



King County

EXECUTIVE RECOMMENDED PLAN

Public Comment and Response Report

King County Comprehensive Plan

September 2019

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I. OVERVIEW OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

A. Phases of Public Participation

Outreach for the 2020 update of the 2016 Comprehensive Plan (2020 Update) was focused on three bodies of work: scoping for the 2020 Update, development of the Skyway-West Hill Land Use Subarea Plan, and development of the Public Review Draft plan. Targeted outreach to develop the plan update's scope of work took place in late 2018. Outreach for the Skyway-West Hill Subarea Plan took place from October 2018 to June 2019, with extensive community involvement. Outreach on the Public Review Draft Plan to stakeholders took place in spring 2019, while broader public outreach occurred during the public comment period open from July 1 to 31, 2019.

2020 Plan Update Scoping

Scoping for the 2020 Comprehensive Plan update occurred over the last eight weeks of 2018. The Executive initiated a process to develop and transmit a Scope of Work, guided by the adopted Comprehensive Plan Workplan 14, with initial and primary outreach to internal county agencies to identify topics that needed to be addressed in the 2020 Plan update.

A variety of stakeholders were engaged with, *or had already been engaged*, in this limited timeframe with the County before the Executive scoping process began. Engagement included discussion with the following:

- Community groups regarding non-industrial uses in the Rural Area.
- Environmental stakeholders regarding fossil fuel infrastructure.
- State agencies regarding the shoreline management plan and the critical areas section of the zoning code.
- Agencies such as the Seattle-King County Board of Health regarding vapor products and opportunity zones.
- Community members and multiple non-profit stakeholders regarding subarea planning, with a focus on the Skyway-West Hill Land Use Plan.
- Developers regarding the Transfer of Development Rights Program review, and other housing related topics.
- Developers and the County Agricultural and Rural Forest Commissions regarding the review of the Four-to-One program.
- Staff at multiple cities regarding area zoning and land use studies including the Cities of Issaquah, Bellevue, Carnation, Maple Valley, and Woodinville.
- Residents regarding land use and zoning in the Bear Creek Urban Planned Development.
- Farmers, property owners, County Commissions and cities regarding Agricultural Product District area studies.

- Residents and non-profit stakeholders regarding a County-owned property in White Center.
- Comprehensive Plan Docket proponents regarding past requests on multiple issues and in multiple geographies.
- Other general outreach activities regarding multiple ongoing planning processes.

In sum, County planning staff attended, hosted, or presented at multiple meetings over multiple months during scoping, and prior to scoping, related to the topics that were proposed in the Executive's proposed Scope.

Skyway-West Hill Subarea Plan

The public engagement process in developing the Skyway-West Hill Subarea Plan was led by subarea planning staff in the Permitting Division of the Department of Local Services (DLS), assisted by communications staff from the DLS Director's Office. Engagement with the Skyway-West Hill community began as the plan kicked off in the summer of 2018. A variety of engagement methods were undertaken to incorporate the community's voices and preferences in the Subarea Plan.

In October 2018, at the beginning of the development of the Skyway-West Hill Land Use Subarea Plan, the County held a community forum to begin to gather input from the community. Based on feedback from that meeting, the Plan's public engagement process was restructured and extended to ensure the participation of the most diverse cross-section of the community possible. The public engagement process included 22 stakeholder interviews, four focus groups, two public surveys, and a second community forum to review the draft Subarea Plan. Planning staff also provided regular briefings at West Hill Community Association and Skyway Solutions meetings, and held open office hours at the Skyway Water and Sewer District's offices.

The following table outlines the dates and topical focus of the focus groups. Appendix E of the Skyway-West Hill Subarea Plan provides more detail on each meeting.

Focus Group	Date	Attendance
West Hill Community Association / Focus Group Approach	February 13, 2019	WHCA Board
Scenic Views	February 20, 2019	12 residents
Commercial Districts	March 12, 2019	13 business owners
Martin Luther King Corridor	March 28, 2019	16 residents

The following table lists the dates and locations of the community forums at the beginning and end of the Subarea Plan planning process:

Community Forum	Date
First Forum - Albert Talley High School, 7800 S 132nd Street Seattle, WA 98178	October 30, 2019
Second Form - Dimmitt Middle School, 12320 80th Avenue S Seattle, WA 98178	June 1, 2019

Residents were invited to the community forums via a mailed flyer, which included translations in Vietnamese, Somali, and Spanish.

Finally, two on-line and paper surveys were conducted from September 18 through November 30, 2018 and January 15 to February 5, 2019.

Public Review Draft

The Public Review Draft Plan was released on July 1, 2019. A web page devoted to the updated plan components was created, and an email was sent to the comprehensive plan interested parties email list informing them of the update and how to engage with the process, review plan documents, and make comments. This information was shared through the Unincorporated Area News email newsletter, and with Office of Equity and Social Justice's email list. An informational flier was sent to about 7,400 property owners affected or in proximity to proposed plan components, to make them aware of proposed changes and the plan update schedule, invite them to public meetings, and detail how to engage with the update process. Images of outreach emails, the flier, and the Public Review Draft webpage are included in the following section of this report.

The Department of Local Services also advertised community meetings via social media sites Facebook, Nextdoor, and Instagram, and contributed the meetings as events in Google Maps.

Press releases were also sent to eight media outlets, and media mentions are listed in the following section of this report. Advertisements announcing the plan update and community meetings ran in the print edition of the Sunday Seattle Times on July 7, 14, 21, and 28, as well as in the online versions of the paper. An example of the newspaper advertisement is included in the following section of this report.

Five community meetings were held in a diverse set of areas around King County to solicit comment on the Public Review Draft Plan, with an additional meeting on Vashon-Maury Island focused on the proposed Sea Level Rise regulations. Based on the sign-in sheets, approximately 310 people attended the community meetings, although it is likely that not every attendee signed in. Information about the community meetings follows in the table below.

The community meetings were held in an “open house” format, where attendees visited six topically oriented tables to speak with King County staff on topics of interest during the first half

hour and last hour of each meeting. A 20-minute presentation was provided after the first open house half hour, followed by 10-minutes of question and answers.

Dates and locations for the community meetings are listed below, with attendance numbers based on the sign in sheets.

Community Meeting	Date	Location	Attendance
Vashon and Maury Island Sea Level Rise Special Topic Meeting	July 2	McMurray Middle School, 9329 SW Cemetery Road, Vashon WA, 98070	49
Bear Creek/Sammamish/Snoqualmie Valley Areas	July 9	11530 320th Avenue NE Carnation, WA 98014	25
Skyway-West Hill Area	July 11	Albert Talley High School 7800 S 132nd Street Seattle, WA 98178	104
Four Creeks/Maple Valley/SE King County Areas	July 16	Maple Valley Library 21844 SE 248th Street Maple Valley, WA 98038	17
Vashon/Maury Island Area	July 18	Vashon High School 9600 SW 204th Street, Vashon, WA 98070	54
North Highline Area	July 25	Seola Gardens Community Room 11215 5th Avenue SW Seattle, WA 98146	54

Figure 1: Information on Community Meetings

B. Copies of Outreach Materials

The following graphics and links illustrate components of the public participation process.

Comprehensive Plan Webpage

Office of the Executive
Performance, Strategy & Budget

Regional Planning

- Overview
- Sammamish Valley Area Wine and Beverage Industry Study
- Demographics
- Growth Management
- King County Comprehensive Plan
- 2020 Public Review Draft
- Current Adopted Plan
- Proposing changes
- Subarea plans
- Plan History and Archive
- Countywide Planning Policies
- Benchmark Program

Home » Office of the Executive » Performance, Strategy & Budget » Regional Planning » King County Comprehensive Plan

King County Comprehensive Plan

News

July 12, 2019: King County is hosting five community meetings in July to discuss the draft 2020 Comprehensive Plan update. In addition to the documents on the 2020 Public Review Draft page (see link in sidebar), below is additional summary information:

- * [Sliddeck from community meetings](#)
- * [FAQ for draft Fossil Fuel Facilities regulations](#)
- * [FAQ for draft Sea Level Rise regulations on Vashon-Maury Island](#)

July 1, 2019: After four months of intensive work, the [Public Review Draft](#) of proposed amendments to the Comprehensive Plan and associated development code is now available. Release of the Public Review Draft represents an important step in the update process. The draft includes proposed changes to text, policies, code, and land use and zoning. There are associated Code Studies, Area Studies, and Reports related to the Scope of Work Topical Areas. As noted below, there are five community meetings scheduled and public comment will be accepted until July 31, 2019.

June 2019: King County departments have been hard at work analyzing the issues in the Scope of Work Motion 15329. The 2020 Public Review Draft of potential amendments to the Comprehensive Plan and associated Development Regulations in the King County Code will be released on July 1, 2019. The following [flyer](#) summarizes the list of issues being considered.

Following release, King County is hosting five community meetings during the 30-day public comment period in July. At the meetings, you can learn more about the potential changes and have a chance to talk to staff about what they may mean for your area.

Special Topic Meeting - Vashon Sea Level Rise

Vashon / Maury Island Area
Tuesday, July 2
 6:00 to 8:00 pm
 McMurray Middle School
 9329 SW Cemetery Road
 Vashon, WA 98070

Get Involved

Click [here](#) to submit comments on the Scope of the 2020 Midpoint Limited Update, or to join the mailing list and be notified of major project milestones.

Useful Links

- ▶ [Docket Process](#)
- ▶ [Proposed Updates to Shoreline Master Program](#)
- ▶ [Comprehensive Plan Overview](#)
- ▶ [King County demographics and Buildable Lands Report](#)
- ▶ [King County Code](#)
 - > [Planning \(Title 20\)](#)
 - > [Zoning \(Title 21A\)](#)
- ▶ [Growth Management Planning Council \(GMPC\)](#)
- ▶ [Dept. of Commerce, Growth Management](#)
- ▶ [Puget Sound Regional Council, Growth Management](#)

Comprehensive Plan Meetings:

<p>Bear Creek / Sammamish / Snoqualmie Valley Areas Tuesday, July 9 6:00 to 8:00 pm Stillwater Elementary 11530 320th Avenue Northeast Carnation, WA 98014</p>	<p>Vashon / Maury Island Area Thursday, July 18 6:00 to 8:00 pm Vashon High School 9600 SW 204th Street, Vashon, WA 98070</p>
<p>Skyway - West Hill Area Thursday, July 11 6:00 to 8:00 pm Albert Talley High School 7800 South 132nd Street Seattle, WA 98178</p>	<p>North Highline Area Thursday, July 25 6:00 to 8:00 pm Seola Gardens Community Room 11215 5th Avenue Southwest Seattle, WA 98146</p>
<p>Four Creeks / Maple Valley / Southeast King Areas Tuesday, July 16 6:00 to 8:00 pm Maple Valley Library 21844 SE 248th Street Maple Valley, WA 98038</p>	

► [Municipal Research Services Center, Growth Management](#)

The Public Comment Period will continue until **July 31, 2019**. After this, departments will finalize the "Executive Recommended Draft" and transmit to the County Council by **September 30, 2019**.

February 26, 2019: The County Council adopted the Scoping Motion for the 2020 Midpoint Update to the Comprehensive Plan. Click [here](#) to see the items to be considered in the update process, subject to the dates noted in the October 29, 2018 news posting below.

January 2019: Executive transmits the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update [Scoping Document](#), initiating the 2020 update process.

December 2018: The [2018 Docket Report](#) is now available.

October 29, 2018: The King County Council adopted the [2018 amendments](#) to the Comprehensive Plan. The amendments direct a 2020 Midpoint Limited Update. Key dates in this process are as follows:

- January 2, 2019 – Executive transmits a proposed Scope of Work to the County Council
- February 28, 2019 – Deadline for Council adoption of Scope of Work
- July 1, 2019 – Executive releases a Public Review Draft with a 30-day public comment period and public meetings (dates and location TBD)
- September 30, 2019 – Executive transmits the Executive Recommended Plan to the County Council

Figure 2: Website image from July 31, 2019

Email Updates to Comprehensive Plan Email List

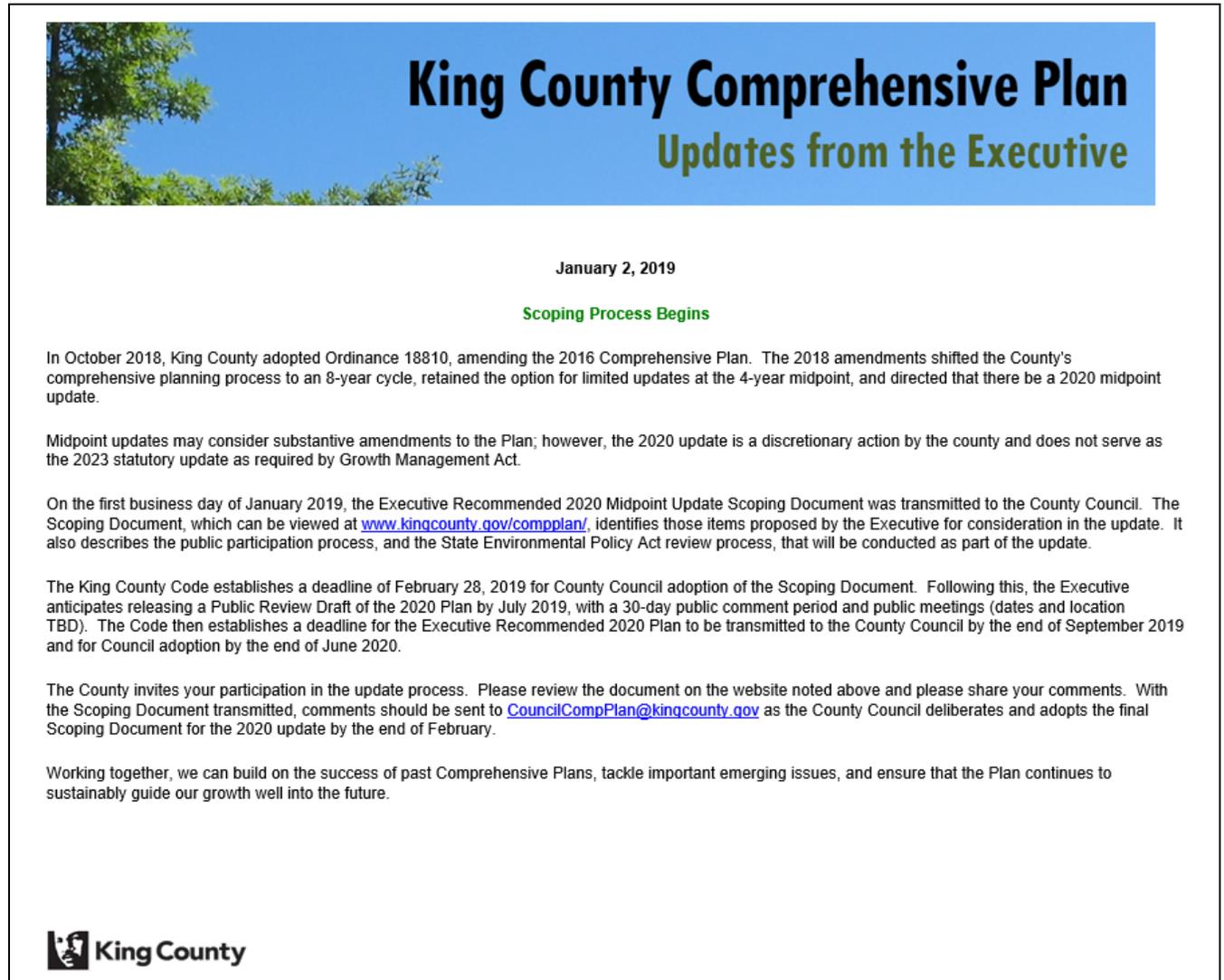


Figure 3: Email announcing the beginning of the scoping period, January 2, 2019



Following four months of review and analysis, on July 1, 2019 King County will release the Public Review Draft of the 2020 Amendments to the Comprehensive Plan and Development Regulations. The Draft will be available for a thirty-day public comment period until the end of July.

Background

The King County Comprehensive Plan guides growth and development in the unincorporated areas of King County and sets County policy on major issues, including annexations, transportation, urban area boundaries, and environmental protection. The Plan is implemented through development regulations in the King County Code, such as zoning, planning, land segregation, sewer and water, and more.

King County established a scope of work for the 2020 update in February 2019. The 2020 update includes multiple steps, including adoption of a scope of work via motion 15329 in February 2019, release of public draft on July 1, 2019, transmittal of an Executive Recommended Plan to the County Council in September 2019, County Council committee meetings and hearings in the fall to spring, with adoption scheduled by June 2020.

Public Review Draft

The Public Review Draft contains revisions to policies, text, code, and maps, as well as supporting Area Studies, Code Studies, and Reports.

During the 30-day public comment period, there will be a series of community meetings. Click [here](#) to find out more about the draft amendments, the community meetings, and to share your feedback on the draft changes. The draft Plan will be uploaded to this page on July 1.

For More Information

To join the mailing list, visit <http://kingcounty.gov/compplan>. If you have questions about the draft amendments, contact Ivan Miller, Comprehensive Planning Manager, at 206-263-8297 or ivan.miller@kingcounty.gov.



Figure 4: Email announcing the release of the Public Review Draft, July 1, 2019

Mailed Flier



Executive Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget
 401 5th Avenue, Suite 800
 Seattle, WA 98104
 206.263.9600 | TTY Relay: 711
 www.kingcounty.gov/complan

Learn about draft changes to the King County
Comprehensive Plan, associated
Development Regulations, and the
Land Use and Zoning maps.

A Public Review Draft of the amendments will be
 released on July 1, 2019. Share your thoughts at a
Community Meeting.



Potential Map Amendments

- 1 Sea Level Rise Buffer Zone on Vashon-Maury Island: Establishes policy and regulatory changes to prepare for sea level rise impacts; these affect bluff setbacks, wellhead protection, home elevations, and bulkheads.
- 2 Shoreline Environment Designations: Establishes designation on parcels where they were unintentionally omitted in previous cycles, as well as on parcels that are now in County ownership.
- 3 Skyway-West Hill Land Use Plan: Considers zoning and land use changes as part of the subarea planning process.
- 4 Marijuana Retail, Producing and Processing Restrictions: Implements recommendations from the 2018 Marijuana Study in Skyway, North Highline, and Vashon Rural Town.
- 5 Bear Creek Urban Planned Development (UPD): Establishes land use and zoning consistent with UPD agreements and current conditions.
- 6 Agricultural Production District (APD): Makes a small expansion to the Snoqualmie APD in the Fall City and Carnation areas.
- 7 Woodinville Roundabout Mitigation: Minor realignment of the urban growth area boundary and APD boundary to mitigate for road impacts.
- 8 Parcels North of Dick Thurnau Memorial Park: Changes land use and zoning on a parcel in North Highline to co-locate affordable housing, social services, co-working spaces, and other potential non-residential uses.
- 9 Special District Overlay 230 Flood Plain Densities: Deletes development condition from 1990s that has been superseded by stormwater regulations.
- 10 East Cougar Mountain: Changes land use, zoning, and urban growth area to remove outdated UPD designation and development conditions.
- 11 City of Maple Valley Maple Ridge Highlands Subdivision: Minor amendments to the urban growth area boundary to remove split urban-rural designations on five stormwater detention ponds.

About the Plan

The King County Comprehensive Plan guides growth and development in the unincorporated areas of King County and sets County policy on major issues, including annexations, transportation, urban area boundaries, and environmental protection. The Plan is implemented through development regulations in the King County Code, such as zoning, planning, land segregation, sewer and water, and more.

2020 Plan and Code Update

The County adopted a scope of work for the 2020 update in February 2019 via motion 15329. Based on this, the County is considering updates on topics such as Sea Level Rise, Fossil Fuel Facilities, Agricultural Production District Off-Site Mitigation, and the Four-to-One Program and Transfer of Development Rights Program. The draft also includes potential land use, zoning, and urban growth area changes (*see below*).

Community Meetings

King County is hosting five community meetings during the 30-day public comment period in July. At the meetings, you can learn more about the potential changes, talk to staff about what they may mean for your area, and provide feedback on the draft plan and code changes.

Bear Creek / Sammamish / Snoqualmie Valley Areas Tuesday, July 9 6:00 to 8:00 pm Stillwater Elementary 11530 320th Avenue Northeast, Carnation, WA 98014	Vashon / Maury Island Area Thursday, July 18 6:00 to 8:00 pm Vashon High School 9600 SW 204th Street, Vashon, WA 98070
Skyway - West Hill Area Thursday, July 11 6:00 to 8:00 pm Albert Talley High School 7800 South 132nd Street, Skyway, WA 98178	North Highline Area Thursday, July 25 6:00 to 8:00 pm Seola Gardens Community Room 11215 5th Avenue Southwest Seattle, WA 98146
Four Creeks / Maple Valley / Southeast King Areas Tuesday, July 16 6:00 to 8:00 pm Maple Valley Library 21844 SE 248th Street, Maple Valley, WA 98038	

Get Involved

To join the mailing list or view the plan on July 1, visit:

 kingcounty.gov/complan

If you have questions about the draft amendments, contact Ivan Miller, Comprehensive Planning Manager, at:

 206.263.8297  ivan.miller@kingcounty.gov

To submit online comments, email the County at:

 complan@kingcounty.gov

Interpretation and Translation Can Be Requested

- ✓ **Spanish:** Para solicitar esta información en Español, sírvase llamar al 206-263-9988 o envíe un mensaje de correo electrónico a community.relations@kingcounty.gov.
- ✓ **Somali:** Si aad u weyddiisato inaad ku hesho macluumaadkan Af-Soomaali, fadlan wac 206-296-0850 ama iimayl u dir community.relations@kingcounty.gov.
- ✓ **Vietnamese:** Để có các thông tin này bằng tiếng Việt, xin gọi số 206-263-9785 hoặc gửi điện thư đến community.relations@kingcounty.gov.
- ✓ **Chinese:** 如果要索取本資訊的中文版, 請致電206-263-9784 或發電郵給 community.relations@kingcounty.gov.
- ✓ **Korean:** 206-477-6232번으로 전화하거나 community.relations@kingcounty.gov 로 이메일을 보내시면 이 정보를 한국어로 받으실 수 있습니다.

Steps in 2020 Update Process

The 2020 update includes multiple steps, from adoption of a scope of work, release of public draft, transmittal to Council, Council committee meetings and hearings, and adoption scheduled by June 30, 2020. On July 1, 2019, a Public Review Draft will be released for a 30-day public comment period.



Figure 5: Flier mailed to households, June 28, 2019

Media Advertisements

	 <p>King County</p> <p>2020 Amendments to Comprehensive Plan and Development Code</p> <p>The Comprehensive Plan contains the overarching policies that guide the county's land use regulation and service provision under the Growth Management Act. Review draft amendments to the Plan and the King County Code at www.kingcounty.gov/compplan/</p> <p>Also, please join us at a meeting in your community:</p> <p>Bear Creek / Sammamish / Snoqualmie Valley Areas Tuesday, July 9, 6:00 to 8:00 pm <i>Stillwater Elementary</i> <i>11530 320th Avenue Northeast, Carnation, WA 98014</i></p> <p>Skyway -West Hill Area Thursday, July 11, 6:00 to 8:00 pm <i>Albert Talley High School</i> <i>7800 South 132nd Street, Skyway, WA 98178</i></p> <p>Four Creeks / Maple Valley / Southeast King Areas Tuesday, July 16, 6:00 to 8:00 pm <i>Maple Valley Library</i> <i>21844 SE 248th Street, Maple Valley, WA 98038</i></p> <p>Vashon / Maury Island Area Thursday, July 18, 6:00 to 8:00 pm <i>Vashon High School</i> <i>9600 SW 204th Street, Vashon, WA 98070</i></p> <p>North Highline Area Thursday, July 25, 6:00 to 8:00 pm <i>Seola Gardens Community Room, Suite B</i> <i>11215 5th Avenue Southwest Seattle, WA 98146</i></p> <p>The public comment period runs for 30 days between July 1 and July 31, 2019. Visit the website, join us at a community meeting, join the mailing list, and share your thoughts.</p>	
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Figure 6: Example of Print Advertisement

Media Mentions

- <http://whitecenterblog.com/2019/07/22/meeting-on-king-county-comprehensive-plan-is-this-thursday-july-25/>

- <http://whitecenternow.com/2019/07/25/tonight-north-highline-meeting-about-king-county-comprehensive-plan/comment-page-1/>
- <http://www.vashonbeachcomber.com/news/county-talks-comprehensive-plan-climate-change/>
- <https://www.vashonbeachcomber.com/news/island-bulkheads-are-center-of-county-land-use-talk/>
- <https://komonews.com/news/local/king-county-preparing-for-rising-sea-levels-on-vashon-island>
- <https://www.kingcounty.gov/depts/dnrp/newsroom/newsreleases/2019/June/26-Comp-Plan-Sea-Level.aspx>
- <https://auburnexaminer.com/king-county-to-update-its-comprehensive-plan/>
- <http://www.vashonbeachcomber.com/news/hear-countys-plan-for-climate-impacts-on-island-next-week/>

Proposed Changes Summaries and Topical Frequently Asked Question Documents



Readers Guide
to the 2020 Amendments to the
King County Comprehensive Plan and Development Regulations

The 2020 Amendments address a range of issues that are identified and included in the Scope of Work that was adoption via Motion 15329 in February 2019. The 2020 Amendments are contained in a number of documents, which are listed and explained below.

- ❖ **Summary of 2020 Amendments:** This document provides a high-level summary of all of the draft changes found in the full set of documents.
- ❖ **Comprehensive Plan Amendments:** This document contains the line-by-line edits to Comprehensive Plan policies, text, and appendices.
- ❖ **Transportation Appendix Amendment Change Report and Maps :** This document summarizes draft changes to transportation elements of the Plan, including the Transportation Needs Report and Arterial Classifications.
- ❖ **Land Use and Zoning Map Amendments:** This document contains draft map amendments related to land use, zoning, property-specific development conditions, and special district overlays.
- ❖ **Shoreline Map Amendments:** This document contains draft map amendments related to shoreline property designations.
- ❖ **Skyway-West Hill Subarea Land Use Plan:** This plan replaces a 1993 community plan, and has a primary focus on land use in one subarea. This is an element of the Comprehensive Plan.
 - **Skyway Plan Appendix D: Service Delivery Comparison and Equity Analysis:** This document was developed by a third-party consultant and focuses on service delivery and equity analysis.
 - **Skyway-West Hill Land Use and Zoning Map Amendments:** This document contains draft map amendments related to land use, zoning, property-specific development conditions, and special district overlays, in the Skyway-West Hill area.
- ❖ **Area Land Use and Zoning Studies:** This document contains eight studies related to land use and zoning in various parts of the County. Issues include land use, zoning, urban growth area boundaries, agricultural production district boundaries, and more.
- ❖ **Code Studies and Reports:** This document contains two code studies, three reviews of long-standing programs, as well as a status update for one subarea plan. Issues include incentive zoning programs, open space conservation tools, and smaller unit housing.
- ❖ **King County Code Amendments:** This document contains the line-by-line edits to the King County Code that are necessary to ensure consistency with amendments to the Comprehensive Plan
- ❖ **Code Amendments Plain Language Summary:** This document provides a plain language summary of the proposed amendments to the King County Code.

Next Steps

On July 1, 2019, a Public Review Draft will be released for a 30-day public comment period. Following this, the draft will be updated and an Executive Recommended Plan transmitted to the County Council by the end of September. The County Council is scheduled to act by June 30, 2020.

Figure 7: Reader's Guide to the Plan



Summary of 2020 Amendments to the King County Comprehensive Plan and Development Regulations

In 2018, King County established an option for a limited scope four-year midpoint Comprehensive Plan update that could consider, as established by motion, substantive changes to policies and land use amendments. The **Public Review Draft** of the 2020 midpoint update contains a range of policy, text, and code amendments. It is a discretionary action and does not serve as the statutory update required by 36.70A.130 Revised Code of Washington, which will occur in 2023. Below is a plain language summary of the substantive proposed amendments.

Housing

- ❖ Regional Affordable Housing Task Force: References Task Force recommendations in advance of city-county interjurisdictional subcommittee work at the Growth Management Planning Council.
- ❖ Cottage Housing: Incentivizes this type of development by removing maximum lot size, reducing parking in transit areas, and changing design standards.
- ❖ Accessory Dwelling Units: Incentivizes ADUs by reducing minimum lot sizes in urban areas and rural towns, and proposes the County create off-the-shelf plans for public use. Establishes regulations for accessory living quarters.
- ❖ Four to One Program: Expands evaluation criteria and requires annexation prior to development for some projects.
- ❖ Transfer of Development Rights: Creates a new urban-to-urban transfer option in open space equity areas.

Environmental

- ❖ Fossil Fuel Facilities: New policies and code addressing public health and safety interests in regulating these facilities; defines categories of facilities; establishes permitted zones and permitting processes; establishes setback and enclosure requirements; allows maintenance and upgrades but prohibits expansion; establishes a periodic review process. Regulation includes a set of exclusions for smaller facilities, non-commercial facilities, uses preempted by federal rule or law, renewable energy facilities, and others.
- ❖ Sea Level Rise: New policies and code proposed for coastal areas on Vashon-Maury Island to establish a buffer around the existing coastal high hazard flood areas. Regulations intersect with other critical areas, and address elevation standards, setbacks on bluffs, wells for potable water, and shoreline stabilization projects. Policies require a review of Sea Level Rise information every eight years.

Land Use and Zoning

- ❖ Skyway-West Hill Land Use Subarea Plan: Land use and zoning changes in subarea. Proposes affordable housing strategies, such as inclusionary zoning and anti-displacement tools.
- ❖ Marijuana Regulations: Will establish limit on retail stores in Skyway-West Hill and North Highline central business districts. Prohibits producing and processing in Vashon Town Center and Skyway-West Hill business districts.
- ❖ Bear Creek Urban Planned Development: Establishes County land use and zoning in a manner consistent with the original development agreements and reflecting current conditions in the area.
- ❖ Shoreline Master Program Designations: Establishes or amends shoreline designations on properties owned by the County, and private properties on Lake Washington and Vashon-Maury Island.
- ❖ Snoqualmie Agricultural Production District: Expands APD to increase opportunities for farming for two properties with the support of the property owners.
- ❖ Sammamish Agricultural Production District: Expands APD to add properties secured by the City of Woodinville as mitigation for a roadway and roundabout intrusion. Properties to be leased to farmers.
- ❖ White Center Hub: Amends zoning on one parcel near Dick Thurnau Memorial Park to allow co-location of affordable housing units, non-residential buildings with social services, and co-working spaces.

