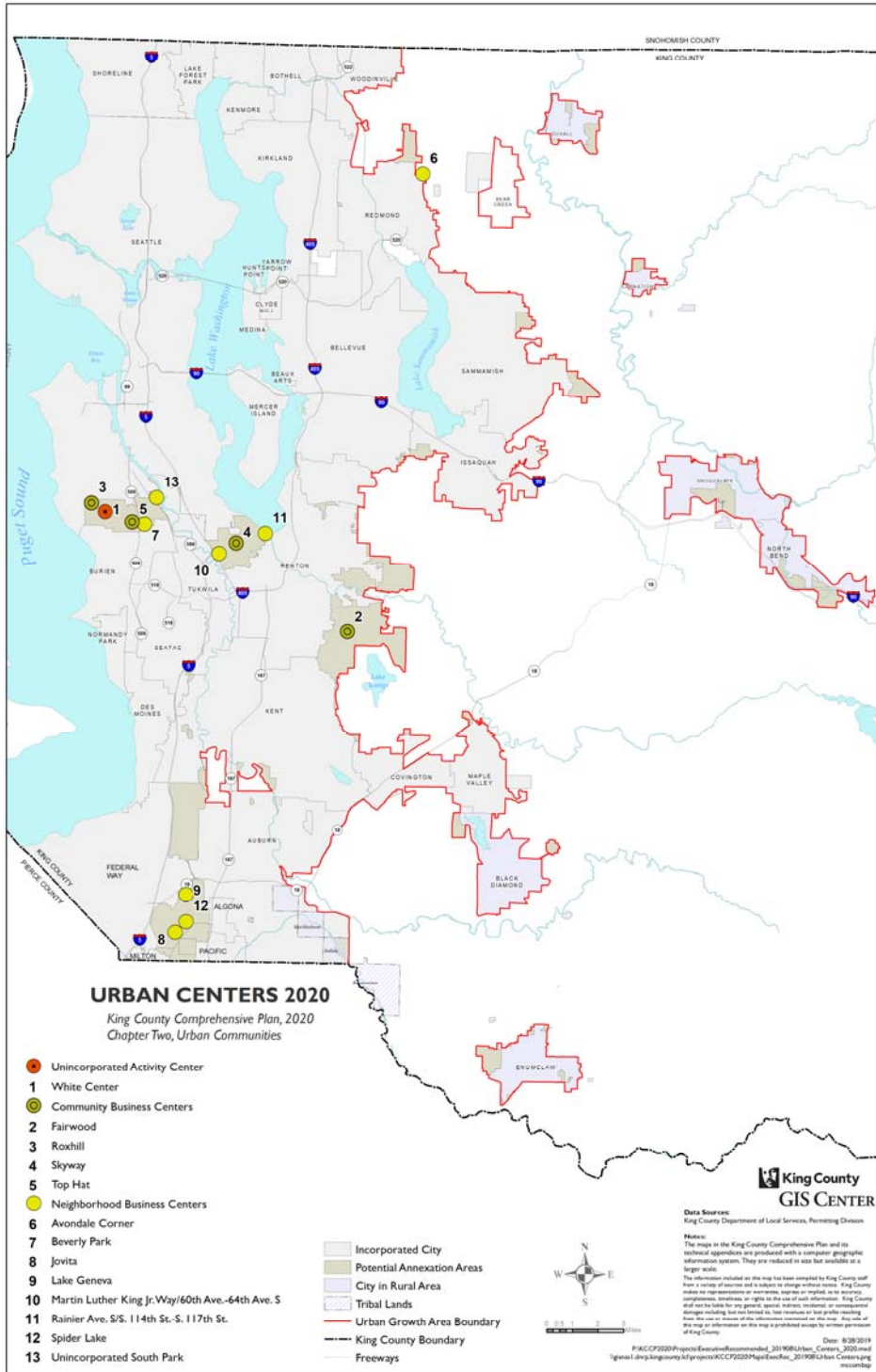
Potential Annexation Areas Map



277 **In Chapter 2 Urban Communities, following the Potential Annexation Areas Map, strike**
 278 **the Urban Centers Map and replace with the following:**

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 280

Urban Centers Map



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

CHAPTER 3

RURAL AREAS AND NATURAL RESOURCE LANDS

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

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

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

In so doing, the Transfer of Development Rights Program: (1) benefits Rural Area and Natural Resource Land property owners by providing them financial compensation to not develop their land, (2) directs future Rural Area and Natural Resource Land development growth into urban areas, saving the County the cost of providing services to rural development and yielding climate change benefits through reduced household transportation-related greenhouse gas emissions, and (3) permanently preserves land through private market transactions. Transfer of Development Rights can also be used to permanently protect open space and parks in urban portions of the County while still focusing growth into other urban areas.

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

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

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

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

- 322 a. Sending sites in the Rural Area zoned RA-2.5 shall be allocated one
- 323 Transferrable Development Right for every two and one-half acres of gross land
- 324 area;
- 325 b. Sending sites in the Rural Area zoned RA-5 or RA-10 or Agricultural zoning shall
- 326 be allocated one Transferrable Development Right for every five acres of gross
- 327 land area;
- 328 c. Sending sites with Forest zoning shall be allocated one Transferrable
- 329 Development Right for every eighty acres of gross land area;
- 330 d. Sending sites with Urban Separator land use designation shall be allocated four
- 331 Transferrable Development Rights for every one acre of gross land area;
- 332 e. Sending sites with an Urban Residential, Medium or Urban Residential, High
- 333 land use designation shall be allocated Transferrable Development Rights
- 334 equivalent to the zoning base density for every one acre of gross land area;
- 335 f. If a sending site has an existing dwelling or retains one or more development
- 336 rights for future use, the gross acreage shall be reduced in accordance with the
- 337 site’s zoning base density for the purposes of Transferrable Development Right
- 338 allocation; and
- 339 ~~((f.))~~ g. King County shall provide bonus Transferrable Development Rights to sending
- 340 sites in the Rural Area as follows:
 - 341 1. The sending site is a vacant RA zoned property and is no larger
 - 342 than one-half the size requirement of the base density for the zone;
 - 343 and
 - 344 2. The sending site is a RA zoned property and is located on a
 - 345 shoreline of the state and has a shoreline designation of
 - 346 conservancy or natural.

347 *In Chapter 3 Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands, on page 3-24, amend as*
 348 *follows:*

- 350 **R-323** **The Rural and Resource Land Preservation Transfer of Development Rights Program**
351 **shall include, but is not limited to, the following:**
- 352 **a.** **In addition to the density that is allowed on a receiving site in the urban growth**
353 **area from the purchase of Transferrable Development Rights, the ((ε))County**
354 **shall evaluate the climate change benefits achieved by reducing transportation**
355 **related greenhouse gas emissions that result from the transfer of development**
356 **rights from the sending site, provided that such consideration is not precluded**
357 **by administrative rules promulgated by the state;**
 - 358 **b.** **In order to satisfy transportation concurrency requirements in the Rural Area in**
359 **a transportation concurrency travel shed that is non-concurrent, a development**
360 **proposal for a short subdivision creating up to four lots may purchase**
361 **Transferrable Development Rights from other Rural Area or Natural Resource**
362 **Land properties in the same travel shed; allowing this is intended to reduce**
363 **overall traffic impacts in rural travel sheds by permanently removing**
364 **development potential. The transfer shall not result in an increase in allowable**
365 **density on the receiving site. A short subdivision creating two lots where the**
366 **property has been owned by the applicant for five or more years and where the**
367 **property has not been subdivided in the last ten years shall satisfy the**
368 **transportation concurrency requirements without having to purchase**
369 **Transferrable Development Rights;**
 - 370 **c.** **King County shall provide an added density bonus of up to a 100% increase**
371 **above the base density allowed in K.C. Code 21A.12.030, when Transferrable**
372 **Development Rights are used for projects within any designated commercial**
373 **center or activity center within the Urban Growth Area that provides enhanced**
374 **walkability design and incorporates transit oriented development, and may**
375 **provide an added density when Transferrable Development Rights are used for**
376 **projects that provide affordable housing in the R-4 through R-48 zones;**
 - 377 **d.** **King County may allow accessory dwelling units in the Rural Area that are**
378 **greater than one thousand square feet, but less than 1,500 square feet, if the**
379 **property owner purchases one Transferrable Development Right from the Rural**
380 **Area, Agriculture or Forestry designations; and**
 - 381 **e.** **King County may allow a detached accessory dwelling unit on a RA-5 zoned lot**
382 **that is two and one-half acres or greater and less than three and three-quarters**
383 **acres if the property owner purchases one Transferrable Development Right**
384 **from the Rural Area, Agriculture or Forestry designations.**

385
386 ***In Chapter 3 Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands, starting on page 3-38, amend***
387 ***as follows:***
388

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

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

- 395 • Stream and salmon protection;
- 396 • Clean air and water;
- 397 • Wildlife habitat;
- 398 • Flood risk reduction;
- 399 • Groundwater recharge and protection; and
- 400 • Carbon sequestration and reduced greenhouse gas emissions.

401
 402 For ~~((mining))~~ mineral extraction, responsible stormwater management, erosion and sediment control,
 403 and site remediation can help to mitigate many of the impacts ~~((of mining))~~ while providing local sources
 404 of materials such as sand and gravel.

405
 406 King County has taken major steps to conserve and manage agricultural soils and activities, forestry and
 407 ~~((mining))~~ mineral extraction opportunities. Natural Resource Lands and the industries they support are
 408 conserved by encouraging development to occur primarily in the Urban Growth Area as directed by the
 409 Growth Management Act. Under this Comprehensive Plan, Resource Lands, including designated
 410 Agricultural Production Districts, the Forest Production District and sites of long-term commercial
 411 significance for resource uses, will have minimal new residential and commercial development. New
 412 development that does occur will be designed to be compatible with active resource-based uses.

413
 414 This chapter contains King County's strategy for conservation of these valuable Resource Lands and for
 415 encouraging their productive and sustainable management. The strategy consists of policies to guide
 416 planning, incentives, education, regulation and purchase or transfer of development rights.

417
 418 Forest, ~~((farm))~~ agriculture, and mineral resource lands are not King County's only natural resources.
 419 Many other resource-based industries, such as the fisheries industry, are influenced by King County's
 420 land use and planning policies. Policies for the protection and enhancement of fisheries, as well as air,
 421 water, vegetation, wildlife and other natural resources, can be found in Chapter 5, Environment.

422

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

425
 426 The Growth Management Act also requires designation of mineral resource lands primarily devoted to
 427 the extraction of minerals or that have known or potential long-term significance for the extraction of
 428 minerals. Minerals include, but are not limited to, gravel, sand, and valuable metallic substances. Coal
 429 is not considered a mineral resource in King County. Such lands are shown as Designated Mineral
 430 Resource Sites on the Mineral Resources Map in this chapter. The role of the Forest Production District
 431 in the conservation of mineral resources is also explained below.

432
 433 *In Chapter 3 Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands, on page 3-43, amend as*
 434 *follows:*

435
 436 Resource management strategies that protect the environment are necessary to maintain the long-term
 437 productivity of the resource. Chapter 5, Environment, describes the value of using an integrated,
 438 ecosystem-based approach to natural resource and environmental planning and management. This
 439 approach, along with sound operational practices by resource-based industries, may be able to prevent or
 440 minimize environmental impacts associated with common agricultural and forest practices and
 441 ~~((mining))~~ mineral extraction while maximizing co-benefits.

442
 443 *In Chapter 3 Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands, on page 3-44, amend as*
 444 *follows:*

445
 446 **R-620** **The Forest Production District shall remain in large blocks of contiguous forest**
 447 **lands where the primary land use is commercial forestry. Other resource industry**
 448 **uses, such as ~~((mining))~~ mineral extraction and agriculture, should be permitted**
 449 **within the Forest Production District when managed to be compatible with**
 450 **forestry.**

451
 452 *In Chapter 3 Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands, on page 3-48, amend as*
 453 *follows:*

454
 455 **R-632** **King County should continue to work with all affected parties and the Washington**
 456 **State Department of Natural Resources to improve the enforcement of forest**
 457 **practice regulations in the Rural Area, and to ensure that landowners comply with**

458 county regulations when they are converting portions of a site to a non-forest use.
 459 Harvesting of forest lands for the purpose of converting to non-forest uses shall
 460 meet all applicable county standards for clearing and critical areas
 461 management((-)), and the loss of carbon sequestration capacity resulting from
 462 such forest conversions should be fully mitigated. Landowners opting to conduct
 463 forest management activities under state approved forest practices permits should
 464 be restricted from developing those areas for non-resource purposes for six years
 465 from the date of forest practice approval. Recognizing that some landowners
 466 combine the development of a residence or an agricultural activity on a portion of
 467 the property with long-term forestry on the rest, the county should provide
 468 flexibility in its regulations to address the residential development and agricultural
 469 activity differently from the forest management.

470
 471 *In Chapter 3 Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands, on page 3-56, amend as*
 472 *follows:*

473
 474 The 2012 Comprehensive Plan ((Update)) update added policy R-650 that directed the County to
 475 convene a collaborative watershed planning process within each of the Agricultural Production Districts.
 476 The County choose to start the process in the Snoqualmie Valley Agricultural Production District, where
 477 the County has undertaken a number of habitat restoration projects, to develop an approach to
 478 improving and balancing the interests of agricultural production, ecological function and habitat quality
 479 for salmon, and flood risk reduction and floodplain restoration.

480
 481 *In Chapter 3 Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands, starting on page 3-58, amend*
 482 *as follows:*

483
 484 **R-650a** The Snoqualmie Valley Agricultural Production District is the first Agricultural
 485 Production District to undergo a watershed planning effort called for in R-650.
 486 King County shall implement the recommendations of the Snoqualmie Fish,
 487 Farm and Flood Advisory Committee. The recommendations of the task forces
 488 and other actions identified in the final Advisory Committee Report and
 489 Recommendations will form the basis for a watershed planning approach to
 490 balance fish, farm and flood interests across the Snoqualmie Valley Agricultural
 491 Production District and an agreement on protecting a defined number of acres
 492 of agricultural land. The Advisory Committee, or a successor committee, will
 493 monitor progress of the task forces and will reconvene to evaluate the

494 watershed planning approach to balancing interests prior to the next
 495 Comprehensive Plan (~~(Update)~~) update. The policy issues and
 496 recommendations outlined in the Snoqualmie Fish, Farm, Flood Advisory
 497 Committee Report and Recommendations are largely specific to the
 498 Snoqualmie Valley and are not intended to be applied broadly in other
 499 Agricultural Production Districts. Future Fish, Farm, Flood efforts focused in
 500 other Agricultural Production Districts will need to go through their own
 501 processes to identify barriers to success for all stakeholders in these
 502 geographic areas. R-649 continues to apply to the Snoqualmie Valley
 503 Agricultural Production District until the watershed planning effort outlined in
 504 the Fish, Farm and Flood recommendations is complete. A policy reflecting the
 505 outcome of this effort shall be included in the next eight-year (~~(eyele)~~) update
 506 (~~(Comprehensive Plan Update)~~).

507
 508 *In Chapter 3 Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands, on page 3-59, amend as*
 509 *follows:*

510
 511 **R-652** King County commits to preserve Agricultural Production District parcels in or
 512 near the Urban Growth Area because of their high production capabilities, their
 513 proximity to markets, and their value as open space. King County should work
 514 with cities adjacent to or near Agricultural Production Districts to minimize the
 515 operational and environmental impacts of urban development and public facilities
 516 and infrastructure on farming and farmland, and to promote activities (~~and~~
 517 ~~infrastructure~~), such as Farmers Markets and agriculture processing businesses,
 518 that benefit both the cities and the farms by improving access to locally grown
 519 agricultural products.

520
 521 *In Chapter 3 Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands, starting on page 3-60, amend*
 522 *as follows:*

523
 524 **R-655** Public services and utilities within and adjacent to Agricultural Production
 525 Districts shall be designed to support agriculture and minimize significant
 526 adverse impacts on agriculture and to maintain total farmland acreage and the
 527 area's historic agricultural character:
 528 a. Whenever feasible, water lines, sewer lines and other public facilities
 529 should avoid crossing Agricultural Production Districts. Installation

- 530 should be timed to minimize negative impacts on seasonal agricultural
531 practices;
- 532 b. Road projects planned for the Agricultural Production Districts,
533 including additional roads or the widening of roads, should be limited to
534 those that are needed for safety or infrastructure preservation and that
535 benefit agricultural uses. Where possible, arterials should be routed
536 around the Agricultural Production Districts. Roads that cross
537 Agricultural Production Districts should be aligned, designed, signed
538 and maintained to minimize negative impacts on agriculture, and to
539 support farm traffic; and
- 540 c. In cases when King County concludes that regional public (~~or privately~~
541 ~~owned facilities meeting regional needs~~) infrastructure cannot be
542 located outside of, and must intrude into, Agricultural Production
543 Districts, the County shall ensure that the infrastructure (~~they should~~)
544 be built and located to minimize disruption of agricultural activity, and
545 shall establish agreements with the relevant jurisdictions or agencies.
- 546 d. If public services and utilities reduce total acreage in the Agricultural
547 Production District, mitigation shall follow the criteria established in
548 policy R-656a.

- 549
- 550 **R-656** (~~Lands can~~) King County may allow lands to be removed from the Agricultural
551 Production Districts only when it can be demonstrated that:
- 552 a. Removal of the land will not diminish the productivity of prime
553 agricultural soils or the effectiveness of farming within the local
554 Agricultural Production District boundaries; and
- 555 b. The land is determined to be no longer suitable for agricultural
556 purposes; (~~and~~) or
- 557 c. The land is needed for public services or utilities as described in policy
558 R-655.

- 559
- 560 **R-656a** King County may only approve the (~~R~~)removal of (~~the~~) land from the
561 Agricultural Production District (~~may occur only~~) if it is, concurrently with
562 removal of the land from the Agricultural Production District, mitigated through
563 the (~~addition~~) replacement of agricultural land abutting the same Agricultural
564 Production District that is, at a minimum, comparable in size, soil quality and
565 agricultural value. As alternative mitigation, the County may approve a

566 combination acquisition and restoration totaling three acres for every one acre
567 removed as follows:

- 568 a. A minimum of one acre must be added into another Agricultural
- 569 Production District for every acre removed; and
- 570 b. Up to two acres of unfarmed land in the same Agricultural Production
- 571 District from which land is removed shall be restored for every acre
- 572 removed.