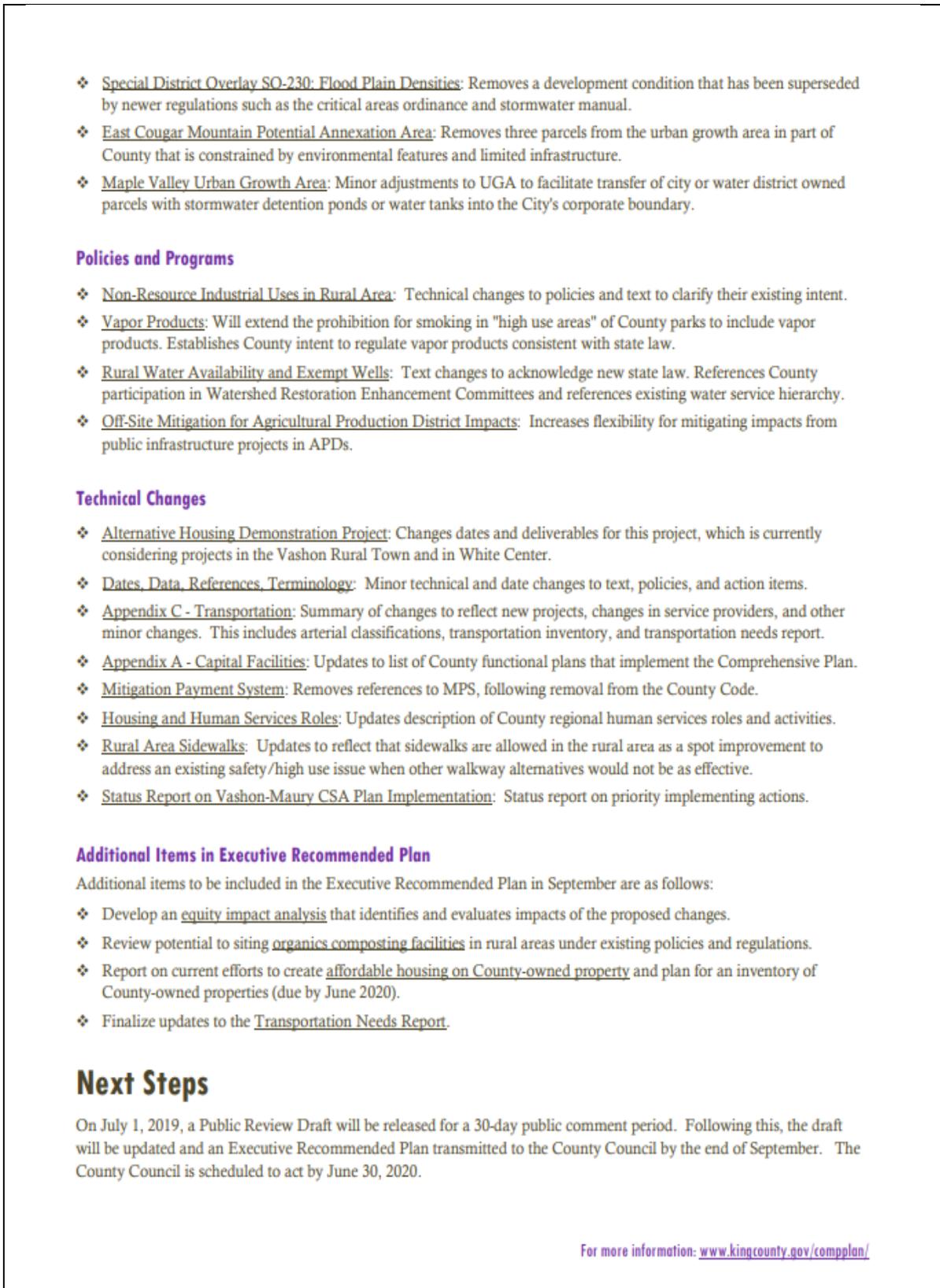


Figure 8: Summary of 2020 Amendments

King County strategic planning resources and information related to sea level rise

King County Comprehensive Plan—kingcounty.gov/CompPlan
 Comment periods closes July 31, 2019

The Public Review Draft of proposed amendments to the Comprehensive Plan and associated development code is now available on the above web page. The draft includes proposed changes to text, policies, code, and land use and zoning. There are associated Code Studies, Area Studies, and Reports related to the Scope of Work Topical Areas. Comments will be accepted in person or by email to CompPlan@kingcounty.gov.

King County Shoreline Master Program—kingcounty.gov/Shoreline

In fall 2018, King County began a periodic review of its Shoreline Master Program, as required by the Washington State Shoreline Management Act. The County intends to adopt the updated program in 2019. The Council's adoption process will include additional public comment opportunities, including a formal public hearing on the proposed amendments.

Strategic Climate Action Plan—kingcounty.gov/Climate

King County is updating its Strategic Climate Action Plan in 2020 that will outline the County's actions on climate change for the next five years. The 2020 SCAP update will focus on reducing regional greenhouse gas emissions, preparing for climate change impacts, and supporting resilience in communities disproportionately impacted by climate change.

King County Staff Contact Information

Name/Title	Phone & Email
Josh Baldi, Water and Land Resources Division Director Dept. of Natural Resources and Parks.	206-477-9440 josh.baldi@kingcounty.gov
Kollin Higgins, Environmental Scientist King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks	206-477-4711 kollin.higgins@kingcounty.gov
Christine Jensen, Legislative Policy Analyst King County Department of Local Services	206-477-0581 christine.jensen@kingcounty.gov
Ivan Miller, Comprehensive Planning Manager King County Executive Office	206-263-8297 ivan.miller@kingcounty.gov
Michael Murphy, Water and Land Resources Interim Deputy Division Director, King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks	206-477-4781 Michael.murphy@kingcounty.gov
Jim Simmonds, Environmental Programs Managing Supervisor King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks	206-477-4825 jim.simmonds@kingcounty.gov
Greg Rabourn, VMI Basin Steward King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks.	206-477-4805 greg.rabourn@kingcounty.gov
Lara Whitely Binder, Climate Preparedness Specialist King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks	206-263-0825 wbinder@kingcounty.gov

For Floodplain Management questions, call the King County Permitting Division at 206-296-6600.

Sea Level Rise and Vashon-Maury Island Meeting Agenda

July 2, 2019 – 6-8 p.m., McMurray Middle School



6:00 p.m. Open house: Meet with King County staff and review VMI maps.

6:30 p.m. Presentations

1. Welcome and introduction—Greg Rabourn, Vashon Basin Steward
2. King County Comprehensive Plan overview—Michael Murphy, Interim Deputy Director, Water and Land Resources Division
3. Sea Level Rise and Vashon Maury Island—Lara Whitely Binder, Climate Preparedness Specialist
4. Sea Level Rise Impacts and Response—Jim Simmonds, Environmental Programs Managing Supervisor

7:15 p.m. Q&A session with presenters, followed by additional map review and mingling.

8 p.m. Adjourn! Please join us in two weeks at the King County Comprehensive Plan Update Community Meeting on **Thursday, July 18** at Vashon High School.

Figure 9: Vashon/Maury Island Sea Level Rise Meeting Agenda

Sea Level Rise in King County

King County is proposing several changes to the Comprehensive Plan and development regulations to address the risks and impacts associated with sea level rise. This Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) document provides more information on sea level rise and the proposed changes to county code.

What are the proposed changes?

In summary: New policies and code proposed for coastal areas on Vashon-Maury Island to establish a buffer around the existing coastal high hazard flood areas. Regulations intersect with other critical areas, and address elevation standards, setbacks on bluffs, wells for potable water, and shoreline stabilization projects. Policies require a review of Sea Level Rise information every eight years.

What causes sea level rise?

Several factors contribute to sea level rise globally and locally. Major factors at the global scale include warming ocean temperatures, which cause thermal expansion of the ocean, and ice melt from glaciers, Greenland, and Antarctica. An important local factor is long-term changes in vertical land elevation (i.e., uplift or subsidence) associated with plate tectonics.

How much has sea level changed in our area?

Sea level has risen more than nine inches in Seattle since 1899, as measured at NOAA's tide gage at Coleman Dock.

How much sea level rise is projected for Vashon-Maury Island?

Sea level on Vashon and Maury Island is projected to rise approximately 1 to 2 feet by mid-century and 2 to 5 feet by 2100, under a high "business as usual" greenhouse gas scenario.¹

What are the impacts of sea level rise?

Sea level rise impacts include the following:

- Increased coastal flooding and storm surge, including permanent inundation of low-lying areas,
- Increased shoreline and bluff erosion in areas that experience more wave action,
- Increased saltwater corrosion, and
- Habitat loss where bulkheads prevent shoreward movement of coastal habitat in response to sea level rise (a problem known as "coastal squeeze").

The extent to which these impacts affect a specific location will vary depending on site-specific factors, including topography, wave energy, and proximity of infrastructure to the shoreline. The rate of sea level rise will also affect how quickly we experience these impacts.

Why is King County concerned about sea level rise?

Sea level rise can cause damage to public and private buildings and infrastructure, create public health and safety hazards, reduce public access to beaches, and negatively impact our shoreline ecosystem in ways that reduce the likelihood of recovering salmon. Taking steps to reduce the impacts of sea level rise will produce a more climate-resilient shoreline, and ensure that development and infrastructure in these areas, which will be in place for decades, is properly sited and constructed.

¹ From Washington Coastal Resilience Project online data tool, <http://www.wacoastalnetwork.com/washington-coastal-resilience-project.html>.

What is the proposed “sea level rise buffer”?

King County is proposing a new “sea level rise buffer” adjacent to the coastal high hazard area (*also known as the 100-year coastal floodplain*) on Vashon-Maury Island. Many shoreline parcels on Vashon-Maury Island already sit at least partially within the coastal high hazard area. The sea level buffer applies to areas that are landward of the existing coastal high hazard area to an elevation of three feet above “base flood elevation” (BFE), as shown on the preliminary FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps. BFE is the water level associated with a 1% annual chance flood event, inclusive of wave run-up (in the case of coastal floodplains). Coastal high hazard area mapping does not take projected sea level rise into account.

What is required in the sea level rise buffer (if adopted)?

As with the existing requirements in the coastal high hazard area, new construction or substantial improvement of existing buildings would need to be built to at least three feet above BFE in the new sea level rise buffer. The following changes are also proposed for the sea level rise buffer:

- *New wells* in the sea level rise buffer must be elevated so that the well casing extends to an elevation at least three feet above BFE; and
- When there is substantial improvement to a building, *existing wells* in either the 100-year coastal floodplain or the sea level rise buffer must be decommissioned or retrofitted to ensure the well casing extends to an elevation at least three feet above BFE.

Why three feet above Base Flood Elevation for the sea level rise buffer?

The County currently requires building at least three feet above BFE in the coastal high hazard area. The sea level rise buffer simply extends this requirement until the land elevation is equivalent to three feet above BFE. This is roughly equivalent to preparing for two to three feet of sea level rise.

Is federal flood insurance required if my property is in the sea level rise buffer?

Flood insurance is required for any buildings that are fully or partially in the floodplain as shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Maps. If your building is solely within the sea level rise buffer, then flood insurance will *not* be required.

What other changes related to sea level rise are proposed for the Comp Plan?

The following changes are also proposed. As with other regulations, reasonable use exemptions may be allowed in certain circumstances.

- Bluff setback requirements for any type of development or site alteration will be increased to 50 feet (with a geotechnical study) or 75 feet (with no study) if the bluff is both in the steep slope hazard zone *and* the toe of the bluff extends into the coastal high hazard area or the sea level rise buffer.
- New wells in the coastal high hazard area will not be allowed;
- New or replacement bulkheads would only be allowed if the cost of moving the at-risk building (and associated utilities) out of harm’s way is more expensive than building the bulkhead. If moving the structure out of harm’s way is less expensive, the bulkhead would not be allowed.

When would the new provisions go into effect, if adopted?

These regulations would go into effect shortly after the County Council adopts them, or on the effective date established in the adopting ordinance, if adopted. The Council is scheduled to adopt the amendments by the end of June 2020.

Questions? Contact Michael Murphy, Interim Deputy Division Director, King County Water & Land Resources Division, Department of Natural Resources & Parks (206-477-4781, Michael.Murphy@kingcounty.gov) or Lara Whitely Binder, King County Climate Preparedness Specialist (206-263,0825, lwbinders@kingcounty.gov)

Figure 10: Sea Level Rise FAQ



Fossil Fuel Policies and Standards

Summary of 2020 Amendments

to the King County Comprehensive Plan and Development Regulations

King County is proposing several changes to the Comprehensive Plan and development regulations to address the risks and potential impacts associated with fossil fuel facilities. This FAQ document provides more information on fossil fuel facilities and the proposed changes.

Why are the regulations being updated now?

- ❖ In early January 2019, the Executive proposed a scope of work for the 2020 King County Comprehensive Plan update that called for a review of policies, regulations, and permitting to ensure protection of public health and safety, air and water quality, and habitats from the impacts of fossil fuel extraction, processing, production, transport, storage, and use. This direction was retained by the County Council when the scope was adopted at the end of February 2019.
- ❖ At the end of January 2019, the King County Council adopted a six-month moratorium prohibiting the establishment of new or expansion of existing major fossil fuel facilities and requesting a detailed study to address the issues and circumstances necessitating the moratorium. The Study is to be completed by the end of July 2019.

How are Fossil Fuels defined in the draft regulations?

- ❖ Fossil Fuels are defined to include coal, petroleum products (such as crude oil or gasoline), and gaseous fuels (such as natural gas or propane) which form in the earth from the remains of plants and animals that lived millions of years ago. Fossil fuels are described as being used primarily as a source of energy to heat buildings or to provide power for equipment or vehicles.
- ❖ The proposed regulations exclude the following in the definition of fossil fuels: non-fuel products, denatured fuel additives, renewable fuels such as biodiesel, and fuels generated from waste management processes, such as wastewater treatment, anaerobic digesters, landfill waste management, livestock manure, and composting.

How are Fossil Fuel Facilities defined in the draft regulations?

- ❖ Fossil Fuel Facilities are defined to include new or modified, a commercial facility used primarily to receive, store, transfer, wholesale trade, or transport of fossil fuels, such as but not limited to bulk terminals, bulk storage facilities, bulk refining and bulk handling facilities. Examples may include commercial facilities like oil refineries, barge loading facilities for coal and oil, and large oil or gas storage tanks.
- ❖ The draft regulations exclude the following in the definition of fossil fuel facilities: individual storage facilities of up to 30,000 gallons and total cumulative facilities per site of 60,000 gallons for the purposes of retail or direct to consumer sales, facilities or activities for local consumption, and non-commercial facilities (such as storage for educational, scientific, or governmental use). The definition also excludes uses that pre-empted by federal rule or law, such as marine transportation, railcars or interstate pipelines.

What are the draft 2019 changes?

- ❖ Coal mines: Prohibits the establishment of new coal mines in unincorporated King County.
- ❖ New and revised definitions for fossil fuels and related facilities: Definitions established, as well as size thresholds for different types of facilities as noted below.
- ❖ Development conditions and permitting processes for facilities: Development standards specify where facilities are allowed, establish setbacks from gathering places such as a schools and natural systems such as lakes, streams and Puget Sound, and establish enclosure requirements to minimize impacts to surrounding areas.

What are the proposed thresholds for Fossil Fuel Facilities?

The thresholds for Type I and II include both size and volumes of types of fossil fuels for liquid fossil fuels, such as crude oil, gasoline and some natural gases, as well as for dry fossil fuels:

- ❖ Fossil Fuel Facility Type I: a fossil fuel facility having any combination of liquid fossil fuel with storage capacity of up to 378,000 gallons (approximately a 40x40 foot tank) or dry storage of 1,425 cubic yards (approximately a 34x34 foot tank).
- ❖ Fossil Fuel Facility Type II: a fossil fuel facility that includes any combination of fossil fuel liquid storage capacity of more than 378,000 gallons or dry storage of 1,425 cubic yards.

What are the proposed development standards for the largest facilities (Fossil Fuel Facility Type II)?

- ❖ Special use permit required: A Type II Fossil Fuel Facility requires a special use permit. Facilities are allowed within the urban growth boundary in unincorporated areas on industrial zoned parcels. In addition to all applicable King County standards, facilities would need to demonstrate compliance with the following:
 - 1000 feet from any schools, medical care facilities, and places of assembly that have occupancies of greater than 1000 persons (such as arenas, gyms, auditoriums, etc.).
 - 250 feet from any regulated wetlands and aquatic areas (such as lakes, streams, Puget Sound).
 - 200 feet minimum property setbacks.
 - Storage of fossil fuels must be contained within enclosed structures, tanks, or similar facilities.

Who could be affected?

These policies and standards would apply to all of King County's unincorporated jurisdiction to proposals for:

- ❖ Coal mines: New or expanded coal mining, such as extraction, processing, production, transport, and storage.
- ❖ Fossil Fuel Facilities: New and proposed expanded facilities.
- ❖ Oil & Gas Extraction: These require a special use permit. Zones where these are permitted are proposed to be limited to exclude most residential or neighborhood business areas. Definitions changed to support the continued transition to renewable energy sources such biogas captured as an accessory product from the waste management process (such as wastewater treatment, landfill waste management, livestock manure, and composting processes), and solar and wind power.

These policies and standards are designed to not affect the following uses:

- ❖ Local businesses, such as gas stations, and the local distribution of natural gas or other fossil fuels, as defined in the County code.
- ❖ Existing or new business that use non-fuel products, denatured ethanol and similar fuel additives, and biodiesel and renewable diesel with less than 5% fossil fuel content.

What are the next steps?

Following completion of the public comment period on the public review draft of the 2020 amendments, the Executive will make final revisions and transmit the Executive proposed version by September 30, 2019.

When would the new provisions go into effect, if adopted?

These regulations would go into effect shortly after the County Council adopts them, or on the effective date established in the adopting ordinance. The Council is scheduled to adopt the amendments by the end of June 2020.

For more information: www.kingcounty.gov/compplan/

Figure 11: Fossil Fuel Policies and Standards



If you are not fluent in English:

Interpretation and Translation Can Be Requested

- ✓ **Spanish:** Para solicitar esta información en Español, sírvase llamar al 206-263-9988 o envíe un mensaje de correo electrónico a community.relations@kingcounty.gov.
- ✓ **Somali:** Si aad u weyddiisato inaad ku hesho macluumaadkan Af-Soomaali, fadlan wac 206-296-0850 ama iimayl u dir community.relations@kingcounty.gov.
- ✓ **Vietnamese:** Để có các thông tin này bằng tiếng Việt, xin gọi số 206-263-9785 hoặc gửi điện thư đến community.relations@kingcounty.gov.
- ✓ **Chinese:** 如果要索取本資訊的中文版, 請致電206-263-9784 或發電郵給 community.relations@kingcounty.gov.
- ✓ **Korean:** 206-477-6232번으로 전화하거나 community.relations@kingcounty.gov 로이메일을 보내시면 이 정보를 한국어로 받으실 수 있습니다.

3



Welcome

- ▶ Thank you for coming
- ▶ Meeting format
 - ▶ Brief discussions with staff at small tables
 - ▶ Summary presentation
 - ▶ In-depth discussions with staff at small tables
 - ▶ Provide written comments on comment sheets

4



Overview of Presentation

- ▶ 20 minutes or less
 - ▶ What is the Comprehensive Plan
 - ▶ Discuss process – past, present, future
 - ▶ Description of all the documents
 - ▶ Breakout to small table discussions
-
- ▶ Q&A will happen in small table discussions

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Small table breakouts

Q&A will happen in small table discussions

- ▶ Housing
 - ▶ Transportation / Metro
 - ▶ Land Use Studies
 - ▶ Permitting Studies
 - ▶ Natural Environment
 - ▶ General / Everything Else
-
- ▶ Strategic Climate Action Plan update

6



What is the Comprehensive Plan

- ▶ The King County Comprehensive Plan **guides growth and development** in the unincorporated areas of King County and **sets County policy on major issues**, including annexations, transportation, urban area boundaries, and environmental protection.
- ▶ The Plan is **implemented through development regulations** in the King County Code, such as land use, the urban growth area boundary, forest and agricultural district boundaries, zoning, planning, land segregation, sewer and water, and more.

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Process

2020 update has a unique and shorter schedule

- ▶ Oct. 2018: 2018 Comprehensive Plan adopted (*via Ordinance 18810, which requires 2020 update*)
- ▶ Jan. 2019: Executive Proposed Scope of Work transmitted
- ▶ Feb. 2019: Scope of Work adopted (*via Motion 15329*)
- ▶ July 2019: Public Review Draft released for 30-day public comment
- ▶ Sep. 2019: Executive Recommended Plan transmitted to Council
- ▶ June 2020: Plan scheduled to be adopted

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2020 Update Documents

Part I of II

- ▶ **Comprehensive Plan Amendments:** Contains line-by-line edits to Comprehensive Plan policies, text, and appendices.
- ▶ **Transportation Appendix Amendment Change Report and Maps:** Summarizes draft changes to transportation elements of the Plan, including the Transportation Needs Report and Arterial Classifications.
- ▶ **Land Use and Zoning Map Amendments:** Contains amendments related to land use, zoning, property development conditions, and special overlays.
- ▶ **Shoreline Map Amendments:** Contains draft map amendments related to shoreline property designations.

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2020 Update Documents

Part II of II

- ▶ **Skyway-West Hill Subarea Land Use Plan:** Replaces 1993 community plan, focuses on land use. This is a part of Comp Plan.
 - ▶ Appendix D: Service Delivery Comparison and Equity Analysis
 - ▶ Skyway-West Hill Land Use and Zoning Map Amendments
- ▶ **Area Land Use and Zoning Studies:** Contains eight studies; includes land use, zoning, urban growth area boundaries, agricultural production district boundaries, and more.
- ▶ **Code Studies and Reports:** Contains two code studies, three reviews of long-standing programs, and a status update for a subarea plan; includes incentive zoning, open space conservation tools, and smaller unit housing.
- ▶ **King County Code Amendments:** Contains line-by-line edits to the County Code necessary to ensure consistency with amendments to the Plan.

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Scope of Work

Policy	Code/Program Studies	Area Studies
Skyway-West Hill Land Use Plan	Review Four to One Program	Redmond Ridge Urban Planned Development
Fossil Fuel Facilities	Review Transfer of Development Rights Program	Snoqualmie Ag. District
Sea Level Rise	Review Residential Density Incentive Program	Sammamish Ag. District (Woodinville Roundabout)
Rural Industrial Policy clarifications	Review Cottage Housing Regulations	White Center Social Services Mixed Use Project (HUB)
Agricultural District Off-Site Mitigation	Review Accessory Dwelling Unit Regulations (and ALQs)	Floodplain Densities Special District Overlay
Vapor Products	Equity and Social Justice Analysis of 2020 Amendments*	Carnation Area Annexation
Transportation Appendix	Organics Composting Facilities*	East Cougar Area Annexation
Technical updates to data, references, dates, terminology	County-Owned Properties and Affordable Housing*	Maple Valley urban growth boundary modifications

* In September Plan



Small table breakouts

Q&A will happen in small table discussions

Policy	Code/Program Studies
Housing	ADUs and ALQs, Cottage Housing, Residential Density Incentive Program
Transportation / Metro	Transportation Appendix, Metro
Land Use Studies	Skyway-West Hill Plan, all Area Studies
Permitting Studies	Sea Level Rise, Fossil Fuel Infrastructure
Natural Environment	Four to One Program, Transfer of Development Rights Program, Agricultural Offsite Mitigation
General / Everything Else	Vapor Products, technical updates, Rural Industrial Policy clarifications, Items not completed (Equity, County Properties and Affordable Housing, Organics Composting)

► Identify County Staff at each table



For more information

www.kingcounty.gov/compplan/

- ▶ Click on “2020 Proposed Plan” page
- ▶ Ivan Miller, Comprehensive Planning Manager
Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget
206-263-8297 | ivan.miller@kingcounty.gov

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Figure 12: Community Meeting Slide Deck

II. COMMENTS RECEIVED DURING PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD

A. Written Comments Received

This section presents written comments received from individuals and organizations during the July 1-31, 2019 public comment period on the public review draft. Comments have been copied and pasted from their native format without modification for spelling or typographical issues.

Name	Comment	Response
<p><u>Cindy Alin</u></p> <p>Topic: Comprehensive Plan Process</p>	<p>Comprehensive Plan Update Comment-</p> <p>Any meetings should be local</p> <p>On the day of the July 9th meeting the King County website was populated with inoperable links. So the opportunity to be fully informed prior to meetings is extremely limited. Citizens need ample opportunity to review a final draft and to provide comments on end product.</p> <p>An extended public comment is necessary, and it should be after the final draft has been publicly shared.</p>	<p>Comment acknowledged. Community meetings were scheduled based on venue availability and the scale of plan contents affecting various King County subareas. The plan update website was monitored and updated as materials became available throughout the comment period.</p> <p>The comment period length is such to provide staff with time to incorporate public comment before transmittal to the County Council on September 30. During the County Council review, comments may be made any time for the Council's consideration.</p>
<p><u>Anonymous</u></p> <p>Topic: White Center HUB</p>	<p>I am writing to express my support of Amendment 8 of the Comprehensive Plan, which will allow for the rezoning of the parcels north of Dick Thurnau Park and allow for the creation of affordable housing co-located with social services to support the community in their efforts of self-determination and housing permanency for the largely immigrant/multi-lingual community which has historically resided in the White Center area.</p> <p>Please do not include my name in the public comment record.</p>	<p>The Executive's Recommended Plan retains the proposed rezone associated with the White Center HUB.</p>
<p><u>Abby Antonelis</u></p> <p>Topic: ADUs</p>	<p>Hi - I'm not sure how to give a public comment but the king county plan but there needs to be relief on Vashon and other unincorporated area in terms of housing and zoning regulations.</p>	<p>Comment acknowledged. Accessory Dwelling Units are permitted in the rural area and within rural towns on lots that meet</p>

Name	Comment	Response
	<p>My taxes are sky rocketing but mostly based on land value. King county needs to loosen the regulations on ADU's so that those of us with some land can provide housing to our neighbors. Make it easier to put up extra housing structures. We need liveable space - the proposed pod complex isn't going to address our needs. It may give a small amount of relief but families can't live in 200 sq feet shared kitchen solutions and be expected to be successful.</p> <p>We have a farm and could really use an intern but we have nowhere to house them. I know many other farmers that have the same issue. I feel like it is my moral imperative to help people - king county should too.</p> <p>Abby Antonelis</p>	<p>the minimum lot size and other development regulations. Accessory Dwelling Units lot sizes in the Rural Area not proposed to be changed.</p>
<p><u>Mike Barnett</u></p> <p>Topic Sea Level Rise</p>	<p>My concerns center on sea level rise and permitting for bulkhead revisions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In general, the section on sea level rise is focused on adequate protections for new build or major remodels and emphasis to remove bulkheads from existing property. There needs to be more work on protections for current landowners from sea level rise. In many cases the property is small and there is no room to move the house or the bulkhead and the protections the bulkhead provides are needed more and more. 2. The Process for engineering and review of bulkhead maintenance is onerous and without cost benefit analysis. 3. Wording that says the foot of the new/fixed bulkhead needs to be at mean high tide doesn't make sense when entire property is small, flat and in 100 year flood plain. 4. While much of the country will be building seawalls to protect existing cities what is King County specifically doing to support and protect existing property owners on the Sound? 5. There is nothing that deals with the negative effect that larger and larger ships are having on existing bulkheads. Where is King County in protecting our property interests? Does the big money behind the Ports and Environmentalists override the people who have property in King County? 6. There needs to be an ombudsmen or entire review of the permitting process for maintenance of existing bulkheads. Currently it is ridiculously expensive, wasteful, mysterious, and not serving the interests of the property owners who have bulkheads protecting their property. More and more requirements are put on the landowner with no thought to whether the costs are balanced with the intended result. 7. Since this plan on sea level rise covers unincorporated King County only, why are property owners with bulkheads at a disadvantage from property owners in cities within King 	<p>In response to public comments, the sea level rise code changes related to bulkheads have been removed from the package. The issue may be evaluated further in a future study.</p>

Name	Comment	Response
	<p>County who are working with the property owners on sea level rise and adequate bulkhead protections.</p> <p>Thank you, Mike Barnett</p>	
<p><u>Teri Barnett</u></p> <p>Topic Sea Level Rise</p>	<p>To Whom It May Concern,</p> <p>First, thank you very much for the community meetings you held on Vashon Island. I attended both. I appreciated the first for the direct and matter-of-fact way that the scientific reality of climate change and sea level rise was articulated. Facts matter. Second, I appreciated you letting folks vent and share. I agree with the plan on many levels. First, having a 3 ft. buffer zone is progressive thinking for King County. I would not consider FEMA a standard for measuring progressive planning or responsiveness, so it makes sense that we base our plan on our facts. Second, I agree that we must consider the science when we look at new building in these critical zones. Finally, I appreciate what I heard repeated at the second meeting that “the safety of people and structures” is your greatest concern and priority.</p> <p>As a current homeowner on Sandy Shores on Maury Island, it is the safety of my and my neighbors current structure that concerns me. These concerns were not addressed adequately and, in fact, the language in the plan is concerning. Here are my specific concerns.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where is the language for current homes with smaller properties where there is no adequate room to move a house or bulkhead? The idea that we would need to go through an assessment to determine if it would cost more to move the house is moot if one were to look at these properties. • How much is a homeowner required to go through in terms of time and money if a home is in imminent danger? • The language that states that the foot of the new/fixed bulkhead needs to be at mean tide doesn’t make sense when an entire property is flat, small and in the flood plain. The bulkhead is in the water for a reason, after all. • What are you doing to ensure that the “safety of existing structures” is nimble, responsive, and does not rest solely on the homeowner to go through an onerous often long process when their property is in danger? That question was not answered. • Who is representing home owners in this plan? We need an advocate who can support the permitting process for maintenance of existing bulkheads. • What has King County done to address the issue of the increasing and unregulated speed and size of the vessels going from port to port in the East Passage? The noise, draft, and wake left by these ships in high tide conditions is 	<p>In response to public comments, the following sea level rise proposals have been updated to reflect the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The changes related to bulkheads have been removed from the package; The issue may be evaluated further in a future study. • Buffer increases for marine steep slope hazard areas are only required for new buildings or substantial improvements to existing buildings; existing structures that do not meet the substantial improvement standard are not impacted. • The proposals for existing wells have been removed from the package; The issue may be evaluated further in a future study. The

Name	Comment	Response
	<p>dramatic to say the least. I would recommend a study along the East Passage of the rate and speed of these vessels during various conditions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why does it seem that the priority of permitting both at the meetings and in practice is for new construction and not current home owners willing, ready, and eager to work with the county to secure their well-loved piece of shoreline? <p>Thank you for the opportunity to share these with you in person at the community meetings and here, by mail. I appreciate the expertise, knowledge, and democratic approach that this comprehensive plan process seems to be taking. Please continue to impress me with this process and inform me of next steps in terms of public input and plan revision for current properties so that I, too, feel that “the safety of structures” is truly the County’s priority.</p> <p>Best regards,</p> <p>Teri Barnett</p>	<p>Executive’s Recommended Plan still proposes additional regulations for new wells.</p>
<p><u>A. Becher</u></p> <p>Topic: Sea Level Rise</p>	<p>It seems that if I need to augment (or re-build) my bulkhead)at the toe of a steep slope, my house being on the edge of the bluff above), that there’s a proposed requirement to place the “new” or “replacement” bulkhead much further back, out of the flood plain entirely. This I physically close to impossible. I hope to someday replace my concrete wall bulkhead with boulders that are better for the natural habitat. I’d hope that the new regulations would allow me to put it where the existing bulkhead wall is, rather than forcing it to be placed far back and away – because that would probably just preclude doing anything. But my current 1930’s era sea wall already gets over topped 1x or 2x per year with king tides.</p> <p>I don’t want to wait for it to be so badly damaged by king tides etc that I have to apply for an emergency permit to add to its height. I’m trying to think outside the box and more toward a more habitat friendly hill retention solution, but the proposed “if you’re relocating a bulkhead, put the new one back/up the hillside 3-5 feet further” rule actually would box me in so I can’t do it.</p>	<p>In response to public comments, the sea level rise code changes related to bulkheads have been removed from the package. The issue may be evaluated further in a future study.</p>
<p><u>Cole Beck</u></p> <p>Topic: Skyway-West Hill Subarea Plan</p>	<p>Hello,</p> <p>I would like to provide some input and request my comments and concerns be added to future publications regarding the proposed upzoning.</p> <p>I live in the proposed upzoning area of unincorporated King County 98178 (56th PI S). My main concern is that recent concerted upzoning efforts in other major cities have NOT resulted in more low-income housing supply or less</p>	<p>Proposed upzone from R-24 to R-48 on parcels south of MLK Jr Way South is included in the</p>