573
574 *In Chapter 3 Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands, on page 3-63, amend as*
575 *follows:*

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

580
581
582 *In Chapter 3 Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands, starting on page 3-68, amend*
583 *as follows:*

584
585 **E. Mineral Resources**

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

592
593 King County is required by the Growth Management Act to designate and conserve mineral resource
594 lands and plan appropriately to protect them. In doing so the ~~((e))~~ County must assure that land uses
595 adjacent to mineral resource lands do not interfere with the continued use of mineral resource lands in
596 their accustomed manner and in accordance with best management practices. The policies in this section
597 explain the steps taken to designate and conserve mineral resource lands and provide direction on the
598 comprehensive review needed before additional sites are designated for mineral resource extraction.

599

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

607
 608 The Mineral Resources Map identifies ~~((four))~~ three different types of Mineral Resource Sites =
 609 Designated Mineral Resource Sites, Potential Surface Mineral Resources, and Nonconforming Mineral
 610 Resource Sites and Existing Mineral Resource Sites in the Forest Production District. The sites were
 611 identified in the 1994 King County Comprehensive Plan or in subsequent annual updates. ~~((Following))~~
 612 Before the Mineral Resources Map is a ~~((spreadsheet))~~ table that contains information on each Mineral
 613 Resource Site parcel.

614
 615 The Designated Mineral Resources Sites on the Mineral Resources Map satisfy King County's
 616 responsibility to designate and conserve mineral resources consistent with requirements of the Growth
 617 Management Act. All Designated Mineral Resources Sites have Mineral zoning. Most of the
 618 Designated Mineral Resources Sites shown on the map contain sand and/or gravel; however, a few
 619 contain other mineral resources such as silica, rock, stone, shale, and clay. The criteria used in the 1994
 620 King County Comprehensive Plan called for designation of properties that at the time were either zoned
 621 outright for mining or those operating under an approved Unclassified Use Permit. In addition to the
 622 designated Mineral Resources Sites, the Forest Production District and Forest (F) zone preserves the
 623 opportunity for mineral extraction. ~~((Mining))~~ Mineral extraction is a permitted or conditional use in the
 624 F zone. Because forestry does not preclude future mineral extraction, King County considers the Forest
 625 Production District as part of its strategy to conserve mineral resources.

626
 627 The Mineral Resources Map also shows Potential Surface Mineral Resource Sites. These are sites where
 628 King County ~~((expects))~~ may allow some future surface mining to occur or where the owner or operator
 629 indicates an interest in future ~~((mining))~~ mineral extraction. ~~((Most of the))~~ The Potential Surface
 630 Mineral Resources Sites shown on the map ~~((contain sand and/or gravel; however, a few contain other~~
 631 mineral resources such as quarry rock and coal)) do not indicate the material. Because of the geology of
 632 King County, most valuable metallic mineral resources are located in the Forest Production District, and
 633 are therefore already protected from urban development. Identification of Potential Surface Mineral
 634 Resources Sites satisfies the Growth Management Act requirements to not knowingly preclude

635 opportunities for future ~~((mining))~~ mineral extraction and to inform nearby property owners of the
 636 potential for future ~~((mining))~~ mineral extraction use of these areas in order to prevent or minimize
 637 conflicts.

638
 639 The Mineral Resources Map also shows ~~((Non-Conforming))~~ Nonconforming Mineral Resources Sites.
 640 These are sites on which some mining operations predated King County zoning regulations without
 641 appropriate zoning or other land use approval. Mining for these sites has not been authorized through a
 642 ~~((Land Use Map or zoning designation))~~ land use designation or zoning classification. These sites are
 643 shown for informational purposes only. Mining can occur on an identified site only if mining has been
 644 approved as a nonconforming use by the Department of Local Services - Permitting Division ~~((and~~
 645 Environmental Review)), and mining activities have received all other necessary permit approvals.
 646 Because the sites have not undergone formal review to be designated on the Land Use Map or zoned for
 647 mining, the sites do not have long-term commercial significance. However, they can continue to serve
 648 mineral supply needs.

649
 650 ~~((The Mineral Resources Map also shows Owner Identified Potential Coal Mining Sites that contain
 651 subsurface coal resources. These sites could be mined by either underground or surface mining
 652 techniques. Because of continued uncertainties involving the economics of energy and related market
 653 conditions, it is not always possible to determine the timing or likelihood of coal resources extraction in
 654 potential coal mining areas. Underground and surface coal mining is subject to permitting and
 655 enforcement by the federal government. King County regulates land use decisions governing surface
 656 facilities. Because of the difficulty in precisely locating these facilities prior to an actual proposal, King
 657 County determined to not apply Potential M zoning to owner identified coal resources sites.))~~

658
 659 **R-679 King County shall identify existing and potential ~~((mining))~~ mineral extraction**
 660 **sites on the Mineral Resources Map in order to conserve mineral resources,**
 661 **promote compatibility with nearby land uses, protect environmental quality,**
 662 **maintain and enhance mineral resource industries and serve to notify property**
 663 **owners of the potential for ~~((mining))~~ mineral extraction activities. The**

664 **~~((e))~~County shall identify:**

- 665 **a. Sites with existing Mineral zoning as Designated Mineral Resource**
 666 **Sites;**
 667 **b. Sites where the landowner or operator has indicated an interest in**
 668 **~~((mining))~~ mineral extraction, sites that as of the date of adoption of the**
 669 **1994 Comprehensive Plan had potential Quarrying/Mining zoning, or**

670 sites that the ~~((e))~~County determines might support future ~~((mining))~~
 671 mineral extraction as Potential Surface Mineral Resource Sites; and
 672 c. Sites where mining operations predate zoning regulations but without
 673 zoning or other land use approvals as ~~((Non-Conforming))~~
 674 Nonconforming Mineral Resource Sites~~((; and~~
 675 d. ~~Owner-Identified Potential Sub-Surface Coal Sites))~~.

676
 677 **R-680 King County shall designate as ~~((mining))~~ Mining on the Comprehensive Plan**
 678 **Land Use Map those sites that had Potential Mineral (M) zoning prior to the date**
 679 **of adoption of the 1994 Comprehensive Plan and those sites that had Mineral**
 680 **zoning as of the date of the adoption of the 2000 King County Comprehensive**
 681 **Plan ~~((2000-Update))~~ update.**

682
 683 **A ~~((m))~~Mining designation on the Land Use Map shall not create a presumption**
 684 **that Mineral zoning will be approved for sites with Potential Mineral zoning.**
 685 **Potential Mineral zoning shall not be applied to additional sites.**

686
 687 ~~((Mining))~~ Mineral extraction is an intense operation that may continue for many years. ~~((Mining))~~
 688 Mineral extraction operations can significantly change the land being mined and have impacts on the
 689 environment and on nearby properties. Beyond direct impacts to the mine site and nearby properties,
 690 ~~((the mining, transport, and end use of coal in production of electricity releases carbon that contributes))~~
 691 mineral extraction and processing can contribute to greenhouse gas emissions. In 2014, the ~~((e))~~County
 692 and cities updated the Countywide Planning Policies to set a goal to reduce greenhouse gas emissions
 693 80% by 2050 at the county scale. ~~((-~~

694 -
 695))The ~~((e))~~County’s 2015 Strategic Climate Action Plan includes the same overarching goal.

696
 697 King County requires comprehensive review, including environmental analysis, prior to approving a
 698 Land Use Map and zoning change. Site-specific environmental review will also be required for a grading
 699 permit or any other permit that is necessary for a ~~((mining))~~ mineral extraction operation. Therefore, a
 700 comprehensive site-specific study is required prior to any such approval.

701
 702 **R-681 King County may designate additional sites on the Comprehensive Plan Land**
 703 **Use Map as Mining only following a site-specific rezone to Mineral zoning.**
 704 **Upon approval of a rezone to Mineral zoning, the Comprehensive Plan Land Use**
 705 **Map shall be amended to designate the site as ~~((mining))~~ Mining during the next**
 706 **Comprehensive Plan ~~((amendment cycle))~~ update. King County should approve**

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

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

725
726 If King County denies an application for a site-specific ~~((mining))~~ Mineral rezone it should remove the
727 Mining land use designation from the Land Use map and the associated Potential Surface Resource
728 Mineral ~~((zoning for the))~~ site designation from the ~~((county's Land Use maps))~~ Mineral Resources Map.
729 If the ~~((e))~~County denies a permit that would authorize mineral extraction and/or processing on a
730 Designated Mineral Resources Site, the ~~((e))~~County should consider new information generated during
731 the permit review process to determine whether the site is not properly designated as mineral resource
732 land of long-term commercial significance, the designation for the site on the Mineral Resources Map
733 should be changed from Designated Mineral Resources Site to Potential ~~((surface))~~ Surface Mineral
734 Resource Site. In addition, the Mining land use designation and the Mineral zoning classification for the
735 site should be amended to be compatible with the surrounding properties.

736
737 **R-682 King County should remove the Mining land use designation on the**
738 **Comprehensive Plan Land Use Map and associated Potential Mineral zone or**
739 **Mineral zoning for any sites that have been denied a rezone to Mineral.**

740
741 **If a grading or other permit necessary for the extraction of mineral resources is**
742 **denied on a Designated Mineral Resource Site, the ~~((e))~~County shall evaluate**
743 **whether such mineral resource designation is appropriate. The re-evaluation**

744 process may occur ~~((during))~~ as part of the annual ~~((Comprehensive Plan~~
 745 ~~amendment-cycle))~~ update and information produced during the permit review
 746 process shall be used to evaluate the appropriateness of changing the existing
 747 designation. If the ~~((e))~~County determines that the site should not be designated
 748 as mineral resource land of long-term commercial significance as defined in the
 749 Growth Management Act, the County shall evaluate whether the site ~~((shall be~~
 750 ~~redesignated to a Potential Surface))~~ should remain on the Mineral Resource ~~((Site~~
 751 ~~on the Mineral Resources))~~ Map, and ~~((to a))~~ whether the land use designation and
 752 zoning classification should be changed, with consideration for ~~((compatible))~~
 753 compatibility with the surrounding properties.

754

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

759

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

766

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

773

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

781
 782 **R-687** King County should prevent or minimize conflicts with ~~((mining))~~ mineral
 783 extraction when planning land uses adjacent to Designated Mineral Resource
 784 Sites and Potential Surface Mineral Resource Sites. Subarea studies may
 785 indicate areas where ~~((mining))~~ Mining is an inappropriate land use designation.
 786 Designated Mineral Resource Sites and Potential Surface Mineral Resource
 787 Sites and ~~((nonconforming sites))~~ Nonconforming Mineral Resource Sites
 788 should be shown on the Mineral Resources Map and subarea study maps in
 789 order to notify nearby property owners and residents of existing and
 790 prospective ~~((mining))~~ mineral extraction activities.

791
 792 **R-688** The periodic review process for mineral ~~((extractive))~~ extraction and processing
 793 operations shall include sufficient public notice and comment opportunities.
 794 The purpose of the periodic review process is to provide opportunities for
 795 public review and comment on the mineral resource facility's fulfillment of state
 796 and ~~((e))~~ County regulations and implementation of industry-standard best
 797 management practices, and for King County to modify, add or remove
 798 conditions to address new circumstances and/or unanticipated
 799 project-generated impacts. The periodic review process is not intended to
 800 re-examine the appropriateness of the mineral resource use, or to consider
 801 expansion of operations beyond the scope of existing permitted operations
 802 since that review would be accomplished through the ~~((e))~~ County's permitting
 803 process. The periodic review is intended to be a part of King County's ongoing
 804 enforcement and inspections of mineral resource sites, and not to be a part of
 805 the ~~((e))~~ County's permitting process.

806
 807 **R-689** Conditions and mitigations for significant adverse environmental impacts
 808 associated with mineral extraction or mining operations and their associated
 809 structures or facilities should be required, especially in the following areas:
 810 a. Air quality;
 811 b. Environmentally sensitive and critical areas, such as surface and
 812 groundwater quality and quantity, wetlands, fisheries and wildlife
 813 habitats, and aquatic habitats;
 814 c. Noise levels;
 815 d. Vibration;
 816 e. Light and glare;
 817 f. Vehicular access and safety;

- 818 g. Land and shoreline uses;
- 819 h. Traffic impacts;
- 820 i. Visual impacts;
- 821 j. Cultural and historic features and resources;
- 822 k. Site security;
- 823 l. Climate change impacts from ~~((coal-mined))~~ minerals extracted for
- 824 energy production; and
- 825 m. Others unique to specific sites and proposals.

826

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

834

835 **R-691** King County should work with the Washington State Department of Natural
 836 Resources to ensure that mining areas are reclaimed in a timely and
 837 appropriate manner. Reclamation of mineral extraction or mining sites in
 838 the Forest Production District should return the land to forestry. Where
 839 ~~((mining))~~ mineral extraction is completed in phases, reclamation also
 840 should be completed in phases as the resource is depleted. When
 841 reclamation of ~~((mining))~~ mineral extraction sites located outside of the
 842 Forest Production District is completed, the site should be considered for
 843 redesignation to a land use designation and zoning classification
 844 compatible with the surrounding properties.

845

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

848

849 **R-693** King County shall prohibit the establishment of new coal mines and the
 850 expansion of existing coal mines.

851

852 **Mineral Resources Property Information for the Mineral Resources Map**

DESIGNATED MINERAL RESOURCE SITES				
Map #	Section-Township-Range	Site Name and/or Owner/Operator	((Product)) Material*	Total Site Acreage (approx.)
1	25-21-06	Cadman S & G/Flintston S&G	SG	75
2	11-20-07 21-20-07	Plum Creek Timber Company	SG	476
3	21-22-03	Ideal Cement Co/King County	SG	39
5	27-22-07	Kangley Pit/Meridian Aggregates Co. (398 acres) and Stoneway Concrete Gravel Pit/Gary Merlino Construction	SG	608
6	28-23-06	Cedar Grove Pit/Queen City Farms	SG	315
7	33-23-06	Lake Francis Pit/Plumb Creek Timber Co	SG	143
8	33-23-06	Cedar grove Pit / ANMARCO	SG	35
9	20-23-06	Cedar Mountain Pit/ Rivera & Green	SG	57
10	20-22-06	Black River Quarry	SG	374
12	08-28-07 17-26-07	Cherry Pit/Thompson	SG	13
13	19-24-08 20-24-08	Snoqualmie/Weyerhaeuser Co. and S. Parsons et. al.	SG	665
15	06-23-06	Squak Mountain Quarry/M. Palmer	RS	16
16	22-24-07	Raging River/Cadman	RS	46
17	33-20-07	Highway 410 Quarry/J. Laramie	RS	34
18	28-26-11 27-26-11	Meridian Aggregates	R	38
((19	11-21-06 12-21-06	John Henry Coal Mine/Palmer Coking Coal	€	375))
20	01-21-06 36-22-06	Reserve Silica Corporation Plum Creek Timber Co. and Silica Sand Mine	S	
23	32-24-06	State of Washington	CL	
25	32-24-06	Interpace Harris Mine/ R.Thompson and Eltra. Corp.	SG	

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

853

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

POTENTIAL SURFACE MINERAL RESOURCE SITES			
Map #	Section- Township- Range	Site Name and/or Owner/Operator	Total Site Acreage (approx.)
50	36-21-06	Palmer Coking Coal	116
51	06-23-06	Palmers	39
52	12-23-05	R. and R. Schroeder and Pacific Company Constructors	30
53	02-20-06	State of Washington	36
54	03-91-33	Weyerhaeuser Co.	36
74		Weyerhaeuser Co	3655
75		Weyerhaeuser Co., United States, U.S. Corps of Engineers	4214
76		Weyerhaeuser Real Estate Co.	1765
77		Weyerhaeuser Co. and State of Washington	705
78		Weyerhaeuser Co., Riley, Everett, Hamerly	1926
79		E. Seliger, Weyerhaeuser Co,	1167
80		Weyerhaeuser Co.	113
81		Metro	599
82		Cadman Black Diamond/Weyerhaeuser Co.	434
83		Weyerhaeuser Co.	925
55	02-20-07 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
59	17-23-07 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

POTENTIAL SURFACE MINERAL RESOURCE SITES			
Map #	Section-Township-Range	Site Name and/or Owner/Operator	Total Site Acreage (approx.)
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
73	03-25-09	Weyerhaeuser Co.	3079
	04-25-09		
	05-25-09		
	10-25-09		
	33-25-09		
	34-26-09		
84	28-20-07	Weyerhaeuser Co.	669
	32-20-07		
	33-20-07		
85	04-19-07	Weyerhaeuser Co.	1572
	05-19-07		
	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

854

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

855

*_KEY FOR ALL SITES		
SG	=	Sand & Gravel
RS	=	Rock & Stone
R	=	Rock
((C	=	Coal))
ShCI	=	Shale & Clay
CI	=	Clay
S	=	Silica

NOTE:

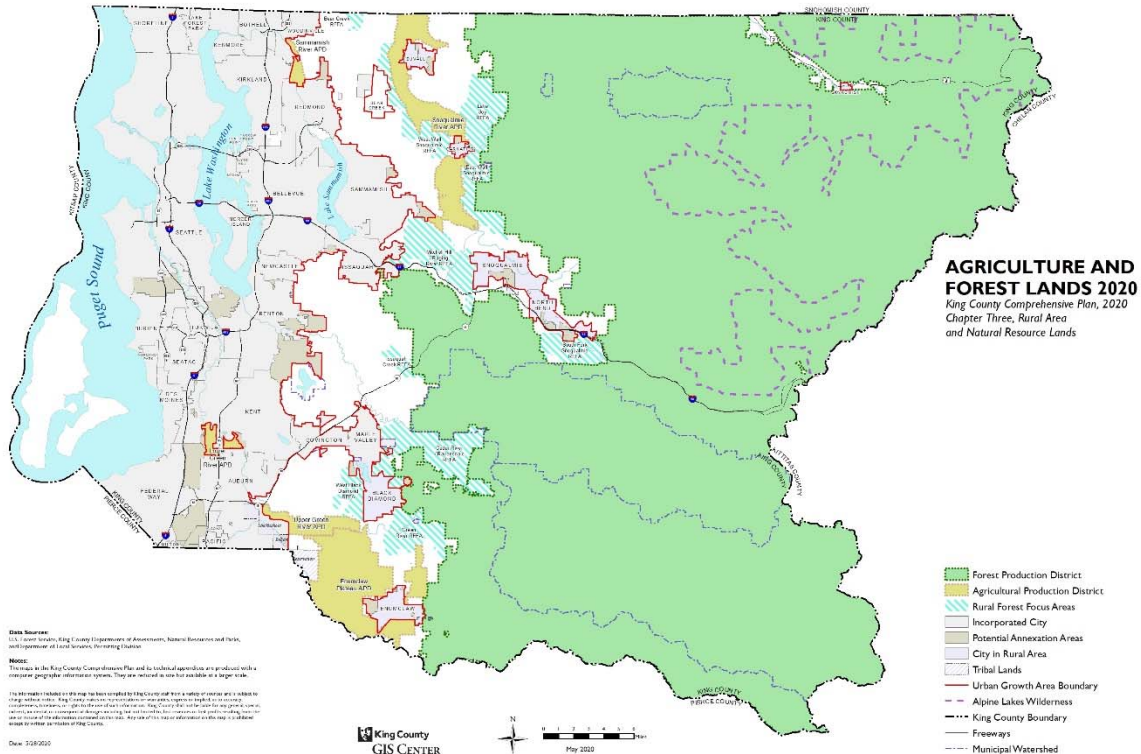
- Each map number corresponds to one or more parcel number(s), and in some cases different owners and operators. The acreage listed represents the sum acreage of all the parcels of the site. Please refer to the technical appendix for the parcel-specific version of this table.
- Designated Mineral Resource Sites: Sites with Mineral Zoning.
- Potential Surface Resource Mineral Sites: Sites identified by the landowner or operator prior to Nov.18, 1994 and sites as of Nov. 18, 1994 that had pending rezone applications for

Quarrying/Mining (now Mineral) zoning or had potential Quarrying/Mining (now Mineral) zoning.
Such sites may or may not be able to operate, and are subject to all federal, state and local regulations.
 ● Nonconforming Mineral Resource Sites and Existing Mineral Resource Sites in the Forest Production District: Sites on which mineral extraction operations pre-date King County zoning regulations, but without zoning or other land use approvals.

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In Chapter 3 Rural Areas and Natural Resources Lands, following page 3-78, strike the Agriculture and Forest Lands Map and replace with the following:

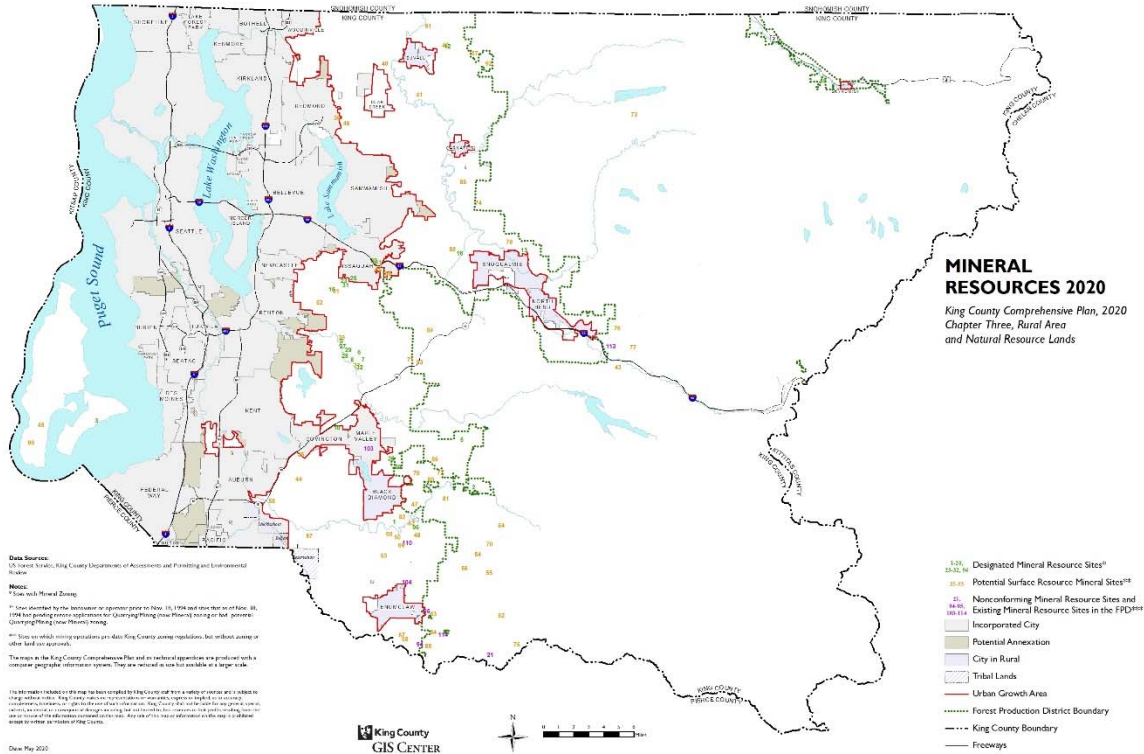
Agriculture and Forest Lands Map



863
 864
 865

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

868 **Mineral Resources Map**



869

870

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

872

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

882

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

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

- 885 percent area median income;
- 886 3. Prioritize affordability accessible within a half-mile walkshed of existing and planned frequent
- 887 transit service, with a particular priority for high-capacity transit stations;
- 888 4. Preserve access to affordable homes for renters by supporting tenant protections to increase
- 889 housing stability and reduce risk of homelessness;
- 890 5. Protect existing communities of color and low-income communities from displacement in
- 891 gentrifying communities;
- 892 6. Promote greater housing growth and diversity to achieve a variety of housing types at a range of
- 893 affordability and improve jobs/housing connections throughout King County; and
- 894 7. Better engage local communities and other partners in addressing the urgent need for and benefits
- 895 of affordable housing.

896

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

908

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

- 910
- 911 **H-201 In coordination with local jurisdictions, funding partners and community**
- 912 **partners, King County will seek to build and sustain coordinated regional health**
- 913 **and human services and behavioral health systems to provide services,**
- 914 **supports, safety and opportunity to those most in need. In carrying out its role**
- 915 **in such systems, King County government will:**
- 916 **a. Work with other jurisdictions and organizations to define a regional**
- 917 **health and human services and behavioral health systems and**
- 918 **strengthen financing, access and overall effectiveness of services;**

- 919 **b. Collaborate with other funders to assure coordination in how funds are**
 920 **used, and continue to explore improvements to system design,**
 921 **contracting, data collection and analysis;**
- 922 **c. Retain responsibility for the development and implementation of**
 923 **mandated, through law or adopted ((€))County policy, countywide**
 924 **specialty systems for behavioral health (including mental health and**
 925 **substance use disorder treatment), physical, emotional and cognitive**
 926 **health, public health, drug and alcohol abuse and dependency,**
 927 **veterans, older adults, children and youth, vulnerable adults, and people**
 928 **with developmental disabilities;**
- 929 **d. Define its regional role in other human service and prevention-oriented**
 930 **systems, including systems that address homelessness, older adults’**
 931 **needs, domestic violence, sexual assault, crisis diversion and re-entry,**
 932 **early intervention and prevention and youth and family services;**
- 933 **e. Assess and measure the health and needs of King County’s residents**
 934 **on an ongoing basis and modify strategies to respond to changing**
 935 **needs, outcomes, and new research; and**
- 936 **f. Review the effectiveness and appropriateness of this policy framework**
 937 **periodically and revise if needed.**

938
 939

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

941

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

948

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

950

951 The Puget Sound Partnership was created by the Washington State Legislature and Governor in July
 952 2007 to achieve the recovery of the Puget Sound ecosystem by the year 2020. Its goal is to consolidate
 953 and significantly strengthen the federal, state, local, and private efforts undertaken to date to protect and
 954 restore the health of Puget Sound and its watersheds. The Puget Sound Partnership also serves as an
 955 umbrella group for salmon recovery efforts in Puget Sound, including implementation of salmon

956 recovery plans prepared for Chinook salmon. King County, through its land use decisions, management
 957 of stormwater and wastewater discharges, development of recycled water supplies, cooperative habitat
 958 protection and restoration projects, work in flood risk reduction, salmon recovery, support for
 959 agricultural and natural land protection, actions to address climate change and ongoing environmental
 960 monitoring, is actively involved in the conservation and recovery of Puget Sound. King County has the
 961 opportunity, and responsibility, to make significant contributions to protecting and restoring Puget
 962 Sound. The Puget Sound Partnership's 2018-2020 Action Agenda for Puget Sound was revised in 2012,
 963 2014, ~~((and))~~ 2016, and 2018, focusing on three Strategic Initiatives: protecting and restoring habitat,
 964 preventing pollution from stormwater, and recovering shellfish beds. ~~((The Partnership anticipates
 965 updating the Action Agenda again in 2018.))~~

966

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

968

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

974

Operations and maintenance of infrastructure, programs and natural resources;

975

Provision of public services;

976

Policies and regulations; and

977

Partnerships with other local governments, community groups and businesses.

978

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

980

981 **E-215bb King County should implement regulations that mitigate and build resiliency to**
 982 **the anticipated impacts of climate change, based on best available information.**
 983 **Such impacts include sea level rise, changes in rainfall patterns and flood**
 984 **volumes and frequencies, changes in average and extreme temperatures and**
 985 **weather, impacts to forests including increased wildfires, droughts and pest**
 986 **infiltrations. Methods could include mitigating greenhouse gas emissions,**
 987 **establishing sea level rise regulations, and/or strengthening forests ability to**
 988 **withstand impacts.**

989

990 **E-215bbb King County shall assess the best available sea level rise projections two years**
991 **prior to each eight-year update, and shall incorporate the projections into the**
992 **Comprehensive Plan where appropriate.**
993

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

995
996 **E-420 King County should incorporate climate change projections into new**
997 **species protection plans, and shall revise older species protection plans**
998 **when feasible or when conducting (~~regular plan~~) eight-year updates to**
999 **incorporate projected impacts from climate change.**
1000

1001 *In Chapter 5 Environment, on page 5-42, amend as follows:*

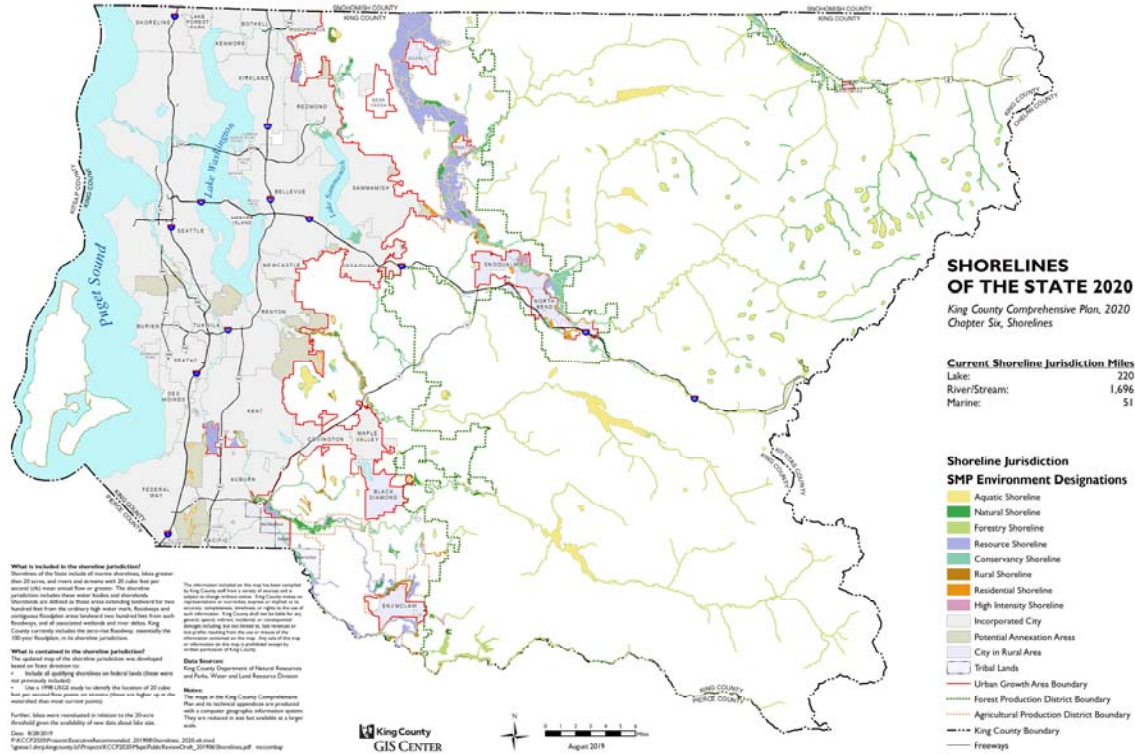
1002
1003 **E-440 King County should regularly review the Washington Department of Fish and**
1004 **Wildlife's list of Priority Species and other scientific information on species of**
1005 **local importance, and evaluate whether any species should be added to or**
1006 **deleted from the lists in policies E-435 and E-437. Any additions or deletions**
1007 **should be made through the annual (~~amendment process for the~~**
1008 **~~comprehensive plan~~) update.**
1009

1010 *In Chapter 5 Environment, on page 5-42, after policy E-441, insert the following:*

1011
1012 In accordance with new statutory requirements, as described in Chapter 9, Services, Facilities and
1013 Utilities, the Department of Ecology has established a Watershed Restoration and Enhancement
1014 Committee in all five Watershed Resource Inventory Areas located either entirely or partially within
1015 King County. King County is participating in the Ecology process of developing a flow restoration
1016 strategy for each of the Watershed Resource Inventory Areas to mitigate the consumptive use of new
1017 permit-exempt wells drilled in the next 20 years. The flow restoration strategies are anticipated to be
1018 recommended by 2021.
1019
1020

1021 *In Chapter 5 Environment, following page 5-83, strike the Wildlife Habitat Network and*
1022 *Public Ownership Map and replace with the following:*

1023
1024 **Wildlife Habitat Network and Public Ownership Map**



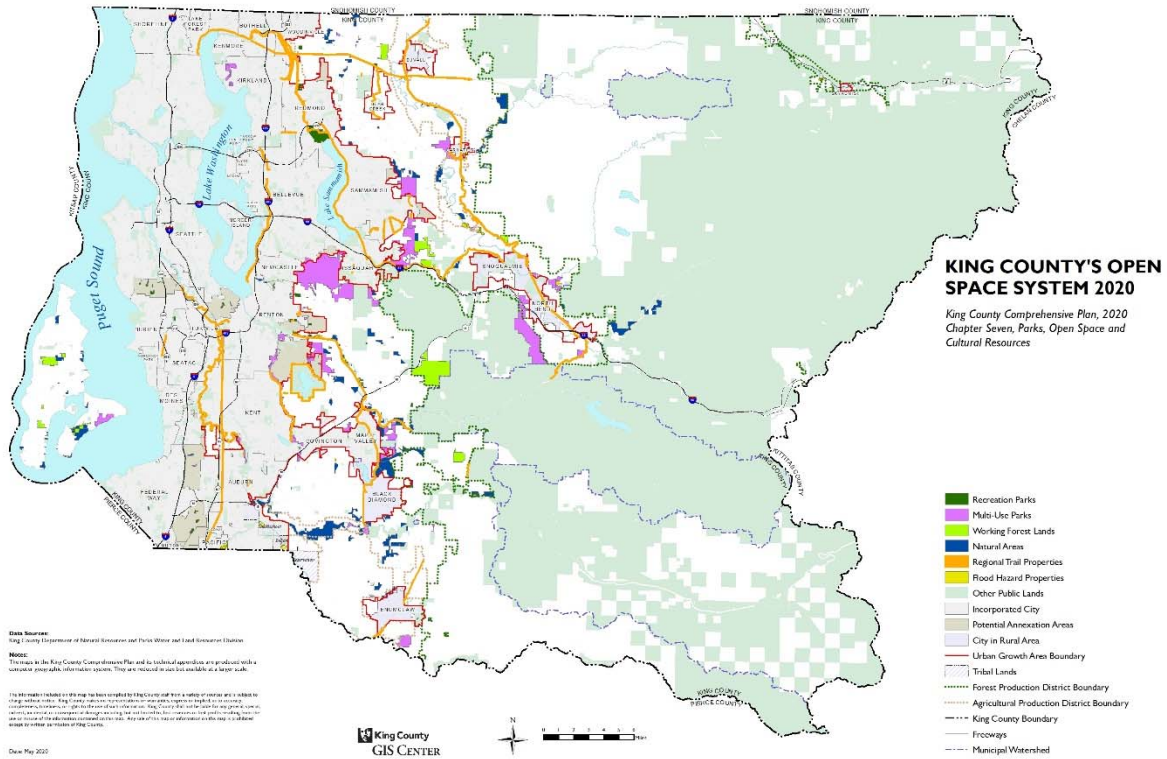
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In Chapter 7 Parks, Open Space and Cultural Resources, on page 7-12, after policy P-128b, insert the following:

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

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

King County Open Space Map



1053
 1054
 1055
 1056
 1057
 1058
 1059

In Chapter 8 Transportation, 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 ((e))County.

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

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

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

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

1060

1061 *In Chapter 8 Transportation, on page 8-3, amend as follows:*

1062

1063 The current and projected economic climate, however, places severe constraints on the ((e))County’s
1064 ability to meet these important goals. The strategic plans for the Road Services Division, Metro Transit
1065 Department, and the Marine~~((, and Road Services Divisions))~~ Division identify priorities, analyze
1066 available funding and constraints, and set targets to help reach these goals.

1067

1068 *In Chapter 8 Transportation, on page 8-5, amend as follows:*

1069

1070 Public transportation is vitally important to the Puget Sound region. It provides connections to jobs,
1071 schools, and other destinations, and enables those with limited mobility options to travel. Public
1072 transportation enhances regional economic vitality by freeing up roadway capacity and improving the
1073 mobility of people, goods, and services. It saves the region time and money. It helps accommodate
1074 regional growth by making better use of the region’s existing infrastructure and benefiting the
1075 environment. Public transportation improves the quality of life and health for residents and visitors to the
1076 Puget Sound region. King County provides public transportation services through the Metro Transit
1077 ~~((Division))~~ Department, as well as passenger ferry service through the Marine Division.