Name	Comment	Response
	<p>gentrification. Recently published studies from MIT show the opposite has been true in Chicago, especially in areas around transit, and summarily state "...the short-term, local-level impacts of upzoning are higher property prices but no additional new housing construction" (https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/1078087418824672?journalCode=uarb&).</p> <p>You are trying to sell people on upzoning, giving them the hopes that their rents will decrease or they won't be priced out of their home; in reality you are providing a massive gift to developers and real-estate speculators. I have begun receiving cash offers on my home, no-doubt by someone who would tear it down and put up a triplex or four-plex of 3-story, equally-priced or slightly less-expensive homes. The down-payments on the homes will still be out-of-reach for many. Developers want to build what makes them the most profit, that isn't low-income housing. Take a look at all the townhomes already springing up around this otherwise low-income area and tell me I am wrong.</p> <p>Additionally, I just don't see the area having the infrastructure currently to support it. If you tear down a single-family home and throw up a triplex or four-plex in its place, or even an apartment building, where will everyone park? The transit options in this area are a joke. There's no park-and-ride at MLK train station, there are hardly any sidewalks to walk to the bus stops or safely through the neighborhood even, the busses for the South-end routes often break-down. I feel bad for all the people living in the apartments along MLK because they have zero safe sidewalk infrastructure along four lanes of traffic. The walkability and transit options are just terrible.</p> <p>Can we maintain affordability if we have to add/improve infrastructure? The money for building sidewalks or increasing the sewer capacity or adding more streetlights and crosswalks has to come from somewhere, and we have all experienced that an increase in property tax means an increase to everyone's mortgage and rent payments, effectively making the area less affordable. Don't get me wrong, these are all improvements I would like to see made but people should realize ahead of time that those things have to be paid for now or down the road through increased taxes or utilities fees.</p> <p>I also echo the concerns of others about the preservation of greenspace. This area has a lot of trees and that is something I do not want to see change.</p>	<p>Executive's Recommended Plan.</p> <p>Comments acknowledged. The scope of the Skyway-West Hill Subarea Plan is limited to land use policy, and does not include infrastructure improvement proposals, but the connection between land use, gentrification, and neighborhood livability is acknowledged and supported. In the Subarea Plan, SWH Action 1 calls for the creation of an Equitable Housing Development Strategy Report focused on a variety of affordable housing strategies specific to the neighborhood to mitigate against displacement pressure and rising housing costs. Land use amendments 7 and 8 add a pedestrian overlay to portions of Martin Luther King Jr. Way South and Rainier Avenue South to ensure new development facilitates safer walking environments. While outside of the scope of the 2020 Plan Update and Subarea Plan, Metro service improvements are planned for the future, more detail can be found in the Metro Connects Long Range Plan, and through Metro's mobility framework work.</p>

Name	Comment	Response
	<p>I hope you consider my commentary, I have put a lot of thought and research into the proposed Skyway-West Hill Subarea Plan and I just don't see it benefiting people the way we are being told it will.</p> <p>Regards</p>	
<p><u>Molly Boll</u></p> <p>Topic: Bear Creek UPD</p>	<p>Dear Mr. LeClair:</p> <p>This letter of July 31, 2019 requests that you reconsider the proposed rezoning of the Trilogy area due to our expiring UPD documents.</p> <p>Please preserve the golf course zoning which currently is one unit per five acres rather than six units per acre. I am an original homeowner and it was explained to me that the open spaces and the golf course were zoned in this manner because the zoning matched the area adjacent to Trilogy and this lower density area was needed to protect this environmentally fragile area.</p> <p>The documents provided at the time I purchased my home ensured me that these spaces would always remain open and used as a golf course unless 90 percent of the homeowners agreed to a change. Why would this area be rezoned to a more dense area?</p> <p>Thank you for considering this proposed change.</p> <p>Molly Boll Trilogy Resident 12534 230th PLace NE Redmond, WA 980153</p>	<p>King County does not have a zoning classification specific to Parks and Open Space. Plat restrictions limiting the change of use from a golf course/open space, and applying the land use designation of "other parks and wilderness" will ensure protection of the critical areas, golf course, and private park parcels. No change to the Executive Recommendation is proposed.</p>
<p><u>Suzanne Brewer</u></p> <p>Topic: Skyway-West Hill Subarea Plan</p>	<p>Hi Kevin,</p> <p>A neighbor informed me of the proposed changes to the zoning on 87th Ave S. I would like to voice my concern to reconsider this rezoning. I don't think it would be a good idea and I don't think it would bring more money to the West Hill. I live on the corner of 87th and 116th in the Bryn Mawr neighborhood. We have lived here since 1984...and have seen a lot of changes over that time. Most of the residents have lived here for a long time and would be impacted with this change in zoning. I understand the need for more housing and especially more affordable housing. I don't think these houses or condos would end up being affordable to most people anyway being that they would be so close to the lake. I think a better idea would be to update the zoning in the skyway business district to multi-use so there could be housing above and businesses below like what they have done in many places like downtown Renton, Columbia City, and many other places. I think it would draw more businesses there as well. I hope</p>	<p>In response to public comments, proposed Bryn Mawr rezone from R-6 to R-18 will not be included in the Executive's Recommended Plan.</p>

Name	Comment	Response
	<p>you take into account the concerns of the residents here in Bryn Mawr before going thru with this plan.</p> <p>Thank you for your time,</p> <p>Suzanne Melchor</p>	
<p><u>Amy Burn</u></p> <p>Topic: Skyway-West Hill Subarea Plan</p>	<p>Hello,</p> <p>I learned today of the plans to re-zone the lakeside hill area near 84th and Rainier Ave. S. for large multi-unit residential buildings. I wanted to express my concern about this plan, as I don't think it is what our community needs. I'm concerned about property values decreasing due to lost views, increased traffic, and a less attractive looking residential area, all while lining developer's pockets and increasing taxes.</p> <p>I love our community and would hate to see its charm and diversity negatively impacted by this type of development,</p> <p>Thanks for your time, Amy Burn West Hill resident</p>	<p>In response to public comments, proposed Bryn Mawr rezone from R-6 to R-18 will not be included in the Executive's Recommended Plan.</p>
<p><u>Michael Chen</u></p> <p>Topic: Bear Creek UPD</p>	<p>Kevin,</p> <p>Good morning. I left you a voice message yesterday but thought I would follow up with our rezone comments in writing. The following comments stem from the attached proposed Bear Creek UPD zoning – Public Review Draft Version July 1, 2019 (with a date of June 24, 2019). We are in general agreement with the Industrial (I) and Office (O) designations assigned to the Redmond Ridge Business Park. However we are concerned with the proposed Neighborhood Business (NB) zoning designation for Redmond Ridge Lots BP Parcels BP-1, BP-4, BP-5, BP-6 and TR-PP-801.</p> <p>As you are aware we spent the last 2 years completing Redmond Ridge UPD major modification #44 which provided a boarder use of retail to the identified parcels. During the modification process PacTrust has always wanted to maintain the flexibility to keep the industrial/office park use on the referenced parcels. By rezoning to NB this would prohibit the future development of industrial/manufacturing. Uses such as the aerospace facility on BP-16 and BP-17 or any other future high tech company would not be an allowed use under the NB zoning designation. The intent of the Redmond Ridge UPD Business Park is to create an office/industrial/manufacturing work place to fulfill the conditions of the UPD permit (up to 1,000,000 square feet).</p>	<p>Public review draft was revised to include use restrictions to the Industrial zoned parcels in the business park. The parcels north of Marketplace Drive were revised from NB zoning to O zoning with a special district overlay to match the conditions approved in the 2018 major modification.</p>

Name	Comment	Response
	<p>The ultimate build out of the remaining identified parcels is still undetermined, we do know not all referenced parcels will be build out as retail or other uses allowed under the NB designation (with the exemption of professional office). We would like to request the County investigate the possibility of keeping the referenced parcels as Industrial (I) with a Special Overlay or an alternative method that references Redmond Ridge Modification #44 and specifically the uses allowed as identified under Attachment 4 (Business Park).</p> <p>Please let us know when you're available to discuss via conference call. We would also like to stay informed of all public comments period/meetings for the Bear Creek UPD rezone process.</p> <p>Thank you.</p> <p>Michael Chen, LEED Green Associate Associate Principal Land Use Planning</p>	
<p><u>Sandra Chivers</u></p> <p>Topic: Bear Creek UPD</p>	<p>Dear Mr. LeClair:</p> <p>I would like to be on record as of today, July 30th, 2019, to voice my comments about the expiring UPD;s here at Trilogy et al.</p> <p>I am extremely concerned as to how King County will be rezoning the whole area at Redmond Ridge, Redmond Ridge East and especially the golf course area here in Trilogy.</p> <p>I am in hopes that the County would zone the golf course an "open space" area rather than rezone it for high density home sites.</p> <p>I am also concerned about the rezoning of the two business areas here at Redmond Ridge. When I purchased my home here in Trilogy I was assured that the zoning would stay the same as it is now for the areas mentioned in this email.</p> <p>It worries me greatly that the County will change the zoning in this area and bring down not only the property values but considerably alter the "feel" of this whole beautiful area of Redmond Ridge, Bear Creek.</p> <p>Thank you for your attention to this letter!!!</p> <p>Sincerely,</p> <p>Sandra B. Chivers</p>	<p>King County does not have a zoning classification specific to Parks and Open Space. Plat restrictions limiting the change of use from a golf course/open space, and applying the land use designation of "other parks and wilderness" will ensure protection of the critical areas, golf course, and private park parcels. No change to the Executive Recommendation is proposed.</p> <p>The zoning proposed for the business areas was selected based on the current uses allowed and present intent for those areas. The zoning and land use designations selected are intended to preserve the existing density and scale.</p>

Name	Comment	Response
	Trilogy Resident	
<p><u>Sandy Cobb</u></p> <p>Topic: Bear Creek UPD</p>	<p>Hi Kevin,</p> <p>Question for you... It seems that "office" or "Industrial" will be applied to each parcel individually. The Board would like to know how this is carried out and if any empty lots will receive the "I" zone. Marijuana is NOT the only concern with I zone. Smell emitting uses would be inappropriate and negative....dog food plant, recycling plant....also noise emitting uses would be inappropriate as well. Certain Industrial uses would bring negatives with high risk of fire, explosion, attracting to crime, 24-hour light emitting uses etc. Reassuring us that a pot plant doesn't go in is not enough.</p> <p>Our biggest concern is that overlays, special use restrictions, etc., must be clear and applied in our Business Park. Zoning a property that is currently used a certain way would not protect the community if it were sold and repurposed to a different industrial use. The zoning must be well thought out and applied with the understanding that smart zoning should protect the community now and into the future.</p> <p>Can you give me an idea of what the overlays and restrictions there would be for the Business Park parcels?</p> <p>Thank you!</p> <p>Sandy Cobb, CMCA, AMS Redmond Ridge ROA Association Director Office - 425-836-1064 www.redmondridgeroa.com</p>	<p>Public review draft was revised to include use restrictions to the Industrial zoned parcels in the business park. The parcels north of Marketplace Drive were revised from NB zoning to O zoning with a special district overlay to match the conditions approved in the 2018 major modification.</p>

Sheila &
Richard Doane

Topic: Sea
Level Rise

Sent via email: compplan@kingcounty.gov

PUBLIC COMMENT

July 30, 2019

King County
Executive Branch
ATTENTION: 2020 Comprehensive Plan
401 5th Avenue, Suite 810
Seattle, WA 98104

Dear Executive Branch Members,

This letter is our public comment on the proposed changes to King County's (KC) Comprehensive Plan and related codes.

In summary I'm requesting:

1. Remove all proposed amendments to section 21A.25.170 Shoreline Stabilization.
2. Amend existing section 21A.25.170 Shoreline Stabilization paragraph E.2. to apply to only new bulkheads associated with new development on vacant parcels.
3. Amend 21A.25.170 Shoreline Stabilization paragraph D. to increase the maximum height restriction of a bulkhead from 1 foot to 2 feet above the elevation of extreme high water. It needs to be increased to account for sea level rise and freighter waves on the East Passage of Vashon/Maury Island.
4. Be proactive and identify shoreline properties with homes/utilities that are already out of harm's way and financially incentivize those homeowners to voluntarily remove or relocate their bulkhead landward. KC could partner with King Conservation District or seek grants to fully fund bulkhead removals at no cost to the homeowner.
5. Work with other government agencies to help reduce damage to the shoreline caused from freighter waves.
6. Give residents better notice of substantial changes and another opportunity to comment before the 2020 Comprehensive Plan goes to the full council.

I attended the July 2 (special topic - sea level rise) and July 18 (general) 2020 Comprehensive Plan meetings held on Vashon.

The July 2 special topic meeting was held the day following the release of the draft 2020 Comprehensive Plan. This left very little time for Vashon's community to comprehend, research and come prepared with questions and/or comments to assist King County staff in understanding how the proposed policy changes impact Vashon property owners.

After the July 2 special topic meeting, I had a chance to read the proposed language and realized a significant change was not addressed at this meeting. Specifically, KC did not address the proposed code change in paragraph F. (see below) in its public presentation or within the Sea Level Rise FAQ that was distributed at the meeting. I notified KC of this material omission on July 11.

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In response to public comments, the sea level rise code changes related to bulkheads have been removed from the package. The issue may be evaluated further in a future study.

Community meetings were scheduled based on venue availability and the scale of plan contents affecting various King County subareas. The plan update website was monitored and updated as materials became available throughout the comment period.

The comment period length is such to provide staff with time to incorporate public comment before transmittal to the County Council on September 30. During the County Council review, comments may be made any time for the Council's consideration.

F. (If allowed, s) Shoreline stabilization along feeder bluffs and critical saltwater habitat (must) shall be designed to have the least impact on these resources and on sediment conveyance systems, and elevation of the toe of the shoreline stabilization shall be higher than the ordinary high water mark.

On July 14, I notified KC that the three special topic meeting presentations were not posted on KC's website, however KC did post the general session presentation and two FAQs. I also recommended that the link to the Sea Level Rise Maps be placed on the 2020 Public Review Draft webpage.

As you can see below, the list of reference materials released on July 12 does not include the three presentations that were shown at the special topics meeting, nor are they listed on the 2020 Public Review Draft webpage. In addition, the Sea Level Rise FAQ is still silent on the proposed requirement for bulkheads to be relocated landward, so the toe of the bulkhead is above the ordinary high water mark.

The Sea Level Rise Maps are not included in either of the lists above. Instead, they are hidden on the News page under June 2019. I say hidden because the hyperlink is the title of the special topic meeting, nearly the same color, and it does not include the word "map." The Sea Level Rise Maps reside on the Watershed and Rivers webpage, not on the Office of the Executive webpage where all the other Comprehensive Plan resource documents reside.

Also, the Sea Level Rise Map is based on the "preliminary" 100-year floodplain that is not approved, nor is the "preliminary" 100-year floodplain map guaranteed to be approved prior to the proposed 2020

Comprehensive Plan and revised codes taking effect. Below is the Sea Level Rise Map KC displayed at the meetings and is posted online (area is Burton peninsula). As you can see, a majority of the homes on the peninsula are not impacted by the addition of a 3 foot sea level rise buffer. Parcels within the red box are zoomed in below.



However, Local Services' Permitting Division reviews both the "preliminary" 100-year floodplain map and the regulatory floodplain map when evaluating a building application. They default to the more conservative of the two maps. Below is the regulatory floodplain map zoomed in on the same parcels shown above, with 5 foot elevation lines. As you can see, house numbers 9232, 9216, 9202 and 9132 are currently outside the regulatory floodplain, although would very likely be within the 3 foot sea level rise buffer had KC used the regulatory map versus the "preliminary" 100-year floodplain map.



If the "preliminary" 100-year floodplain is not approved by FEMA prior to KC Council adopting the proposed changes to the Comprehensive Plan or if FEMA conditions its approval on KC making changes to the "preliminary" map, homeowners will have been misled. Until the "preliminary" 100-year floodplain map is approved, Local Services will rely on the more conservative of the two floodplain maps, which is most commonly the regulatory map.

At the July 18 general meeting, the omission of the proposed shoreline stabilization requirement was acknowledge and addressed by King County's Environmental Programs Managing Supervisor, Jim Simmonds. However, as of this writing, those who attended and registered their email address at the special topic meeting on July 2 have not been notified of this material omission. In addition, the Sea Level Rise FAQ remains silent on the requirement of moving bulkheads out of the tidal zone, the three sea level rise meeting presentations are not posted and the Sea Level Rise Maps are difficult to find and are based on a map FEMA has yet to formally approve.

Based on the above, it feels like KC has fallen short of its obligations to fully educate the public of the proposed changes to the Comprehensive Plan.

As it relates to code changes under Shoreline Stabilization paragraph E. and F., I've listed my concerns and questions below:

E. Shoreline stabilization is prohibited along feeder ditches and critical saltwater habitat, unless:

1. (a) a geotechnical report demonstrates an imminent danger to a legally established structure or public improvement(s); and
2. engineering and estimates submitted to the department demonstrate that the cost of elevating or moving the structure and associated utilities, such as water, sewer, and electricity, out of danger to allow for at least ten years of landfalls or erosion potential is greater than or equal to the cost of constructing the shoreline stabilization;

F. (If allowed, it) Shoreline stabilization along feeder ditches and critical saltwater habitat (must) shall be designed to have the least impact on these resources and on sediment conveyance systems, and a elevation of the toe of the shoreline stabilization shall be higher than the ordinary high water mark.

	<p>Unnecessary Cost & Time: Requiring a homeowner to evaluate the costs and feasibility of three scenarios (elevate house, relocated house, rebuild bulkhead) is not only incredibly expensive (e.g. professional studies, additional application fees, time off from work to meet multiple contractors), but will require an enormous amount of time to gather the information as contractors/consultants are typically booked weeks if not months out. The most “cost-effective” model may actually make a project unaffordable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has KC evaluated the proposed policy’s financial impact on a homeowner? <p>Rainwater as Sole Source of Potable Water: Requiring a homeowner to elevate or relocate their home (which extends the life of their foundation) will require the homeowner to bring their water/septic systems up to current code, regardless if the well/septic system are outside the floodplain. When a homeowner does not have an adequate sanitary well buffer and Group A/B water systems are not available or cannot provide service in a timely or reasonable manner (which is the case on Summerhurst Beach), the only water source that is approved to feed a septic system is rainwater. Rainwater is the least preferred approved water source, with Group A/B and individual wells being preferred over rainwater. This proposed policy could impose a less reliable water source on a homeowner, reducing the value of a home and/or difficulty attracting future home buyers.</p> <p>Septic Systems: As mentioned above, extending the life of a foundation triggers health code requirements. Many of the beach homes will not be able to bring their septic system up to code due to the topography and size of their lot. There needs to be a quick and simple process to make this determination, so the “cost-effective” requirement can be by-passed early on in the process.</p> <p>Homeowners Insurance: We currently have a home built on post and beam, and cannot insure our structure for its full value due to the increased risk of fire developing under the house. If the most “cost-effective” option is to elevate the house so future sea level rise can roll under the structure, the proposal will impact a homeowner’s insurance premium, reduce the insurable amount on their house and potentially diminish the home’s resale value and appeal.</p> <p>Environmental Impact: If a house is relocated, it could require the removal of mature native trees and landscaping that are beneficial to the environment and important to manage drainage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How is clearing native mature trees and landscaping balanced against allowing an existing bulkhead (in the same footprint) to be replaced? <p>KC currently requires shoreline homeowners to plant three trees for every one tree that is removed from their property. Because many of the waterfront lots are narrow, replanting where the old foundation footprint used to be with native trees will block views.</p> <p>Property Value: Not allowing a homeowner to protect their property and major investment is not reasonable (and likely unconstitutional).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If KC makes a determination that the homeowner cannot replace an existing bulkhead, how is the homeowner compensated for the taking of land, decks, stairs, sheds, fire pits, etc. that will succumb to the ocean, and as mentioned above the possibility of diminished views? • How is this loss factored into the “cost-effective” method? <p>Safe Passage: For the parcels on Summerhurst Beach (a walk-in community), the only access is on the boardwalk between the homes and the bulkhead. If there is no bulkhead, there is no reasonable access for non-disabled and disabled persons. With our home in mind, if we were not able to rebuild our bulkhead, the stairs that lead to our bulkhead would be washed away. We’d no longer have safe passage to the beach as we would be left with a steep embankment. Also, a major consideration when buying a</p>	<p>Thank you for your detailed review of the proposed Sea Level Rise regulations. In response to public comments, the following sea level rise proposals have been updated to reflect the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buffer increases for marine steep slope hazard areas are only required for new buildings or substantial improvements to existing buildings; existing structures that do not meet the substantial improvement standard are not impacted. • The proposals for existing wells have been removed from the package; The issue may be evaluated further in a future study. The Executive’s Recommended Plan still proposes additional regulations for new wells. • The changes related to bulkheads have been removed from the package; The issue may be evaluated further in a future study.
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	<p>home is ease of accessibility, so one will be able to age in place and not have to move out when mobility becomes too difficult.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How does the "cost-effective" method address access needs? <p>Reasonable Use: Our parcel has a boathouse that is 8 feet landward of the bulkhead and built into the side of the hill. Relocating or elevating the boathouse would diminish its value and intended use as we would no longer be able to easily store our boat and other water related equipment in it. We also have a spar that lifts our boat from the beach to our bulkhead, where we store our fishing boat and dinghy. If our bulkhead cannot be replaced, we will no longer have a place to safely store our boats, as all that will be left is a steep hill. Our dinghy is how we get to and from our permitted mooring buoy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will there be predefined reasonable uses and exemptions identified, so legally established structures/bulkheads can be rebuilt in their current footprint? <p>Unforeseen Cost Overruns: There is significantly more risk for cost overruns and damage when elevating/relocating an existing house versus building/replacing a bulkhead. If I want to build a bulkhead, I simply call Sound Bulkheads, and they manage the project from beginning to end. Elevating/relocating a house requires many contractors (e.g. geotechs, engineers, architects, clearing and graders, foundation builders, building movers, plumbers, septic designer, rainwater system designer, well drillers, brigade of repair people to address cracked tile floors, sheetrock, windows, paint, chimney, leaky roof, etc). Some of the homes on Vashon might not actually survive a move.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How are those risks factored into the most "cost-effective" method? • How does KC ensure that unforeseen costs to elevate/relocate a house will not end up costing more than it would have to rebuild an existing bulkhead? <p>By the time the homeowner collects all the quotes and KC issues the permit, the quotes will likely have expired.</p> <p>Human Impact: Beyond unexpected cost overruns (plus burden of paying your mortgage, temporary rental and furniture storage), KC should factor in how disruptive and stressful it is to move out of a house, into temporary housing and back into a house again. Displacing a person/family could be detrimental to one's physical and mental health.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How long does KC estimate a homeowner would be displaced from their home? • Rental housing on Vashon is not abundant, nor are short-term rentals. How will KC address lack of adequate rentals, potentially having to find temporary short-term housing off the island? <p>Timely and Reasonable: Laura Casey from the Department of Local Services Permitting Division, says in the July 4 print edition of the Vashon-Maury Island Beachcomber, "It takes longer to get through this permitting process than it used to due to understaffing, in my opinion. People may not understand the process or they may decide it's too complex and say 'I'm just going to do it.'"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How is an already time-consuming and fairly onerous permitting process going to be addressed? • Has the "cost-effective" method been mapped out and is the process timely and reasonable? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Is the onus on the homeowner to get bids, or is there a formula KC will use to make the determination? 	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o If bids, does the KC take the highest, average, lowest of the bids to make the determination or does the homeowner submit the bid for the contractor that they would actually hire? o Bids have a shelf life, so how will KC expedite the permit process to ensure the homeowner is guaranteed the most "cost-effective" method? o Will KC provide a checklist of all the potential costs associated with elevating/relocating a house, so an inexperienced homeowner who has never attempted such a project knows what expenses to take into consideration? o What if moving the house is risky and you can't get a contractor to provide a bid, then what? <p>Appeal Process:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What does the appeal process look like, or will there be exemptions for properties with obvious topography, lot size and accessibility constraints or other unique needs? <p>All three methods (elevating house, relocating house or rebuilding a bulkhead) meet the mission of "...protecting building and utilities from coastal erosion and landslides." July 2 special topic meeting slide below.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px auto; width: fit-content;"> <p>Proposed: Use the most cost-effective method for protecting building and utilities from coastal erosion and landslides</p> <p><small>New or replacement bulkheads would only be permitted if the cost of moving the at-risk structure (and associated utilities) out of harm's way is more expensive than building the bulkhead.</small></p> </div> <p>For the most part, I think all homeowners subscribe to the idea of choosing the most "cost-effective" solution, however there are compelling reasons why the most "cost-effective" may not be the best solution. As well, miring down an already onerous, lengthy and costly application process to arrive at one of three acceptable solutions seems counter-productive for all parties involved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has KC analyzed whether elevating/relocating an existing house is likely more "cost-effective" than constructing a replacement bulkhead? If so, what are the projected number of bulkheads that will not be able to be rebuilt on Vashon? • Based on the number of non-emergency bulkhead replacement permits that have been issued in the past five years, how many projects under the proposed policy would have likely resulted in elevating/relocating a home? • If maintenance repairs require a section or sections of a bulkhead to be replaced, is that considered a replacement bulkhead? Please provide details on how replacement repairs related to maintenance will be impacted by the proposed policy changes. <p>Requiring an existing legal bulkhead to be rebuilt landward so the toe of the bulkhead is above the ordinary high water mark may not be feasible or is not reasonable (e.g. walk-in communities with boardwalks, loss of use and value of existing improvements, loss of safe passage to the beach, loss of useable land, etc.).</p> <p style="text-align: right;">7</p>	
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Name	Comment	Response
	<p><u>Recommendations:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remove all proposed amendments to section 21A.25.170 Shoreline Stabilization. 2. Amend existing section 21A.25.170 Shoreline Stabilization paragraph E.2. to apply to only new bulkheads associated with new development on vacant parcels. 3. Amend 21A.25.170 Shoreline Stabilization paragraph D. to increase the maximum height restriction of a bulkhead from 1 foot to 2 feet above the elevation of extreme high water. It needs to be increased to account for sea level rise and freighter waves on the East Passage of Vashon/Maury Island. 4. Be proactive and identify shoreline properties with homes/utilities that are already out of harm's way and financially incentivize those homeowners to voluntarily remove or relocate their bulkhead landward. KC could partner with King Conservation District or seek grants to fully fund bulkhead removals at no cost to the homeowner. 5. Work with other government agencies to help reduce damage to the shoreline caused from freighter waves. 6. Give residents better notice of substantial changes and another opportunity to comment before the 2020 Comprehensive Plan goes to the full council. <p>Sincerely,</p> <p>Sheila and Richard Doane 2503 SW 169th Place Burien, WA 98166</p> <p>cc: joe.mcdermott@kingcounty.gov pete.vonreichbauer@kingcounty.gov reagan.dunn@kingcounty.gov jeanne.kohl-welles@kingcounty.gov larry.gossett@kingcounty.gov rod.dembowski@kingcounty.gov dave.upthegrove@kingcounty.gov kathy.lambert@kingcounty.gov claudia.balducci@kingcounty.gov</p> <p style="text-align: center;">8</p>	
<p><u>Claudia Donnelly</u></p> <p>Topic: Stream Dredging</p>	<p>Good morning:</p> <p>I saw in the Sunday's paper a notice about the meeting that was held in Maple Valley.</p> <p>I have a comment that I would like to add.</p> <p>I live east of Renton in KC with a Class 3 stream flowing through my yard to May Creek. In 1989, a property owner above me clear cut his property for development. Starting in 1990, I got flooding, erosion problems, sedimentation problems, crud, etc. In 1995, I called KC SWM for help and an engineer came out to investigate. My neighbors and I wanted the stream enlarged. The engineer — Alan Meyers — recommended that the County dredge a portion of the stream. Mr. Meyers left County employment. The flooding problems lasted from 1990 - 97. Starting in 1997, WLRD has said that “we — meaning the County don't allow private property owners to dredge the stream to protect their property. I took a number of pictures that Brian Sleight has that they don't think is relevant. In May 2018, I gave a set of these pictures to the Newcastle City Attorney so she could get a restraining order against some proposed logging on DeLeo Wall area of Cougar Mountain. She took the pictures to a judge and got the restraining</p>	<p>Comment acknowledged. Topic is out of scope for the 2020 Plan Update.</p>

Name	Comment	Response
	<p>order (let me know if you want me to come in to show you the pictures of my property).</p> <p>Anyway, KC has since dredged May Creek, the Black River, and the Cedar River of sedimentation, but won't let private citizens dredge their property in order to protect it. Also, Renton dredges the mouth of Cedar River and local streams to protect their citizens — yet KC won't allow its citizens to do so. Please fix the County Code/Comprehensive Plan to allow KC residents to fix and protect their property — by allowing dredging.</p> <p>Thank you for your help. You can contact me at 425-255-4340. Councilman Dunn gave us some ideas after he visited: One was that the KC Conservation Office could help us — but you know what, that is for agriculture problem like we are having. It won't help us. The second idea he suggested was to use the KC Flood District for money to help us — but that is for cities (like Renton) to get money to help them dredge and protect their citizens. KC doesn't care about it's own citizens.</p> <p>Thank you. Claudia Donnelly</p>	
<p><u>Sharon and Joe Dreimiller</u></p> <p>Topic: Sea Level Rise</p>	<p>Comments on the Proposed 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update</p> <p>To Whom It May Concern:</p> <p>Thank you for coming to Vashon Island on July 18 for the proposed 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update. We have the following concerns/comments to add.</p> <p>For Permitting with regards to Sea Level Rise:</p> <p>It was stated that your proposed rule changes would allow one to build or replace a bulkhead only when the cost of moving an at-risk building out of harm's way is more expensive than building the bulkhead. If one does raise a bulkhead, it was stated that it may only be elevated one foot above the extreme high tide water mark. If this remains in the comprehensive plan, this is a fatal flaw. A County representative stated that King County is the most innovative organization in the country, when dealing with rising sea levels. Common sense would then seem to encourage property owners to be allowed to elevate a bulkhead to deal with the projected sea level rise in the next few decades and would not require a property owner to elevate a bulkhead over and over. This should be included in the Comprehensive Plan.</p> <p>The current proposed changes handicaps all of us, disheartens us, and ultimately cripples us from doing anything to protect our property, rather than allowing us to</p>	<p>In response to public comments, the sea level rise code changes related to bulkheads have been removed from the package. The issue may be evaluated further in a future study.</p> <p>In response to public comments, the following</p>

Name	Comment	Response
	<p>do WHATEVER possible to keep it from falling into the sea. Again, it was stated that property owners would have to document that raising a bulkhead would be less expensive than moving an at-risk structure. What if it is obvious that a structure cannot be moved? Why should a property owner have to incur thousands of dollars of studies, etc., to show something that is obviously not an option? Additionally, requiring a property owner to spend thousands of dollars on studies may be the difference between protecting a property and having a structure fall into the Sound. Who would this approach benefit? Surely, if structures are falling into the Sound, then there is the whole other issue of major pollution and environmental damage being done to the shoreline habitat. Rather than penalize property owners with endless and costly studies, why can't the County encourage positive incentives for property owners to address sea level rise? This would require some creative thinking. How about a tax break for a set number of years? How about offering compensation to property owners who proactively elevate their bulkhead or deal with an existing structure to be ready for a sea level rise? How about setting up some grants as the County once did to preserve farmland in the County? People have been offered incentives to install solar energy, than why can't this be done for sea level rise? How about drastically streamlining and drastically cutting the permit fees, etc. for one to deal with elevating a bulkhead or dealing with a structure to deal with sea level rise? If land and structures are allowed to wash away, the County would then also lose tax revenue. Surely, there are people in the County government who can problem solve these issues in a proactive, positive, and productive manner that would be a win-win for property owners and the County.</p> <p>One community member stated that a property owner may elevate his/her bulkhead or move his/her home, but if others nearby do not do something, sea level rise will still impact a person's property. It was suggested that the County be open to a large number of property owners in the same area being able to go through one permit process as a group to make it cheaper and more beneficial for the long term safety of a specific area. This type of thinking should be included into the Comprehensive Plan. This would be beneficial to property owners and the County.</p> <p>One area of concern that was not adequately addressed at the meeting. One resident shared extensive information about bulkheads. It seemed as if the County is not on the same page as NOAA. This community member said the following about information he had received from the County website:</p>	<p>sea level rise proposals have been updated to reflect the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buffer increases for marine steep slope hazard areas are only required for new buildings or substantial improvements to existing buildings; existing structures that do not meet the substantial improvement standard are not impacted. • The proposals for existing wells have been removed from the package; The issue may be evaluated further in a future study. The Executive's Recommended Plan still proposes additional regulations for new wells. • The changes related to bulkheads have been removed from the package; The issue may be evaluated further in a future study.

Name	Comment	Response
	<p>“The maximum height of the proposed shoreline stabilization shall be no more than one foot above the elevation of extreme high water on tidal waters, as determined by the National Ocean Survey published by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration”</p> <p>There is no such thing as the "National Ocean Survey", it is the National Ocean Service and they are using two different sets of tide data, as 'ordinary high water mark' is a Dept. of Ecology tidal point vs. extreme high water being set by NOAA.</p> <p>The effect of it is when you need to repair a bulkhead or do substantial improvements to your existing property you'd need to remove the existing bulkhead and build one that is mostly out of the tidelands. The distance between one foot above extreme high water and ordinary high water mark varies but is around 18-24 inches.</p> <p>The July 2nd meeting (one day after they released the proposed amendments) was supposed to cover the above issue but they missed it out.”</p> <p>The community member indicated that it was requested that clarification be included in the meeting on the 18th, but it still seemed like this needs clarification. If the County and the State/Federal information is not on the same page, how does that help a property owner have confidence that what is being put out as potential policy? This must be clarified before the Comprehensive Plan is finalized.</p> <p>*For the Roads Division: SW Luana Beach Road has had a major road issue for a few years now. A few years ago part of the eastern lane was washed out. For many months part of this loop road remain closed. Only after a number of people in the area extensively complained, and it was pointed out on more than one occasion, that the closed road put residents in danger because fire trucks, etc., were unable to get to residents without backing up the truck. Eventually, ecology blocks were placed at the washout and the road became a one-way road with a stop sign in that area. As of today, this area does not have a permanent fix and according to the County representatives, it is not on the County’s radar to be fixed anytime soon. Another major incident could impact the security and safety of many County residents. This problem should be added to your plan. I was asked to add this to our comments when I discussed this with a representative from the Roads Division.</p> <p>We hope our comments are given serious consideration and we hope that they are incorporated into the final draft of the Comprehensive Plan.</p>	<p>The Luana Beach Road project is not included within the Transportation Needs Report. The road is currently functioning, in its current state, to serve the community and Roads will continue to monitor this road, as part of the County road network it manages on Vashon Island.</p>

Name	Comment	Response
	<p>Thank you, Sharon and Joe Dreimiller Property Owners on Vashon Island</p>	
<p><u>Kate Elias</u> Topic: White Center HUB</p>	<p>I strongly support the rezoning proposed in Amendment 8 because we need affordable housing and quality services in South King County. White Center is a vibrant, welcoming place, and the plans proposed in Amendment 8 for a hub of community engagement will ensure it continues to support its people. The agencies and individuals involved in making these services a reality in White Center are committed to quality, equity and inclusion: a vision that benefits everyone.</p> <p>Thank you, Kate Elias</p>	<p>Comment acknowledged. Executive's Recommended Plan proposes the rezone associated with the White Center HUB.</p>
<p><u>Amir Fakharzadeh</u> Topic: Skyway-West Hill Subarea Plan</p>	<p>Bryn Mawr Please allow for existing setback to maintained for new construction due to topography (embankment) on my vacant land located at the north end of Rainier Avenue South next to the City of Renton city limits boundary. This area is not conducive to walk-up pedestrian use. The high costs of building a retaining wall would be prohibitive to build on this should a zoning/setback change made to this property as currently under consideration.</p> <p>I also support higher density zoning from R-6 to R-18 in the area adjacent to Rainier Avenue South as I own this property as well as we need more residential density which I want to build.</p> <p>Thank you!</p>	<p>Comment acknowledged. The zoning of the commercial area on Rainier Ave was modified from entirely Neighborhood Business (NB) to a mix of NB and Office (O) zoning. The additional P-suffix development condition requiring new development to be pedestrian oriented was not modified in the Executive's Recommended Plan.</p> <p>In response to public comment, proposed Bryn Mawr rezone from R-6 to R-18 will not be included in the Executive's Recommended Plan.</p>
<p><u>Harell Firestone</u> Topic: Skyway-West Hill Subarea Plan</p>	<p>Dear Mr. Leclair:</p> <p>I write because I am very much against the proposed zoning changes around Rainier Ave. S. in the subject proposed plans.</p> <p>As a homeowner in this area who has been here for over ten years, I have great concern about the negative impacts these proposals would have on the existing community in the area that would be affected - which, oddly, is not the area where positive change is most needed. The</p>	<p>In response to public comment, proposed Bryn Mawr rezone from R-6 to R-18 will not be included in the Executive's Recommended Plan.</p>

Name	Comment	Response
	<p>Skyway/West Hill community core literally and geographically is not on Rainier - it is near the Skyway post office.</p> <p>The dwellings proposed will be waterfront/lake view units. On the whole, these will be high-rent, skewing the average income artificially higher, with no benefit to those with the plans' noted income, health, etc. issues. The proposed zoning changes will only benefit the developers and other entities entities proposing it, and the public officials supporting it. You would be cramming it down the throats of the actual community that has been here for anywhere from a few years to generations, all of whom enjoy a quiet neighborhood that already has great transportation access, medical care, and other nearby amenities at The Landing, in downtown Renton, and in Skyway's true core with the post office, library, etc.</p> <p>What you would be doing is putting up a wall that will take away the open yards, the peace, and the beautiful lake views from my community, whose members certainly have less income than those who will rent or buy these waterfront residences. Our relatively undeveloped area is an oasis along the Lake Washington shore, and its benefits are central to the people who live here. We also have a wonderful population of eagles, ospreys, and other birds who frequent the many trees that would be cut down to make room for the proposed condos/apartments. I am sure there is other wildlife in this habitat along the water and in the green areas of our neighborhood, as well.</p> <p>All of this would very quickly disappear if these proposals become reality. What we would then have would be increased congestion, parking issues, and a lot of high-income people living in towers on the lake - all to the detriment of a very well established community. You can be quite sure that the people in these towers will not be spending their money in Skyway/West Hill; they will be heading to Renton and Seattle for their needs, their entertainment, etc.</p> <p>The claim that this proposal will benefit the surrounding community is farfetched, contrived, and even duplicitous. It actually runs contrary to the goals stated in the plans. If you want to do good for the people who need help, a start would be the revitalization and renovation of the Skyway core near the post office and continuing along Renton Avenue. As noted in the plans, this is where the true need is. It is quite befuddling to think about how putting new buildings on the waterfront addresses the pain present in our community. The plans present the hypothesis that the</p>	

Name	Comment	Response
	<p>subarea's income numbers are skewed upward. The proposed development would only skew this even further, rather than bringing up the lower end of the numbers. Why would one do this? Because development on the lake is a great investment opportunity, and those building and supporting it stand to benefit hugely - at the expense of the community you claim to want to help.</p> <p>Let's not play this "rich get richer" game. Let's do something that actually benefits this community.</p> <p>Best regards,</p> <p>Harell Firestone</p>	
<p><u>Giles Frith</u></p> <p>Topic: Sea Level Rise</p>	<p>I have a house built on land that has a bulk head to protect it from tides. I appreciate the counties forward thinking on raising setback/flood lines for the next 100 years, but it is very important to me that the code does not stop me from being able to repair, maintain and if needed modify (e.g. if flood levels change) the existing bulkhead on my property. Please do not pass new code that would prevent me from maintaining my currently legally permitted bulkhead.</p>	<p>In response to public comments, the sea level rise code changes related to bulkheads have been removed from the package. The issue may be evaluated further in a future study.</p>

Name	Comment	Response
<p><u>Futurewise</u></p> <p>Topic: Various</p>	 <p>816 Second Ave, Suite 200, Seattle, WA 98104 p. (206) 343-0681 futurewise.org</p> <p>July 31, 2019</p> <p>Mr. Ivan Miller, AICP, Comprehensive Planning Manager Ms. Karen Wolf, AICP, Senior Policy Analyst King County Performance, Strategy and Budget M/S CNK-EX-0810 401 Fifth Ave. Seattle, Washington 98104</p> <p>Dear Mr. Miller and Ms. Wolf:</p> <p>Subject: Comments on the 2020 Public Review Draft Amendments to the King County Comprehensive Plan and development regulation updates. Send via email to: compplan@kingcounty.gov</p> <p>Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the 2020 Public Review Draft Amendments to the King County Comprehensive Plan and the development regulation updates. Futurewise strongly supports the update including the draft Fossil Fuel Facilities regulations and the draft Sea Level Rise regulations. The update and especially these two sets of regulations are necessary to address the ongoing global climate catastrophe. So, we strongly support them. We do have some suggestions to strengthen the updates to the comprehensive plan and development regulations included in this letter below. In addition to the comments in this letter, Futurewise will be submitting separate comments on the Public Review Draft of Skyway-West Hill Land Use Subarea Plan with a one of our partners.</p> <p>Futurewise works throughout Washington State to support land-use policies that encourage healthy, equitable and opportunity-rich communities, and that protect our most valuable farmlands, forests, and water resources. Futurewise has members and supporters throughout Washington State including King County.</p> <p>Comments on the 2020 Public Review Draft Amendments to the King County Comprehensive Plan</p> <p>Futurewise strongly supports the comprehensive plan narrative and policies, the draft amendments call for increased equity.</p> <p>In numerous areas of the comprehensive plan narrative, policies, and the draft amendments calling for increased equity. This builds on the current equity policies and we strongly support the amendments.</p>	<p>Comments acknowledged.</p>

Name	Comment	Response
	<p>Mr. Ivan Miller and Ms. Karen Wolf RE: Comments on the 2020 Public Review Draft Amendments to the King County Comprehensive Plan and development regulation updates July 31, 2019 Page 2</p> <p>Futurewise strongly supports the amendments to remove coal, oil, and gas from county identified mineral land resource lands and to prohibit and adequately regulate these uses. Please see Draft Amendments to the Comprehensive Plan page 18, pages 22 to 32, and pages 49 to 55</p> <p>As King County knows due to its leadership in addressing the global climate crisis, our world only has until 2030, a little over 11 years, to achieve substantial reductions in greenhouse gas pollution to avoid the worst impacts of the global climate crisis.¹ Opening or reopening coal mines and oil and gas wells are incompatible with the necessary reductions. Given that we need to substantially reduce greenhouse gas pollution by 2030 and be at zero emissions on net emissions basis by 2050, none of these minerals has long-term commercial significance.² There is just no role for new oil, gas, or coal production. For this reason, we strongly support the amendments removing coal mining as a mineral resource activity in the comprehensive plans and regulations to prohibit this use.</p> <p>We also strongly support the policies calling for adequate regulations of fossil fuel uses. Here are a few examples. Futurewise strongly support the requirement for a life cycle analysis of greenhouse gas emissions in proposed policy F-350c along with the other provision of that policy such as consultation with the public, surrounding property owners, and with Indian Tribes and Nations. This will better respond to the ongoing climate emergency and better protect people, property, and treaty rights. We also support proposed policy F-330f's prohibition on new or expanded coal mines. Again, this is necessary to respond to the ongoing climate emergency.</p> <p>We also recommend that the county adopt a policy directing new development to use electricity and alternative energy sources rather than heating oil, natural gas, liquefied natural gas, or other fossil fuels. With the recent legislation requiring electricity in Washington to become carbon neutral, electricity is the energy source with the lowest level of greenhouse gas pollution along with carbon pollution free alternative energy sources. King County should have a policy calling for the use of those fuels and discouraging the use of fossil fuels. This policy should then be implemented through development regulations including discretionary permits.</p> <p>We support improved policies R-655 and R-656 to better protect Agricultural lands. Please see Draft Amendments to the Comprehensive Plan pages 20 and 21</p> <p><small>¹ IPCC, 2018: <i>Summary for Policymakers. In: Global Warming of 1.5°C. An IPCC Special Report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty</i> p. 12 [Masson-Delmotte, V., P. Zhai, H.-O. Pörtner, D. Roberts, J. Skea, P.R. Shukla, A. Pirani, W. Moufouma-Okia, C. Péan, R. Pidcock, S. Connors, J.B.R. Matthews, Y. Chen, X. Zhou, M.I. Gomis, E. Lonnoy, T. Maycock, M. Tignor, and T. Waterfield (eds.)]. In Press. Accessed on July 29, 2019 at: https://www.ipcc.ch/src15/chapter/summary-for-policy-makers/ and enclosed in a separate email with the filename: "SR15_SPM_version_report_LR.pdf"</small></p> <p><small>² <i>Id.</i></small></p>	<p>Comments acknowledged.</p>

Name	Comment	Response
	<p>Mr. Ivan Miller and Ms. Karen Wolf RE: Comments on the 2020 Public Review Draft Amendments to the King County Comprehensive Plan and development regulation updates July 31, 2019 Page 3</p> <p>We support improved policies R-655 and R-656 which will better protect Agricultural lands. The Washington State Supreme Court has held that counties are “required to assure the conservation of agricultural lands and to assure that the use of adjacent lands does not interfere with their continued use for the production of food or agricultural products.”³ In the <i>Soccer Fields</i> decision the Washington Supreme Court held that “[i]n order to constitute an innovative zoning technique [authorized by RCW 36.70A.177] consistent with the overall meaning of the Act, a development regulation must satisfy the Act’s mandate to conserve agricultural lands for the maintenance and enhancement of the agricultural industry.”⁴ Outdoor recreational facilities failed this test and cannot be allowed on agricultural lands because they will remove “designated agricultural land from its availability for agricultural production.”⁵</p> <p>In the <i>Lewis County</i> decision, the State Supreme Court built on the <i>Soccer Fields</i> decision and upheld a Growth Management Hearings Board (Board) decision that the “County’s ordinance allowing residential subdivisions and other non-farm uses within designated agricultural lands undermined the GMA conservation requirement.”⁶ In addition to residential subdivisions, the illegal uses were public facilities; public and semipublic buildings, structures, and uses; and schools, shops, and airports.⁷</p> <p>In the <i>Kittitas County</i> decision, the state Supreme Court again upheld a Board decision finding that a variety of conditional uses allowed on ALLTCS violated the GMA. The conditional uses violated the GMA because “the County has no protections in place to protect agricultural land from harmful conditional uses.”⁸ The conditional uses that violated the GMA included “kennels, day care centers, community clubhouses, governmental uses essential to residential neighborhoods, and schools with no limiting criteria or standards.”⁹</p> <p>Based on this line of cases, public, private, and semi-public uses cannot be located on agricultural lands of long-term commercial significance including the King County Agricultural Production Districts. We support the proposed measures to improve policies R-655 and R-656. We also recommend that policy R-655 be strengthened. We recognize that some public facilities, such as an expansion of an existing road or an expansion of an existing water line may have to locate in the Agricultural Production Districts. So, we recommend that Policy R-655 be clarified to provide that only public services and utilities that cannot be located outside the Agricultural Production Districts may be allowed on Agriculture lands. Our recommended addition is double underlined and our recommended deletion is double struck through in Policy R-655c below.</p> <p>c. <u>In cases when King County agrees that public (or privately owned) facilities meeting regional needs cannot be located outside and must within intrude into Agricultural Production Districts, the County shall establish</u></p> <p>³ <i>King Cty. v. Cent. Puget Sound Growth Mgmt. Hearings Bd. (Soccer Fields)</i>, 142 Wn.2d 543, 556, 14 P.3d 133, 140 (2000) emphasis in original. ⁴ <i>Soccer Fields</i>, 142 Wn.2d at 560, 14 P.3d at 142. ⁵ <i>Soccer Fields</i>, 142 Wn.2d at 562, 14 P.3d at 143. ⁶ <i>Lewis Cty. v. W. Washington Growth Mgmt. Hearings Bd.</i>, 157 Wn.2d 488, 509, 139 P.3d 1096, 1106 (2006). ⁷ <i>Lewis Cty.</i>, 157 Wn.2d at 507, 526 – 27; 139 P.3d at 1105, 1114 – 15. ⁸ <i>Kittitas Cty. v. E. Washington Growth Mgmt. Hearings Bd.</i>, 172 Wn.2d 172, 155, 256 P.3d 1193, 1206 (2011). ⁹ <i>Kittitas County Conservation v. Kittitas County</i>, EWGMHB Case No. 07-1-0015, Final Decision Order (March 21, 2008), at 21, 2008 WL 1766717, at *13.</p>	<p>Comments acknowledged.</p> <p>The Executive agrees with the spirit of this addition; language was revised to reflect this comment.</p>

Name	Comment	Response
	<p>Mr. Ivan Miller and Ms. Karen Wolf RE: Comments on the 2020 Public Review Draft Amendments to the King County Comprehensive Plan and development regulation updates July 31, 2019 Page 4</p> <p><u>agreements with the relevant jurisdiction or agency to ensure that the infrastructure ((they should)) be built and located to minimize disruption of agricultural activity. If public infrastructure reduces total acreage in the Agricultural Production District, these agreements shall follow the criteria established in policy R-656.</u></p> <p>We also support the improvements to R-656 for offsetting the conversion of agricultural lands to other uses. This will help maintain King County's agricultural land base and maintain opportunities to provide safe local food.</p> <p>Update the reference to the Phase I Municipal Stormwater Permit to reflect the new permit will go into effect on August 1, 2019. Please see Draft Amendments to the Comprehensive Plan page 36</p> <p>Since the new Phase I Municipal Stormwater Permit will go into effect before the comprehensive plan amendments are adopted, we recommend that the references to the Phase I Municipal Stormwater Permit be to the new permit to avoid future confusion as to whether there is a permit in effect or not.</p> <p>Futurewise strongly supports proposed policy E-215c, proposed policy S-652, and the sea level rise buffers. Please see Draft Amendments to the Comprehensive Plan pages 36, 38, and 39</p> <p>Sea level rise is a real problem that is happening now. Sea level is rising and floods and erosion are increasing. In 2012 the National Research Council concluded that global sea level had risen by about seven inches in the 20th Century.¹⁰ The new report <i>Projected Sea Level Rise for Washington State – A 2018 Assessment</i> projects that for a low greenhouse gas emission scenario there is a 50 percent probability that sea level rise will reach or exceed 1.9 feet by 2100 for the area on the east side Vashon Island and on Maury Island.¹¹ <i>Projected Sea Level Rise for Washington State – A 2018 Assessment</i> projects that for a higher emission scenario there is a 50 percent probability that sea level rise will reach or exceed 2.4 feet by 2100 for the area on the east side Vashon Island and on Maury Island.¹² Projections are available for all of the marine shorelines in King County. The general extent of the projected sea level rise currently projected for coastal waters can be seen on the NOAA Office for Coastal</p> <p><small>¹⁰ National Research Council, <i>Sea-Level Rise for the Coasts of California, Oregon, and Washington: Past, Present, and Future</i> p. 23, p. 156, p. 96, p. 102 (2012) last accessed on July 30, 2019 at: http://www.nap.edu/download/13389 ¹¹ <i>Relative Sea Level Projections For RCP 4.5 For the Coastal Area Near: 47.4N, 122.4W</i> last accessed on July 30, 2019 at: http://www.wacoastalnetwork.com/wcrp-documents.html and enclosed with this letter with the filename, "Copy of RSLProjections_Lat47.4N_Long122.4W." The methodology used for these projections is available in Miller, I.M., Morgan, H., Manger, G., Newton, T., Weldon, R., Schmidt, D., Welch, M., Grossman, E., <i>Projected Sea Level Rise for Washington State – A 2018 Assessment</i> (A collaboration of Washington Sea Grant, University of Washington Climate Impacts Group, Oregon State University, University of Washington, and US Geological Survey. Prepared for the Washington Coastal Resilience Project: 2018). ¹² <i>Relative Sea Level Projections For RCP 8.5 For the Coastal Area Near: 47.4N, 122.4W</i> last accessed on July 30, 2019 at: http://www.wacoastalnetwork.com/wcrp-documents.html and enclosed with this letter with the filename, "Copy of RSLProjections_Lat47.4N_Long122.4W."</small></p>	<p>Date removed in the Executive's Recommended Plan.</p>

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	<p>Mr. Ivan Miller and Ms. Karen Wolf RE: Comments on the 2020 Public Review Draft Amendments to the King County Comprehensive Plan and development regulation updates July 31, 2019 Page 5</p> <p>Management Digitalcoast Sea Level Rise Viewer available at: https://coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/tools/slr.html</p> <p>Projected sea level rise will substantially increase flooding. As Ecology writes, “[s]ea level rise and storm surge[s] will increase the frequency and severity of flooding, erosion, and seawater intrusion—thus increasing risks to vulnerable communities, infrastructure, and coastal ecosystems.”¹³ Not only our marine shorelines will be impacted, as Ecology writes “[m]ore frequent extreme storms are likely to cause river and coastal flooding, leading to increased injuries and loss of life.”¹⁴</p> <p>So Futurewise strongly supports the adoption of sea level rise buffers and proposed policy E-215c. This policy will guide actions that will protect people and property. We also support proposed policy S-652 which calls on the county to evaluate information on sea level rise as part of the eight-year shoreline master program updates.</p> <p>Please clarify the use of sidewalks in rural areas. Please see Draft Amendments to the Comprehensive Plan page 45</p> <p>The update proposes to add the following sentence to the comprehensive plan: “Under certain circumstances, sidewalks are allowed in the rural area as a spot improvement to address an existing safety/high use issue when other walkway alternatives would not be as effective.” While we do not disagree with this sentence, it implies that sidewalks are otherwise not allowed in the rural area. However, sidewalks make sense in rural towns, providing access to rural schools and other facilities, and in some other circumstances too where a pathway system is not available or effective. We recommend that this section be clarified to indicate that sidewalks may be allowed in the rural area under other circumstances.</p> <p>Clarify that new permit-exempt-wells must be consistent with state law and the adopted instream flow rules applicable to permit-exempt wells and adopt a policy prohibiting transferring agricultural water to support residential development. Please see Draft Amendments to the Comprehensive Plan page 48</p> <p>We appreciate the language addressing permit-exempt wells and instream flows. Unfortunately, an increase in wells in King County is reducing instream flows, reducing instream habitat, increasing temperatures, and reducing dissolved oxygen levels.¹⁵ The adverse impacts of development on instream flows is one of the reasons that RCW 36.70A.590 requires in part that “[d]evelopment regulations must ensure that proposed water uses are consistent with RCW 90.44.050 and with</p> <p>¹³ State of Washington Department of Ecology, <i>Preparing for a Changing Climate Washington State’s Integrated Climate Response Strategy</i> p. 90 (Publication No. 12-01-004: April 2012) accessed on July 30, 2019 at: https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/summaries/pages/1201004.html</p> <p>¹⁴ <i>Id.</i> at p. 17.</p> <p>¹⁵ 2016 <i>State of Our Watersheds: A Report by the Treaty Tribes in Western Washington</i> p. 111 last accessed on July 30, 2019 at: https://nwrfc.org/publications/state-of-our-watersheds/, and cited pages enclosed in separate emails.</p>	<p>Comment acknowledged.</p> <p>Language revised to reflect allowance for sidewalks in Rural Towns.</p>

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	<p>Mr. Ivan Miller and Ms. Karen Wolf RE: Comments on the 2020 Public Review Draft Amendments to the King County Comprehensive Plan and development regulation updates July 31, 2019 Page 6</p> <p>applicable rules adopted pursuant to chapters 90.22 and 90.54 RCW when making decisions under RCW 19.27.097 and 58.17.110.” The rules adopted pursuant to chapters 90.22 and 90.54 RCW are the instream flow rules. Therefore, we support the improvements to policies to maintaining instream flows. We also recommend that the comprehensive plan should be clear that permit-exempt wells must be consistent with the instream flow rules. We recommend that the following statement be clarified to provide that permit-exempt wells will be consistent with the applicable instream flow rules. Our recommended addition is double underlined.</p> <p><u>In accordance with new water law requirements, King County has established a hierarchy of water service that restricts the creation of new permit exempt wells in closed basins except in very limited circumstances consistent with state law and the instream flow rules applicable to permit-exempt wells.</u></p> <p>King County has a well-earned reputation for conserving agricultural land. Maintaining working farms and ranches requires water. We recommend that King County adopt a comprehensive plan policy and development regulations prohibiting the transfer of agricultural water to allow residential development. These policies and regulations are well within the county’s authority to conserve agricultural land and regulate subdivisions and other forms of residential development.</p> <p>Action 12: Update Plat Ingress/Egress Requirements. See pages 68 and 69</p> <p>We strongly support updating the plat ingress and egress requirements. Two ways out from residential development is an important public safety measure, particularly in areas subject to wildfires and other natural hazards.¹⁶ From 1980 through 2012, 332 wildfire events occurred in King County.¹⁷ “The Washington Department of Natural Resources and its federal and local partners have determined that six areas in King County are at a high risk to wildfire: Black Diamond/Green River, Carnation, Cumberland, Kanaskat/Selleck, Lake Retreat/Rock Creek, North Bend and Snoqualmie Pass.”¹⁸ We recommend that the study consider requiring two ways out for all short and long subdivisions and developments in these areas.</p> <p>Require new subdivisions and developments at a high risk of wildfire to incorporate the Firewise principles.</p> <p>For those areas at a high risk of wildfire, the county should adopt policies and regulations requiring new developments to incorporate the Firewise principles, or an equivalent set of techniques, in</p> <p>¹⁶ FEMA U.S. Fire Administration, <i>Wildfires: Protect Yourself and Your Community</i> p. *1 (Oct. 2017) last accessed on July 30, 2019 at: https://www.usfa.fema.gov/downloads/pdf/publications/wildfires_protect_yourself_and_your_community.pdf</p> <p>¹⁷ Tetra Tech, <i>King County Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Volume 1: Planning-Area-Wide Elements</i> p. 17-4 (Nov. 2014) last accessed on July 30, 2019 at: http://www.kingcounty.gov/depts/emergency-management/emergency-management-professionals/regional-hazard-mitigation-plan.aspx.</p> <p>¹⁸ <i>Id.</i> at 17-8. These areas are mapped at p. 17-9.</p>	<p>Language revised to reflect this comment.</p> <p>This work continues and this option remains under consideration.</p> <p>Work on Wildland Urban Interface programs is ongoing and includes the development of maps, codes, best practices, outreach, and climate policy, in the SCAP and Hazard Mitigation Plans. Firewise principles are included in the current Hazard Mitigation Plan.</p>

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	<p>Mr. Ivan Miller and Ms. Karen Wolf RE: Comments on the 2020 Public Review Draft Amendments to the King County Comprehensive Plan and development regulation updates July 31, 2019 Page 7</p> <p>addition to two ways out.¹⁹ This will better protect people and property from the growing hazard of wildfires.</p> <p>Comments on the 2020 Plan Public Review Draft Amendments to King County Code associated with the King County Comprehensive Plan Update</p> <p>Futurewise strongly supports the amendment to King County Code (KCC) 20.18.180 providing that lands zoned Forest (F) are not eligible for the four to one program. Please see the Public Review Draft Amendments to the County Code page 11</p> <p>The four to one program allows additions to the King County urban growth area in return for the permanent conservation of land. Adding Forest zoned land to the urban growth area puts it at risk of conversion, which is contrary to the purpose of the zone. We agree this land should not be eligible for the four to one program and we support this amendment.</p> <p>Allow attached and internal Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs) and accessory living quarters without requiring that they be counted towards the maximum allowed residential density. Only allow freestanding ADUs, accessory living quarters, and guest houses outside of urban growth areas if they meet the minimum lot size and density requirements or are in Rural Towns. Please see Public Review Draft Amendments to the County Code pages 17 and 18</p> <p>Futurewise supports allowing internal and attached accessory dwelling units (ADUs) and accessory living quarters in urban growth areas and rural areas without requiring that they be counted towards the maximum allowed residential density. These are ADUs and accessory living quarters located inside or attached to a house or in an accessory building, such as a garage, located close to the house. Detached or freestanding ADUs and accessory living quarters outside urban growth areas and Rural Towns count towards and must comply with the maximum allowed density.²⁰ Detached or</p> <p>¹⁹ National Fire Protection Association, Firewise Toolkit accessed on July 31, 2019 at: https://www.nfpa.org/-/media/Files/Firewise/Toolkit/FirewiseToolkit.shtm?name and enclosed in a separate email with the filename: "FirewiseToolkit"</p> <p>²⁰ <i>Pierce County Neighborhood Association v. Pierce County (PNA II)</i>, CPSCGMHB Case No. 95-3-0071, Final Decision and Order (March 20, 1996), at *18 – 19 accessed on July 30, 2019 at: http://www.gmh.wa.gov/Global/RenderPDF?source=casedocument&id=1923; <i>Friends of the San Juans, Lynn Babrych and Joe Symons, et al. v. San Juan County</i>, WWGMHB Case No. 03-2-0003c Corrected Final Decision and Order and Compliance Order p.*1, 2003 WL 1950153 p. *1 (April 17, 2003). "The Thurston County Superior Court upheld the Board's ruling regarding the requirement that a freestanding ADU must be counted as a dwelling unit for the purposes of calculating density on a resource parcel. See <i>Friends of the San Juans v. Western Washington Hearings Board</i>, Thurston County Cause No. 03-2-00672-3 (January 9, 2004) at 10 and 11." <i>Friends of the San Juans, Lynn Babrych and Joe Symons v. San Juan County</i>, WWGMHB Case No. 03-2-0003c, Compliance Order 2005 (July 21, 2005), at 12 of 22, 2005 WL 2288088, at 7 last accessed on July 30, 2019 at: http://www.gmh.wa.gov/Global/RenderPDF?source=casedocument&id=277</p>	<p>Comment acknowledged.</p> <p>The request reflects existing provisions in the code.</p>