1078

1079 **Metro Transit ~~((Division))~~ Department**

1080 The King County ~~((Department of Transportation’s))~~ Metro Transit ~~((Division))~~ Department (Metro) is
1081 the designated public transit provider for King County. Metro’s mission is to provide the best possible
1082 public transportation services and improve regional mobility and quality of life in King County. Metro
1083 provides more than 120 million fixed-route transit rides per year. Its fixed route system includes a
1084 network of all-day, two-way bus routes between residential, business and other transit activity centers;
1085 peak-period commuter service to major destinations from many neighborhoods and from a network of

1086 park-and-ride lots; and local bus services that connect people to the larger transportation system. In
 1087 addition to bus service, Metro provides alternative services, such as commuter vanpools, Access
 1088 paratransit service, Commute Trip Reduction programs, and Rideshare Online, as well as community
 1089 programs such as In Motion and car-sharing.

1090

1091 *In Chapter 8 Transportation, starting on page 8-6, amend as follows:*

1092

1093 **Water Taxis: King County's Marine Division**

1094 ~~((On January 1, 2015, the King County Ferry District was assumed by King County. The Marine
 1095 Division continues to operate passenger only ferry service routes from downtown Seattle to West Seattle
 1096 and Vashon Island. State legislation passed during the 2014 legislative session allowed King County to
 1097 take this action. King County gained many administrative efficiencies as the Marine Division will no
 1098 longer be maintaining two separate budgets, transferring funds between multiple agencies and accounts,
 1099 and providing reports to two governments.))~~

1100

1101 The Marine Division, which is a part of the Metro Transit Department, provides service from downtown
 1102 Seattle to West Seattle and Vashon-Maury Island. The Marine Division is guided by the King County
 1103 Ferry District 2014 Strategic Plan, which was developed while under the King County Ferry District's
 1104 governance. The plan expresses the vision and goals for passenger-only ferry service in King County for
 1105 the next three to five years. The strategies are the broad initiatives to pursue the vision and goals, with
 1106 specific actions listed under each strategy. The plan's vision is to be a leader in regional mobility
 1107 benefiting the community and economic development needs of King County through providing water
 1108 taxi service that is safe, reliable, and a great customer experience while being responsive and accountable
 1109 to the public. The goals are to: 1) provide reliable and safe service; 2) deliver financially sustainable water
 1110 taxi service; and 3) to integrate water taxi service with the broader regional transportation system and
 1111 economy. The strategies to achieve these goals include: 1) build on strengths and grow ridership; 2)
 1112 achieve financial stability; 3) coordinate with regional planning and emergency management efforts; and
 1113 4) explore growth and partnership opportunities.

1114

1115 *In Chapter 8 Transportation, starting on page 8-7, amend as follows:*

1116

1117 The Strategic Plan for Road Services defines the vision and mission for the King County Department of
 1118 ~~((Transportation's Road))~~ Local Services – Road Services Division. The Strategic Plan for Road Services
 1119 provides detailed direction for the response to the many complex challenges, including two trends that
 1120 have had significant impacts on the ~~((e))~~ County's road services. One is that annexations, consistent with

1121 the goals of the Growth Management Act, have reduced the urban unincorporated area and therefore the
1122 tax base that supports the unincorporated road system has shrunk significantly. By ~~((2023))~~ 2024, when
1123 the next ~~((major))~~ eight-year Comprehensive Plan update is completed, Road Services Division's
1124 responsibilities will likely focus almost entirely on the Rural Area and Natural Resource Lands. A second
1125 trend is the decline in County road funding, described in greater detail in Section IV. The Strategic Plan
1126 for Road Services guides the Road Services Division as it is faced with the consequences of a smaller
1127 service area and reduced funding and seeks to manage the unincorporated King County road system
1128 through focused investment of available resources to facilitate the movement of people, goods and
1129 services, and respond to emergencies.

1130

1131 *In Chapter 8 Transportation, on page 8-9, amend as follows:*

1132

1133 **T-104** **The Strategic Plan for Public Transportation 2011-2021, King County Metro**
1134 **Service Guidelines and the King County Metro Long Range Plan for Public**
1135 **Transportation, or successor plans, shall guide the planning, development and**
1136 **implementation of the public transportation system and services operated by**
1137 **the King County Metro Transit ~~((Division))~~ Department.**

1138

1139 *In Chapter 8 Transportation, on page 8-10, amend as follows:*

1140

1141 **T-107** **The King County International Airport Strategic Plan, or successor plans, shall**
1142 **guide the planning, development and implementation of airport facilities and**
1143 **services managed by the King County International Airport ~~((Division))~~.**

1144

1145 *In Chapter 8 Transportation, on page 8-15, amend as follows:*

1146

1147 **T-213** **King County should use its authority including zoning, permitting and**
1148 **development standards to protect the public use airports of ~~((Banderra))~~**
1149 **Bandera near the town of North Bend and Skykomish airport in King County**
1150 **from encroachment of non-compatible land uses. Compatible airport land uses**
1151 **are those that comply with generally accepted Federal Aviation Administration**
1152 **guidance on location, height, and activity that provide for safe aircraft**
1153 **movement, airport operations, including expansion, and community safety.**

1154

1155 *In Chapter 8 Transportation, on page 8-18, amend as follows:*

1156

1157

1158 The State Environmental Policy Act establishes environmental review of project impacts on all elements
 1159 of the environment including transportation. ~~((In addition, the county has a mitigation payment system
 1160 whereby developments are charged proportionate shares for transportation projects and services needed
 1161 as a result of the related growth.))~~

1162

1163 ***In Chapter 8 Transportation, on page 8-19, amend as follows:***

1164

1165 ~~((T-229 — King County shall implement a system that establishes fees needed to mitigate
 1166 the growth-related transportation impacts of new development. The fees will be
 1167 used to pay a development's proportionate share of transportation capital
 1168 projects needed to support growth including, but not limited to, road, transit,
 1169 and nonmotorized facilities. Such fees are in addition to any requirements
 1170 established for transportation services and facilities needed solely as a result of
 1171 the development.))~~

1172

1173 ***In Chapter 8 Transportation, on page 8-20, amend as follows:***

1174

1175 In unincorporated King County, the Road Services Division is responsible for nonmotorized facilities
 1176 such as bicycle lanes, sidewalks, or shoulders on ((e))County roads. The division also provides
 1177 crosswalks and specialized signals or signage that help facilitate safer nonmotorized travel. The King
 1178 County Road Design and Construction Standards include accommodation for nonmotorized uses and
 1179 specify bicycle lane, sidewalk, or road shoulder criteria for unincorporated urban and rural roads.
 1180 Sidewalks are allowed in Rural Towns and, under certain circumstances, sidewalks are allowed in the
 1181 Rural Area as a spot improvement to address an existing safety or high-use issue when other walkway
 1182 alternatives would not be as effective, or for safe routes to school. Road-related nonmotorized capital
 1183 needs in the unincorporated area are included in the Transportation Needs Report and are programmed
 1184 in the six-year Roads Capital Improvement Program as funding allows. The HealthScape Transportation
 1185 Programming Tool, along with other criteria, is used in evaluating nonmotorized projects in the
 1186 Transportation Needs Report.

1187

1188 King County also plays a countywide role in nonmotorized transportation through its Regional Trails
 1189 System and transit services. The regional trail network, discussed in Chapter 7, Parks, Open Space and
 1190 Cultural Resources, is an integral component of the ((e))County's transportation system. It includes
 1191 facilities located both in cities and the unincorporated area. The trail network functions as the spine of
 1192 the ((e))County's nonmotorized system in many areas. Transit and walking or biking are highly

1193 synergistic; transit use tends to be highest in locations where walking and biking are prevalent, and vice
1194 versa. The Metro Transit (~~Division~~) Department supports nonmotorized transportation programs such
1195 as bicycle racks on transit buses and bicycle lockers at park-and-ride lots, employment sites and other
1196 locations.

1197

1198 *In Chapter 8 Transportation, on page 8-27, amend as follows:*

1199

1200 Road Services Division's Capital Improvement Program and Financial Plan must be consistent with this
1201 Comprehensive Plan and consider the current performance of the transportation system, concurrency
1202 needs of planned developments, priority projects, phased implementation of improvements, and other
1203 related factors. Revenues from a range of sources, including grants (~~and Mitigation Payment System~~
1204 ~~fees~~)), are programmed to appropriate projects.

1205

1206 *In Chapter 8 Transportation, on page 8-29, amend as follows:*

1207

1208 **T-311 The (~~King County~~) Department of (~~Transportation~~) Local Services has**
1209 **responsibility for development and maintenance of transportation facilities in**
1210 **(~~e~~)County-owned road rights-of-way. Other right-of-way users must obtain**
1211 **approval from the department regarding projects, maintenance and other**
1212 **activities impacting the right-of-way.**

1213

1214 *In Chapter 8 Transportation, on page 8-32, amend as follows:*

1215

1216 The goals and activities of (~~the~~) King County (~~Department of Transportation~~) departments and
1217 agencies that provide transportation services in King County are integrally linked to the (~~e~~)County's
1218 strategies and activities for addressing climate change. This linkage was refined in the County's 2012
1219 Strategic Climate Action Plan, with an entire chapter focused on the operational and service targets
1220 related to transportation and land use. The Strategic Climate Action Plan identifies clear performance
1221 targets (how much change is the County attempting to achieve) and strategies and priority activities that
1222 reduce greenhouse gas emissions. It allows for the reporting of strategies, program activities, and
1223 performance measures related to climate change in one location.

1224

1225 *In Chapter 8 Transportation, on page 8-35, amend as follows:*

1226

1227 ~~((King County Marine Division~~

1228 ~~The Marine Division provides passenger only ferry service between downtown Seattle, Vashon Island,~~
1229 ~~and West Seattle.~~

1230

1231 ~~In 2015, as part of the adopted 2015-2016 County Budget, the Council instructed the Marine Division to~~
1232 ~~develop a report on the potential for expansion of passenger ferry service in King County. This report~~
1233 ~~was completed in 2015 and could be used to inform potential expansion of County passenger ferry~~
1234 ~~service and associated future property tax levies.))~~

1235

1236 ***In Chapter 8 Transportation, on page 8-36, amend as follows:***

1237

1238 **T-401 Financial investments in transportation should support a sustainable,**
1239 **transportation system, consistent with the priorities established in the King**
1240 **County Strategic Plan and each department and division's strategic plans or other**
1241 **functional plans.**

1242

1243 ***In Chapter 8 Transportation, on page 8-37, amend as follows:***

1244

1245 **T-404 When funding transportation projects in areas where annexations or**
1246 **incorporations are expected, ~~((the Department of Transportation))~~ King County**
1247 **should seek interlocal agreements with the affected cities and other service**
1248 **providers to provide opportunities for joint grant applications and cooperative**
1249 **funding of improvements.**

1250

1251 ***In Chapter 9 Services, Facilities and Utilities, starting on page 9-18, amend as follows:***

1252

1253 Under King County Code chapter 9.14, the Department of Natural Resources and Parks is to act as lead
1254 agency in coordinating the activities of the Department of Local Services - Permitting Division (~~and~~
1255 ~~Environmental Review~~) and Public Health – Seattle & King County in order to ensure that groundwater
1256 quality and quantity are protected, and facilitate implementation of the plans that have been developed to
1257 protect groundwater in five groundwater management areas within King County. In accordance with
1258 new water law requirements, King County has an established a hierarchy of water service that restricts
1259 the creation of new permit-exempt wells in closed basins, except in very limited circumstances, and as
1260 consistent with state law and the in-stream flow rules applicable to permit-exempt wells.

1261

1262 ***In Chapter 9 Services, Facilities and Utilities, on page 9-18, amend as follows:***

1263

1264 Under King County Code chapter 9.14, the Department of Natural Resources and Parks is to act as lead
 1265 agency in coordinating the activities of the Department of Local Services - Permitting Division (~~and~~
 1266 ~~Environmental Review~~) and Public Health – Seattle & King County in order to ensure that groundwater
 1267 quality and quantity are protected, and facilitate implementation of the plans that have been developed to
 1268 protect groundwater in five groundwater management areas within King County. In accordance with
 1269 new water law requirements, King County has an established hierarchy of water service that restricts the
 1270 creation of new permit-exempt wells in closed basins, except in very limited circumstances, and is
 1271 consistent with state law and the instream flow rules applicable to permit-exempt wells.

1272
 1273 *In Chapter 9 Services, Facilities and Utilities, on page 9-36, amend as follows:*

1274
 1275 Implementation of the 2006 King County Flood Hazard Management Plan has played a significant role
 1276 in protecting King County's economic base. The 2006 Flood Hazard Management Plan (~~is now being~~)
 1277 was updated in 2013.

1278
 1279 *In Chapter 9 Services, Facilities and Utilities, on page 9-23, after Policy F-254, insert*
 1280 *the following:*

1281
 1282 **6. Water Availability and New State Laws**

1283 In January 2018, the Washington State Legislature approved Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill (ESSB)
 1284 6091, now codified in chapters 19.27, 58.17, 90.03, and 90.94 Revised Code of Washington. The
 1285 adopted statutes clarify the steps building permit and subdivision applicants must take to establish that
 1286 water is "legally available" when proposing to obtain water from a new permit-exempt well.

1287
 1288 In King County, the new water law requirements most directly affect development in the Rural Area and
 1289 on Natural Resource Lands where new development may not be served by public water systems and
 1290 applicants are proposing to use permit-exempt wells for a source of water supply. King County has a
 1291 prioritization for water use that intends to limit permit-exempt wells and require new development to be
 1292 connected to Group A water systems. Consistent with the new water law requirements, King County
 1293 permitting processes ensure that the hierarchy of water service is fully implemented with the
 1294 Comprehensive Plan policies and the King County Code. Additionally, consistent with new water law,
 1295 King County will participate in the Washington State Department of Ecology's Watershed Restoration
 1296 and Enhancement Committee process, which may lead to the identification of new water planning
 1297 provisions in future Comprehensive Plan updates.

1298
 1299 *In Chapter 9 Services, Facilities and Utilities, starting on page 9-37, amend as follows:*

1300

1301 King County's economy and quality of life depend on readily available, affordable and clean energy and
 1302 telecommunications resources. Energy and electronic communications systems provide important public
 1303 services and their implementation must be coordinated with land use planning. The sustainable
 1304 development and efficient use of energy resources can ensure their continued availability while
 1305 minimizing long-term costs, risks and impacts to ~~((the individual, society, and the shared environment))~~
 1306 public health and safety, air and water quality, and essential public infrastructure and services.

1307

1308 In order to help mitigate global climate impacts resulting from human energy use, King County is
 1309 planning its energy uses in ways that will improve energy efficiency; increase production and use of
 1310 renewable energy; reduce risk to public health, safety, critical services, and the environment; and reduce
 1311 the release of greenhouse gases and emissions. This includes rigorous and transparent review and
 1312 regulation of fossil fuel facilities.

1313

1314 ~~((Toward that goal, King County implemented the 2010 King County Energy Plan and the Strategic
 1315 Climate Action Plan, which includes the following objectives for reducing energy use and greenhouse gas
 1316 emissions in King County:~~

- 1317 ~~1. Reduce energy use through continuous improvements in facility and equipment efficiency,
 1318 procurement, construction practices, and resource conservation;~~
- 1319 ~~2. Increase transit use and provide transportation choices that reduce overall energy use and
 1320 emissions in the county, while improving the efficiency of King County's fleet;~~
- 1321 ~~3. Be a leader in early adoption and promotion of innovative technology for buildings and vehicles
 1322 with a focus on electric vehicles;~~
- 1323 ~~4. Increase the production and procurement of renewable energy and the development of waste-to
 1324 energy applications; and~~
- 1325 ~~5. Pursue sustainable funding strategies for energy efficiency, renewable energy projects,
 1326 waste-to-energy projects and greenhouse gas reduction efforts.))~~

1327

1328 The 2015 Strategic Climate Action Plan provides targets for reducing energy usage in operations and
 1329 increasing the amount of renewable energy that the ~~((e))~~County produces or uses. These targets are
 1330 measured for the ~~((e))~~County government as a whole; divisions are directed to make policies and plans
 1331 consistent with the King County Strategic Climate Action Plan and implement those as practical,
 1332 considering the Plan and their other service priorities. Some divisions may exceed the targets, while
 1333 others may not meet them in given years – but all divisions will use the Strategic Climate Action Plan as
 1334 the basis for strategic energy planning and direction.

1335
 1336 King County divisions are taking steps to translate countywide energy targets into agency specific plans
 1337 and action. Agency specific plans are important steps that support progress towards countywide targets.
 1338 The Strategic Climate Action Plan sets the ((e))County's long term goal of reducing its greenhouse gas
 1339 emissions from government operations, compared to a 2007 baseline, by at least at least 80% by 2050. In
 1340 order to accomplish this goal, the ((e))County is dedicated to reducing its energy use, which ((most
 1341 heavily contributes to its)) is the most cost-effective approach to reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
 1342 Energy reduction goals are included in the Strategic Climate Action Plan. In its government operations,
 1343 the ((e))County set buildings and facilities normalized energy use reduction goals of five percent
 1344 reduction by 2020 and 10% by 2025, as measured against a 2014 baseline. In its vehicle operations, the
 1345 ((e))County set a reduction goal of at least 10% of its normalized net energy use by 2020, again measured
 1346 against a 2014 baseline.

1347
 1348 *In Chapter 9 Services, Facilities and Utilities, on page 9-40, amend as follows:*

1349
 1350 **F-307 King County should foster the development and increased use of clean, renewable**
 1351 **and alternative fuel and energy technologies.**

1352
 1353 *In Chapter 9 Services, Facilities and Utilities, on page 9-49, amend as follows:*

1354
 1355 **5. Hazardous Liquid and Gas Transmission Pipelines**

1356 Part of the fossil fuel system is the movement of hazardous liquid and gas by transmission pipelines.
 1357 Hazardous liquid and gas transmission pipelines, as defined by Revised Code of Washington
 1358 81.88.~~((040))010 and Washington Administrative Code 480-93-005, ((consecutively)) respectively,~~
 1359 provide a vital service of transporting hazardous materials from one location to another. Long-distance
 1360 transmission pipelines move a variety of hazardous materials, including crude oil, petroleum products,
 1361 natural gas and hazardous liquids, such as anhydrous ammonia. Pipeline rupture or failure can result in
 1362 release of these materials, which are highly flammable, explosive or toxic. The policies in this chapter
 1363 identify public values and goals to assure that the transmission of hazardous materials by pipeline address
 1364 public health and safety.