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	<p>Mr. Ivan Miller and Ms. Karen Wolf RE: Comments on the 2020 Public Review Draft Amendments to the King County Comprehensive Plan and development regulation updates July 31, 2019 Page 8</p> <p>freestanding refers to separate dwelling units constructed on the same lot a primary dwelling. A county should analyze existing conditions, future projections, the need for ADUs, the impacts of future ADUs on public facilities and services, and the impacts of future ADUs on shorelines, critical areas, and resource lands before adopting development regulations that authorize ADUs outside of urban growth areas.²¹</p> <p>Allowing freestanding ADUs and guest houses without requiring that they meet the minimum lot size and density requirements effectively doubles the allowed rural density. The very limited water in rural King County makes this doubling unwise.²² Allowing detached ADUs and guest houses without requiring that they meet the minimum lot size and density requirements will not protect surface and ground water quality and quantity as the Growth Management Act requires in RCW 36.70A.070(1) and (5)(c)(iv).</p> <p>The increased impervious surfaces allowed by freestanding ADUs and guest houses will also harm water quality. Research by the University of Washington in the Puget Sound lowlands has shown that when total impervious surfaces exceed five to 10 percent and forest cover declines below 65 percent of the basin, then salmon habitat in streams and rivers is adversely affected.²³ This will violate RCW 36.70A.070(1) and (5)(c)(iv) of the GMA.</p> <p>It appears that the regulation amendments in KCC 21A.08.030B.7 intend to limit freestanding ADUs to those that meet the density requirements. However, the regulations are unclear and we recommend that KCC 21A.08.030B.7a.(1)(b) be modified to read as follows to clarify this intention. Our recommended addition is double underlined and our recommended deletion is double struck through.</p> <p>(b) <u>Detached accessory dwelling units are allowed on lots in the Rural Area where the dwelling units on the property meet the minimum lot size, density, and other applicable requirements that are equal to or greater than the minimum lot size for the zone;</u></p> <p>²¹ Friends of the San Juans, Lynn Babrych and Joe Symons, et al., v. San Juan County, WWMHB Case No.: 03-2-0003c Corrected Final Decision and Order and Compliance Order p.*1, 2003 WL 1950153 p. *1 (April 17, 2003). ²² 2016 State of Our Watersheds: A Report by the Treaty Tribes in Western Washington p. 111. ²³ Christopher W. May, Richard R. Houser, James R. Katz, Brian W. May, Eugene B. Welch, The Cumulative Effects of Urbanization on Small Streams in the Puget Sound Lowland Ecoregion pp. 19 – 20 of 26 (University of Washington, Seattle Washington) enclosed in a separate email with the filename: "chrirudp.pdf". This report was identified as best available science in Washington State Office of Community Development. Citations of Best Available Science for Designating and Protecting Critical Areas p. 17 (March 2002) accessed on July 31, 2019 at: https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rect=1&sq=&source=web&cd=1&ved=2ahUKEwiMgKwJd4LeAhVILH0KHNdBBcQFI4AegQICBAC&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.eriw.wa.gov%2FDesktopModules%2FDocuments%2FView.aspx%3FpubID%3D36890%26site%3D1949%26mid%3D68545%26ItemID%3D4092&sig=ACrVaw0UCcZbWiqD2uPwKdnuY. A copy of this report is enclosed in a separate email with the filename: "GMS-BAS-Citations-Final.pdf"</p>	<p>Comment acknowledged. Detached accessory dwelling units are permitted when site characteristics allow development, consistent with the intent of the comment.</p>

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	<p>Mr. Ivan Miller and Ms. Karen Wolf RE: Comments on the 2020 Public Review Draft Amendments to the King County Comprehensive Plan and development regulation updates July 31, 2019 Page 9</p> <p>We support removing coal mining from the list of allowed uses and limiting oil and gas wells to gas extraction accessory to waste management processes and adequate regulation of fossil fuel facilities. Please see Public Review Draft Amendments to the County Code pages 26 through 39</p> <p>As was discussed in the section on the comprehensive plan amendments, our world only has until 2030, a little over 11 years, to achieve substantial reductions in greenhouse gas pollution to avoid the worst impacts of the global climate crisis.²⁴ So coal mines and oil and gas wells no longer have long-term commercial significance. So Futurewise supports removing coal mining from the list of allowed uses and limiting oil and gas wells to gas extraction accessory to waste management processes.</p> <p>Further, we recommend that King County adopt regulations implementing proposed policy F-330c. The regulations should also require the mitigation of emissions from fossil fuel facilities and local distribution facilities for fossil fuels.</p> <p>We support the sea level rise buffers, but also recommend additional measures to minimize the adverse impacts of sea level rise. Please see Public Review Draft Amendments to the County Code page 15 and pages 44 through 48</p> <p>As the county is aware, sea level rise is a real problem that is happening now:²⁵ Projected sea level rise will substantially increase flooding. As Ecology writes, “[s]ea level rise and storm surge[s] will increase the frequency and severity of flooding, erosion, and seawater intrusion—thus increasing risks to vulnerable communities, infrastructure, and coastal ecosystems.”²⁶ Not only our marine shorelines will be impacted, as Ecology writes “[m]ore frequent extreme storms are likely to cause river and coastal flooding, leading to increased injuries and loss of life.”²⁷</p> <p>Sea level rise will have an impact beyond rising seas, floods, and storm surges. The National Research Council wrote that:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Rising sea levels and increasing wave heights will exacerbate coastal erosion and shoreline retreat in all geomorphic environments along the west coast. Projections of future cliff and bluff retreat are limited by sparse data in Oregon and Washington</p> <p><small>²⁴ IPCC, 2018: <i>Summary for Policymakers. In: Global Warming of 1.5°C. An IPCC Special Report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty</i> p. 12 [Massou-Delmotte, V., P. Zhai, H.-O. Pörtner, D. Roberts, J. Skea, P. R. Shukla, A. Pirani, W. Moufouma-Okia, C. Péan, R. Pidcock, S. Connors, J. B.R. Matthews, Y. Chen, X. Zhou, M.I. Gomis, E. Lonnoy, T. Maycock, M. Tignor, and T. Waterfield (eds.)] In Press.</small></p> <p><small>²⁵ National Research Council, <i>Sea-Level Rise for the Coasts of California, Oregon, and Washington: Past, Present, and Future</i> p. 23, p. 156, p. 96, p. 102 (2012); <i>Relative Sea Level Projections For RCP 4.5 For the Coastal Area Near 47.4N, 122.4W; Relative Sea Level Projections For RCP 8.5 For the Coastal Area Near 47.4N, 122.4W</i>.</small></p> <p><small>²⁶ State of Washington Department of Ecology, <i>Preparing for a Changing Climate Washington State’s Integrated Climate Response Strategy</i> p. 90 (Publication No. 12-01-004: April 2012).</small></p> <p><small>²⁷ <i>Id.</i> at p. 17.</small></p>	<p>Code amendments are proposed, or already exist, to implement all of the Fossil Fuel Facility policies.</p> <p>King County continues to work with residents affected by the proposed Sea Level Rise regulations. Regulations related to bulkheads have been removed from the 2020 update. The issue may be evaluated further in a future study.</p>

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	<p>Mr. Ivan Miller and Ms. Karen Wolf RE: Comments on the 2020 Public Review Draft Amendments to the King County Comprehensive Plan and development regulation updates July 31, 2019 Page 10</p> <p>and by a high degree of geomorphic variability along the coast. Projections using only historic rates of cliff erosion predict 10-30 meters [33 to 98 feet] or more of retreat along the west coast by 2100. An increase in the rate of sea-level rise combined with larger waves could significantly increase these rates. Future retreat of beaches will depend on the rate of sea-level rise and, to a lesser extent, the amount of sediment input and loss.²⁸</p> <p>A recent paper estimated that “[a]nalysis with a simple bluff erosion model suggests that predicted rates of sea-level rise have the potential to increase bluff erosion rates by up to 0.1 m/yr [meter a year] by the year 2050.”²⁹ This translates to four additional inches of bluff erosion a year.</p> <p>Unless wetlands and shoreline vegetation are able to migrate landward, their area and ecological functions will decline.³⁰ If development regulations are not updated to address the need for vegetation to migrate landward in feasible locations, wetlands and shoreline vegetation will decline. This loss of shoreline vegetation will harm the environment. It will also deprive marine shorelines of the vegetation that protects property from erosion and storm damage by modifying soils and accreting sediment.³¹ This will increase damage to upland properties.</p> <p>We appreciate that the sea level rise buffer requirements will provide increased protection for structures by elevating the structures and well casings and increasing the top of bluff setbacks. These requirements are well supported by the science and Futurewise supports them. We also recommend that new lots and new buildings be located outside the area of likely sea level rise were possible. These requirements will provide better protection for buildings and people and will also allow wetlands to migrate as the sea level rises. We recommend the following new regulations be added to KCC 21A.24.310 on page 48.</p> <p>K New lots shall be designed and located so that the buildable area is outside the area likely to be inundated by sea level rise in 2100 and outside of the area in which wetlands and aquatic vegetation will likely migrate during that time.</p> <p>²⁸ National Research Council, <i>Sea-Level Rise for the Coasts of California, Oregon, and Washington: Past, Present, and Future</i> p. 135 (2012).</p> <p>²⁹ George M. Kaminsky, Heather M. Baron, Amanda Hacking, Diana McCandless, David S. Parks, <i>Mapping and Monitoring Bluff Erosion with Airborne LIDAR, and the Development of a Sediment Budget and Erosion Model for the Elwha and Duwamish Littoral Cells, Clallam County, Washington</i> p. 3 last accessed on July 31, 2019 at: http://www.coastalwatershedinstitute.org/Final%20Report_Cllam%20County%20Bluff%202014_Final%20revised.pdf</p> <p>³⁰ Christopher Craft, Jonathan Clough, Jeff Ehman, Samantha Joye, Richard Park, Steve Pennings, Hongru Guo, and Megan Michmuller, <i>Forecasting the effects of accelerated sea-level rise on tidal marsh ecosystem services</i> FRONT ECOLOG ENVIRON 2009; 7, doi:10.1890/070219 p. *6 last accessed on July 31, 2019 at: http://nsmj.uh.edu/steve/CV/Publications/Craft%20et%20a%202009.pdf and enclosed in a separate email with the filename: "Craft et al 2009.pdf."</p> <p>³¹ R. A. Feagin, S. M. Lozada-Bernard, T. M. Ravens, I. Möller, K. M. Yeager, A. H. Baird and David H. Thomas, <i>Does Vegetation Prevent Wave Erosion of Salt Marsh Edges?</i> 106 PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA pp. 10110-10111 (Jun. 23, 2009) last accessed on July 31, 2019 at: http://www.pnas.org/content/106/23/10109.full and enclosed in a separate email with the filename: "10109.full.pdf"</p>	<p>These requests were not proposed as part of the Executive's Recommended plan. As part of the 2020 update, the Executive is proposing a policy that requires periodic review of sea level rise projections and associated updates to regulations. If this proposed policy is adopted by the Council, these requested regulatory changes can be considered as part of a future periodic review.</p>

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	<p>Mr. Ivan Miller and Ms. Karen Wolf RE: Comments on the 2020 Public Review Draft Amendments to the King County Comprehensive Plan and development regulation updates July 31, 2019 Page 11</p> <p>L Where lots are large enough, new structures and buildings shall be located so that they are outside the area likely to be inundated by sea level rise in 2100 and outside of the area in which wetlands and aquatic vegetation will likely migrate during that time.</p> <p>Adopt regulations to protect aquifers and existing wells from salt water contamination. Please see Public Review Draft Amendments to the County Code page 15 and pages 46 through 48</p> <p>All of Vashon and Maury Islands have the potential for wells to be contaminated by salt water.³² WAC 173-26-221(2)(a) requires that shoreline master programs must provide for management of critical areas designated as such pursuant to RCW 36.70A.170 (1)(d) located within the shorelines of the state with policies and regulations that ... [p]rovide a level of protection to critical areas within the shoreline area that assures no net loss of shoreline ecological functions necessary to sustain shoreline natural resources.” Critical areas include areas with a critical recharging effect on aquifers used for potable waters.³³</p> <p>Salt water intrusion can worsen until wells “must be abandoned due to contaminated, unusable water.”³⁴ Salt water intrusion is often worsened by over-pumping an aquifer.³⁵ The Western Washington Growth Management Hearings Board has held that Growth Management Act requires counties to designate vulnerable seawater intrusion areas as critical aquifer recharge areas.³⁶ The Board also held that counties must adopt development regulations “to protect aquifers used for potable water from further seawater degradation.”³⁷ We recommend that the update include policies and regulations consistent with Ecology’s salt water intrusion policies to protect aquifers and wells from salt water contamination. The county should also establish a program to monitor the results of</p> <p>³² State of Washington Department of Ecology Water Resources Program, <i>Focus on Water Availability Kitsap Watershed, WRLA 15</i> p. 5 (Publication Number: 11-11-020, Nov. 2016) last accessed on July 31, 2019 at: https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/SummaryPages/1111020.html and enclosed in a separate email with the filename “1111020.pdf.”</p> <p>³³ WAC 173-26-221(2)(a).</p> <p>³⁴ Emily B. Tibbott, <i>Seawater Intrusion Control in Coastal Washington: Department of Ecology Policy and Practice</i> p. 7 (United States Environmental Protection Agency Region 10, Office of Ground Water: Aug. 1992, EPA 910/9-92-023) last accessed on July 31, 2019 at: http://nepis.epa.gov/EPA/zyNET.exe/202060G4-TXN7ZyActionD=zDocument&Client=EPA&Index=1991+Thm+1994&DocId=5C0eay=&Time=&EndTime=&SearchMethod=1&ToxResults=&Tox=&ToxEntry=&QField=&QFidYrs=&QFieldMonth=&QFieldDay=&IntroFieldOp=&ExtFieldOp=&ExtQFieldOp=&File=D%3A%5Czrfile%5CIndex%20Data%5C91thm94%5C%5C00000004%5C200060G4.mrk&User=ANONYMOUS&Password=anonymous&SortMethod=h%7C-&MaximumDocuments=1&FuzzyDegree=0&ImageQuality=r75g8/r75g8/x150r150p16/425&Display=p%7Cf&Def&ehPage=&SearchBack=ZyActionL&Back=ZyActionS&BackDesc=Results%20page&MaximumPages=1&ZyEntry=1&SeekPage=x&ZyFURL#</p> <p>³⁵ <i>Id.</i></p> <p>³⁶ <i>Olympic Environmental Council v. Jefferson County</i>, Western Washington Growth Management Hearings Board (WVGMB) Case No. 01-2-0015, Final Decision and Order (Jan. 10, 2002), at *8 & *16 motion for reconsideration denied <i>Olympic Environmental Council v. Jefferson County</i>, WVGMB Case No. 01-2-0015, Order Denying Motion for Reconsideration (Feb. 8, 2002), at *3, last accessed on July 31, 2019 at: http://www.gmh.wa.gov/search/case</p> <p>³⁷ <i>Olympic Environmental Council v. Jefferson County</i>, WVGMB Case No. 01-2-0015, Final Decision and Order (Jan. 10, 2002), at *15.</p>	<p>Protections of aquifers and wells are addressed in both the Public Review Draft and Executive’s Recommended proposals. Based on public feedback, the proposals have changed, and the final Executive’s Recommended proposals include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prohibiting new wells in Coastal High Hazard Areas; • Requiring new wells in the proposed sea level rise buffer to have a well casing surface seal that will prevent saltwater intrusion for fifty years; • Requiring testing for chloride for new wells be expanded from the current requirement of 200 feet from the ordinary high water mark to all of the Sea Level Rise Risk Area; and • When the County is required to recommend measures to prevent saltwater intrusion, the recommendations can include measures that go beyond the minimum requirements of the code. <p>Additional protections for existing wells may be evaluated further in a future study.</p>

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	<p>Mr. Ivan Miller and Ms. Karen Wolf RE: Comments on the 2020 Public Review Draft Amendments to the King County Comprehensive Plan and development regulation updates July 31, 2019 Page 12</p> <p>the initial chloride concentration tests, the annual chloride concentration tests, and the volumes of water pumped. The county should compare the volumes pumped with recharge estimates. Based on this and other available data, the county should periodically review and update its regulations to prevent increases in salt water intrusion.</p> <p>Futurewise supports the improved shoreline stabilization standards in KCC 21A.25.170, Shoreline stabilization. Please see the Public Review Draft Amendments to the County Code pages 49 and 50</p> <p>Recent studies of hard shoreline armoring show that it has adverse impacts on Puget Sound at both the local and regional scales.³⁸ Scientists from the University of Washington and other organizations “found that armoring was consistently associated with reductions in beach width, riparian vegetation, numbers of accumulated logs, and amounts and types of beach wrack and associated invertebrates.”³⁹ “At large spatial and temporal scales, armoring much of a sediment drift cell may result in reduction of the finer grain-size fractions on beaches, including those used by spawning forage fish.”⁴⁰</p> <p>Given this strong evidence of the adverse impacts of hardened shorelines, we support the improved shoreline stabilization standards in KCC 21A.25.170. They are well supported by the science.</p> <p>Futurewise supports designating urban equity areas as transfer of development rights sending areas. Please see the Public Review Draft Amendments to the County Code pages 50 through 54</p> <p>Futurewise strongly supports designating urban equity areas as transfer of development rights sending areas. This measure will increase green and open spaces in historically disadvantaged neighbors and the environmental and health benefits green and open spaces bring.</p> <p>2020 Plan Public Review Draft Amendments to Land Use and Zoning Maps King County Comprehensive Plan</p> <p>Futurewise supports Map Amendments 1 through 8. These amendments will better protect working farms and make the zoning more consistent with existing, planned, and preferred uses.</p> <p><small>³⁸ Megan N. Dethier, Wendel W. Raymond, Aundrea N. McBride, Jason D. Toft, Jeffery R. Cordell, Andrea S. Ogston, Sarah M. Heerhartz, Helen D. Berry, <i>Multiscale impacts of armoring on Salish Sea shorelines: Evidence for cumulative and threshold effects</i> 175 ESTUARINE, COASTAL AND SHELF SCIENCE 106 p. 106 (2016) enclosed in a separate email. Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science is a peer-reviewed scientific journal. ESTUARINE, COASTAL AND SHELF SCIENCE Author Information Pack p. 8 enclosed in a separate email.</small></p> <p><small>³⁹ Megan N. Dethier, Wendel W. Raymond, Aundrea N. McBride, Jason D. Toft, Jeffery R. Cordell, Andrea S. Ogston, Sarah M. Heerhartz, Helen D. Berry, <i>Multiscale impacts of armoring on Salish Sea shorelines: Evidence for cumulative and threshold effects</i> 175 ESTUARINE, COASTAL AND SHELF SCIENCE 106 p. 106 (2016).</small></p> <p><small>⁴⁰ <i>Id.</i></small></p>	<p>In response to public comments, the sea level rise code changes related to bulkheads were removed from the package. The issue may be evaluated further in a future study.</p> <p>Comments acknowledged.</p>

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	<p>Mr. Ivan Miller and Ms. Karen Wolf RE: Comments on the 2020 Public Review Draft Amendments to the King County Comprehensive Plan and development regulation updates July 31, 2019 Page 13</p> <p>Thank you for considering our comments. If you require additional information, please contact me at telephone 206-343-0681 Ext. 102 and email: tim@futurewise.org.</p> <p>Very Truly Yours,</p>  <p>Tim Trohimovich, AICP Acting Executive Director</p> <p>Enclosures</p>	
	<p>Enclosures to Futurewise letter include the following:</p> <p>IPCC, 2018: Summary for Policymakers. In: Global Warming of 1.5°C. An IPCC Special Report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty [Masson-Delmotte, V., P. Zhai, H.-O. Pörtner, D. Roberts, J. Skea, P.R. Shukla, A. Pirani, W. Moufouma-Okia, C. Péan, R. Pidcock, S. Connors, J.B.R. Matthews, Y. Chen, X. Zhou, M.I. Gomis, E. Lonnoy, T. Maycock, M. Tignor, and T. Waterfield (eds.)]. In Press.</p> <p>Relative Sea Level Projections For Rcp 8.5 For The Coastal Area Near: 47.4n, 122.4w. www.coastalnetwork.com/wcrp-documents.html</p> <p>State of Our Watersheds. A Report by the Treaty Tribes in Western Washington. Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission.</p>	<p>King County appreciates the number of enclosures provided to support the comments.</p>

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	<p>2016 State of Our Watersheds Report: Green-Duwamish River, White-Puyallup River and Lake Washington Basins. Muckleshoot Indian Tribe.</p> <p>FireWise Toolkit. Firewise USA. NFPA, 2016.</p> <p>Citations of Recommended Sources of Best Available Science For Designating and Protecting Critical Areas. Washington State Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development. 2002.</p> <p>Focus on Water Availability – Kitsap Watershed, WRIA 15. Washington State Department of Ecology. 2016.</p> <p>The Cumulative Effects Of Urbanization On Small Streams In The Puget Sound Lowland Ecoregion. University of Washington.</p> <p>Forecasting The Effects Of Accelerated Sea-Level Rise On Tidal Marsh Ecosystem Services. Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment. 2009.</p> <p>Does Vegetation Prevent Wave Erosion Of Salt Marsh Edges? PNAS. 2009.</p> <p>Multiscale Impacts Of Armoring On Salish Sea Shorelines: Evidence For Cumulative And Threshold Effects. Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science 175. 2016.</p>	
<p><u>Michelle Garred</u></p> <p>Topic: Sea Level Rise</p>	<p>Dear King County officials and staff,</p> <p>As a Vashon waterfront property owner, I appreciate the two recent meetings held on the island to discuss the proposed Comprehensive Plan, as well as your consistent emphasis on public security and safety.</p> <p>At the same time, my perception is that the County does not understand that the greatest security risk facing most waterfront property owners is the high likelihood of losing the livability of their residence, and/or its economic value and saleability, in the mid-term future due to sea level rise. Our primary defense against this crisis is our bulkheads. Your proposed bulkhead policy is simply not fit or adequate for the times in which we are living.</p> <p>I understand and strongly support the need to make bulkheads as environmentally friendly as possible. However I also expect that King County should, at minimum, avoid harming waterfront property owners by making bulkhead enhancements and repairs unnecessarily difficult. Ideally, I would also like to see King County</p>	<p>In response to public comments, the sea level rise code changes related to bulkheads have been removed from the package. The issue may be evaluated further in a future study.</p>

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	<p>consider how it might be of active assistance to waterfront property owners.</p> <p>My specific requests include the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The allowable height of bulkheads needs revision. It is not clear why there is a rule on this particular issue at all. If a height limit is necessary, then it should be much, much higher than what you are currently proposing. Given the challenges that we face, property owners need to be able to raise their bulkheads very substantially, in order to cope with the projected sea level rise over a significant period of time, also taking into account the scientifically documented possibility that sea levels could rise much higher than projected if and when we reach an environmental tipping point due to polar ice melting. We need to be able raise the bulkhead high enough to last for a significant period of time - rather than having to re-do it every 5 years, while risking disaster in the meantime, simply because King County has imposed an arbitrary low height limit. 2. The cost-benefit analysis policy regarding bulkhead work vs relocation of structures has solid logical foundations, but it is quite excessive. The County needs to understand how time consuming and expensive it would be to get two separate assessments, one of the bulkhead and one of the structure - and how difficult it is to find technicians who are willing and able to conduct these sorts of assessments on Vashon island in the first place. The County also need to be aware that many waterfront structures on Vashon reflect irregular original construction and simply cannot be moved without destroying them. At minimum, policy should be improved as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a faster process to identify structures that simply cannot be moved, and exempt those properties from the cost-benefit analysis requirement for bulkhead work. • Create a faster process to exempt any property where the estimated cost of bulkhead work falls below a certain identified amount - say the average cost of a structural relocation. This would serve essentially the same purpose as the policy you are proposing, while requiring far less time and expense from the homeowner. 3. The policy should be modified to reflect the reality that in neighborhoods where bulkheads really matter, they need to be contiguous. In such neighborhoods, treating bulkheads as individual, separate structures is nonsensical. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At minimum, any decision on a bulkhead permit for an individual parcel need to take this contiguity into account as a top priority, whether the applicant has the foresight to articulate it or not. • Better, King County could actively encourage and assist neighborhoods to work together to enhance their bulkheads. You could prepare toolkits to help neighbors 	

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	<p>talk about these issues together. You could provide access to low interest loans for neighborhoods that need collective bulkhead enhancement financing.</p> <p>4. Establish an ongoing advisory committee composed of King County waterfront property owners to maintain constant dialog and provide policy input in the years ahead. Asking our feedback every 4-5 years on misguided policies that have already been drafted is not adequate for the times in which we are living. Please establish ongoing communication and collaborative planning.</p> <p>In short, we are facing a crisis. We request King County to at least avoid doing us harm, and if possible to consider actively helping us.</p> <p>Sincerely, Michelle Garred 14418 Glen Acres Rd SW, Vashon, 98070 206-450-1623</p>	
<p><u>Liz Giba</u></p> <p>Topic: North Highline</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Comments of Liz Giba about King County’s Proposed Comp Plan RE: Housing in North Highline/White Center (7-31-19)</p> <p>At last year’s King County’s Community Service Area meeting held in North Highline, the North Highline Unincorporated Area Council’s vice-president presented King County officials with a petition which reads:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-----</p> <p>“TO: King County Executive Dow Constantine and King County Council RE: Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing and Opportunity in North Highline Neighborhoods</p> <p>Recognizing that:</p> <p>(1) Opportunity gives people access to what they need to succeed.</p> <p>(2) According to a 2011 Opportunity Mapping Analysis, White Center is a “low opportunity neighborhood” with “some of the worst health outcomes in King County... ranking number one for diabetes-related deaths, infant mortality, and heart disease....” The report also cites “academic achievement and poverty challenges.” “School poverty has serious implications not just for students, but for districts, communities and the region.”</p> <p>(3) In 1970, North Highline’s median household income was \$1,200 only less than King County’s. By 2010, the gap had grown to almost \$30,000 and 25% of us were living in poverty.</p> <p>(4) The Seattle-King County region is experiencing a high-tech boom. Despite the wealth of information it could be accumulating, King County continues to rely on programs to achieve social equity. Programs are important, but they come and go. Policies are the way government makes real, lasting change. Good government requires fact based policies. The people of North Highline deserve to live in a community of opportunity.</p> <p>We, the undersigned:</p> <p>Ask King County to conduct a Fair Housing Assessment and Opportunity Analysis of the North Highline community as part of White Center’s “community of</p>	<p>Comment acknowledged. Updating Opportunity Mapping is out of scope for the 2020 Plan Update. In 2019, the Puget Sound Regional Council updated regional opportunity mapping efforts for their VISION 2050 Update.</p> <p>More information and the maps are available here: https://www.psrc.org/opportunity-mapping</p>

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	<p>opportunity" designation. "</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Apparently, the petition was ignored. The proposed Comp Plan ignores very troubling information included in the 2011 Opportunity Analysis commissioned by the WCCDA and Anne E. Casey Foundation. The report documents the variety of ways the people of WC were suffering the effects of living in an unhealthy neighborhood. (See "Highlights" below.)</p> <p>Nearly a decade has passed. Rather than educate themselves about the current state of the area, King County is proposing to further segregate the neighborhood and region, and concentrate more people with needs in a low opportunity area</p> <p>Until the completion of an Opportunity Analysis and Fair Housing Analysis, King County should not allow any more low income, tax exempt housing in North Highline. The data is clear. Segregation is not healthy. Why is King County insisting on it?</p> <p>Following are some "Highlights" of the CDA's 2011 Opportunity Analysis.</p> <p>-----</p> <p style="text-align: center;">"Highlights" of the August 2011 White Center Opportunity & Mapping Analysis By Ohio State University's Kirwan Institute for the Study of Race and Ethnicity</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Funded and Supported by the Annie E. Casey Foundation and the White Center CDA</p> <p style="text-align: center;">"The Kirwan Institute for the Study of Race and Ethnicity at the partners with people, communities, and institutions worldwide to think about, talk about, and engage issues of race and ethnicity in ways that create and expand opportunity for all. We envision a society and world that is fair and just for all people, where opportunity is not limited by race, ethnicity, gender, or class, where democratic ideals inform social policy, and where all people recognize and embrace the universal responsibility that each person has for the welfare of every other person."</p> <p>-----</p>	

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	<p style="text-align: center;">2011 Opportunity Analysis "Highlights" (Emphasis Added)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Since 1999, over \$350 million from foundations, government agencies, and corporations has been invested in White Center. (p. 5) - Because of its relative affordability compared to Seattle, White Center has become a welcoming gateway for immigrants and refugees, who arrive, settle, raise families, establish businesses and build social, cultural and religious institutions. However, White Center has also experienced many difficulties, including high poverty and crime, disinvestment, and low academic achievement . (p. 5) - White Center/Boulevard Park had some of the worst health outcomes in King County in 2009, ranking number one for diabetes-related deaths, infant mortality, and heart disease. (p. 7) - In the 2009-2010 school year, 82.2% of the students in White Center promise neighborhood area qualified for free and reduced lunch; a rate much higher than the state average of 40.4%. (p. 8) - White Center youth engage in high-risk behaviors in greater numbers than King County youth overall. In a 2002 survey of 10th grade White Center youth, the youth reported higher levels of alcohol consumption, more favorable attitudes towards drugs, lower commitment to school, and less opportunity for positive social involvement in their communities, schools, and families than other students in King County. (p. 8) - White Center students continue to perform at a lower level than King County students overall. In the 2009-2010 school year, only a little over half of elementary school and middle school students met the state reading test standard and even less met the math test standard; only 29.6% of White Center 	

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	<p>Heights Elementary School students met the math standard. (p. 8)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The English Language Learners did significantly worse on both standards: less than 20% met the reading standard and between 8 and 14% (depending on which school attended) met the math standard.(p. 8) - An important contributing factor to the poor academic achievement indicators is poverty. In the 2009-2010 school year, 82.2% of the students in the zone area qualified for free and reduced lunch, representing the highest concentration of such White Center Promise Neighborhood students within the school district; a rate much higher than the 60.3% for the Highline School District or the state average of 40.4%. (p. 8) - High percentages of students eligible for free and reduced lunch suggest that children are experiencing hardship beyond the school walls. School poverty has serious implications not just for students, but for districts, communities, and the region. Research has consistently found that there is a negative effect of high poverty concentrations in school on students' academic achievement.1 (p. 8) - Researchers commonly refer to a "tipping point," that point at which a school crosses a threshold and the challenges associated with poverty in the school spirals beyond the control of the school. Most experts place that point at 50%. At this point, all students' prospects are depressed. (p. 8) - As one study has found, high poverty schools have to devote far more time and resources to family and health crises, security, children who come to school not speaking standard English, seriously disturbed children, children with no educational materials in their homes, and many children with very weak educational preparation.2 (p. 8) - Another report finds that once the concentration of poverty in a district reaches 60% or above, the district can no longer rely on its own internal efforts to improve outcomes.3 (p. 9) 	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - in 2008, White Center still ranked number two in King County in alcohol-induced deaths, homicide rates, and firearm-related deaths. In 2009, roughly a third of households were highly suspicious of neighborhoods and only about half gave the neighborhood a high safety score. (p. 10) - In 2007, an analysis conducted by the University of Washington (UW) found two areas of White Center that are under-served by parks and suggested that White Center should improve access to existing parks, improve connectivity between parks, and seek vacant lots within these two areas to create parks. (p. 13) - The University of Washington’s analysis also noted that White Center’s habitat zones were largely a patchwork of unlinked sanctuaries, leaving little space for urban species to thrive. Habitats have been improved in the White Center green way, including efforts to ensure that native plant species can thrive. Despite these improvements, work remains to be done; the renovated parks are not part of the under-served areas, the connectivity of parks and the lack of accessibility continue to be a problem, and wetlands and other habitat zones in White Center require attention. (p. 13) - In 1968, the Kerner Commission Report, in response to the 1960s urban uprisings, noted that “the single overriding cause of rioting in the cities was not any one thing commonly adduced – unemployment, lack of education, poverty, exploitation –it was all of those things and more...”⁴ (p. 14) - The description of the systematic and structural challenges facing distressed communities was repeated nearly 40 years later in a study of concentrated poverty released by the U.S. Federal Reserve and The Brookings Institution. The report authors noted that “[e]ach of the headline issues examined in this chapter – schools and skills, housing, lack of mainstream investment, and limited community capacity– plays a role in perpetuating the disadvantage confronting these high-poverty urban and rural areas today.” (p. 14) 	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The quality of neighborhood conditions affects the life chances of all families and their access to social, political, and economic resources. (p. 14) - The powerful effects of neighborhood conditions on life outcomes for residents are well-documented in over forty years' worth of research.⁶ (p. 14) - For example, some studies have linked residential segregation to an increased likelihood of being victimized by violence and crime.⁷ (p. 14) - High-poverty communities have an indirect negative impact on children's educational outcomes. (p. 14) - Children growing up in very poor families with low social status can also experience unhealthy levels of stress hormones, which impair neural development.¹⁰ (p. 14) - The impact of health status on school achievement is so important that an estimated 25% of the "achievement gap" in education is attributable to difference in child and maternal health.¹¹ (p. 14) - New studies are showing that living in a severely disadvantaged neighborhood is equivalent to missing an entire year of school.¹² (p. 14) - We also know that school poverty negatively impacts educational outcomes for every student within that school, regardless of individual promise and whether an individual student is poor or not.¹³ (p. 14 & 15) - As stated in the findings of the bipartisan Congressional Millennial Housing Commission in 2002, "Neighborhood quality plays an important role in positive outcomes for families. Stable housing in an unstable neighborhood does not necessarily allow for positive employment and child education outcomes." This is just one example of how neighborhoods and their lack of opportunity can impact 	