1365
 1366 *In Chapter 9 Services, Facilities and Utilities, on page 9-49, amend as follows:*

1367
 1368 **F-331 King County recognizes that federal and state regulatory programs govern the**
 1369 **design, construction, and operation of hazardous liquid and gas transmission**

1370 pipelines. ~~((To preserve the safety and reliability of the hazardous liquid and gas~~
 1371 ~~transmission pipeline system,)) King County's land use designations, zoning
 1372 classifications and development regulations ((shall)) should be ((consistent with
 1373 state and federal requirements)) focused on increasing safety and reducing
 1374 environmental impacts of transmission pipelines regulated by the federal and
 1375 state government. King County shall actively engage in federal and state review
 1376 processes to identify local impacts and risks and advocate for safety and
 1377 environmental protections.~~

1378
 1379 **F-332** Any new, modified, or expanded hazardous liquid and gas transmission pipelines
 1380 proposed for construction in King County shall meet the ~~((c))~~County's
 1381 development regulations, including but not limited to, King County's zoning code,
 1382 building code, grading code, and shoreline management code. Proposals for
 1383 modifications, such as regular maintenance or changes required to address
 1384 hazards or comply with federal or state safety requirements, shall be clearly
 1385 distinguished from proposals to modify or expand facility capacity or uses.

1386
 1387 *In Chapter 9 Services, Facilities and Utilities, on page 9-52, amend as follows:*
 1388

1389 **7. Crude Oil Transport by Rail, Truck and Vessel**

1390 Part of the fossil fuel system is the transport of crude oil by rail, truck and vessel. King County and local
 1391 governments across the United States are facing rapid and significant increases in train traffic carrying
 1392 crude oil. According to the Washington State Department of Ecology's 2014 Marine and Rail Oil
 1393 Transportation Study, the volume of crude oil transported by rail across the US increased 42-fold from
 1394 2008 to 2013.

1395
 1396 *In Chapter 9 Services, Facilities and Utilities, on page 9-53, amend as follows:*
 1397

1398 **F-344a** King County Office of Emergency Management shall convene local emergency
 1399 managers, first responders, railroads and others to prepare for and mitigate the
 1400 increasing risk of oil spills, fire and explosions posed by oil ~~((by rail))~~ transport by
 1401 rail, truck and vessel. This work should consider potential risks from related fossil
 1402 fuel facilities.

1403
 1404 **F-344b** King County should advocate for environmental reviews of proposed oil
 1405 terminals and other related fossil fuel facilities in Washington State to

1406 **assess and mitigate for area-wide, cumulative risks and impacts to public**
 1407 **safety, infrastructure, traffic, health, water supplies and aquatic resources**
 1408 **from increased oil ((train-traffic)) transport by rail, truck, and vessel.**

1409

1410 *In Chapter 9 Services, Facilities and Utilities, on page 9-53, after Policy F-344c, insert*
 1411 *the following:*

1412

1413 **8. Fossil Fuels and Fossil Fuel Facilities**

1414 Fossil fuels are petroleum and petroleum products, coal, and natural gas, such as methane, propane and
 1415 butane, derived from prehistoric organic matter and used to generate energy. Fossil fuels do not include
 1416 non-fuel petrochemicals, fuel additives, or renewable fuels. Fossil fuel facilities are commercial facilities
 1417 used primarily to receive, store, refine, process, transfer, wholesale trade, or transport fossil fuels. They do
 1418 not include individual storage facilities for the purposes of retail or direct to consumer sales, facilities or
 1419 activities for local consumption, non-commercial facilities, and uses preempted by federal or state rule or
 1420 law.

1421

1422 New or expanded fossil fuel facilities may create significant public health risks, including air pollution
 1423 causing impaired respiratory functions from fine particulates, noise pollution affecting hearing loss and
 1424 psychological health, exposure to heavy metals, and contamination of drinking water sources. These
 1425 risks may result in cancer, premature death, and lung and heart diseases. Fossil fuel facilities also pose a
 1426 threat to King County's ecology through extensive land disturbing activities that cause adverse impacts to
 1427 natural ecosystems, contamination of surface water and groundwater, risks from impacts in areas with
 1428 seismic and geological instability, and destruction of critical habitat for wildlife. New and expanded
 1429 fossil fuel facilities may create congestion at vehicle/train crossings, increase noise levels through
 1430 additional vehicle trips, and generate dust, debris, and odor. Additionally, there have been multiple
 1431 incidents across the United States and Canada in which spills of crude oil from train derailments and
 1432 tanker ships and natural gas pipeline explosions have caused numerous fatalities and illnesses, substantial
 1433 loss of property, and significant environmental damage.¹

1434

1435 Fossil fuel extraction, processing, infrastructure, transport, and end use as a fuel contribute significantly
 1436 to climate change and environmental pollution. According to the International Panel on Climate
 1437 Change, the combustion of fossil fuels is the largest human source of global greenhouse gas emissions.²

¹ Ordinance 18866

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

1438 Washington state and King County are also threatened by impacts resulting from climate change,
1439 including warming temperatures, sea level rise on coastal communities, diminishing snowpack and water
1440 availability, ocean acidification, and forest decline. ³

1441
1442 Local regulations can address these impacts by ensuring comprehensive environmental review and
1443 permitting requirements, particularly for fossil fuel facilities such as terminals, storage facilities, and
1444 refining and handling facilities. Federal and State statutes also regulate components of the fossil fuel
1445 system, such as the location, construction, and operational conditions for pipelines and railroad lines.

1446
1447 **F-344d King County land use policies, development regulations, and permitting and**
1448 **environmental review processes related to fossil fuel facilities shall be**
1449 **designed to:**

- 1450 **a. protect public health, safety, and welfare;**
1451 **b. mitigate and prepare for disasters;**
1452 **c. protect and preserve natural systems;**
1453 **d. manage impacts on public services and infrastructure; and**
1454 **e. reduce impacts of climate change.**

1455
1456 **F-344e King County shall thoroughly review the full scope of potential impacts of**
1457 **proposals for new, modified, or expanded fossil fuel facilities. Fossil fuel**
1458 **facilities include commercial facilities used primarily to receive, store, refine,**
1459 **process, transfer, wholesale trade, or transport fossil fuels, such as but not**
1460 **limited to bulk terminals, bulk storage facilities, bulk refining, and bulk**
1461 **handling facilities.**

1462
1463 **F-344f When reviewing proposals for new, modified or expanded fossil fuel**
1464 **facilities, King County shall require comprehensive environmental**
1465 **assessment, and early and continuous public notice and comment**
1466 **opportunities. King County shall only approve proposals for new, modified,**
1467 **or expanded facilities when:**
1468 **a. The proposed facility can confine or mitigate all operational impacts;**
1469 **b. The facility can adequately mitigate conflicts with adjacent land**
1470 **uses;**

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

³ Ordinance 18866

- 1471 **c. The full scope of environmental impacts, including life cycle**
1472 **greenhouse gas emissions and public health, have been evaluated**
1473 **and appropriately conditioned or mitigated as necessary, consistent**
1474 **with the County's substantive State Environmental Policy Act**
1475 **authority;**
1476 **d. The applicant must comply with applicable federal and state**
1477 **regulations, including the Clean Water Act, Clean Air Act, and**
1478 **Endangered Species Act;**
1479 **e. The applicant has demonstrated early, meaningful, and robust**
1480 **consultation with the public, surrounding property owners, and with**
1481 **Indian tribes to assess impacts to treaty-protected cultural and**
1482 **fisheries resources; and**
1483 **f. Risks to public health and public safety can be mitigated.**

1484 **F-344g Results from the King County Equity Impact Review Tool shall be used as**
1485 **an important consideration to identify and mitigate impacts in the siting of**
1486 **new, modified, or expanded fossil fuel facilities.**
1487

1488 **F-344h King County shall establish a periodic review process for fossil fuel**
1489 **facilities. The periodic review shall be a part of King County's ongoing**
1490 **enforcement and inspections of fossil fuel facilities, and to assure**
1491 **compliance with applicable conditions, mitigations, and the most up-to-date**
1492 **safety and public health standards. The periodic review process should,**
1493 **subject to applicable law:**
1494 **a. Provide opportunities for public review and comment;**
1495 **b. Evaluate whether the facility is in compliance with current federal,**
1496 **state, and County regulations and implementation of**
1497 **industry-standard best management practices; and**
1498 **c. Allow King County to modify, add or remove permit conditions to**
1499 **address new circumstances and/or unanticipated fossil fuel**
1500 **facility-generated impacts.**
1501

1502 **In Chapter 10 Economic Development, starting on page 10-3, amend as follows:**
1503

1504
1505 Covering only 45 square miles, urban unincorporated King County contains a number of residential
1506 communities and business centers with about half of the unincorporated population, 127,000 people.
1507 Major communities within this urban jurisdiction include North Highline, ((~~West Hill/Skyway~~)
1508 Skyway-West Hill, Fairwood, East Renton, and Lakeland/East Federal Way. The urban unincorporated

1509 communities together had about 17,600 jobs in 2014. The largest job sector is services, with about 6,000
 1510 jobs throughout urban unincorporated King County. Education and government is the second largest
 1511 sector with 5,000 jobs.⁴

1512

1513 *In Chapter 10 Economic Development, starting on page 10-6, amend as follows:*

1514

1515 **Working Collaboratively in the Region**

1516 Central Puget Sound Economic Development District (serving King, Kitsap, Pierce, and Snohomish
 1517 Counties) adopted a "Regional Economic Strategy for the Central Puget Sound Region" in 2005, ~~((and))~~
 1518 updated it in 2012, and then adopted an updated version entitled "Amazing Place: Growing Jobs and
 1519 Opportunity in the Central Puget Sound Region" in 2017. ~~((The Regional Economic Strategy))~~ Amazing
 1520 Place was developed by the Puget Sound Regional Council ~~((s Prosperity Partnership—a coalition of~~
 1521 ~~more than 200 government, business, labor, nonprofit and community leaders from the four counties—))~~
 1522 to ~~((ensure long-term regional prosperity))~~ sustain economic vitality and global competitiveness.

1523

1524 In order to accomplish this, ~~((the Regional Economic Strategy))~~ Amazing Place identifies ~~((ten))~~ 14
 1525 industrial clusters that, based on regional economic analysis, offer the best opportunities for business
 1526 growth and job creation in the Central Puget Sound region for the next several years.

1527

1528 Clusters are concentrations of industries that export goods and services that drive job creation and import
 1529 wealth into the region. An industry cluster differs from the classic definition of an industry sector because
 1530 it represents the entire horizontal and vertical value-added linkages from suppliers to end producers,
 1531 including support services, specialized infrastructure, regional universities' research and development,
 1532 and other resources. Clusters are supported by the economic foundations such as workforce training,
 1533 infrastructure, quality education, a stable and progressive business climate, and more. The clusters are
 1534 Aerospace, Architecture and Engineering, Business Services, Clean Technology, Food and Beverage,
 1535 Information and Communication Technology, Life Sciences and Global Health, Maritime, Materials
 1536 Manufacturing, Military and Defense, ~~((Philanthropies))~~ Recreational Gear, Tourism ~~((and Visitors,~~
 1537 ~~and))~~, Transportation and Logistics, and Wood Products. ~~((The Regional Economic Strategy))~~ Amazing
 1538 Place identifies specific strategies and actions to help support the growth of each cluster.

1539

1540 *In Chapter 10 Economic Development, on page 10-15, amend as follows:*

1541

⁴ This 2014 data does not reflect that Klahanie was annexed to Sammamish in 2016. Updated figures are not currently available.

1542 The ((e))County also recognizes that the land areas, economies, and natural beauty of the Rural Area and Natural
1543 Resource Land((s-classifications)) designations benefit all county residents. The agriculture sector provides a safe
1544 and reliable local food source—keeping costs low and quality high—to restaurants and households, the majority of
1545 which are in urban areas, and regionally to farmers markets and specialty stores. Rural King County provides many
1546 diverse recreation and tourism opportunities, including scenic vistas; trails for hiking, bicycling, off-road, and
1547 equestrian use; harvest festivals; open space and wildlife habitat; and working farms and forest lands, all within a
1548 short distance from the urban centers.

1549

1550 *In Chapter 11 Community Service Area Subarea Planning, on page 11-1, amend as*
1551 *follows:*

1552

CHAPTER 11

1553

COMMUNITY SERVICE AREA

1554

SUBAREA PLANNING

1555

1556

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.

1557 *In Chapter 11 Community Service Area Subarea Planning, on page 11-2, amend as*
1558 *follows:*

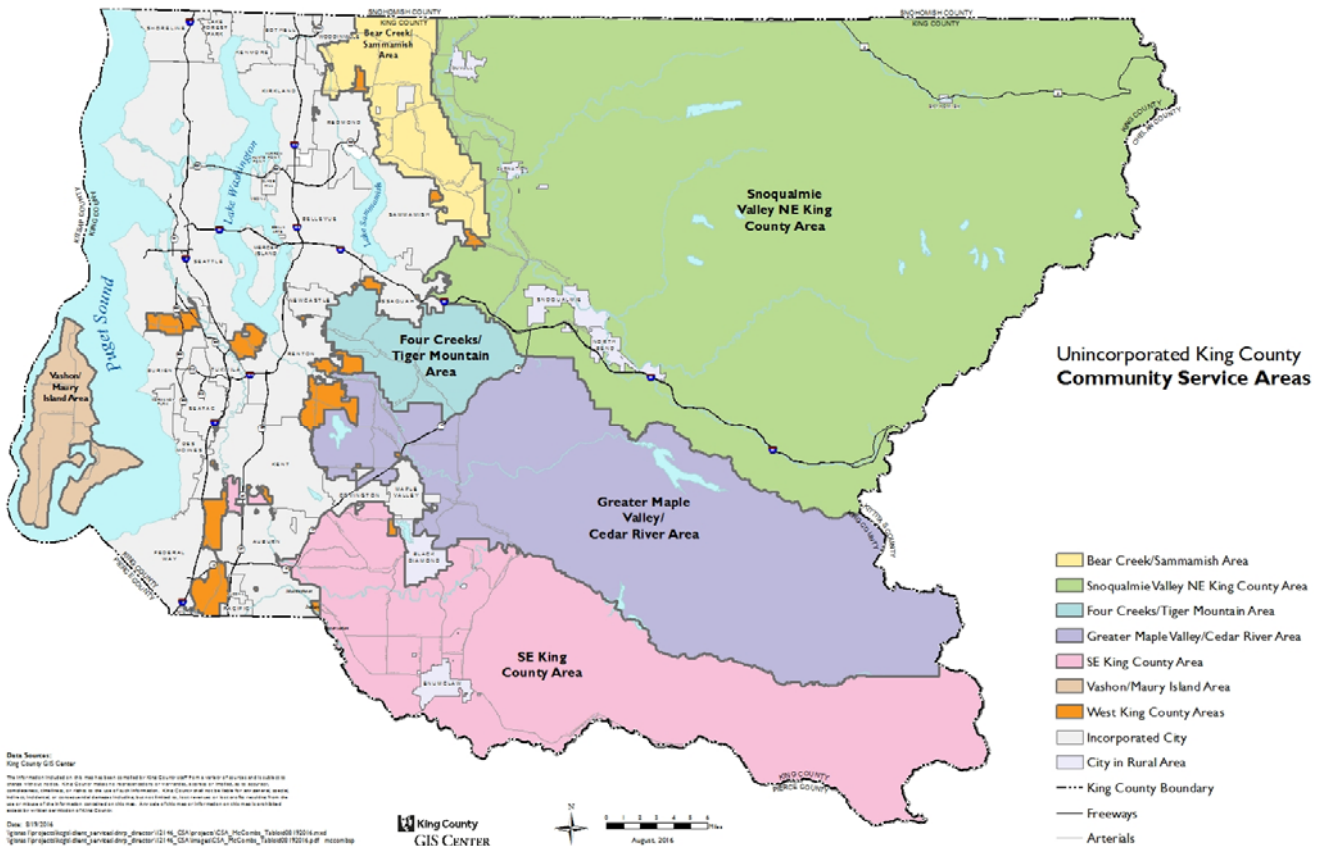
1559 **A. Planning Framework and Geography**

1560 Beginning with the 2016 Comprehensive Plan the geographical boundaries of the County’s seven Community
 1561 Service Areas will be used as the framework for subarea plans created and amended from that point forward.
 1562 Subarea plans will be developed for the six rural Community Service Areas, and for the five remaining large urban
 1563 unincorporated potential annexation areas. The focus of subarea plans will be on ((land use)) locally specific issues
 1564 in these subarea geographies.

1565
 1566 There are a number of key benefits to defining subarea planning boundaries to be coterminous with the Community
 1567 Service Area boundaries. This structure organizes the County’s unincorporated planning area into fewer and more
 1568 manageable territories so that updates of the plans can occur within a shorter time horizon. Using the Community
 1569 Service Area boundaries also aligns land use planning with other county services and programs thereby increasing
 1570 consistency between planning and public service delivery. Finally, since the last round of subarea planning in 1994
 1571 there have been numerous major annexations and incorporations which mean some subareas are now largely within
 1572 the jurisdiction of cities and thus the County now has just a regional, rather than local, planning role in those areas.