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	<p>people’s life chances. 15 (p. 15)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - decades of social science research have demonstrated that neighborhood conditions and access to opportunity play a significant role in quality of life and self advancement. (p. 15) - White Center is a neighborhood of low opportunity. Ninety-two percent of White Center’s population resides in very low opportunity census tracts compared to 20% of King County’s population overall... (p. 17) - Student poverty and proficiency scores in math and reading were troubling ; the only education indicator with a positive score was the student/teacher ratio . (p. 17) - The neighborhood poverty rate for White Center was 18% compared to 10% for King County, the average housing price only increased 6.6% in White Center compared to 10.8% in King County from 2005 to 2010... (p. 17) - Not only does White Center consist of low and very low opportunity areas, but it is surrounded by very low to moderate opportunity areas on every side. This leaves White Center residents with few opportunities to access opportunity even in nearby communities. Furthermore, some areas within and next to White Center experienced a decrease in opportunity from 2009 to 2011, (p. 17) - All racial groups in White Center experience low to very low access to opportunity (p. 22) - In King County, 46.5% of Black residents and 38.3% of Hispanic residents reside in very low opportunity areas, while 14.7% of White residents and 23.8% of Asian residents live in very low opportunity areas. (p. 22) 	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Less than 11% of King County’s Black population lives in high or very high opportunity areas. Ninety-seven percent of White Center’s Black population lives in very low opportunity areas. (p. 22) - King County’s racial inequity is mirrored in White Center, a racially diverse community of low and very low opportunity. (p. 22) - The poverty rate in White Center is almost twice that of King County (p. 26) - The household data suggests a close relationship between low-income and low opportunity (p. 26) - ...opportunity in King County correlates to higher income communities - a reality that affects White Center, which has almost double the poverty rate of King County overall. (p. 26) - Over half of the subsidized housing in King County is located in areas of low opportunity, including White Center (p. 32) - Fifty-nine percent of subsidized housing is located in low and very low opportunity areas, three times greater than the amount located in high and very high opportunity areas. (p. 32) - 70% of housing vouchers are located in very low and low opportunity areas, while less than 15% are located in high and very high opportunity areas. (p. 32) - White Center – and many other low opportunity areas – have a significant amount of subsidized housing and housing vouchers. (p. 32) - Within White Center there are 5 parks, comprising just 2.8% of the total land area compared with 10.2% in Seattle proper.17 (p, 45) 	
	<p>- The lack of opportunity in White Center further marginalizes residents; however, maps only provide a snapshot in time, not the future of a neighborhood. (p. 45)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-----</p> <p style="text-align: center;">It is time to up-date that snapshot!</p> <p>Liz Giba liz_giba@comcast.net</p>	
<p><u>Tim Gould</u></p> <p>Topic: Various</p>	<p>To: Ivan Miller, Manager—King County Comprehensive Plan Re: Public Review Draft—2020 King County Comprehensive Plan Mid-Point Update</p> <p>The Sierra Club Washington State Chapter provides comment below on the subject Public Review Draft (PRD). While we reviewed the entire document, we concentrate our focus on the Code Studies and Reports section:</p> <p>Code Study 1: Residential Density Incentive (RDI) Code Study— We generally support the recommended changes to improve the RDI Program’s effectiveness. The program should prioritize the production of more affordable housing</p>	<p>Comment acknowledged.</p>

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	<p>units, and emphasize that the density incentives be used in areas that have frequent transit service. Urban unincorporated parcels located near regional centers should be prioritized over those located on the fringe of the urban growth area further away from major job centers.</p> <p>Code Study 2: Review of Cottage Housing Regulations— While we support the changes pertaining to design that can ensure an “inviting façade” for cottages facing public right-of-way, we find the parking minimum standards to be excessive especially for the larger structures. Builders can provide additional parking spaces if they feel the market conditions demand it; the County should not require more than one parking space for cottage housing of any size, and consider setting an average parking minimum for dwellings less than 700 square feet in floor area of 0.5 – 0.8 spaces.</p> <p>Code Study 3: Accessory Dwelling Unit and Accessory Living Quarters Code Study— The recommended change to decrease the ADU minimum urban and rural town lot size to 3,200 square feet will help to increase the utilization of this type of housing. Increased housing options in a setting that promotes more compact, walkable neighborhoods will help reduce vehicle miles traveled and promote more local commercial centers. The County should consider a sunset provision on the present owner-occupancy requirement so it only applies for the first year or two after an ADU is constructed. Greater flexibility in these housing arrangements will promote greater use of this relatively more affordable housing option.</p> <p>Report 2: Review of Four to One Program— We remain wary of the Four to One Program resulting in potential expansion of the Urban Growth Boundary or allowing Rural Area lands to be open to other uses. We do support the recommendation to prohibit allowing natural resource lands from using the program. An important procedural change for projects adjacent to an incorporated area is to only allow development on Four-to-One parcels after annexation.</p> <p>Report 3: Status of Vashon-Maury Island Subarea Plan Implementation— We applaud the continued focus on the vanpool program and carpooling incentives to help reduce the volume of traffic and total vehicle miles traveled on Vashon and Maury Islands. King County Metro should also examine the effectiveness of additional transit and community van services timed with festivals or special events that likely bring an influx of visitors to Vashon Island or a surge of residents going to mainland King County.</p>	<p>Comment acknowledged. The Public Review Draft proposed parking standards for cottage housing less than those required for similarly sized single-family dwellings. No further changes are proposed in the Executive’s Recommended Plan.</p> <p>Comment acknowledged. The Executive’s Recommended Plan proposes a minimum lot size of 3,600 square feet in urban areas. After analysis, the 3,200 square feet minimum lot size proved untenable with other site design requirements. Owner-occupancy requirements are maintained in the Executive’s Recommended Plan.</p> <p>Comment acknowledged.</p> <p>Comment acknowledged; no edits made to the Executive’s Recommended Plan in response. This comment concerns the underlying adopted language in the action item, which cannot be amended as part of</p>

Name	Comment	Response
	<p>In the Comprehensive Plan Amendments section we have particular concern with proposed language changes in some of the “R” policies that appear to weaken Rural Areas protections from industrial zoning. Clearly, such industries belong in the Urban Growth Area.</p> <p>One overriding concern is that it appears the annual “Docket” process will be opened up to allow more substantive changes such as to the Urban Growth Area. We do not believe this will serve the County’s goals of meeting the Growth Management Act’s vision of containing growth and minimizing sprawl. Growth needs to be focused on defined urban centers that have a well-balanced mix of employment centers and residential housing.</p> <p>The Comprehensive Plan update provides an opportunity for King County to better mitigate the impacts from fossil fuel infrastructure. We recommend that a “climate note” (analogous to a fiscal note) accompany review of all fossil fuel projects to account for the projects’ contributions to climate change, extreme health and safety risks, and the likelihood they become costly stranded (former) assets in a global economy undergoing energy transition. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local natural gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge. We look forward to the following Code Studies and Reports expected to be included in the Executive’s Recommended Plan this September: Code Study 4: Organic Composting Siting Code Study; Report 4: Use of County-Owned Properties for Affordable Housing; and Report 5: Equity and Social Justice Analysis of 2020 Comprehensive Plan Amendments. These additional sections are all worthy of further comment.</p> <p>Thank you for this opportunity to comment on the 2020 King County Comprehensive Plan Mid-Point Update PRD. Sincerely, Tim Gould Chair, Transportation and Land Use Committee Sierra Club Washington Chapter</p>	<p>the adopted scope of the 2020 comp plan update. The comments were provided to Metro for future consideration.</p> <p>Comment acknowledged.</p> <p>Comment acknowledged.</p>
<p><u>Dorothy Graham</u></p> <p>Topic: Bear Creek UPD</p>	<p>My comment is in regard to using the R6 zoning classification for areas that are open area. At a meeting, I was told that there isn’t a zoning classification for open spaces so they have been zoned R6, but the Comprehensive Plan would govern that residential property could not be build there if a builder wanted to pursue building in that area. Although there is no certainty of that.</p> <p>It seems to me that an administrative change to have a zoning classification specific for open area is worth</p>	<p>Comment acknowledged. No change to the Executive’s Recommended Plan is proposed to add a new “open space” zone. Countywide effects of adding an open space zone were determined to be out of scope for the</p>

Name	Comment	Response
	<p>pursuing. There would then be no question to those who are concerned about preserving the open area zoning. In the long term, it would be more efficient for the county to use that new classification and not have to go through defending the intent of open area rather than R6, residential building.</p> <p>I appreciate your consideration and would also appreciate a response.</p> <p>Dorothy Graham and William Knight 23923 NE Adair Road Redmond, WA 98053 425-836-5141</p>	<p>limited 2020 Plan Update. Plat restrictions limiting the change of use from a golf course/open space, and applying the land use designation of "other parks and wilderness" will ensure protection of the critical areas, golf course, and private park parcels.</p>
<p><u>Curtis and Leslie Green</u></p> <p>Topic: Organics Composting</p>	<p>Concerns that I have as a resident of Unincorporated King County that I would like addressed in your study</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Composting has had adverse effects on the communities surrounding Cedar Grove Compost (Maple Valley). It subjects school children to odours that harm their learning and playing environment. I would like the complaint logs for the last 10 years from the Puget Sound Clean Air Agency to be included in your study. These complaints have lead to citations of clean air violations, which is a clear demonstration that this facility has not used best practices or effective and compliant practices. Zoning for composting must take into consideration size, best practices and location. I would also like you to review newer enclosed facilities at other locations and compare the number of complaints they receive compared to Cedar Grove (Maple Valley) open-air facility. 2. Social justice and equity have not been served in unincorporated king county. I would like to see an evaluation of social equity and social justice for areas negatively affected by composting, landfilling, and industrial reclamation sites. It is concerning that the current zoning has allowed all of the mentioned in one community. the accumulative effect both socially and environmentally is the very definition of social injustice and equity and needs to be remedied. 3. No zoning changes for composting facilities to agriculture. Agriculture designation for working farms, livestock and crop growing only 4. Requiring traffic volume studies on state and local roads before allowing increased density zoning or industrial use zoning that would place a significant burden on current roads adding to congestion, pollution, and safety hazards. 	<p>Comments acknowledged. The organics composting study analyzes the existing King County code and policy framework to understand how these facilities are regulated, and to identify areas for possible regulatory changes.</p> <p>Comment acknowledged.</p> <p>Organics composting is not allowed on agricultural lands and is not recommended.</p> <p>Transportation concurrency would be evaluated as a part of permitting a major development like an organics composting facility.</p>

Name	Comment	Response
	<p>5. I would like an evaluation of how we manage our waste. Cities and municipalities should help share the burden of dealing with their waste. I would like a conversation to start about having the cities partner with the county to find ways that zoning within their locations can relieve the stress on unincorporated king county for this issue.</p> <p>We need leadership that looks at what has been done and what can be done to improve, Example; We as a society have decided that with our low-income housing needs each city should be required to supply housing to avoid "the projects". This has allowed people to thrive, avoid social stigmas, allow all communities to contribute resulting in social justice and equity. Waste is a societal challenge and as it grows we need everyone to contribute. The practice of unincorporated king county being a dumping ground, and ignoring the environmental and social ramifications for those you impact needs to change. Land use and zoning policies may possibly have the greatest impact on our lands and how we grow as a region, taking equal concern and care for all people. It is my sincere hope that each of my items will be individually be reviewed and evaluated in an objective manner without bias.</p> <p>Leslie Morgan greenfirs@msn.com</p>	<p>Comment acknowledged. This is out of scope for the 2020 Plan Update. Please see the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan for additional information.</p> <p>(Link: https://your.kingcounty.gov/dnrp/library/solid-waste/about/planning/2019-comp-plan.pdf)</p>
<p><u>Gail Greenwood</u></p> <p>Topic: Various</p>	<p>Promote estate planning for public good projects, such as affordable housing projects.</p> <p>Require (regulate) the capture and recycling of methane gas from old refrigerators and old cars (A/C).</p> <p>Although [allow] rural homeowners to build mother-in-law apartments on their property.</p> <p>Require developers to pre-plan livable developments that meet human needs for groceries, walkways, recreation, schools, and social developments such as including walkways between properties to the next street so children can walk to meet up with friends.</p> <p>Don't allow Redmond to give Seattle Light Rail the temporary use (and concomitant loss of trees around Bear Creek) of land by Bear Creek.</p>	<p>Comments acknowledged.</p> <p>Accessory Dwelling Units are permitted on rural properties that meet minimum lot size and development standards.</p>
<p><u>Tim Harris</u></p> <p>Topic: Roads / Parks</p>	<p>Pave the Snoqualmie Valley trail for road bikes.</p> <p>Enable road bikes to cross the Tolt River at W. Snoqualmie Valley to avoid 203 (or to go to paved SVT).</p> <p>Safety improvements at Tolt Hill Road.</p> <p>Shoulders/Bike lanes on 202 & 203 no longer safe to commute by bike.</p>	<p>Paving the Snoqualmie Valley Trail is in the long term King County Regional Trail Plan. Priority to pave Regional Trails is given to more populated, urban areas of King County that experience higher use.</p>

Name	Comment	Response
	<p>Scrutinize land use decisions by local jurisdictions on the Tolt River.</p> <p>Open the levee on the Tolt River to pedestrian traffic.</p>	
<p><u>Tim Harris</u></p> <p>Topic: Environment</p>	<p>What happened to waste to energy?</p> <p>The county has been requiring monitoring at the “Carnation Landfill” for a long time past the 25 years originally stated, why?</p>	<p>Comment is outside of the scope of the 2020 Plan update.</p>
<p><u>Tim Hatley</u></p> <p>Topic: Comprehensive Plan Process</p>	<p>Wow - really - can you find a way to make it even more complicated to track what you are proposing?</p> <p>I mean I know I’m on your bad list - but I reached out to Ivan a month or so ago about opportunity zones - I’ve been told I’d be involved in updates to the 4-1 program - but dang . . .</p> <p>This update email is shit . . . the links don’t all work and what does makes you go through a bunch of innate information.</p> <p>Sorry for the rant, but I am a bit frustrated and I don’t even have a client in the matter - just trying to see what you are doing and it seems like you are hiding things.</p>	<p>2020 Plan Update materials were posted to the website as they became available, from scoping through the public review draft comment period. The email update announcing the public review draft’s release sent out July 1 referenced materials that were planned to be made available soon after the announcement email was sent.</p>
<p><u>Housing Development Consortium</u></p> <p>Topic: Various</p>	<p>July 29th, 2019</p> <p>Office of the Executive Performance, Strategy & Budget King County, WA</p> <p>RE: Comment on King County 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update</p> <p>Dear Comprehensive Planning Staff,</p> <p>The Housing Development Consortium of Seattle-King County (HDC) thanks you for your leadership in addressing the region’s urgent affordable housing needs through the comprehensive planning process. We appreciate the opportunity to comment on the potential amendments to King County’s 2020 comprehensive plan.</p> <p>HDC is a nonprofit membership association representing 180 nonprofit housing organizations, private businesses, and public partners who are working to develop affordable housing and provide housing-related services in King County. Our members are dedicated to the vision that all people should be able to live in a safe, healthy, and affordable home within a community of opportunity. They</p>	

Name	Comment	Response
	<p>strive daily to ensure that this vision becomes a reality for all people who call King County home despite the current shortage of housing. The county's work on the Regional Affordable Housing Task Force has emphasized through data the tremendous need for housing with 156,000 more affordable homes needed right now.</p> <p>Revising the Residential Density Incentive Program</p> <p>In the face of a significant affordable housing shortage and a record number of people moving to King County, bold action to increase housing density is key. Incentive programs that adhere to a strong formula can provide the greatest public benefit, while also encouraging wide participation of developers. Based on the underutilization of the Residential Density Program, HDC supports the county's proposals to increase participation through programmatic adjustments. We encourage you to study options to improve this inclusionary housing tool by considering a carefully calibrated mandatory program and other changes. Other key considerable steps can be looking into potential building code changes that can help offset some of the added construction cost alluded to by the interviewed developers.</p> <p>We also support recalibrating the density bonus based on a scaling system, shifting review of non-affordable housing public benefits to the purview of other entities, and designing resources/tools to ensure smaller developers are better equipped to navigate participation are practical ways to improve the program's efficiency. HDC further encourages the county to allocate adequate resources to develop a participation tracking system.</p> <p>Other potential amendments we support</p> <p>King County needs creative solutions to satisfy the growing demand for housing that meets the needs of community members. Encouraging homeowners to produce additional dwelling units (ADUs) on their property is an idea that should be brought to scale. HDC encourages King County to move forward with streamlined permitting of ADUs, production and dissemination of "off-the-shelf" design plans to offer a deeper reduction of the timeline for construction.</p> <p>King County's efforts to protect the area's natural and rural spaces through the Transfer of Development Rights program (TDR) have been highly effective. HDC is interested in the preservation of existing manufactured home communities which are often naturally occurring affordable housing options that provide stability for</p>	<p>Comment acknowledged. King County welcomes additional input on any future steps to update King County Code.</p> <p>Comment acknowledged. The Executive's Recommended Plan proposes allowing accessory dwelling units on urban lots as small as 3,600 feet, and recommends developing technical guidance to assist property owners in navigating the development process and developing county-owned registered building plans.</p>

Name	Comment	Response
	<p>residents living on low-and-moderate incomes. Further exploration of policy solutions, tools and resources to promote preservation and combat displacement of these communities is needed.</p> <p>HDC is looking forward to the presentation of King County’s final 2020 Comprehensive Plan, and the impact this guiding document will have on the production and presentation of safe, affordable and healthy homes in this region. We also look forward to engaging with you on sub-area plans.</p> <p>Thank you,</p> <p>Marty Kooistra Executive Director</p>	<p>Policies in the Skyway-West Hill subarea plan propose strategies for preserving mobile home communities among a variety of other anti-displacement measures.</p>
<p><u>Bruce and Donna Howison</u></p> <p>Topic: Bear Creek UPD</p>	<p>John Taylor Director Department of Local Services</p> <p>john.taylor@kingcounty.gov</p> <p>Dear Mr. Taylor,</p> <p>We respectfully request that you reconsider the proposed rezoning of the Trilogy golf course. This letter dated July 30, 2019 is within the period that rezoning comments related to our expiring UPD documents are accepted.</p> <p>As you are aware, Trilogy development is in an environmentally sensitive and unique area. Originally the zoning of this area was one unit per five acres. (The area adjacent to Trilogy still retains this zoning.) When the area was developed, a zoning variance was granted to allow a portion of the development to be zoned six units per acre. Trilogy’s many open areas, our 18 hole golf course and our strict environmental practices were considered mitigating environmental offsets.</p> <p>Please retain the golf course zoning which currently is one unit per five acres rather than changing it to six units per acre. When we purchased our home, documents were included that stated that the golf course plans could not be changed without the approval of ninety percent of the homeowners.</p> <p>Thank you for allowing us to comment on this most important issue. Please call us at 425-868-1060 if you have questions regarding this letter.</p> <p>Bruce and Donna Howison</p>	<p>King County does not have a zoning classification specific to Parks and Open Space. Plat restrictions limiting the change of use from a golf course/open space, and applying the land use designation of “other parks and wilderness” will ensure protection of the critical areas, golf course, and private park parcels. No change to the Executive Recommendation is proposed.</p>

Name	Comment	Response
	<p>Trilogy Resident Redmond, WA, 98053</p> <p>CC: Trilogy Board</p>	
<p><u>James W. Howton</u></p> <p>Topic: Skyway-West Hill Subarea Plan</p>	<p>Dear Mr. LeClair:</p> <p>I am now the project manager for the commercial/residential building located at 7418 S 126th Street, Seattle, WA 98178.</p> <p>The property is owned by Anita Woo. Anita obtained all required permits from King County to remodel this building and just a few days ago, she received the occupancy permit for the commercial part of the building. The remodel cost almost \$400,000. She then contacted potential clients to enter into leases for the building. These clients had been in touch for some time because they were interested in creating businesses in the building.</p> <p>One of these prospective business owners, Cong Ty Chuyen, with a business named Universal Auto Services, then contacted King County to obtain all necessary approvals to begin this business in the building. However, he was told that the business would not be approved for this location because of the zoning.</p> <p>Anita then contacted me and asked me to find out what was going on. I checked the zoning for the area, and I was just simply flabbergasted. The zoning which is "SO-050: Pedestrian-Oriented Commercial Development SDO" is incredulous for the following reasons:</p> <p>1. First, there is absolutely no pedestrian traffic along this street for obvious reasons as follows:</p> <p>a. As shown on several photographs attached hereto, this is the only commercial building fronting on this street. The commercial building on the northerly contiguous side of the street fronts on Renton Avenue South and furthermore it is several feet in elevation above the Woo Building. This business is both an automotive repair business plus Two Brothers Towing. The building directly across S 126th Street is a VFW building and it faces easterly toward a very large parking area. The rear of this building faces S 126th Street, directly across the street from the Woo Building, and it has one pedestrian-type single door for deliveries. There is a short driveway to accommodate the deliveries. This door leads into the bottom floor of the building and the main floor, facing north toward the parking lot, is several feet in elevation above S 126th Street.</p>	<p>Comment acknowledged. The Special District Overlay is recommended to be retained on all Community Business zoned parcels in the Skyway Business District. The community expressed strong interest to continue requiring pedestrian oriented development in the commercial areas of Skyway-West Hill.</p>

Name	Comment	Response
	<p>The large building on the property on the NW corner of the Renton Avenue South and S 126th Street intersection (contiguous with the northerly side of the VFW Building) is vacant). The property on the east side of the Woo Building is zoned residential and there are several single-family homes. In addition, the property on the east side of the VFW Building is also zoned residential and contains blocks of single-family homes.</p> <p>b. According to the zone parameters, the buildings are supposed to be located no more than 5 feet from the sidewalk. The fact is, there is no sidewalk along S 126th Street and the Woo Building is 26 feet from where a sidewalk would be located. This is typical for the commercial areas in this vicinity with Literally all of the commercial buildings being located several feet from the Streets with substantial parking in front of the buildings.</p> <p>c. The zoning Code states the following "The purpose of the pedestrian -oriented commercial development special district overlay is to provide for high-density, pedestrian oriented retail/employment uses. Pedestrian-oriented commercial district shall only be established in areas designated with a community, subarea, or neighborhood plan as an urban activity center and zoned CB, RB or O". SO, my question is - does this small limited commercial area on S 126th Street, with only this one residential/commercial mixed-use building fronting on this street, comply with this quoted statement, especially since there is definitely no high-density pedestrian traffic of any kind?</p> <p>d. Another quote from the Code is partially "Every use shall be subject to pedestrian- oriented use limitation " How is it possible to comply with this statement when there are absolutely no pedestrians along the front, or for that matter, along any side of the building? I have been at this building at least a dozen times during the past year, including at least 6 hours one week-day when my Grandson and I cleaned 2 catch basins in the parking area between the front of the building and S 126th Street as required by the King County Storm Drainage Department. During all of these times when I was at the building, I never saw even one pedestrian. There is just no valid reason why any shoppers would be walking along this street in front of the Woo Building in what is primarily a residential neighborhood area south of the Woo Building.</p> <p>e. In Section "C" of the Code, subsections 1 through 7, There are numerous requirements for development conditions in this Code. However, virtually none of these conditions exist on this Street or on the Woo Building site, none of them really apply to the Woo Building which has been in exitance for 43 years. Please note that King county approved the remodel of this building a few months ago</p>	

Name	Comment	Response
	<p>and none of these conditions were required or even mentioned by anyone. An automotive Repair business occupied part of the Woo Building for many years and, in fact, a hydraulic vehicle lift still exists in one of the large bays which also has a large vehicle-type entry door into this bay.</p> <p>f. Importantly, none of the businesses in this area are pedestrian-oriented but rather, they all have parking in front of the buildings so that customers drive up to the front of the buildings, park their vehicle, and then walk into the business they are visiting. Furthermore, only a few of these businesses meet the requirements of the Code designated for the property on which they are located. There is a "Complete Automotive Repair Shop" plus a towing Company, "Two Brothers Towing" on one of the sites. There is "Simply Smooth Construction" on another site and there is "Ron's Trans Shop", which is a vehicle transmission repair place on another site.</p> <p>g. Interestingly, there are several churches fronting on Renton Avenue South in this area, which means, again, that the area in front of these buildings is not a high-density pedestrian-oriented location.</p> <p>In conclusion, I realize that this totally absurd code exists on the Woo Property and, consequently, the King County Permitting Department takes the position that nothing can be done on the site that is not in compliance with this misplaced code. However, someone in King County simply must realize that some way has to be created to allow non-conforming uses to continue to occur, or some other way has to be established to allow continuing uses of businesses that are still very common in this area. Could either a Variance Request or a Conditional Use Permit Application be considered by King county to allow non-conforming uses in the Woo Building? Anita Woo, or, for that matter, anyone else should not suffer because of the egregious establishment of this code in an area where it just makes no professional or common sense.</p> <p>Sincerely, James W. Howton</p>	

Name	Comment	Response
	 <p>Everything South of the Woo Building is residential. In fact this is the only commercial building that fronts on S 126th St.</p>  <p>Two Brothers Towing and Auto Motive Repair fronts on Renton Ave Sand is several feet in elevation above the Woo Building.</p>  <p>The front of the VFW Building takes access on the first floor on the East side of the building, which fronts on a large parking lot, with access and egress directly to and from Renton Ave South.</p>  <p>Back of the VFW Building with a single door for deliveries on the Lower floor. Directly across from the Woo Building.</p>	

Name	Comment	Response
	 <p>As this photo shows Two Brothers Auto Motive and Repair is several feet higher in elevation than the Woo Building, and that there is no pedestrian access along the West side of South 126th St.</p>	
<p><u>Stephen Hunter</u></p> <p>Topic: Sea Level Rise</p>	<p>I attended the meeting July 2nd and wanted to submit a suggestion. When it comes time to reconfigure the roads connecting Vashon Island to Maury Island at Portage, consider including culverts that would restore high-tide flow between Quartermaster Harbor and Tramp Harbor. This would provide a significant benefit for the health of Quartermaster Harbor and therefore Puget Sound in general.</p> <p>Thank you, Stephen Hunter 23325 63rd Ave SW Vashon</p>	<p>Project is currently in the 2020 Transportation Needs Report. Comments provided to the Roads Division for consideration in the Capital Improvement Program.</p>
<p><u>Doug Kane</u></p> <p>Topic: Sea Level Rise</p>	<p>I suggest that the changes related to the new sea level buffer zone be for new construction. Home owners of existing structures can determine appropriate and cost effective responses with out further regulation and approvals. The county should not be requiring the engineering studies to determine that move a structure is more expensive than rebuilding a bulkhead. This will just add costs and homeowners would be impacted. Of course any homeowner will already consider multiple options and would pick lower cost options so the county regulations can only add cost and would not change outcomes.</p> <p>Thank you</p> <p>Douglas Kane</p>	<p>The Executive's Recommended proposals for building elevations are only applicable for new buildings or substantial improvements to existing buildings. Existing structures that do not meet the substantial improvement standard are not impacted.</p> <p>In response to public comments, the following sea level rise proposals have been updated to reflect the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buffer increases for marine steep slope hazard areas are only required for new buildings or substantial improvements to existing buildings; existing structures that do not meet the substantial

Name	Comment	Response
		<p>improvement standard are not impacted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proposals for existing wells have been removed from the package; The issue may be evaluated further in a future study. The Executive's Recommended Plan still proposes additional regulations for new wells. • The changes related to bulkheads have been removed from the package; The issue may be evaluated further in a future study.
<p><u>Gurpreet Khantkar</u> Topic: ADUs</p>	<p>Hi Ivan,</p> <p>I live in unincorporated King County (address 21801 NE 175th Street, Woodinville, WA 98077).</p> <p>I noticed that the 2020 Comprehensive Plan indicates that "Detached Accessory Dwelling Unit" are only allowed for Rural Area properties if the lot is equal to or larger than the zoning assigned. We purchased our home in 2014 that has lot size of 1.45 Acres, even though property is RA5.</p> <p>We would really enjoy the outdoors and would love to be able to create a ADU in the back yard. Given that Detached ADUs are being allowed for lots as small as 3200 sq. ft. In urban areas, it would really benefit home owners with lots greater than 1 acre in Rural Areas.</p> <p>I hope this request is considered for the current 2020 Comprehensive Plan.</p> <p>Please let me know if you need additional information.</p> <p>Thanks You, Gurpreet Khatkar 4257619922</p>	<p>Comment acknowledged. The Executive's Recommended Plan maintains the existing minimum lot size requirements in rural areas. Accessory Living Quarters are still allowed on rural lots that do not meet the zoned minimum lot size. The Executive's Recommended Plan proposes allowing Accessory Dwelling Units on urban lots greater than or equal to 3,600 square feet.</p>
<p><u>Immi Kim</u> Topic: Skyway-West Hill Subarea Plan</p>	<p>Hello Kevin,</p> <p>My name is Kristy Inmi Kim, and my husband and I own a house in the Bryn Mawr neighborhood, 11611 88th Ave S. We're living in NYC temporarily due to work. We can't wait to get back to Seattle.</p>	<p>In response to public comment, proposed Bryn Mawr rezone from R-6 to R-18 will not be included in the Executive's Recommended Plan.</p>

Name	Comment	Response
	<p>The proposal for the area worries us because it would rezone our neighborhood from R-6 to R-18 without enough consideration to the severe lack of infrastructure to support that type of growth. I support more housing opportunities that people can really afford. But I worry that this rezoning will exacerbate existing problems.</p> <p>The main issue is Rainier Ave S. There hasn't been enough done to improve safety on this street for everyone--pedestrians, bicyclists, and cars. It's a priority that has to be addressed before inviting more building in the area.</p> <p>Public transportation options are limited. We need to add more bus routes and creative options like shuttles to the nearby lightrail stations.</p> <p>Other issues include the lack of sidewalks and parks, basic features that would contribute to better quality of life for all residents. We don't have sidewalks; there's no safe place to walk on the street.</p> <p>I don't want our neighborhood to be turned into a quick housing solution. It's a great place to live and more people should move there. But along with that housing growth, please consider the factors that make a neighborhood welcoming and great for everyone, such as safety and transportation.</p> <p>Thank you, Inmi</p>	
<p><u>King County Historic Preservation Program</u></p> <p>Topic: Sea Level Rise</p>	<p>Good afternoon,</p> <p>The King County Historic Preservation Program would like to make a comment specifically on the Sea Level Rise regulations for Vashon-Maury Island. We are comfortable with the regulations as currently proposed, but would like to make the appropriate personnel aware that these regulations, if implemented, could have a significant adverse effect on historic resources on both islands.</p> <p>There are a number of county landmarks and potentially eligible landmarks as well as archaeological sites that sit within the areas impacted by the regulations. We hope that as these regulations are implemented, funding could be made available to assist property owners in mitigating any future adverse effect to these historic and cultural resources.</p> <p>Thank you for the opportunity to comment. Please let me know if you have any questions.</p>	<p>Comment acknowledged. In response to public following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buffer increases for marine steep slope hazard areas are only required for new buildings or substantial improvements to existing buildings; existing structures that do not meet the substantial improvement standard are not impacted. • The proposals for existing wells have been removed from the package; The issue may be evaluated further in a future study. The

Name	Comment	Response						
	<p>J. Todd Scott, AIA Preservation Architect/Planner</p>	<p>Executive's Recommended Plan still proposes additional regulations for new wells.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The changes related to bulkheads have been removed from the package; The issue may be evaluated further in a future study. 						
<p><u>King County Rural Area Unincorporated Area Councils/Unincorporated Area Associations</u></p> <p>Topic: Various</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">King County Rural Area UAC/UA Public Comment 2020 KCCP MID-POINT UPDATE — PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT</p> <p>July 31, 2019</p> <p>To: Ivan Miller, Comprehensive Planning Manager, King County: ivan.miller@kingcounty.gov Re: Public Comment—KCCP 2020 Midpoint Update—Public Review Draft (PRD)</p> <p>Mr. Miller,</p> <p>Please accept Public Comment herein on the subject PRD (2020 KCCP PRD) from the following King County Unincorporated Area Councils (UACs) and Unincorporated Area Associations (UAAs): Enumclaw Plateau Community Association (EPCA); Greater Maple Valley UAC (GMVUAC), Green Valley/Lake Holm Association (GVLHA), Hollywood Hill Association (HHA); and Upper Bear Creek UAC (UBCUAC).</p> <p>We endeavor to review, consult, and develop solutions on issues of interest to people who live in a wide variety of King County's unincorporated areas—north, east, and south. Each of our organizations considers its work on the King County Comprehensive Plan (KCCP) as one of its most important duties and have worked <i>jointly</i> on the preparation of relevant comments on the subject PRD.</p> <p>Attached herein please find detailed PRD <i>Comments</i>, in which we provide relevant PRD text (in black) followed by our specific comments (in purple). While we reviewed the entire PRD, our <i>Comments</i> cover only certain sections/subsections (see TABLE OF CONTENTS).</p> <p>We encourage you to please consider our <i>Comments</i> and those of citizens throughout King County's unincorporated Rural Area to minimize unintended negative consequences in the implementation of the KCCP 2020 Mid-Point Update.</p> <p>We wish to continue an open dialogue with King County officials on this effort. Thank you in advance for your careful consideration of our <i>Comments</i>.</p> <p><u>Submitted by:</u> Peter Rimbo primbos@comcast.net Coordinator, KCCP Updates, GMVUAC</p> <p><u>Approved by:</u></p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">Bob Meeks bobmeeks100@gmail.com President, EPCA</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Steve Hiester steve.Hiester@oldcastle.com Chair, GMVUAC</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Gwyn Vukich GVLHAssn@gmail.com Chair, GVLHA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Michael Tanksley wmtanksley@hollywoodhillassoc.org President, HHA</td> <td>Nancy Stafford nm.staff@outlook.com Chair, UBCUAC</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>cc: Dow Constantine, King County Executive: dow.Constantine@kingcounty.gov John Taylor, Director, King County Department of Local Services: john.Taylor@kingcounty.gov</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p>	Bob Meeks bobmeeks100@gmail.com President, EPCA	Steve Hiester steve.Hiester@oldcastle.com Chair, GMVUAC	Gwyn Vukich GVLHAssn@gmail.com Chair, GVLHA	Michael Tanksley wmtanksley@hollywoodhillassoc.org President, HHA	Nancy Stafford nm.staff@outlook.com Chair, UBCUAC		<p>Comments acknowledged. The joint review and submittal of comments from the unincorporated area community groups is appreciated.</p>
Bob Meeks bobmeeks100@gmail.com President, EPCA	Steve Hiester steve.Hiester@oldcastle.com Chair, GMVUAC	Gwyn Vukich GVLHAssn@gmail.com Chair, GVLHA						
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	<p style="text-align: center;">King County Rural Area UAC/UAA Public Comment 2020 KCCP MID-POINT UPDATE — PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT Amendments to the King County Comprehensive Plan Amendments to KCCP</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Chapter 1 Regional Growth Management Planning</i> (pp. 4-7)</p> <p>(p. 5):</p> <p>RP-107 King County shall not forward to the Growth Management Planning Council for its recommendation any proposed (expansion-of) amendment to the Urban Growth Area unless the proposal was:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Included in the scoping motion for a King County Comprehensive Plan update; b. An area zoning study of the proposal was included in the public review draft of a proposed King County Comprehensive Plan update; or c. Subjected to the hearing examiner process for site specific map amendments as contemplated by the King County Code; or <u>d. Initiated as a Four-to-One proposal through King County's Docket process.</u> <p>We do not support adding "d." above, as we believe the annual Docket process should not become a regular avenue for wholesale changes to the Urban Growth Area.</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Chapter 3 Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands</i> (pp. 14-34)</p> <p>(pp. 15-16):</p> <p>R-512 (The creation of new) Industrial-zoned lands in the Rural Area shall be limited to those that have long been used for industrial purposes((i)) <u>and do not have potential for conversion to residential use due to a historic designation (and that may be accessed directly from State Route 169), in order to reduce pressure for growth, limit impacts on nearby natural resources and functions, and avoid the need for infrastructure extensions. These lands shall be limited to: industrial parcels inside of Rural Towns; industrial parcels accessed directly from State Route 169, inclusive of parcels 1923069026, 3223069098, and 3223069104; and industrial parcels adjacent to the Rural Neighborhood Commercial Center of Preston.</u></p> <p>We strongly do not support changing the zoning for latter two parcels from "I-P" to "I," thus removing its site-specific designation and opening them up to possible future sales to different industrial operations. These two parcels are south of the Cedar Grove intersection and south of the parcels addressed in the GMVUAC's October 2018 Comments on Docket Item #4 to</p> <p style="text-align: center;">3</p>	<p>Four-to-One proposals are currently allowed during an annual Comprehensive Plan update, and have been for many years. This proposed change comports with typical practices that were not codified, specifically that Four-to-One proposals come through the Docket. The goal of this change is to clearly link the review to the Comprehensive Plan process.</p> <p>The Executive agrees with some of the comments noted. This edit has been included in the Executive's Recommended Plan to better clarify the intent of the existing policies, which is that new industrial zoned sites in the Rural Area are limited to existing sites.</p>

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	<p style="text-align: center;">King County Rural Area UAC/UAA Public Comment 2020 KCCP MID-POINT UPDATE — PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT</p> <p><i>"Reclassify two parcels from 'NB' to 'I'—the GMVUAC recommended rejection of the request. Also, this is akin to the 2006 Docket Item that sought to rezone the first parcel listed for the benefit of its then-current occupant, Sunset Materials, and now is the site of the proposed move from the UGA to the RA of the Lakeside Industries Asphalt Facility.</i></p> <p>(p. 16):</p> <p>R-513 Rural Public Infrastructure Maintenance Facilities, and agriculture and forestry product processing should be allowed in the Rural Area. ((Other new industrial uses in the Rural Area shall be permitted only in Rural Towns and in the designated industrial area adjacent to the Rural Neighborhood Commercial Center of Preston.))</p> <p><i>We strongly oppose "new industrial uses" in the Rural Area, consequently, we are concerned with the proposed revisions to policies R-512 and R-513 that would allow such uses.</i></p> <p>(p. 16):</p> <p><i>In order to preserve rural character and protect sensitive natural features, new rural industrial development in the Rural Area needs to be of a scale and nature that is distinct from urban industrial development. The scale and intensity and many of the uses allowed in urban industrial ((development)) areas are not appropriate for rural industrial areas. The following policy applies to all new industrial development in the Rural Area.</i></p> <p><i>We recommend modifying the first sentence above as follows:</i></p> <p><i>"In order to preserve rural character and protect sensitive natural features, new any rural industrial development in the Rural Area needs to be of a scale and nature that is distinct from urban industrial development."</i></p> <p><i>This should preclude parcel zoning changes to Industrial through the annual Docket process.</i></p> <p>(p. 17):</p> <p><i>There are also existing, isolated industrial uses on sites in the Rural Area that are recognized, but are not appropriate for new industrial uses. Further expansion of these isolated industrial uses is ((not encouraged)) limited, and therefore ((they)) these sites are not zoned Industrial.</i></p> <p><i>This appears to conflict with revisions proposed to policies R-512 and R-513 above.</i></p> <p><i>The proposed amendment to policy R-513 would convert that Policy to a mere aspirational statement that does not actually require or assure protection of rural character. This is a violation of the State's Growth Management Act (GMA) by failing to include required measures to protect rural areas. See Kittitas County Conservation Coalition v. Kittitas County, EWGMHB Case Nos. 07-1-0004c and 07-1-0015, Compliance Order pp. 11-15 (May 31, 2013).</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">4</p>	<p>King County believes the edits included in the Executive's Recommended Plan noted in response to the previous comment, are consistent with the commenter's goals.</p> <p>The Executive agrees with the spirit behind this comment and has revised the language in the Executive's Recommended Plan accordingly.</p> <p>Noted; see above.</p>

Name	Comment	Response
	<p style="text-align: center;">King County Rural Area UAC/UAA Public Comment 2020 KCCP MID-POINT UPDATE — PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT</p> <p>(p. 17):</p> <p>R-515 Existing industrial uses on isolated sites in the Rural Area ((outside of Rural Towns, the industrial area on the King County-designated historic site along State Route 169 or the designated industrial area adjacent to the Rural Neighborhood Commercial Center of Preston shall be zoned rural residential)) shall retain their Rural Area zoning but may continue if they qualify as legal, nonconforming uses.</p> <p>R-516 Existing isolated industrial sites in the Rural Area with Industrial zoning shall not be expanded and any new industrial uses shall conform with the requirements in Policy R-514.</p> <p>We have conducted an <i>Analysis</i> (see below) on the above proposed changes to Policies R-512, R-513, R-515, and R-516. Based on our <i>Analysis</i>, it is readily apparent such changes are <u>inconsistent with, and violate, the GMA</u>.</p> <p>The rationale set forth in the commentary relating to <i>proposed</i> amendments to Policies R-512 and R-513 do not accurately reflect the purpose and scope of those Policies as currently adopted. Whereas <i>existing</i> R-512 relates to location of industrial lands, Policy R-513 relates solely to industrial use of such lands. The commentary supporting the proposed amendments improperly conflates the land itself with allowable <i>uses</i> of and on that land.</p> <p>There is no rational basis for amending Policy R-513 and adding a <i>new</i> R-516 in light of the express purpose and origin of R-513 in the 2008 KCCP Update to specifically address and mitigate the impact and future misuse of the last second KC Council inclusion and summary adoption of Map Amendment #31 (see our past extensive commentaries on the proposed move of the Lakeside Industries' Asphalt Facility from the City of Covington, inside the Urban Growth Area, to a parcel along the Cedar River in the Rural Area).</p> <p><i>New</i> R-516 only exists in a hollow and invalid attempt to fill the void created by the evisceration of <i>existing</i> R-513 by the proposed amendments. Further, the accompanying commentary provides no meaningful rationale:</p> <p><i>"Effect: Distinguishes between sites with Rural Area zoning and sites with Industrial zoning, within the Rural Area geography. This policy refers to sites with Industrial zoning and establishes that the site not be expanded, and that the use will conform with the regulations noted in policy R-514 (which are codified in the zoning code)."</i></p> <p>We conclude there is absolutely no public interest served and rural area protection afforded by these proposed amendments. Any increase in industrial lands and/or uses in the rural area are inconsistent with the King County Comprehensive Planning Policies and violate the GMA.</p> <p>Our <i>Analysis</i> of these matters follows below:</p>	<p>Noted; see above.</p>

Name	Comment	Response
	<p style="text-align: center;">King County Rural Area UAC/UAA Public Comment 2020 KCCP MID-POINT UPDATE — PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px;"> <p style="text-align: center;">Analysis</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RELEVANT LAW</p> <p>1. RCW 36.70A.130(1)(d): "Any amendment of or revision to a comprehensive land use plan shall conform to this chapter."</p> <p>2. RCW 36.70A.011: "The legislature finds that this chapter is intended to recognize the importance of rural lands and rural character to Washington's economy, its people, and its environment, while respecting regional differences. Rural lands and rural-based economies enhance the economic desirability of the state, help to preserve traditional economic activities, and contribute to the state's overall quality of life. . . . [T]he legislature finds that in defining its rural element under RCW 36.70A.070(5), a county should foster land use patterns and develop a local vision of rural character that will: Help preserve rural-based economies and traditional rural lifestyles; encourage the economic prosperity of rural residents; foster opportunities for small-scale, rural-based employment and self-employment; permit the operation of rural-based agricultural, commercial, recreational, and tourist businesses that are consistent with existing and planned land use patterns; be compatible with the use of the land by wildlife and for fish and wildlife habitat; foster the private stewardship of the land and preservation of open space; and enhance the rural sense of community and quality of life." (Emphases added.)</p> <p>3. RCW 36.70A.030(16): " 'Rural character' refers to the patterns of land use and development established by a county in the rural element of its comprehensive plan: (a) In which open space, the natural landscape, and vegetation predominate over the built environment; (b) That foster traditional rural lifestyles, rural-based economies, and opportunities to both live and work in rural areas; (c) That provide visual landscapes that are traditionally found in rural areas and communities; (d) That are compatible with the use of the land by wildlife and for fish and wildlife habitat; (e) That reduce the inappropriate conversion of undeveloped land into sprawling, low-density development; (f) That generally do not require the extension of urban governmental services; and (g) That are consistent with the protection of natural surface water flows and groundwater and surface water recharge and discharge areas."</p> <p>4. RCW 36.70A.115(1): "Counties and cities that are required or choose to plan under RCW 36.70A.040 shall ensure that, taken collectively, adoption of and amendments to their comprehensive plans and/or development regulations provide sufficient capacity of land suitable for development within their jurisdictions to accommodate their allocated housing and employment growth, including the accommodation of, as appropriate, the medical, governmental, educational, institutional, commercial, and industrial facilities related to such growth, as adopted in the applicable countywide planning policies and consistent with the twenty-year population forecast</p> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">6</p>	<p>King County appreciates this analysis. Please see previous response about edits included in the Executive's Recommended Draft.</p>

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	<p style="text-align: center;">King County Rural Area UAC/JAA Public Comment 2020 KCCP MID-POINT UPDATE — PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT</p> <p>from the office of financial management."</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RELEVANT KING COUNTY PLANNING POLICIES</p> <p>5. 2012 King County Comprehensive Planning Policies (as amended June 25, 2016):</p> <p><i>"DEVELOPMENT PATTERNS: The policies [DP-x] in this chapter address the location, types, design and intensity of land uses that are desired in King County and its cities. They guide implementation of the vision for physical development within the county."</i></p> <p><i>"DP-1 All lands within King County are designated as: Urban land within the Urban Growth Area, where new growth is focused and accommodated; Rural land, where farming, forestry, and other resource uses are protected, and very low-density residential uses, and small-scale non-residential uses are allowed; or Resource land, where permanent regionally significant agricultural, forestry, and mining lands are preserved."</i></p> <p><i>"DP-34 Concentrate manufacturing and industrial employment within countywide designated Manufacturing/Industrial Centers. The Land Use Map in Appendix 1 shows the locations of the designated Manufacturing/Industrial Centers."</i></p> <p><i>"DP-50 Except as provided in Appendix 5 (March 31, 2012 School Siting Task Force Report), limit new nonresidential uses located in the Rural Area to those that are demonstrated to serve the Rural Area, unless the use is dependent upon a rural location. Such uses shall be of a size, scale, and nature that is consistent with rural character."</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">RELEVANT FACTS</p> <p>6. 2020 KCCP PRD (pp. 5-6):</p> <p><i>"As part of its review of the Comprehensive Plan, King County, together with its cities, published the 2007 King County Buildable Lands Report and updated it in 2014. Ratified in 2015, the report fulfills the requirements of the Growth Management Act for the county and its cities to evaluate every eight years whether there is sufficient suitable land to accommodate the projected countywide population. The Buildable Lands Report represents a mid-course check on achievement of Growth Management Act goals. The focus of the evaluation is on the designated urban areas of King County and growth targets for those areas as established in the Countywide Planning Policies.</i></p> <p><i>Based on data from 2006 through 2011, the 2014 Buildable Lands Report evaluated the actual housing constructed, densities of new residential development, and the amount of actual land developed for commercial and industrial uses within the Urban Growth Area. Based on that data, it projected that there is a sufficient amount of land within the Urban Growth Area to accommodate housing, commercial and industrial uses through 2031 and beyond. Additional discussion and policies can be found in Chapter 12, Implementation, Amendments and Evaluation." (Emphases added.)</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">7</p>	<p>King County appreciates this analysis. Please see previous response about edits included in the Executive's Recommended Draft.</p>

Name	Comment	Response
	<p style="text-align: center;">King County Rural Area UAC/UAA Public Comment 2020 KCCP MID-POINT UPDATE — PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p style="text-align: center; color: blue;">APPLICATION OF LAW AND FACTS TO PROPOSED 2020 KCCP PRD</p> <p style="font-size: small; color: blue;">7. PSRC VISION 2050 Draft SEIS at Section 2.4.2 identifies and designates the Manufacturing/Industrial Centers. Figure 2.4-4 shows the designated manufacturing/industrial centers. See also PSRC <i>Industrial Lands Analysis</i> (March 2015). None of the properties adjoining SR 169 identified in the 2020 KCCP PRD in the amended Policy R-512 are identified as manufacturing/industrial centers. The inclusion of these lands for industrial use in the rural area is inconsistent with the KC Comprehensive Planning Policies and violates the GMA.</p> </div> <p style="font-size: small;">(p. 28) <i>Mineral Resources Property Information for the Mineral Resources Map</i></p> <p style="font-size: small; color: blue;">We do not understand why the Table of "Designated Mineral Resource Sites" removes reference to "John Henry Coal Mine / Palmer Coking Coal," but the table of "Potential Surface Mineral Resource Sites" (pp. 29-30) retains four "Palmer Coking Coal" sites (Map # Sections: 47, 48, 50, and 63).</p> <p style="font-size: small;">(pp. 33-34) <i>Agricultural and Forest Lands Map and Mineral Resources Map.</i></p> <p style="font-size: small; color: blue;">What specific <i>Land-Use and Zoning Map Amendments</i> are reflected in these proposed maps?</p> <hr style="width: 50%; margin: 20px auto;"/> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: small;">Chapter 8 Transportation (pp. 41-48)</p> <p style="font-size: small;">(no page number, as the following Policy is not proposed to be revised in this Update):</p> <p style="font-size: small;">T-102 As a transportation provider and participant in regional transportation planning, King County should support, plan, design, and implement an integrated, coordinated and balanced multimodal transportation system that serves the growing travel needs of the county safely, effectively and efficiently and promotes a decrease in the share of trips made by single occupant vehicles.</p> <p style="font-size: small; color: blue;">We propose Policy T-102 be <u>expanded</u> to embrace Regional Transportation Concurrency Testing and County-wide road networks. Accordingly, we recommend adding a second sentence to policy T-102 as follows: "<i>King County should explore establishing county-wide "road networks," which know no jurisdictional boundaries, or a Transportation Benefit District, both funded by all County taxpayers without increasing the total tax burden.</i>"</p> <p style="font-size: small;">(no page number):</p>	<p>The material on many of the sites is not specified in the Comprehensive Plan. The John Henry Mine was removed because it was the only known coal mine in the table.</p> <p>King County appreciates the growth management challenge of accommodating growth even as funding is not available to provide all of the desired transportation improvements. King County declines to expand this policy but continues to work on finding solutions to transportation challenges.</p>

Name	Comment	Response
	<p style="text-align: center;">King County Rural Area UAC/UAA Public Comment 2020 KCCP MID-POINT UPDATE — PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT</p> <p>T-202 As resources allow, King County’s transportation investments in Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands should emphasize maintaining and preserving safe road infrastructure that is compatible with the preservation of rural character and does not promote urban or unplanned growth.</p> <p>This is in the <i>existing</i> plan and is not proposed to be changed. However, we recommend, to further protect rural areas, adding the following at the end the sentence:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>“, and shall work with other jurisdictions to prioritize capacity improvements in urban corridors to prevent diversion of urban-oriented traffic into rural corridors as by-pass routes.”</i></p> <p>(p. 45):</p> <p>The State Environmental Policy Act establishes environmental review of project impacts on all elements of the environment including transportation. ((In addition, the county has a mitigation payment system whereby developments are charged proportionate shares for transportation projects and services needed as a result of the related growth.))</p> <p>((T-229 King County shall implement a system that establishes fees needed to mitigate the growth-related transportation impacts of new development. The fees will be used to pay a development’s proportionate share of transportation capital projects needed to support growth including, but not limited to, road, transit, and nonmotorized facilities. Such fees are in addition to any requirements established for transportation services and facilities needed solely as a result of the development.))</p> <p>We understand the King County Council withdrew the Mitigation Payment System (MPS) program, effective December 17, 2016. Unfortunately, this leaves mitigation of the impacts of new development through SEPA and the County’s intersection standards requirements. Do these mechanisms generate sufficient funds to truly mitigate the impacts? What is proposed to replace the MPS? Does King County Code Title 14.80 INTERSECTION STANDARDS, specifically: Subtitle 14.80.040 Mitigation and payment of costs, still apply (e.g., “...the owner of a proposed development shall be required to provide improvements that bring the intersection into compliance with intersection standards, or that return the intersection to its preproject condition, as may be required by the director...the county may require that the owner of a proposed development pay the full costs of required intersection standards improvements required under this title...the owner of a proposed development is responsible for the costs of any traffic study needed to determine traffic impacts and mitigation measures at intersections, as determined by the road services division.”)?</p> <p>Further, how does the County account for improving roads to proper standards between intersections? This a an important issue in the Rural Area that everyday serve high levels of urban-generated traffic without upgrades—an equity-justice issue the County must consider.</p> <p>(p. 48):</p> <p style="text-align: center;">9</p>	<p>King County continues to work with others, including cities and the state, to address transportation challenges.</p> <p>Removing references to the MPS reflects the fact that the program has already been deleted from the Code. We encourage groups to continue to work with the Department of Local Services on these issues.</p> <p>As individual project proposals are generated, SEPA compliance requires a review of impacts to traffic and other factors. Though the Mitigation Payment System is no longer in effect, traffic impacts related to proposed developments are addressed through the related SEPA process.</p>

Name	Comment	Response
	<p style="text-align: center;">King County Rural Area UAC/UAA Public Comment 2020 KCCP MID-POINT UPDATE — PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT</p> <p>T-403 The unincorporated county road system provides transportation connections for large numbers of users that travel through the Rural Area and Natural Resource Lands to reach adjoining cities, other counties or regional destinations. King County should seek and support regional funding sources that could be used to repair and maintain the arterial system.</p> <p>T-404 When funding transportation projects in areas where annexations or incorporations are expected, the ((Department of Transportation)) King County should seek interlocal agreements with the affected cities and other service providers to provide opportunities for joint grant applications and cooperative funding of improvements.</p> <p>We believe the above two policies are <i>insensitive</i> to Rural Area. We propose alternative policies that seek the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect the Rural Area from urban traffic that belongs elsewhere. 2. Strategically address "Rural Regional Corridors" (as described on p. 4 in the accompanying <i>Transportation Needs Report</i>) between urban centers, including transit, to prevent diversions into Rural Areas; however, done in such a way as to <u>not enable</u> further urban development in the outlying areas, which, for all intents and purposes, are ignoring Concurrency. 3. Reclassify rural routes in the Plan so as to reflect rural needs only and highlight the priority to divert urban traffic away from such routes 4. Apply "traffic calming" methodologies to discourage urban through-traffic from using rural routes 5. Discourage urban or quasi-urban growth in areas served only by rural routes 6. Work with regional agencies and other local governments to implement a new method of transportation finance that properly integrates development impact mitigation into regional plans. <p>Further, we propose an approach based on the PSRC regional transportation model that uses the Number of Vehicle Trips and Average Trip Length of new trips generated in each Community Service Area of rural King County AND each city contiguous with rural king county, and calculates for each area the <i>proportional cost</i> of road capacity per vehicle mile and computes a Road User Fee related to the Vehicle Miles of Travel so generated. This approach could use broad average construction cost data per vehicle-mile of new capacity for an average arterial project. Such costs could then be imposed on each new development wherever situated in unincorporated King County AND in contiguous cities, with appropriate discounting for the confirmed availability of funds from other sources, reduced trip generation due to alternative modes of travel, and/or innovative land development concepts, all in accordance with the general principles of the GMA. Such costs could be imposed on new development as a tax rather than an impact fee to both simplify and standardize the process. We understand that this will be a political challenge, but the County has few other options and truly needs State help in better distributing gas taxes, etc.</p> <p>To begin to address the Rural road usage/funding imbalance problem State laws (RCWs 36.78, 46.68, 120-124, & 84.52) could be reviewed for opportunities to enable a more transportation-</p>	<p>Comment acknowledged. Adjusting policy to the comments' specification is outside the scope of the 2020 KCCP Update.</p> <p>There are numerous regional transportation issues identified within this comment letter that require regional collaboration, solutions, and regional funding. King County is and will be actively engaged in regional transportation planning efforts.</p>

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	<p style="text-align: center;">King County Rural Area UAC/UAA Public Comment 2020 KCCP MID-POINT UPDATE — PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT</p> <p>sustainable allocation of gas tax monies and provide more flexibility in revenues used. Working with the State, some mechanism should be developed, along with incentives, for cities to share revenues with Counties, possibly tied to growth that occurs in the absence of job opportunities. Policies should explore the Puget Sound Regional Council's (PSRC's) Transportation 2040 "user-pays model" by providing authority for usage charges, such as tolling key roads and methods to implement such strategies.</p> <p>(no page number, as the following Policy is not proposed to be revised in this Update):</p> <p>Under G. Concurrency, Policies T-219 through T-224, do not truly address the scope of the problem facing King County and Rural Area residents. We recommend adding two new policies as follows:</p> <p>T-xxx When conducting concurrency testing, King County shall collaborate with other jurisdictions to ensure infrastructure improvement strategies help prevent travel shed failure caused by unfunded city and state projects and traffic generated outside the unincorporated area.</p> <p>T-yyy King County shall work with local, regional, and state agencies to increase the certainty and adequacy of funding for road and transit improvements to match travel increases due to future growth impacts. Such a system should replace diverse local traffic-impact fee systems that fail to consider regional impacts, and impose instead a regionally consistent fee or tax on all new development based on a measure of person-miles of travel or vehicle-miles of travel added to the entire regional system. Such a user charge, in combination with other public streams of transportation funding, should provide improvements roughly commensurate with new traffic impacts. A regional authority should be established to prioritize and disperse the collected funds among all jurisdictions to implement needed improvements across all modes of travel.</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">Chapter 9 Services, Facilities and Utilities (pp. 48-55)</p> <p>(p. 48):</p> <p>1. <u>Legal Water Availability and New State Laws</u></p> <p><u>In January 2018, the Washington State Legislature approved Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill (ESSB) 6091, now codified in chapters 19.27, 58.17, 90.03, and 90.94 Revised Code of Washington. The adopted statutes clarify the steps building permit and subdivision applicants must take to establish that water is "legally available" when proposing to obtain water from a new permit exempt well.</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">11</p>	<p>Comments acknowledged and retained in support of scoping the next major KCCP Update. Within King County, transportation boards like the South County Area Transportation Board, provide forums for regional coordination, information sharing, and problem solving around local transportation issues.</p>

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	<p style="text-align: center;">King County Rural Area UAC/UAA Public Comment 2020 KCCP MID-POINT UPDATE — PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT</p> <p><u>In King County, the new water law requirements most directly affect development in the Rural Area where new development may not be served by public water systems and applicants are proposing to use permit exempt wells for a source of water supply. King County has had a long-standing preference for limiting new permit exempt wells and requiring new development to be connected to larger public water systems, known as Group A water systems. Consistent with the new water law requirements, King County permitting processes ensure that the hierarchy of water service is fully implemented with the Comprehensive Plan policies and the King County Code.</u></p> <p><u>... In accordance with new water law requirements, King County has an established a hierarchy of water service that restricts the creation of new permit exempt wells in closed basins except in very limited circumstances.</u></p> <p><u>We recommend deleting the 2nd ("In King County, ...") and 3rd ("... In accordance with ...") new paragraphs above in their entirety and replacing them with the following:</u></p> <p><u>The State Department of Ecology and the WRIA #7, #8, #9, and #10 Watershed Restoration & Enhancement (WRE) Committees include many municipal and private stakeholders and interest groups. The outcome from their ongoing work will not be pre-judged by King County, especially in light of the tremendous cost of providing public water in the Rural Area. Consequently, the County intends to include in future KCCP updates policies and goals, and the KC Code, changes that are consistent with and implement the WRE Committees' recommendations regarding the continued importance and dependence on private, permit exempt water wells in the Rural Area.</u></p>	<p>The Executive's Recommended Plan has been updated to recognize the Watershed Restoration and Enhancement Committee process.</p>

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	<p style="text-align: center;">King County Rural Area UAC/UAA Public Comment 2020 KCCP MID-POINT UPDATE — PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Transportation Needs Report and Arterial Classification Transportation Appendix Amendment Change Report(maps)</p> <p>We preface our comments here by first addressing some concerns in the <i>existing</i> 2016 Transportation Needs Report (TNR), specifically, Chapter 3 — Transportation Modeling (pp. 46-47):</p> <p><i>Travel Demand Forecasting at King County</i> Travel demand forecasting is the process of estimating the number of vehicles that will use a particular transportation facility in the future. Travel forecasting begins with the collection of current traffic data. This traffic data is combined with other known data, such as population, employment and trip rates to develop a traffic demand model for the existing situation. Coupling it with projected data for population, employment, etc., results in estimates of future traffic. Traffic forecasts are used in transportation policy, planning, and engineering, to determine demand and provide the basis for calculating the capacity of infrastructure and determining level of service performance.</p> <p>The official travel forecasting model at the PSRC is called 4k. It was used in development of the PSRC’s Transportation 2040 Plan update in 2014, and is being used for the 2016 King County Comprehensive Plan update. The 4k model is a Trip-Based Model. A trip-based model estimates daily travel patterns and conditions within the four counties (King, Kitsap, Pierce, and Snohomish) of the Puget Sound region. [Puget Sound Regional Council, “Travel Demand Forecasting,” Analysis and Forecasting at PSRC, October 2009, http://www.psrc.org/assets/2938/Travel_Demand_White_Paper_2009_final.pdf]</p> <p>The 4k model relies upon population and employment forecasts from the land use model at PSRC. The model is used to generate forecasts to provide travel measures for use in regional analysis. For every household in the region, the model estimates how many trips are made each day, where they go, what time of day they travel, which modes they use, and which routes they follow.</p> <p>Prior to the 4k model, King County used a custom model based on an older generation of the PSRC’s Trip-Based Model. The major difference is that the King County model used localized traffic data, including concurrency and local development data specific to unincorporated King County, whereas the PSRC model used regional level data. Following the incorporation of remaining major urban portions of King County, unincorporated King County is primarily a rural area with an older, transportation infrastructure with less density, much lower growth levels, and mature and stable growth patterns. A highly specialized and detailed travel demand model is no longer needed, so in the interest of program and cost efficiency, as well as to ensure regional planning consistency, King County adopted the 4k model in 2015.</p> <p>Forecasted P.M. peak hour (afternoon rush hour [Defined by PSRC as 3:00 pm - 6 pm]) traffic volumes were reviewed for indications of potential level-of-service problems. King County staff used PSRC Travel Model output data to analyze deficiencies for the forecast year 2031. The Travel Model’s afternoon rush hour field covers a three hour time period for both directions of</p> <p style="text-align: center;">13</p>	<p>Comment acknowledged. Response follows, next page.</p>