1573
 1574 **Figure: Community Service Areas Map**

1575



1576
 1577
 1578

1579 The following table illustrates how the Community Service Area geography aligns with the former Community
 1580 Planning Area geography; this is provided to identify how the existing policies are re-assigned into the new
 1581 geographic structure.
 1582

Community Service Area	<i>Includes parts of the following former Community Planning Areas</i>
Bear Creek / Sammamish Area	Bear Creek, Northshore, East Sammamish
Four Creeks / Tiger Mountain Area	Tahoma Raven Heights, Snoqualmie
Greater Maple Valley / Cedar River Area	Tahoma Raven Heights, Soos Creek, East King County, Snoqualmie
SE King County Area	Enumclaw, Tahoma Raven Heights, East King County, Soos Creek
Snoqualmie Valley / NE King County Area	Snoqualmie, East King County, East Sammamish
Vashon / Maury Island	Vashon
West King County Areas (<i>unincorp. urban</i>)	Portions of 10 Community Planning Areas

1583
 1584 While there are differences among the Community Service Areas in terms of their boundaries, range of land uses,
 1585 annexation issues, and more, using this accepted geography will ensure the entire unincorporated portion of the
 1586 ((e))County receives some level of planning on a regular cycle. This includes ~~((a regular assessment))~~ development
 1587 of ~~((the))~~ each Community Service Area's subarea plan. Each plan will establish goals, policies, and community
 1588 needs using information such as population changes, ~~((new development,))~~ employment targets and similar
 1589 demographic and socioeconomic indicators. ~~((These assessments are called Community Service Area Subarea~~
 1590 ~~Plans.))~~ To address the unique issues in each geography, Community Service Area subarea plans may also have
 1591 more refined~~((, land uses))~~ focuses on rural town centers, urban neighborhoods, business districts, or corridor
 1592 approaches.
 1593

1594 The high level review along with more detailed land use planning will be guided by a series of ~~((criteria))~~
 1595 considerations such as community interest, social equity, funding, and new development. Equity and social justice
 1596 principles will play a particularly key role during subarea plan public engagement activities. The County will use the
 1597 tools and resources developed by the Office of Equity and Social Justice to develop the scope of work and the plans
 1598 so that ((P))people of color, low-income residents, and populations with limited English proficiency will be informed
 1599 and offered equitable and culturally-appropriate opportunities to participate in its planning process.
 1600

1601 **CP-100 King County shall implement a Community Service Area subarea planning program.**
 1602 **This program includes the following components for the development and**
 1603 **implementation of each subarea plan:**
 1604 **a. A subarea plan shall be adopted for each of the six rural Community Service**
 1605 **Areas and five large urban Potential Annexation Areas consistent with the**
 1606 **scheduled established in the Comprehensive Plan and King County Code**

- 1607 Title 20. Each subarea plan shall be streamlined to be focused on locally-
 1608 specific policies that address long-range community needs.
 1609 b. The County shall adopt and update on an ongoing basis, a list of services,
 1610 programs, facilities, and capital improvements that are identified by the
 1611 community for each geography, known as a community needs list, to
 1612 implement the vision and policies in the subarea plan and other County
 1613 plans and to build on the strengths and assets of the community.
 1614 c. Implementation of each subarea plan and community needs list shall be
 1615 monitored on an ongoing basis via established performance metrics.
 1616 d. Community engagement for development, review, amendment, adoption,
 1617 and implementation of each subarea plan shall use the Office of Equity and
 1618 Social Justice’s equity toolkit.
 1619 e. The King County Council shall have an established role in the Community
 1620 Service Area subarea planning process, including in the development,
 1621 review, amendment, adoption, and monitoring the implementation of each
 1622 subarea plan and community needs list.
 1623

1624 This policy applies going forward with the subarea plans, starting with the North Highline subarea
 1625 geography. The Skyway-West Hill PAA was under development prior to adoption of this policy. The
 1626 County adopted a Phase 1 Land Use Strategy that includes a focus on land use, planning and the built
 1627 environment, in July 2020 and the Executive continues to work with the community on the CSA
 1628 Subarea Plan. To the extent possible, the County will follow this policy for the Skyway-West Hill
 1629 Subarea Plan.
 1630

1631 **B. Planning Schedule**

1632 Below is the schedule for subarea planning using the Community Service Area geography. Reviewing all
 1633 six rural Community Service Area subareas and five large urban Potential Annexation Areas over the
 1634 ~~((course of an approximately thirteen year period (while pausing the subarea planning process during the~~
 1635 ~~Eight Year update of the Comprehensive Plan)))~~ next decade at both the broad, policy level and at the
 1636 local, community level with detailed planning will facilitate a more equitable planning process. The plan
 1637 sequencing was determined by subarea plans already underway, the ability to partner with other
 1638 jurisdictions, anticipated ~~((land use changes))~~ community needs within a Community Service Area, and
 1639 striving for a countywide geographic balance in alternating years. The anticipated duration of each
 1640 subarea planning process will be two years, which includes time for community engagement, plan
 1641 development, and Council review and adoption.
 1642

1643 ~~((Schedule of Community Service Area Subarea Plans~~

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

1644

1645 *Note: The planning year is a 12 month, July to June process. The adoption year is a 12 month, July to June*1646 *process.))*

1647

1648

1649

Schedule of Community Service Area Subarea Plans

Planning	Adoption	Geography	Other Planning
<u>2018-21</u> ¹	<u>June 2022</u>	<u>Skyway-West Hill PAA</u>	
<u>2019-21</u> ²	<u>June 2022</u>	<u>North Highline PAA</u>	
<u>2021-22</u>	<u>June 2023</u>	<u>Snoqualmie Valley/NE King CSA</u>	
<u>2022-23</u>	<u>June 2024</u>	<i>No Subarea Plan</i>	<u>Eight-Year Comp. Plan Update</u>
<u>2023-24</u>	<u>June 2025</u>	<u>Greater Maple Valley/Cedar CSA</u>	
<u>2024-25</u>	<u>June 2026</u>	<u>Fairwood PAA</u>	
<u>2025-26</u>	<u>June 2027</u>	<u>Bear Creek/Sammamish CSA</u>	
<u>2026-27</u>	<u>June 2028</u>	<u>Southeast King County CSA</u>	<u>Potential Midpoint Update</u>
<u>2027-28</u>	<u>June 2029</u>	<u>Four Creeks/Tiger Mountain CSA</u>	
<u>2028-29</u>	<u>June 2030</u>	<u>East Renton PAA</u>	
<u>2029-30</u>	<u>June 2031</u>	<u>Federal Way PAA</u>	

2030-31	June 2032	<i>No Subarea Plan</i>	Eight-Year Comp. Plan Update
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1665

((Note: The planning year is a 12 month, July to June process. The adoption year is a 12 month, July to June process.))

Note: Planning for each geography is anticipated to take eighteen months, beginning in July and ending the following December. After transmittal of the plan to the Council on the first business day of January, review is anticipated to last six months with adoption anticipated to occur in June.

1. The Skyway-West Hill Land Use Strategy, Phase 1 of the Skyway-West Hill Subarea Plan, adopted in 2020 is only a portion of the subarea plan anticipated by this schedule, accounting for the longer plan development timeline.

2. The plan development timeline for the North Highline Community Service Area Subarea Plan reflects changes made in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan update.

For each of the Community Service Area subarea planning processes, the subarea plans included in Motion 14351, which adopted the scope of work for the 2016 King County Comprehensive Plan, shall be included. This includes the following adopted scopes of work:

Study in Motion 14351	Community Service Area
<p>Snoqualmie Pass Subarea Plan:</p> <p>Initiate a subarea plan for Snoqualmie Pass rural town and ski area. The subarea plan should be developed in collaboration with Kittitas County, evaluate and address the current and future housing and economic development needs of this growing community, and include outreach with the local community in its development.</p>	Snoqualmie Valley/Northeast King County CSA
<p>Highline Subarea Plan:</p> <p>Initiate an update to the Highline Community Plan, and incorporate the updated subarea plan into the Comprehensive Plan. The updated subarea plan should include zoning and regulations that: address the historic wide gaps in equity of infrastructure investments and services; facilitate the revitalization of its neighborhoods, local economy, and quality of life of its residents; and have included outreach with the local community in their development.</p>	West King County CSA – North Highline
<p>Cedar Hills/Maple Valley Subarea Plan:</p> <p>Initiate a subarea plan for the "Cedar Hills/Maple Valley" area. Review land use designations and implementing zoning on parcels 2823069009, 2923069019, 2923069080, 2923069082, 2923069083, 2923069084, 3223069001, 3223069003, 3223069068, 3323069027, 3323069030, and 3323069042 and the surrounding area, which has long-standing industrial</p>	Four Creeks/Tiger Mountain CSA

<p>and resource material processing uses. Study and make recommendations on the potential long-term land uses for this area, including coordination with the County's planning on future closure of the adjacent Cedar Hills landfill. Include evaluation of options for land uses other than mining, including residential uses, non-residential uses; whether a four-to-one proposal is appropriate for this area; and outreach with the local community in its development.</p>	
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The schedule above ensures that subarea plan goals and objectives are up-to-date and relevant based on current and future needs. Within this larger structure, if a property owner has an interest in a land use change outside of this planning cycle, they are able to use the existing land use processes. Property owners can submit for a Site Specific Land Use Amendment or Zone Reclassification, per King County Code 20.18.050 and 20.20 respectively. If a significant land use issue arises in a Community Service Area outside of the planning cycle, the cycle may be adjusted.

In consideration of the restructure of the subarea planning program adopted in 2018 and 2020, 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))~~ 2023-2024 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))~~ 2032 eight-year 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.

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

Although the majority of the community plans are no longer in effect as separately adopted plans,¹ in many cases the published plan documents contain valuable historical information about King County's communities and other information that provides background for the policies listed below and for the portions of the local pre-Growth Management Act area zoning that remain in effect. The following sections of this chapter will be updated, as appropriate, to reflect the new Community Service Area subarea plans as they are adopted.

I. Bear Creek / Sammamish Area

1694 The Bear Creek/Sammamish Community Service Area consists of portions of the following former
 1695 Community Planning Areas: Bear Creek, Northshore and East Sammamish. Large sections of this area
 1696 have been annexed into the cities of Bothell and Redmond and have incorporated into the cities of
 1697 Kenmore, Sammamish and Woodinville. The Urban Planned Developments east of the City of
 1698 Redmond ~~((are))~~ were controlled through ~~((detailed))~~ development agreements ~~((and built-out for all
 1699 practical purposes)); however, those agreements were expiring and, in 2020, King County established~~
 1700 land use and zoning for these areas. King County will not permit additional similar urban-scale
 1701 development outside the Urban Growth Area. The policies listed below pertain to areas within the
 1702 Community Service Area that are still within unincorporated King County.

1703

1704

1705 1 The plans currently in effect are the West Hill Community Plan, Skyway-West Hill Land Use Strategy (Phase 1 of the Skyway-West Hill
 1706 Subarea Plan), White Center Community Action Plan, Fall City Subarea Plan, and the Vashon-Maury Island Community Service Area
 1707 Subarea Plan.

1708

1709

1710 *In Chapter 11 Community Service Area Subarea Planning, starting on page 11-40,*

1711 *amend as follows:*

1712 **D. ~~((West Hill—))~~ Skyway-West Hill Potential Annexation Area**

1713 The West Hill Community Plan was adopted by King County in 1993, and as such was prepared in
 1714 conformance with the Growth Management Act and incorporated as part of the 1994 King County
 1715 Comprehensive Plan.

1716

1717 In 2014 and 2015, the County adopted Motion 14221 and 14351, which called for a comprehensive
 1718 update to the West Hill Community Plan. Around this same time, the County was also providing
 1719 technical assistance to a community-led effort to update some elements of the Community Plan. This
 1720 community-led effort resulted in the development of a local Action Plan, which was proposed to be an
 1721 addendum to the existing Community Plan as part of the 2016 Comprehensive Plan update. The County
 1722 ultimately did not adopt the Action Plan in 2016, as ~~((Since then,))~~ the County also reinitiated its Subarea
 1723 Planning Program, ~~((and, as a result, the County now has resources available to comprehensively~~
 1724 ~~review the Community Plan, consistent with Motion 14221-))~~ The County has committed to ~~((will))~~
 1725 work with the community to complete a Community Service Area Subarea Plan that includes a review of
 1726 the ~~((proposed))~~ Action Plan and ~~((to))~~ an update the Community Plan ~~((within the context of the new~~
 1727 ~~Subarea Planning Program)).~~ A process to ~~((update to the Community Plan will be))~~ develop the
 1728 Community Service Area Subarea Plan was initiated in ~~((approximately July))~~ 2018~~((, with adoption~~
 1729 ~~anticipated in June 2020)).~~ As part of the 2020 Plan update, the County adopted a Land Use Strategy,
 1730 Phase 1 of the Skyway-West Hill Subarea Plan, that outlined the potential policy and implementation

1731 steps for land use development in Skyway-West Hill. A Skyway-West Hill Community Service Area
1732 Subarea Plan that replaces the West Hill Community Plan is expected to be adopted in 2022. The
1733 Subarea Plan will be developed based on a scope of work developed with the community.

1734

1735 *In Chapter 12 Implementation, Amendments and Evaluation, on page 12-1, amend as*
1736 *follows:*

1737

CHAPTER 12

1738

IMPLEMENTATION, AMENDMENTS AND

1739

EVALUATION

1740

1741

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

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

1742

1743

1744 *In Chapter 12 Implementation, Amendments and Evaluation, starting on page 12-4,*
1745 *amend as follows:*

1746

II. Comprehensive Plan Amendments

1747

1748

1749

In the process of implementing the Comprehensive Plan, there may be a need for amendments to address emerging land use and regulatory issues. The ((e))County has established the Comprehensive Plan ((amendment)) update process to enable individual residents, businesses, community groups, cities,

1750 county departments and others to propose changes to existing Comprehensive Plan policies and
 1751 development regulations. This process provides for continuous and systematic review of Comprehensive
 1752 Plan policies and development regulations in response to changing conditions and circumstances that
 1753 could affect growth and development throughout King County.

1754
 1755 The Comprehensive Plan ~~((amendment))~~ update process includes ~~((an))~~ the annual ~~((cycle))~~ update, ~~((a))~~
 1756 the midpoint ~~((cycle))~~ update, and ~~((an))~~ the eight-year ~~((cycle))~~ update. The annual ~~((cycle))~~ update
 1757 generally is limited to those amendments that propose technical changes and adoption of CSA subarea
 1758 plans. The eight-year ~~((cycle))~~ update is designed to address amendments that propose substantive
 1759 changes. The midpoint update is an optional process that allows for consideration of a smaller range of
 1760 substantive changes, but only if initiated by motion. This ~~((amendment process, based on a defined~~
 1761 ~~cycle,))~~ update schedule provides the measure of certainty and predictability necessary to allow for new
 1762 land use initiatives to work. By allowing annual ~~((update))~~ and midpoint updates ~~((amendments))~~, the
 1763 process provides sufficient flexibility to account for technical adjustments or changed circumstances. The
 1764 process requires early and continuous public involvement and necessitates meaningful public dialogue.

1765
 1766 King County has established a docket process to facilitate public involvement and participation in the
 1767 Comprehensive Plan ~~((amendment))~~ update process in accordance with RCW 36.70A.470. Parties
 1768 interested in proposing changes to existing Comprehensive Plan policies, development regulations, land
 1769 use designations, zoning, or other components of the Comprehensive Plan can obtain and complete a
 1770 docket form outlining the proposed amendment. Docket forms are available via the King County
 1771 website.

- 1772
 1773 **I-201** **The ~~((amendment))~~ update process shall provide continuing review and**
 1774 **evaluation of Comprehensive Plan policies and development regulations.**
 1775
 1776 **I-202** **Through the ~~((amendment))~~ update process, King County Comprehensive Plan**
 1777 **policies and supporting development regulations shall be subject to review,**
 1778 **evaluation, and amendment according to ~~((an))~~ the annual ~~((cycle))~~, midpoint**
 1779 **~~((cycle))~~, and ~~((an))~~ eight-year ~~((cycle))~~ update schedule in accordance with**
 1780 **RCW 36.70A.130 (1) and (2).**
 1781
 1782 **I-203** **Except as otherwise provided in this policy, the annual ~~((cycle))~~ update shall not**
 1783 **consider proposed amendments to the King County Comprehensive Plan that**
 1784 **require substantive changes to Comprehensive Plan policies and development**
 1785 **regulations or that alter the Urban Growth Area Boundary. Substantive**

1786 amendments may be considered in the annual ~~((amendment cycle))~~ update only
 1787 ~~((if))~~ to consider the following:

- 1788 a. A ~~((proposal for a))~~ Four-to-One ~~((project))~~ proposal that changes the
- 1789 Urban Growth Area Boundary;
- 1790 b. An amendment regarding the provision of wastewater services to a
- 1791 Rural Town. Such amendments shall be limited to policy
- 1792 amendments and adjustments to the boundaries of the Rural Town
- 1793 as needed to implement a preferred option identified in a Rural Town
- 1794 wastewater treatment study;
- 1795 c. Amendments necessary for the protection and recovery of
- 1796 threatened and endangered species;
- 1797 d. Adoption of Community Service Area subarea plans;
- 1798 e. Amendments to the workplan~~((, only as part of the 2018 subarea~~
- 1799 ~~planning restructure))~~ to change deadlines; or
- 1800 f. Amendments to update the Comprehensive Plan schedule to
- 1801 respond to adopted ordinances to improve alignment with the
- 1802 Growth Management Act, multicounty and countywide planning
- 1803 activities.

1804
 1805 **I-204** The eight-year ~~((eyele))~~ update shall consider proposed amendments that could
 1806 be considered in the annual ~~((eyele))~~ update and also those outside the scope
 1807 of the annual ~~((eyele))~~ update, proposed amendments relating to substantive
 1808 changes to Comprehensive Plan policies and development regulations, and
 1809 proposals to alter the Urban Growth Area Boundary in accordance with
 1810 applicable provisions of Countywide Planning Policies.

1811
 1812 **I-204a** The midpoint update is an optional process that allows for consideration of a
 1813 smaller range of substantive changes at the four-year point of the eight-year
 1814 update schedule. Midpoint updates are only authorized by a motion that
 1815 establishes the scope of work. A smaller-range of substantive changes to
 1816 policies and amendments to the Urban Growth Area boundary may ~~((also))~~ be
 1817 considered ~~((at))~~ as part of the midpoint ~~((of the eight-year))~~ update ~~((cycle but~~
 1818 only if authorized by motion)). Workplan action items may be added or amended
 1819 if related to a topic identified in the scope of work.

1820
 1821 **I-205** In accordance with RCW 36.70A.140 and the State Environmental Policy Act, as
 1822 applicable, King County shall ensure public participation in the ~~((amendment))~~
 1823 update process for Comprehensive Plan policies and development regulations.

1824 **King County shall disseminate information regarding public involvement in the**
 1825 **Comprehensive Plan ((~~amendment~~)) update process, including, but not limited to,**
 1826 **the following: description of procedures and schedules for proposing**
 1827 **amendments to Comprehensive Plan policies and development regulations;**
 1828 **guidelines for participating in the docket process; public meetings to obtain**
 1829 **comments from the public or other agencies; provision of public review**
 1830 **documents; and dissemination of information relating to the Comprehensive Plan**
 1831 **((~~amendment~~)) update process on the Internet or through other methods.**

1832
 1833 ***In Chapter 12 Implementation, Amendments and Evaluation, on page 12-9, amend as***
 1834 ***follows:***

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

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

Abbreviation	Zoning ((Designations)) Classifications
A	Agricultural (10 or 35 acre minimum lot area)
F	Forest (80 acre minimum lot area)
M	Mineral
RA	Rural Area (2.5-acre, 5-acre, 10-acre or 20-acre minimum density)
UR	Urban Reserve

R	Urban Residential (base density in dwelling units per acre)
NB	Neighborhood Business
CB	Community Business
RB	Regional Business
O	Office
I	Industrial

1836

1837

1838 *In Chapter 12 Implementation, Amendments and Evaluation, on page 12-11, amend as*
 1839 *follows:*

1840

1841 A new feature of the 2016 Comprehensive Plan is this Workplan section. While Workplan tasks have
 1842 accompanied the Comprehensive Plan as part of the adoption process by the County Council, these tasks
 1843 were historically included with the Ordinance rather than inside of the Comprehensive Plan. In the 2016
 1844 Comprehensive Plan, these tasks will be included in the body of the document. Workplan tasks work in
 1845 conjunction with the other tools discussed in this chapter, such as regulations, incentive programs, and
 1846 other core regional planning and implementation activities. Each Workplan item includes a summary
 1847 description, general timeline and anticipated outcomes. In the 2018 update to the 2016 King County
 1848 Comprehensive Plan, as part of the restructure adopted in Ordinance 18810 (~~(((Proposed Ordinance 2018-~~
 1849 ~~0153)))~~) and Motion 15142, the County modified the structure of the King County Comprehensive Plan
 1850 update process ((review cycle,)) to include a comprehensive update every eight years, as well as potential
 1851 annual and midpoint updates. As part of this review, Workplan items were amended to reflect this
 1852 restructure, and to add direction for future updates to the Comprehensive Plan, including a 2020 update.
 1853 Consistent with policies I-203 and I-204a, modifications and additions to the Workplan were included in
 1854 the 2020 Comprehensive Plan update.

1855

1856 *In Chapter 12 Implementation, Amendments and Evaluation, starting on page 12-11,*
 1857 *amend as follows:*

1858

1859 **Action 1: Implementation of the Community Service Area Subarea Planning Program.** Under the
 1860 direction of the Department of Local Services - Permitting Division (~~(((Permitting and Environmental~~
 1861 ~~Review)))~~), King County has launched a new regular subarea planning program. While this is described in
 1862 greater detail in Chapter 11: Community Service Area Subarea Planning, launching and implementing
 1863 this effort will be a major activity following the adoption of the Comprehensive Plan. For each plan, the
 1864 County shall comply with Policy CP-100 and K.C.C. 2.16.055.

- 1865 • *Timeline:* Ongoing; the Executive will propose a subarea plan for each area (~~approximately once~~

1866 ~~every thirteen years~~) based on planning schedule in Chapter 11.

- 1867 • *Outcomes:* A proposed subarea plan for each Community Service Area for Council consideration
1868 and possible adoption. Each subarea plan shall be transmitted by the Executive to the Council in
1869 the form of an ordinance that adopts the subarea plan, at a time consistent with King County
1870 Code Chapter 20.18. A Public Review Draft of each subarea plan shall be made available to the
1871 public and the Council for comment prior to finalizing the plan for transmittal.
- 1872 • *Lead:* Department of Local Services - Permitting Division (~~Permitting and Environmental~~
1873 ~~Review~~)), in coordination and collaboration with the Office of Performance Strategy and Budget.
1874 Executive staff, including the Department of Local Services - Permitting Division (~~Permitting~~
1875 ~~and Environmental Review~~)), the Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget, or other
1876 appropriate agencies, shall update and coordinate with the Councilmember office(s) representing
1877 the applicable study area throughout the community planning process.

1878
1879 **Action 2: Develop a Performance Measures Program for the Comprehensive Plan.** The purpose of the
1880 program is to develop longer-term indicators to provide insight into whether the goals of the
1881 Comprehensive Plan are being achieved or if revisions are needed. Given the longer-term nature of the
1882 issues addressed in the Comprehensive Plan, this program will be implemented on an eight-year ~~(cycle)~~
1883 update schedule. Reports are to be released in the year prior to the initiation of the eight-year update in
1884 order to guide the scoping process for the update. Additionally, to the extent practicable for each dataset,
1885 indicators will be reported at the level most consistent with the major geographies in the Growth
1886 Management Act and Comprehensive Plan – incorporated cities, unincorporated urban areas, Rural
1887 Areas, and Natural Resource Lands.

- 1888 • *Timeline:* The motion adopting the program framework shall be transmitted by June 1,
1889 2017. A ~~((2021))~~ 2022 Comprehensive Plan Performance Measures Report released by
1890 March 1, ~~((2021))~~ 2022, will inform the ~~((2021))~~ 2022 Scope of Work for the ~~((2023))~~
1891 2024 Comprehensive Plan update.
- 1892 • *Outcomes:* The 2017 framework for the program shall be transmitted by the Executive to
1893 the Council by June 1, 2017, in the form of a motion that adopts the framework. The
1894 ~~((2021))~~ 2022 Comprehensive Plan Performance Measures Report shall be completed as
1895 directed by the 2017 framework motion adopted by the Council. The Executive shall file
1896 with the Council the ~~((2021))~~ 2022 Comprehensive Plan Performance Measures Report.
1897 The ~~((2021))~~ 2022 Scope of Work for the ~~((2023))~~ 2024 Comprehensive Plan (~~Update~~)
1898 update shall be informed by the ~~((2021))~~ 2022 Performance Measures Report. The
1899 Executive's transmitted ~~((2023))~~ 2024 Comprehensive Plan shall include updated

1900 references to the new Performance Measures Program.

- 1901 • *Lead:* Office of Performance Strategy and Budget. Executive staff shall work with the
- 1902 Council's Comprehensive Plan lead staff in development of the 2017 framework for the
- 1903 program.

1904 ***In Chapter 12 Implementation, Amendments and Evaluation, starting on page 12-14,***

1905 ***amend as follows:***

1906

1907 **Action 5: Review 2016 King County Comprehensive Plan Implementation Needs.** The 2016

1908 Comprehensive Plan includes new policy direction that may need updates in the King County Code in

1909 order to be implemented before the ((2023)) 2024 Comprehensive Plan update. The County will utilize

1910 an interbranch team to review the 2016 Comprehensive Plan and any necessary code updates. This

1911 analysis will result in a report that identifies the areas of the code in need of updating and subsequent

1912 legislation to address the areas of inconsistencies. The legislation will also include code changes to

1913 K.C.C. 16.82.150 and 16.82.152, and associated references, to reflect court rulings and current case law.

- 1914 • *Timeline:* An Implementation Report shall be filed with the Council by July 31, 2017. The Report
- 1915 will inform a code update ordinance(s), which shall be transmitted to the Council no later than
- 1916 December 31, ((2019)) 2021.

- 1917 • *Outcomes:* The interbranch team shall prepare, and the Executive shall file with the Council, the
- 1918 2016 Comprehensive Plan Implementation Report and the code update ordinance(s).

- 1919 • *Leads:* Interbranch team comprised of staff from at least the: King County Council, Office of
- 1920 Performance Strategy and Budget, Department of Local Services – Permitting Division
- 1921 (~~Permitting and Environmental Review~~), and Prosecuting Attorney's Office.

1922

1923 **Action 6: Alternative Housing Demonstration Project.** There is considerable interest to explore

1924 temporary and permanent alternative housing models to address the issues of homelessness and

1925 affordable housing in the Puget Sound region. King County is currently exploring microhousing pilot

1926 projects across the region that can inform a larger demonstration project under King County Code on

1927 alternative housing models in unincorporated King County. Based on what the County learns from the

1928 experience of pilots across the region, the County should pursue a larger demonstration project that looks

1929 at a broader range of temporary and permanent alternative housing models under its land use authority.

1930

1931 This work plan item will utilize an interbranch team to analyze the potential for a demonstration project

1932 under K.C.C. chapter 21A.55 for one or more temporary or permanent alternative housing projects, such

1933 as single and/or multi-family microhousing (i.e., very small units clustered around a shared kitchen and

1934 other similar models) or tiny houses, modular construction, live/work units, and co-housing projects. A
 1935 demonstration project will allow the County to test development regulations and other regulatory barriers
 1936 related to alternative housing models before adopting or amending permanent regulations. Such
 1937 regulations could include amendments to or establishment of regulations related to permitted uses or
 1938 temporary uses, building and fire codes, water and sewer supply requirements, setbacks, landscaping
 1939 screening, location requirements, light and glare requirements, public notice, and mitigation of impacts to
 1940 the surrounding area. This work plan item should also analyze potential funding sources and funding
 1941 barriers for projects that may or may not require public funding, including funds managed by the King
 1942 County Housing and Community Development Division of the Department of Community and Human
 1943 Services.

1944 • *Timeline:* Two phases. Phase One – Issuance of a request for proposals to identify a project or
 1945 projects in unincorporated King County that will participate in an Alternative Housing
 1946 Demonstration Project. While a project or projects are being chosen, a Demonstration Project
 1947 ordinance package that pilots necessary regulatory flexibilities will be developed for approval by the
 1948 Council. Such a Demonstration Project shall be transmitted to Council by (~~June 28~~) December
 1949 31, 2019. Phase II – An Alternative Housing Demonstration Project Report, including proposed
 1950 regulations and/or amendments to implement the recommendations of the report shall be
 1951 transmitted to the Council for consideration (~~by December 31, 2021~~) within two years from the
 1952 final certificate of occupancy for buildings developed under the Demonstration Project Ordinance.

1953 • *Outcomes:* The interbranch team shall prepare, and the Executive shall file with the Council, the
 1954 Alternative Housing Demonstration Project Report, which shall include analysis of the issues
 1955 learned in the Demonstration Project(s), and identification of recommended amendments to the
 1956 Comprehensive Plan and King County Code. The Executive shall also file with the Council an
 1957 ordinance adopting updates to the Comprehensive Plan and/or King County Code as
 1958 recommended in the Report.

1959 • *Leads:* The King County Council will convene an interbranch team comprised of staff from at least:
 1960 King County Council, Department of Community and Human Services, Department of Local
 1961 Services - Permitting Division (~~Permitting and Environmental Review~~), Public Health, and Office
 1962 of Performance Strategy and Budget.

1963

1964 ***In Chapter 12 Implementation, Amendments and Evaluation, starting on page 12-16,***

1965 ***amend as follows:***

1966

1967 **Action 8: Cottage Housing Regulations Review.** Cottage housing is a method of development that
 1968 allows for multiple detached single-family dwelling units to be located on a commonly owned parcel. In
 1969 unincorporated King County, cottage housing is currently only permitted in the R-4 through R-8 urban
 1970 residential zones, subject to certain conditions in the King County Code, such as in K.C.C. 21A.08.030
 1971 and 21A.12.030, which includes being only allowed on lots one acre in size or smaller. This work plan
 1972 item will review Comprehensive Plan policies and development code regulations for the potential for
 1973 expanded allowances for cottage housing in unincorporated King County, including in Rural Areas, and
 1974 recommend policy and code changes as appropriate. The review will include evaluation of encouraging:
 1975 close proximity of garages to the associated housing unit; and development of units with a wide variety of
 1976 square footages, so as to address various needs and a diversity of residents.

1977 • *Timeline:* A Cottage Housing Regulations Report shall be transmitted to the Council by December
 1978 31, 2018. Any proposed policy or code changes to implement the recommendations in the report
 1979 shall be transmitted to the Council for consideration by September 30, 2019 as part of the 2020
 1980 Comprehensive Plan update.

1981 • *Outcomes:* The Executive shall file with the Council the Cottage Housing Regulations Report,
 1982 which shall include identification of any recommended amendments to the King County Code
 1983 and/or Comprehensive Plan. The Executive shall also file with the Council an ordinance adopting
 1984 updates to the King County Code and/or the Comprehensive Plan, if recommended in the Report.

1985 • *Leads:* The Department of Local Services - Permitting Division (~~Permitting and Environmental~~
 1986 ~~Review~~) and the Office of Performance Strategy and Budget.

1987

1988 ***In Chapter 12 Implementation, Amendments and Evaluation, starting on page 12-19,***
 1989 ***amend as follows:***

1990

1991 **Action 12: Update Plat Ingress/Egress Requirements.** State law gives King County the responsibility
 1992 to adopt regulations and procedures for approval of subdivisions and plats. The Department of Local
 1993 Services - Permitting Division (~~Permitting and Environmental Review~~) reviews ingress and egress to
 1994 subdivisions and plats during the preliminary subdivision approval process using the Department of
 1995 (~~Transportation~~) Local Services - Road Services Division's "King County Road Design and
 1996 Construction Standards – 2007" (Roads Standards). In recent years, subdivision layouts have included
 1997 one entry/exit (or ingress/egress) point and a looped road network within the subdivision.

1998

1999 Utilizing one entry/exit point can cause access issues if the roadway were to be physically impeded (such
 2000 as due to: a fire, debris, flooding, ice, snow, etc.). This configuration may also cause traffic backups while

2001 waiting for the ability to turn in to or out of the development. Sometimes, this one access point may also
 2002 be located too close to other intersecting roadways to the roadway that the development intersects; this
 2003 can contribute to traffic back-ups.

2004
 2005 This Workplan item directs the Executive to transmit legislation to update the code, (such as K.C.C. Title
 2006 21A), and the King County Department of (~~Transportation~~) Local Services - Road Services Division's
 2007 Road Standards to address these access issues. This code update will include requiring two entry/exit
 2008 points for plats and subdivisions over a certain size; requiring sufficient distance between the two
 2009 entry/exit points so as to not impact traffic flows; addressing access for emergency vehicles, including
 2010 requiring adequate roadway width to accommodate emergency vehicles; and increasing the distance
 2011 between adjacent intersecting streets. The transmittal letter for the ordinance(s) shall indicate the rationale
 2012 for the chosen size threshold for when the County will require two entry/exit points.

- 2013 • *Timeline:* The proposed amendments to the King County Code and the King County Roads
 2014 Standards shall be transmitted to the Council for consideration by (~~June 28, 2019~~) June 30, 2020.
- 2015 • *Outcomes:* The Executive shall file with the Council an ordinance(s) adopting updates to the King
 2016 County Code and the King County Roads Standards.
- 2017 • *Lead:* Department of Local Services (~~Transportation and Department of Permitting and~~
 2018 ~~Environmental Review~~)).

2019
 2020 **Action 13: Water Availability and Permitting Study.** The recent Washington State Supreme Court
 2021 decision in *Whatcom County v. Western Washington Growth Management Hearings Board (aka, Hirst)* held that
 2022 counties have a responsibility under the Growth Management Act to make determinations of water
 2023 availability through the Comprehensive Plan and facilitate establishing water adequacy by permit
 2024 applicants before issuance of development permits. *Hirst* also ruled that counties cannot defer to the State
 2025 to make these determinations. This case overruled a court of appeals decision which supported deference
 2026 to the State. The Supreme Court ruling will require the County to develop a system for review of water
 2027 availability in King County, with a particular focus on future development that would use permit exempt
 2028 wells as their source of potable water. This system will be implemented through amendments to the King
 2029 County Comprehensive Plan and development regulations. The County will engage in a Water
 2030 Availability and Permitting Study to address these and related issues. This study will analyze methods to
 2031 accommodate current zoning given possible water availability issues and will look at innovative ways to
 2032 accommodate future development in any areas with insufficient water by using mitigation measures (e.g.
 2033 water banks). This study will not include analysis of current water availability.

- 2034 • *Timeline:* Eighteen month process. Initial report will be transmitted to the Council by December
2035 1, 2017; final report, with necessary amendments, will be transmitted to the Council by
2036 December 31, 2018. This report may inform the scope of work for the 2020 Comprehensive Plan
2037 update.
- 2038 • *Outcomes:* Modifications, as needed, to the Comprehensive Plan, King County Code and County
2039 practices related to ensuring availability of water within the Comprehensive Plan and
2040 determining the adequacy of water during the development permit process.
- 2041 • *Leads:* Performance, Strategy and Budget. Work with the Department of Local Services -
2042 Permitting Division (~~Permitting and Environmental Review~~), Department of Natural Resources
2043 and Parks, Department of Public Health, Prosecuting Attorney's Office, and King County
2044 Council. Involvement of state agencies, public, local watershed improvement districts, and non-
2045 governmental organizations.
- 2046

2047 **Action 14: 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.** In 2018, the County restructured its comprehensive
2048 planning program and associated Comprehensive Plan update (~~cycles~~) process. This restructure
2049 includes moving to an eight-year update (~~cycle~~) update schedule. As part of the transition to this new
2050 (~~planning cycle~~) update schedule and given that the next (~~major~~) eight-year plan update will not be
2051 completed until (~~2023~~) 2024, there is a need to make substantive changes in the interim. The scope of
2052 the update proposed by the (~~e~~)Executive in the motion shall include any changes as called for by
2053 applicable Workplan Action items, any policy changes or land use proposals that should be considered
2054 prior to the (~~2023~~) 2024 update, review and inclusion of changes related to docket proposals that were
2055 recommended to be reviewed as part of the next (~~major~~) eight-year update, aligning the language in
2056 the Comprehensive Plan and Title 20 regarding what is allowed during annual, midpoint and eight-year
2057 updates, and reviewing and updating the terminology to consistently describe the various updates.

- 2058 • *Timeline:* A motion authorizing the 2020 Comprehensive Plan update shall be transmitted to the
2059 Council for consideration by January 2, 2019. The Council shall have until February 28, 2019 to
2060 adopt the motion. The 2020 Comprehensive Plan update shall be transmitted to the Council for
2061 consideration by September 30, 2019. The Council shall have until June 30, 2020 to adopt the
2062 2020 Comprehensive Plan update.
- 2063 • *Outcomes:* The Executive shall file with the Council a motion authorizing the 2020
2064 Comprehensive Plan update. The Council shall have until February 28, 2019 to adopt the
2065 motion, either as transmitted or amended. In the absence of Council approval by February 28,
2066 2019, the Executive shall proceed to implement the scope as proposed. If the motion is approved
2067 by February 28, 2019, the scope shall proceed as established by the approved motion. The
2068 Executive shall then file with the Council the proposed 2020 Comprehensive Plan update by

2069 September 30, 2019. The Council shall have until June 30, 2020 to adopt the 2020
2070 Comprehensive Plan update.

- 2071 • *Leads:* Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget, in coordination and collaboration with the
2072 Department of Local Services - Permitting Division (~~(Permitting and Environmental Review)~~).

2073

2074 **Action 15. Annual DLS Briefing at ~~((PRE))~~ Local Services Committee.** In order to better serve the
2075 residents of unincorporated King County, the (~~(Executive transmitted legislation in 2018 (Proposed~~
2076 ~~Ordinance 2018-0312) to~~) Council adopted Ordinance 18791 to establish a new Department of Local
2077 Services effective January 1, 2019, following guidance for the creation of the Department adopted in
2078 Motion 15125. (~~(If approved by the Council, t)~~)The Department will be evaluating processes, procedures,
2079 and policies to identify areas of improvement in the delivery of unincorporated services. In addition to
2080 this evaluation, the Department will report at least annually to the ~~((Planning, Rural Services and~~
2081 Environment ~~(PRE))~~ Local Services Committee or its successor on key issues related to unincorporated
2082 areas.

- 2083 • *Timeline:* The Department will report to the (~~(PRE))~~ Local Services Committee or its successor at
2084 least annually.
- 2085 • *Outcomes:* The Department of Local Services shall coordinate with the Regional Planning Unit
2086 and other departments to inform the 2020 Comprehensive Plan (~~(Update)~~) update, and will brief
2087 the (~~(PRE))~~ Local Services Committee at least annually.
- 2088 • *Leads:* Department of Local Services, in coordination with the Regional Planning Unit of Office of
2089 Performance, Strategy and Budget.

2090

2091 **Action 16: Streamlining the Comprehensive Plan.** Public participation, as expressed in Policy RP-103,
2092 is to be actively sought out throughout the development, amendment, and implementation of the
2093 Comprehensive Plan. The Plan, and various iterations before final adoption, are posted online in order to
2094 be accessible to the public, and active outreach efforts during plan updates seek to reach a wide range of
2095 County residents. However, such a lengthy document with many complex regulatory requirements can
2096 be difficult to navigate and understand. To make the Comprehensive Plan and relevant sections in King
2097 County Code Title 20 more reader-friendly and accessible to a wider audience, redundancies and excess
2098 detail should be minimized. This workplan item will initiate the process of streamlining the 2016
2099 Comprehensive Plan and portions of King County Code Title 20 over the next several years, with the
2100 goal of becoming shorter, easier to understand, and more accessible to the general public. This review
2101 will consider: removal of text or policies that are redundant and/or repetitive within the plan; removal of
2102 text or policies that are redundant to other existing plans and policy documents; removal of outdated text

2103 or policies; removal of text or policies that are at a level of detail that is more appropriate for functional
 2104 plans, implementation plans, development regulations, etc.; increasing readability and conciseness;
 2105 clarifying the process for amending the plan; and making the document and sections of the Code more
 2106 streamlined, user friendly, and accessible for the public.

- 2107 • *Timeline:* A streamlined version of the Comprehensive Plan and relevant sections of King
 2108 County Code Title 20, including but not limited to KCC 20.08, 20.12, and 20.18 shall be
 2109 transmitted to the Council for consideration by June 30, ~~((2022))~~ 2023.
- 2110 • *Outcomes:* The Executive shall file with the Council an ordinance adopting a streamlined version
 2111 of the Comprehensive Plan and associated code changes as part of the Executive's proposed
 2112 ~~((2023 Eight-Year))~~ 2024 eight-year Comprehensive Plan update.
- 2113 • *Leads:* Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget, in coordination and collaboration with the
 2114 Council's Comprehensive Planning lead staff and the Department of Local Services - Permitting
 2115 Division ~~((Permitting and Environmental Review))~~.

2116
 2117 **Action 17: Update the Residential Density Incentive Code.** As part of the 2020 Comprehensive Plan
 2118 update, the King County Executive included a code study regarding the County's Residential Density
 2119 Incentive (RDI) regulations in K.C.C. Chapter 21A.34. This code study included recommendations for
 2120 updating the RDI regulations, but ultimately the 2020 Comprehensive Plan update did not include any
 2121 updates with the 2020 Comprehensive Plan update. The code study states that the "key factors identified
 2122 and recommendations should be considered as the Affordable Housing Committee seeks to develop
 2123 model ordinances or provide technical assistance to other jurisdictions interested in implementing
 2124 inclusionary housing policies." As part of this Work plan Action, the King County Executive will update
 2125 the County's RDI regulations. This work can be coordinated with the Affordable Housing Committee of
 2126 the Growth Management Planning Council, which has been established to implement the Regional
 2127 Affordable Housing Task Force Five Year Action Plan and will recommend action and assess progress
 2128 toward implementing the Plan.

- 2129 • *Timeline:* A proposed ordinance modifying the Residential Density Incentive Code shall be
 2130 transmitted to the Council by June 30, 2023.
- 2131 • *Outcomes:* The Executive shall file with the Council a proposed ordinance as part of the
 2132 Executive's proposed 2024 eight-year Comprehensive Plan update.
- 2133 • *Lead:* Department of Local Services – Permitting Division, in coordination with the Department of
 2134 Community and Human Services and the Affordable Housing Committee of the Growth
 2135 Management Planning Council.

2136

2137 **Action 18: Greenhouse Gas Mitigation.** As part of the 2020 update to the 2016 Comprehensive Plan,
 2138 policies and regulations related to some aspects of climate change and greenhouse gas emissions were
 2139 adopted. More work is needed to address resiliency for the natural and built environment, and to
 2140 mitigate impacts from climate change, including avoiding or sequestering greenhouse gas emissions.
 2141 The loss of carbon sequestration capacity resulting from the conversion of forestland to non-forest uses is
 2142 one area where the County can make a difference in addressing these impacts. In order to implement the
 2143 policy direction in the 2020 update related to sea level rise, climate change, greenhouse gas emissions,
 2144 and fossil fuel facility impacts, this Workplan item directs:

2145 A. Preparation of a Forest Conversion Review Study that includes and evaluates the following
 2146 information:

- 2147 1. The current process and standards for reviewing and approving Class-IV General Forest
 2148 Practices relating to forest conversion, and for reviewing and approving Conversion Option
 2149 Harvest Plans.
- 2150 2. The number of forest conversions permitted in unincorporated King County since August 10,
 2151 1999, regardless of whether a separate Class-IV General Forest Practice permit was issued,
 2152 and the average and total acreage of forest removed.
- 2153 3. The number of Conversion Option Harvest Plans approved since August 10, 1999, and the
 2154 number of participating properties that were not subsequently replanted.
- 2155 4. An estimate of sequestered carbon lost and reduced future carbon sequestration potential due
 2156 to clearing under Class-IV General Forest Practice permits and Conversion Option Harvest
 2157 Plans.
- 2158 5. Potential pathways to achieving zero net loss carbon sequestration capacity from future forest
 2159 conversions, including, but not limited to, off-site replanting, payment into a mitigation
 2160 bank, and purchase of carbon credits. This should include both standard forest conversions
 2161 and properties with Conversion Option Harvest Plans that are subsequently converted to
 2162 non-forest uses.

2163 B. Drafting and transmittal of a proposed ordinance that establishes or modifies regulations, and if
 2164 necessary, Comprehensive Plan policies, that will result in zero net loss of carbon sequestration
 2165 capacity from future forest conversions, based on the recommended strategies in the Forest
 2166 Conversion Review Study.

- 2167 • Timeline: The Forest Conversion Review Study report and a proposed ordinance making
 2168 Comprehensive Plan and/or King County Code changes shall be transmitted to the Council for
 2169 consideration by June 30, 2022.
- 2170 • Outcomes: The Executive shall file with the Council the Forest Conversion Review Study report
 2171 and a proposed ordinance with recommended code and/or policy updates.

- 2172 • Leads: Department of Natural Resources and Parks and Department of Local Services – Permitting
- 2173 Division.

2174

2175 **Action 19: Skyway-West Hill and North Highline Anti-Displacement Strategies. King County will**

2176 complete an Anti-Displacement Strategy for Skyway-West Hill and North Highline. In the context of

2177 Motion 15539, the work done by the County's Regional Affordable Housing Task Force and the ongoing

2178 work by the Affordable Housing Committee of the Growth Management Planning Council, this strategy

2179 will evaluate tools, programs, and regulations to retain and create affordable housing and prevent

2180 residential displacement. The strategy, at minimum, shall consider the following: mandatory

2181 inclusionary zoning; preservation for manufactured housing and manufactured housing communities;

2182 residential community benefit agreements; relocation assistance; redevelopment assistance; right to return

2183 programs; community preference programs; and other tools, programs, and regulations identified in

2184 Motion 15539. The report will be informed by best practices, research, other ongoing efforts in King

2185 County, and a robust community engagement process.

- 2186 • Timeline: A Skyway-West Hill and North Highline Anti-Displacement Strategies Report and proposed
- 2187 legislation to implement the recommendations in the report shall be transmitted to the Council for
- 2188 consideration by September 30, 2021. This deadline supersedes the deadlines adopted in Motion 15539.
- 2189 • Outcomes: The Executive shall file with the Council the Skyway-West Hill and North Highline Anti-
- 2190 Displacement Strategies Report, which shall include recommended strategies and tools and identification of
- 2191 recommended legislation, if appropriate. The Executive shall also file with the Council legislation as
- 2192 recommended in the Report. These outcomes supersede the deliverables adopted in Motion 15539.
- 2193 • Leads: Department of Community and Human Services, Department of Local Services, the Office of
- 2194 Equity and Social Justice, and the Office of Performance Strategy and Budget. Executive staff shall update
- 2195 and coordinate with the Councilmember offices representing the area on at least a quarterly basis
- 2196 throughout the planning process.

2197

2198 **Actions Related to the Growth Management Planning Council**

2199 The Growth Management Planning Council (GMPC) is a separate formal body consisting of elected

2200 officials from King County, Seattle, Bellevue, other cities and towns in King County, special purpose

2201 districts, and the Port of Seattle. The GMPC developed the Countywide Planning Policies, providing a

2202 countywide vision and serving as a framework for each jurisdiction to develop its own comprehensive

2203 plan, which must be consistent with the overall vision for the future of King County. The GMPC is

2204 chaired by the King County Executive; five King County Councilmembers serve as members.

2205 Recommendations from the GMPC are transmitted to the full King County Council for review and

2206 consideration.

2207
 2208 The GMPC develops its own independent work program every year; this section of the 2016
 2209 Comprehensive Plan Workplan identifies issues the County will bring forward to the GMPC for review,
 2210 consideration and recommendations. King County will submit these Workplan items to the GMPC for
 2211 consideration at its first meeting of 2017, with a goal of completing the GMPC review and
 2212 recommendations by December 31, 2018. The Executive will work with the Council to determine
 2213 whether the amendments are appropriate for inclusion in ~~((an Annual))~~ the annual or ~~((Midpoint))~~
 2214 midpoint Comprehensive Plan ~~((Amendment))~~ update prior to the next ~~((Eight Year))~~ eight-year update.

2215
 2216 *In Chapter 12 Implementation, Amendments and Evaluation, starting on page 12-22,*
 2217 *amend as follows:*

2218
 2219 **Action ~~((17))~~GMPC-1 (Was Action 17): Develop a Countywide Plan to Move Remaining**
 2220 **Unincorporated Urban Potential Annexation Areas Toward Annexation.** The GMPC has authority to
 2221 propose amendments to the Countywide Planning Policies, and a unique defined role related to
 2222 recommending approval or denial of Urban Growth Area expansions. In order to move remaining
 2223 unincorporated areas, which vary in size and complexity, towards annexation, the GMPC would
 2224 reconsider the Potential Annexation Areas map and the "Joint Planning and Annexation" section of the
 2225 Countywide Planning Policies. This effort would include an evaluation of how to address Potential
 2226 Annexation Areas that have been previously unsuccessful in annexation and/or where annexation does
 2227 not appear feasible in the near future. The report shall include review of tax revenue impacts to the
 2228 County resulting from annexations, evaluation of requirements regarding annexation of roadways within
 2229 Potential Annexation Areas, and identification of current orphaned roads and potential methods to
 2230 transfer ownership to cities. Deadline: December 31, 2019.

2231
 2232 **Action ~~((18))~~GMPC-2 (Was Action 18): Review the Four-to-One Program.** The County's Four-to-
 2233 One Program has been very effective in implementing Growth Management Act goals to reduce sprawl
 2234 and encourage retention of open space. This is done through discretionary actions by the County
 2235 Council, following a proposal being submitted by a landowner(s) to the County. Over time, there have
 2236 been proposals that vary from the existing parameters of the program; these have included possible
 2237 conversion of urban zoning for lands not contiguous to the original 1994 Urban Growth Area, allowing
 2238 the open space to be non-contiguous to the urban extension, use of transfer of development rights,
 2239 providing increased open space credit for preserved lands with high ecological value (such as lands that
 2240 could provide for high value floodplain restoration, riparian habitat, or working resource lands), and
 2241 consideration of smaller parcels or parcels with multiple ownerships. Allowing these changes have the

2242 potential for increasing the use of the tool, with attendant risks and benefits. The Growth Management
 2243 Planning Council would review the Four-to-One program and determine whether changes to the existing
 2244 program should be implemented that will strengthen the program and improve implementation of the
 2245 Comprehensive Plan, including evaluation of the proposals listed above.

2246

2247 **Action ~~((19))~~ GMPC-3 (Was Action 19): Buildable Lands Program Methodology Review. As
 2248 required by the Growth Management Act, King County and the 39 cities participate in the Buildable
 2249 Lands Program to evaluate their capacity to accommodate forecasted growth of housing units and jobs.
 2250 The program, administered by the Washington State Department of Commerce, requires certain counties
 2251 to determine whether the county and its cities are achieving urban densities within urban growth areas by
 2252 comparing assumptions and targets regarding growth and development with actual growth and
 2253 development in the county and cities. Since issuance of the first Buildable Lands Report in 2002,
 2254 jurisdictions and stakeholders have expressed the potential for possible refinements of the methodology
 2255 used by King County and the cities. The Growth Management Planning Council would work with
 2256 stakeholders to review the methodology, including testing the accuracy of the Buildable Lands Report
 2257 model and results, for potential refinements.**

2258

2259 *In Glossary, on page G-14, amend as follows:*

2260

2261 **Land Use Map**

2262 The land use map ~~((for))~~ adopted as part of the Comprehensive Plan designates the general location and
 2263 extent of the uses of land for agriculture, timber production, housing, commerce, industry, recreation,
 2264 open spaces, public utilities, public facilities, and other land uses as required by the Growth Management
 2265 Act. ~~((The))~~ A representation of the Land Use Map is ~~((not included in the Plan because it is very large;
 2266 however a smaller representation of it is reproduced))~~ included at the end of Chapter 1: Regional Growth
 2267 Management Planning. ~~((The full size map is available for review at the Department of Permitting and
 2268 Environmental Review and at the Clerk of the King County Council.))~~

2269

2270 *In Glossary, on page G-15, amend as follows:*

2271

2272 **Mineral Resource Sites**

2273 The Growth Management Act requires cities and counties to designate, where appropriate, mineral
 2274 resource lands that are not already characterized by urban growth and that have long-term significance
 2275 for the extraction of minerals. The comprehensive plan designates as Mineral Resource Sites existing,
 2276 approved ~~((mining))~~ mineral extraction sites, and also designates as Potential Surface Mineral Resource

2277 Sites properties on which King County expects some future mines may be located. (See Chapter 3: Rural
2278 Areas and Natural Resource Lands)

2279

2280 *In Glossary, on page G-20, amend as follows:*

2281

2282 **Public Review Draft**

2283 A Public Review Draft is a draft of ~~((e))~~Executive proposed Comprehensive Plan ~~((amendments))~~
2284 updates, including proposed Community Service Area subarea plans, made available to the public for
2285 review and comment. A Public Review Drafts is published prior to transmittal of proposed
2286 Comprehensive Plan ~~((amendments))~~ updates to the ~~((e))~~Council so as to provide the public an
2287 opportunity to record comments before the ~~((e))~~Executive finalizes the recommended ~~((amendments))~~
2288 updates.

2289

2290 *In the Vashon-Maury Island Community Service Area Subarea Plan, starting on page*
2291 *96, amend as follows:*

2292

2293 **VMI CSA Workplan Action 2: Sewer Local Service Area**

2294 Portions of Vashon-Maury Island have an established "local service area" (LSA) that allows for
2295 the provision of sewer service within certain areas of the island. Adoption of the LSA dates back
2296 to at least 1986, with the adoption of the Vashon Community Plan in Ordinance 7837.

2297 Subsequent to the adoption of that plan, the Growth Management Act (GMA) was passed,
2298 which defined provision of sewer as an urban service. Provision of sewer service outside the
2299 urban growth boundary is tightly restricted. Because there was already sewer service on
2300 portions of Vashon-Maury Island, this existing LSA was continued in the County's planning
2301 documents and code provisions (such as in K.C.C. Title 13). With the adoption of the Vashon-
2302 Maury Island subarea plan, as well as the adoption of the affordable housing incentive SDO,
2303 future development is anticipated, some of which would desire or rely on sewer service.
2304 However, the legislative history of the LSA is unclear, and for the Rural Town area, the LSA
2305 boundary does not match the boundaries of the Rural Town. This Workplan item directs an
2306 Interbranch Team to review the legislative history of the LSA on Vashon-Maury Island, and
2307 determine what the current LSA boundary is. This work shall include: 1) review of the past
2308 ordinances adopting, and/or repealing, various land use planning and sewer planning
2309 documents (including Vashon Sewer District plans), 2) evaluation of GMA and other applicable
2310 legal limitations on modifying the boundaries of the LSA and the Rural Town, 3) proposing an
2311 ordinance to officially adopt the correct LSA boundary, and 4) evaluation of the effects of this

2312 correct LSA boundary on the existing land use designations, zoning and affordable housing
2313 SDO. If review by the Utilities Technical Review Committee is required, this shall be completed
2314 by the Executive prior to transmittal of the report and accompanying proposed ordinance.

2315

2316 • *Timeline:* A Vashon-Maury Island Sewer Local Service Area Report and proposed
2317 ordinance to implement the recommendations in report shall be transmitted to the
2318 Council for consideration by (~~June 30~~) December 31, 2019.

2319 • *Outcomes:* The Interbranch Team shall develop and the Executive shall file with the
2320 Council the Vashon-Maury Island Sewer Local Service Area Report, which shall include
2321 identification of recommended amendments to the King County Code. The Executive
2322 shall also file with the Council an ordinance adopting updates to the Code as
2323 recommended in the Report.

2324 • *Lead:* Department of Permitting and Environmental Review shall lead an interbranch
2325 team including the Prosecuting Attorney's office, Council staff, and the Department of
2326 Natural Resources and Parks, including coordination with the Utilities Technical Review
2327 Committee. Work with the Vashon Sewer District will be required. Executive staff shall
2328 update and coordinate with the Councilmember office(s) representing Vashon-Maury
2329 Island throughout the community planning process.

2330