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	<p style="text-align: center;">King County Rural Area UAC/UA Public Comment 2020 KCCP MID-POINT UPDATE — PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT</p> <p>vehicle travel. The latest model forecast showed fewer deficiencies than were forecasted in 2012. This change can be attributed in part to differences in travel models, however these differences are not as great in unincorporated King County, where the PSRC has increased the level of detail in recent versions of its model.</p> <p><i>Capacity Projects Derived from PSRC Travel Model for Unincorporated King County</i> No additional capacity projects were proposed as a result of the deficiency analysis performed for the TNR. Most of the remaining deficiencies are on unincorporated arterial roadways with severe congestion levels and significant cost or engineering challenges dating back many years, and which are unlikely to see improvement without very significant investments.</p> <p>We remain concerned the County is not conducting detailed modeling of local roads in the Rural Area, most likely based on the assumption that growth there is slow and trusting that the PSRC network adequately covers the rural roads that might carry meaningfully large volumes where capacity/level of service would be a concern. This might possibly be adequate, but we request to see a copy of the Rural Area road network model map to understand what roads are included and, for those not included, how routes are networked together. We also request a map of the Traffic Analysis Zones (TAZs) used in the modeling to be able to better understand land-use growth forecasts by locality.</p> <p>(p. 4):</p> <p>Rural Regional Corridors Rural Regional Corridors are recognized in the King County Comprehensive Plan as segments of certain arterials that pass through rural lands to primarily connect urban areas. This type of roadway plays a key regional mobility role in the county's transportation system. While additional capacity is generally prohibited by county policy on arterial roads in the rural area, a limited exception is made for Rural Regional Corridors. These corridors may receive capacity improvements if the increased capacity is designed to serve mobility and safety needs of the urban population while discouraging inappropriate development in the surrounding Rural Area or natural resource lands.</p> <p>We do not know how the four identified Rural Regional Corridors can: "receive capacity improvements ... while discouraging inappropriate development in the surrounding Rural Area or natural resource lands." There appears no realistic way to do so. Further, especially for the fringe cities, e.g., as Black Diamond, such "capacity improvements" would effectively enable gross exceedance of agreed-to Growth Targets to everyone's detriment.</p> <p>Specifically, the TNR describes Issaquah-Hobart Road from Issaquah south to SR 18 as a Rural Regional Corridor based on high volumes of through travel between cities and/or state highways. We note that the continuation of that route southward to Ravensdale and Black Diamond is not so designated, but carries much of the same long distance traffic that feeds the section north of SR18. We believe this route through rural Hobart and rural Ravensdale should be relieved of current urban through traffic and the prospect of further increases due to urban growth in Enumclaw, Black Diamond, and Maple Valley. Priority should be given to completing the lanes on</p> <p style="text-align: center;">14</p>	<p>Comment noted. These comments are outside the scope of the 2020 KCCP Update.</p> <p>Please note that PSRC Traffic Analysis Zones (TAZs) are available for viewing at the following website: https://www.psrc.org/map-catalog (note: 2010 TAZs were used for Comp Plan forecasts, they are the latest available). Road network screenshots (Y2031, 4K travel model) can be requested at https://www.psrc.org/data-and-resources/data-request-form.</p> <p>Comment noted. These comments are outside the scope of the 2020 KCCP Update.</p> <p>The following KCCP policies (Chapter 8) are intended to discourage inappropriate development in Rural Areas: T-210, T-206, T-209, and T-207. These and other policies work in concert to discourage development in rural areas.</p> <p>The continuation of the route southward to Ravensdale Black Diamond is: 276th Ave SE/Black Diamond-Ravensdale Road from SR-18 to the City of Black Diamond. This road segment does not meet Rural Regional Corridor criteria. Per KCCP Ch. 8, Policy T-208, it must meet ALL of the following criteria:</p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must connect one urban area to another, or to a highway of statewide significance that provides such connection, by traversing the Rural Area and Natural Resource Lands: Yes • Principal Arterial: No (currently classified as a Minor Arterial) • Carries minimum 15,000 ADT: No (Highest 2016 AWDT: 7100) • 50% minimum of PM Peak trips are to cities or other counties: Unknown
	<p style="text-align: center;">King County Rural Area UAC/UAA Public Comment 2020 KCCP MID-POINT UPDATE — PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT</p> <p>SR 18 and continuing to pursue the SR 169 Route Development Plan to provide for such growth, and not subject the rural unincorporated areas south of SR 18 to such traffic impacts.</p> <p>(p. 6):</p> <p>Table 1. 2020 Transportation Needs Report (TNR) Summary of Changes</p> <p>Why have the estimated costs for Reconstruction projects nearly tripled with no new projects added and one since completed (WRT the 2016 adopted TNR)?</p> <p>We support the <i>non-increase-in-capacity</i> additions (WRT the 2016 adopted TNR) that emphasize safety, such as Intersection and Traffic Safety Operations (INT-TSO), Vulnerable Road Segments (VRS), Drainage, and Guardrail projects. Unfortunately, these collectively only represent 29% of the total estimated costs shown.</p> <p>Appendix A. 2020 Transportation Needs Report (TNR) Lists—[NEW PROJECTS ONLY]</p> <p>p. 29: INT-TSO-20-10 Intersection and Traffic Safety Operations Kent / Black Diamond Rd & SE Auburn / Black Diamond Rd Intersection Improvement (\$12.1 M)</p> <p>INT-TSO-20-10—The Auburn / Black Diamond Rd, Kent / Black Diamond Rd / Thomas Rd complex is an important intersection and we support its inclusion as a new entry in the proposed TNR. However, out of concern for safety, we recommend some sort of improvement(s) be implemented sooner rather than later. We understand the County cannot fund a complete overhaul at this time, yet, some immediate and low-cost safety features, such as signage, could be added that would forewarn or aid drivers in several places. For example, the right turn from Auburn / Black Diamond Rd onto Kent / Black Diamond Rd is especially difficult to maneuver due to limited vision to the left and the grade of the road itself. This is especially the case during heavy traffic, which will only increase in the future with the build out of the massive Master-Planned Developments in Black Diamond. Another early safety improvement to consider would be a blinking warning sign approaching the Auburn / Black Diamond Rd - Thomas Rd intersection.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">15</p>	<p>Comment acknowledged. Changes in cost estimates for the 2020 TNR’s reconstruction projects reflect improved cost estimation methodology and current inflation and market rates and conditions.</p> <p>Comment acknowledged. These comments are outside the scope of the 2020 KCCP Update. Comments were shared with Roads Services for additional traffic operational safety review. Smaller scale operational improvements, such as signage, are not included as part of the Transportation Needs Report. Traffic safety operational needs, such as signage, are typically addressed through engineer review/site investigations with accompanying site-scale operational improvements.</p>

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	<p style="text-align: center;">King County Rural Area UAC/UAA Public Comment 2020 KCCP MID-POINT UPDATE — PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Amendments to Land Use and Zoning Maps Land Use and Zoning Map Amendments</p> <hr style="width: 50%; margin: auto;"/> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Map Amendment 2: Woodinville Roundabout Mitigation</i></p> <p>Please see our comments under: "Area Zoning & Land Use Study 2: Woodinville Roundabout Mitigation."</p>	

Name	Comment	Response
	<p style="text-align: center;">King County Rural Area UAC/UAA Public Comment 2020 KCCP MID-POINT UPDATE — PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Area Zoning and Land Use Studies Area Zoning Studies</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">Area Zoning & Land Use Study 2: Woodinville Roundabout Mitigation</p> <p>Unfortunately, the City of Woodinville and King County failed to carry out due diligence in the siting and mitigations for street and sidewalk improvements which were put in place in 2016 along NE 171st St. This resulted in removing ~ 1/3 ac of land from not only the general Rural Area, but from arable land in the Sammamish Valley Agricultural Production District (APD). This amendment is an effort to mitigate same <i>after-the-fact</i>. Had King County policies been followed, complete mitigation measures would have required two elements: (1) Replacement of the lost Agricultural (A)-zoned land on a 1-to-1 basis and (2) Replacement of the lost Rural Area land using the 4-to-1 program. (KCC 20.18.170 & .180)</p> <p>(p. 7):</p> <p>VIII. RECOMMENDATION Both of the parcels proposed for inclusion in the Sammamish Agricultural Production District have had agricultural use in the past and are proximate to the location of the encroachment. The parcels are undeveloped and are well suited as mitigation acquisitions for the Woodinville encroachment. Due to the small size of these parcels, A-10 is the appropriate zoning. The Agricultural Production District boundary will be shifted to meet the conservation easement area.</p> <p>While the proposed solution adequately replaces the loss of APD land with arable land contiguous to the APD, it is inadequate to meet the requirement to mitigate the conversion of Rural Area land into Urban land (i.e., inside the Urban Growth Area [UGA]) with the 4-to-1 ratio as the land being added to the Sammamish Valley APD is <i>already</i> in the Rural Area, outside of the UGA.</p> <p>By requiring less mitigation than would have been required had due diligence been applied <i>before</i> construction, this would set a precedent that rewards failure to follow the policies that are in place to support the goals set forth in the King County Planning Policies, the KCCP and the law as set forth in the State's GMA.</p> <p>Excellent opportunities exist to replace the Rural Area land with UGA land that meets the requirements of KC 20.18.170 & .180. Parcel # 720594-0030 is located on Woodinville's Urban Growth Boundary adjacent to King County Parks' Rural Area property along the Sammamish River. The heavily used Sammamish Valley Trail takes a very sharp bend to go around this vacant Urban parcel, which features a metal fence along its lot line. This dangerous bend has been the site of numerous injury accidents. If King County were to purchase this property (0.81 ac) and add it to the Parks system, not only could the trail safety be improved, but this would provide a buffer from the impending development on nearby lots <i>within</i> the City of Woodinville. And it would go a long way to meeting the mitigation requirements of converting Rural Area land into the UGA.</p>	<p>King County has worked with the City of Woodinville to mitigate the loss of agriculture land. The expansion of the urban growth area for a road right-of-way is not applicable for mitigation under the Four-to-One program.</p> <p>That said, the County has clarified its policies related to off-site mitigation when public infrastructure impacts the agricultural production districts.</p>

Name	Comment	Response
	<p style="text-align: center;">King County Rural Area UAC/UAA Public Comment 2020 KCCP MID-POINT UPDATE — PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Code Studies and Reports Code Studies and Reports</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">Report 2: Review of 4-to-1 Program</p> <p>(p.6-8):</p> <p>The following bullets summarize the provisions guiding the Four-to-One program, with additional detail provided in the Program Review section of the report.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • Allowed uses of new urban lands: New urban land is limited to residential development and must achieve a minimum density of four units per acre. The new urban land must be served by sewers and other urban services, and facilities must be provided directly from the existing urban area without crossing the open space or rural area. In cases where the Four-to-One is adjacent to a city, the jurisdiction must agree to add the new urban land to their Potential Annexation Area. • Annexation: In cases where the Four-to-One is adjacent to a city, the jurisdiction must agree to add the new urban land to their Potential Annexation Area. No requirement or timeframe is established for the annexation to occur. <p>The city, which is benefiting from additional urban land, should be required to annex such land at the outset, rather than simply including it in its PAAs.</p> <p>(p. 13):</p> <p>Between 2015 and 2017, a number of additional Four-to-One projects were proposed, and others were amended. The following summarizes these proposals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reserve at Covington Creek: This Four-to-One proposal was approved in 2008. The project resulted in approximately 51 new urban acres (including 40 acres for development plus an 11-acre athletic field) being added to the urban growth area, and would require about 160 new acres of rural land to be conserved. The project has not yet been built. The proposal included a pre-annexation agreement and required that the development be consistent with the City of Black Diamond's regulations and guidelines. In 2016, both of these conditions were removed, with a "no-contest to annexation" provision added. Also, the requirement for conservation of rural area land was modified to include rural, agricultural or forestry lands (with up to 20 acres onsite open space allowed to count towards the open space requirement). In both the 2008 and 2016 adoption, transferable development rights were allowed, with the result being open space conservation that did not include the land being permanently dedicated to the County. <p style="text-align: center;">18</p>	<p>Annexation at the time of Council adoption is not practicable, and needs to be sequenced.</p> <p>By limiting the development to only occur after annexation, it creates an incentive for the developer to work with the City on annexation. In addition, note that the requirement that the City agree to add the area to their Potential Annexation Area remains, which is an important precursor to annexation.</p>

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	<p style="text-align: center;">King County Rural Area UAC/UAA Public Comment 2020 KCCP MID-POINT UPDATE — PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT</p> <p>It appears from the description above that the County gave in on many aspects of the original agreement. Of particular concern is the statement: <i>“the requirement for conservation of rural area land was modified to include rural, agricultural or forestry lands (with up to 20 acres onsite open space allowed to count towards the open space requirement).”</i> This implies that less Rural Area land was conserved with the difference replaced by either agricultural and/or forestry lands.</p> <p><i>“Also, with respect to the statement: “transferable development rights were allowed, with the result being open space conservation that did not include the land being permanently dedicated to the County,” we believe the County should seek, with willing parties and should it fit within the County’s long-term plans, securing permanent dedication of the land to the County.”</i></p> <p>(pp. 19-20):</p> <p>V. REVIEW OF PROGRAM / Procedural issues / Open Space Lands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allowing the use of transferable development rights: [last paragraph] ... Based on this experience, and the fact that the conservation benefit occurs on land that remains in private ownership rather than land that gets added to County’s open space system, it is not recommended that conservation be achieved through the Transfer of Development Rights program, or that clear criteria be established for how and when transferable development rights are allowed. <p>We agree with the first part, but have concerns with the second part regarding <i>“criteria.”</i> It appears that this could <i>“open the door”</i> as it would be based on whatever <i>“criteria”</i> eventually are developed and used.</p> <p>(p. 20):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criteria for, and allowed uses on, new open space lands: The provisions state that the open space land retain its rural area designation but other provisions allow it to be used as natural areas, passive recreation sites, resource lands for farming or forestry, and allow that a small portion of the open space can be used for trails, wetland mitigation, and limited areas for active recreation uses. To create consistency, it is recommended that the new open space lands be allowed to have a Rural Area, open space, or natural resource land designation, consistent with its proposed use. <p>We disagree with the last sentence: <i>“To create consistency, it is recommended that the new open space lands be allowed to have a Rural Area, open space, or natural resource land designation, consistent with its proposed use.”</i> We do not want Rural Area lands, which are morphing into new open space through the program, ever be allowed to be designated as natural resource land (potentially a gravel pit, salt mine, etc.—all of which we already have)—a complete change in use.</p>	<p>The Four-to-One Program Review Report comes to a similar conclusion that the lands should be permanently preserved and dedicated to the County.</p> <p>The Executive agrees with this comment, and the second part has been removed.</p> <p>The Executive’s Recommended Plan removes the reference to natural resource lands, and clarifies that farm and forestry is allowed. This means mining would not be allowed.</p>

Name	Comment	Response
	<p style="text-align: center;">King County Rural Area UAC/UAA Public Comment 2020 KCCP MID-POINT UPDATE — PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Amendments to King County Code King County Code Amendments</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">TITLE 20 - PLANNING</p> <p>20.18.170 The four to one program – process for amending the urban growth area to achieve <u>urban densities and open space</u>.</p> <p>(p. 19):</p> <p>B. <u>Proposals from a property owner shall be initiated through the Docket process at 20.18.140.</u> Proposals shall be processed as land use amendments to the Comprehensive Plan and may be considered in the annual update, midpoint update or eight-year update. <u>As part of the Docket review of a Four-to-One project, ((Site)) site suitability and development conditions for both the urban and rural portions of the proposal shall be established through ((the preliminary formal plat approval process)) the pre-application review process.</u></p> <p>This establishes the annual Docket process for the mechanism for 4-to-1 proposals and, by doing so, opens the door to routine annual changes in the Urban Growth Area. This is of concern, because the annual Docket process, though Public, is not as widely known by citizens and because it is not subject to same level of Public scrutiny as 8-yr Major Updates and the 4-yr Mid-Point Updates. KCC 20.18.10 B. 3. states, in part: "...the department shall issue an executive response to all docketed comments. Responses shall include a classification of the recommended changes as appropriate for the annual update, midpoint update or eight-year update,..." With respect to such <u>criteria</u>, it is not clear <u>what exists and where to find same</u> in order to make decisions such as, what Docket recommendation is "<u>appropriate</u>" for which level of KCCP update?</p> <p>(p. 11)</p> <p>D. Proposals adjacent to <u>an</u> incorporated area or potential annexation areas shall be referred to the affected city and special purpose districts for recommendations <u>and agreement by the jurisdiction to add the new urban area to the jurisdiction's Potential Annexation Area.</u></p> <p>Again, the city, which is benefiting from receiving additional urban land, should be required to annex such land <u>at the outset</u>, rather than simply including it in its PAAs, which could languish there for decades.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">20</p>	<p>See comments above re: the annual cycle.</p> <p>The criteria are the policies in the Comprehensive Plan, with review based upon the type of request made through the Docket.</p> <p>Language is added to the Executive's Recommended Plan that allows the County to sunset the Four-to-One at the next Midpoint or Eight-Year update.</p>
<p><u>Nathaniel Lachuk</u></p> <p>Topic: Comprehensive Plan Process / Roads</p>	<p>Regarding the statutory deadline to the comment period: why is it so truncated? What challenges prevented this outreach meeting from transpiring nearer the original public review release date of July 1st? I understand this is only the roughest draft, but this draft is the most important to the community, and provides us the most opportunity for our feedback.</p> <p>For comprehensive plan or subarea plan consideration: a traffic improvement/study for the intersection of Meyers Way and 6th A roundabout, or other traffic revision, would improve safety as well as aesthetics of community (potentially). Does the county have data on the number of accidents and incidents at the intersection? Are there records from local law enforcement the county can review?</p> <p>Thank you for hosting this event, and to the people who are working hard to serve our community and make things better for everyone. Even with our complaints and stated dissatisfaction, I appreciate the time and effort this all takes.</p>	<p>Comment acknowledged. Community meetings were scheduled based on venue availability and the scale of plan contents affecting various King County subareas. The plan update website was monitored and updated as materials became available throughout the comment period.</p> <p>The comment period length is such to provide staff with time to incorporate public comment before transmittal to the County Council on September 30. The County Council would decide whether a</p>

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		<p>formal comment period will be held on the final plan, but comments may be made any time while the Council is considering the draft plan.</p> <p>In response to comment regarding Meyers Way and 6th Ave, Roads traffic safety engineers evaluated the intersection, and added an intersection improvement project need to the 2020 TNR project list, at this location. Though this project need is not currently funded, including it within the 2020 TNR elevates its priority as part of future budget and funding decisions.</p>
<p><u>Dave Lapchis</u></p> <p>Topic: Various</p>	<p>Parks dressed up lately – Preston (Cot. Parks-)</p> <p>Property Rights – Critical Areas – Wet Spot – Seasonal Spring – Two-year Breakdown – Lake Mercell</p> <p>Permitting – Depressing valued – Platte 60’s - Meet with Decision – Prioritize smaller projects – Alterations – Exceptions – Arborist reviews</p>	<p>Comments acknowledged.</p>
<p><u>Doug Lapchis</u></p> <p>Topic: Permitting/ Rural Development</p>	<p>2020 Comprehensive Plan and Development Code</p> <p>This is a response to the meeting held at Stillwater Elementary dealing with the 2020 Comprehensive Plan. Please see that it is included as input from that meeting. Please also see that copies are provided to Kathy Lambert, John Taylor and Hugo, the economist for the Rural Initiative.</p> <p>There are many codes and actions by King County that negatively affect land values in rural King County. One of the most egregious is the Alteration Exception process that is required by the unrealistic buffers for critical areas. An Alteration Exception is a lengthy and costly process. Here is an outline of the process as I have experienced it multiple times.</p> <p>CAD</p> <p>1. The first step in this process is for the property owner to have a CAD performed on the property. That needs to be</p>	<p>Comment acknowledged and shared with Permitting Division. Topic is out of scope for the 2020 Plan Update.</p>

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	<p>done before an owner can seek an approved septic design. This involves the cost of an approved critical area biologist, a surveyor and the CAD application fee. This also may involve weeks or months.</p> <p>Septic Approval</p> <p>2. Getting an approved King County septic design can take months. One is not allowed to submit an Alteration Exception or a Building Permit application until there is an approved septic design.</p> <p>The approved septic design is only good for 2 years unless it is tied to a building permit. For an alteration Exception it is not grandfathered. If someone has just purchased a lot with an approved septic design, it might only be good for a year or less. They are told at the Preapplication conference that they must make sure that they get their Alteration Exception done in a timely manner or they will have to go through the costly and time consuming process of getting the septic design approved again. The largest problem with getting an approved Alteration Exception is with the King County's approval process. Some of the reviewers at the Seattle King County Health Department indicate that it is often not possible to use the approved designs before they expire. Some Sanitarians are in favor of extending the life of approved designs. They have plenty of work to do without re-approving designs that were just approved 2 years before. If the code hasn't changed why can't the county keep them valid or at least grandfathered with the submittal of an Alteration Exception application.</p> <p>Pre-application Conference</p> <p>3. Once an approved septic design has been received the lot owner is then in a position to apply for their Alteration Exception. Many months have now passed. Before preparing their application they must go through a costly Pre-application Conference. Some that I have sat in on have cost from \$1,700 to \$2,200 for a little over an hours meeting. There usually is at least 3 staff members presented but there maybe more at the request of the applicant. I have never found these pre-applications of much value. The applicant is given some information about their particular parcel and a packet of papers that are involved in the Alterations Exception process. As the applicant is handed these documents they are being spoken to by the presenters. Jargon is thrown out like BMP's. Most applicants don't have any ideas about what is being presented. If the materials were mailed several weeks ahead of the meeting the applicant would then have had a chance to have looked them over and developed a list of questions. It is not of much help to formulate questions after the Pre-application meeting. At the end of a Pre-application meeting I asked the staff, "You work with this process every day, what advice do you have to give to</p>	

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	<p>the applicants that will help them navigate the complicated process in a timely manner and have their architect design the home of their dreams to fit within the limitations of disturbing only 5,000 sq. ft. for the building site? The response that the applicant received was that it would take an encyclopedia to do that. Every case is different. I could give them 5 or 6 suggestions that would help them with the process.</p> <p>Application</p> <p>4. The owner is now embarking on a long, costly and frustrating process. Most will hire an approved consultant. The consultant's fees will cost 10's of thousands of dollars before the Alteration Exception is approved and more afterwards. A costly mitigation plan will be developed with far more plants than are needed. I have been involved with situations where less than half of the plants survived long term. That is not from neglect but because the plants are too close together and some plant crowd out the others. The mitigation project would be more successful if more money was spent on more mulch to retain moisture and suppress weed growth.</p> <p>Also during the process there will be many more costs. There will be high arborist's fees for locating and evaluating the trees that are on the property even if they aren't located near the disturbed area. Applicants have even been asked to evaluate trees on neighbor's property. Then the trees must be surveyed and located on the site plan along with a myriad of other information. Surveyor and Arborist fess run into the thousands of dollars.</p> <p>Along with all of this expense comes endless delays, many caused by dealing with the same issues over and over. I have seen where drainage issues were dealt with and resolved in one part of the approval process and then brought up again and dealt with for months in another part. I have been involved with a situation where the applicant requested an adjustment of the location of the building footprint. They were asked to justify their request. They did so with the help of the consulting biologist, arborist, surveyor and the builder. The county staff knew of the request for almost 3 months before it was denied. The reason for the denial wasn't for a lack of the applicant making a logical reason for their request. It was for the fact that another part of the code trumped their rational. This should have been explained months before and not have wasted the applicants time and money.</p> <p>These kinds of problems are typical of many alteration exceptions and dealing DPER. I am told that the building permitting process is down to 6 weeks or so. It certainly can be done in 6 months. A house can be permitted and built in less time than it takes to get an approved Alteration Exception. This makes no sense!</p>	

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	<p>There are several possible solutions to this problem.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Simplify the process and stop nit-picking every little detail. You can't fit every aspect of the 2019 drainage manual to lots that were platted years or decades ago. Get the best you can and move on. 2. Hire more staff to get the job done in a reasonable amount of time. Applicants incur thousands of dollars of permit fees yet don't get timely service. When a private company collects payment, but doesn't deliver the goods, that is called fraud! It is my understanding that in the past staff have been pulled off processing single family Alteration Exceptions to working on projects that make more money for the county. 3. Stop dealing with the same issue over and over. DPER needs reviewers and managers that can make decisions. Meet with the applicant or their representatives and resolve problems. It now takes weeks of lost time with each problem. Emails and letters are written, the project manager is involved, consultations occur and then the response passes back through the system. Often a situation can be resolved by the reviewer with a quick call or a short meeting. This often doesn't happen. Reviewers should meet, discuss and resolve issues. <p>All of this significantly impacts the value of rural property. Besides the costs and time involved it appears to potential buyers that this is a complicated, difficult and risky process. King County codes have cost rural landowner hundred of millions of dollars in lost property value. It is time to create some changes in code and process that will help to rectify this lost value!</p> <p>Doug Lapchis dlapchis 425 652 6819</p>	
<p><u>Patricia Lopez</u></p> <p>Topic: Skyway-West Hill Subarea Plan</p>	<p>Hello Kevin</p> <p>As I was thinking about the last couple of meetings we've had, I thought of an idea that I wanted to share with you. To help everyday people better understand the subarea plan, would/could DLS make a short 5-10 minute video with infographics, actual pictures of sites, and other visuals where you could briefly explain each proposed change and rationale. I think this would be a great way for the Skyway community to understand/know what is being proposed and may help encourage people to provide feedback (or go read parts of the plan they want to know more about). It would also be helpful for those who cannot attend meetings and/or have different learning styles. I wouldn't use the maps just because I've noticed that most times we are trying to visualize the actual sites of the mapped areas.</p>	<p>Comment acknowledged and shared with Permitting Division for planning future outreach.</p>

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	<p>Overall, I think you do a great job of explaining the proposed changes and providing additional details such as number of affordable units, AMI %, etc.</p> <p>I also wanted to clarify my response to John about the plan being focused on private developers. While I understand the plan is about specific zoning changes, I feel conversations tend to shift to what would attract/engage private developers. I did not mean that the plan is all about private development and developers.</p> <p>Let me know if you have any questions. Also is the July 31 date for public comments flexible? We are working on our comments and would be helpful to know.</p> <p>Thank you Patricia Lopez</p>	<p>As noted in various documents, the schedule for the 2020 Update is unique and shorter than past major updates. This means the July 31 date is fixed, in order to allow transmittal to Council by September 30.</p>
<p><u>Steven Macdonald</u></p> <p>Topic: Sea Level Rise</p>	<p>Friends – Below are my comments.</p> <p>General comments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I support adoption of the proposed buffer (21A.06.1041). • The language in proposed code amendment 21A.25.170 is less clear than that in the “Plain Language Summary” or in the “Sea Level Rise FAQs” documents. <p>Proposed code amendment 21A.25.170 section E: specific comments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geotechnical report: This report needs to be done by a qualified engineer with legitimate credentials. The process for approval of a geotechnical report needs to be transparent and rigorous. (Otherwise, if an analysis from an unqualified individual is approved by King County, and a storm subsequently damages property, the county is at risk because the owner could sue the county for negligence.) If there is an existing credentialing process that can be used for this purpose, then the county needs to inform property owners, and refer the owners to a source (e.g., a current and up-to-date online list) of qualified engineers. • King County should come up with a way to help property owners afford the legitimate and reliable geotechnical analysis. For example: any shoreline property owner who is required by code to obtain a geotechnical report can petition the county for full or partial reimbursement of the costs of the report if they can demonstrate financial hardship. Structuring policy and procedure in this fashion allows the county to both have a “carrot and stick” regulatory environment, and to explicitly address adverse financial consequences of a regulation on a vulnerable sub-population. This would not be costly: most shoreline property owners are not poor (would not qualify for the reimbursement); on the other hand, some shoreline 	<p>In response to public comments, the following sea level rise proposals have been updated to reflect the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buffer increases for marine steep slope hazard areas are only required for new buildings or substantial improvements to existing buildings; existing structures that do not meet the substantial improvement standard are not impacted. • The proposals for existing wells have been removed from the package; The issue may be evaluated further in a future study. The Executive’s Recommended Plan still proposes additional regulations for new wells. • The changes related to bulkheads have been removed from the package; The issue may be evaluated further in a future study.

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	<p>property owners purchased their property many years ago and/or are on fixed income.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The language “to allow for at least ten years ...” in 21A.25.170 section E.2 is insufficiently protective of property owners: should be 30 years (i.e., the cost estimate for the bulkhead repair needs to assure a 30-year lifespan, just as the cost estimate for moving the at-risk building (and associated utilities) out of harm’s way needs to assure a 30-year lifespan). These 30-year lifespan estimates need to incorporate explicit acknowledgement of greater uncertainty than that in a 10-year lifespan estimate. • From a policy perspective, the current language in the proposed code amendment (“New or replacement bulkheads would only be allowed if the cost of moving the at-risk building (and associated utilities) out of harm’s way is more expensive than building the bulkhead”) presents a false equivalency. Any hard-armor shoreline stabilization (such as a bulkhead) should only be allowed if the cost of repairing the bulkhead is relatively trivial when compared to “the cost of moving the at-risk building (and associated utilities) out of harm’s way”. If King County needs a formula-based comparison in order to be able to implement the intent of the code change, then the formula should be something like “A failing bulkhead should only be repaired if the cost of the repair is less than one-quarter (1/4) of ‘the cost of moving the at-risk building (and associated utilities) out of harm’s way’”. Otherwise, if the cost of repairing the bulkhead is substantial (greater than the one-quarter [1/4] of the cost of moving the structure), then the at-risk structure should be moved. With this language, the action of the property owner action will be consistent with the laudable Intent statement in the Plain Language Summary (“The intent is to focus protection efforts on moving structures out of harm’s way, rather than allowing more artificial shoreline elements (which can have negative ecological impacts and/or may not provide as much protection as relocation), in preparation for future sea level rise impacts”). • The code needs to explicitly say, with more clear language, what is incompletely said in the Sea Level Rise FAQs document: “If moving the structure out of harm’s way is [not cost effective], the bulkhead would not be allowed.” The code amendment should be worded to clarify that after the structure is moved out of harm’s way, the bulkhead must be removed. • Property owners who use their own funds to move a structure out of harm’s way should not need to pay the cost of the bulkhead removal: King County should utilize county funds to remove those bulkheads. (County staff have told me that there are a variety of programs and resources the County and others bring to the table to help landowners 	

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	<p>with removing bulkheads and improving shoreline conditions in general. Two specific programs are: the King County DNRP Basin Steward program, which has a specific Vashon steward whose job includes working closely with community members and staff from other public agencies to implement WRIA and other conservation plans by coordinating and obtaining grant funding for important habitat protection and restoration projects; and, the King Conservation District program “Where the water begins” (http://kingcd.org/programs/better-water/where-the-water-begins/), which holds workshops that enable property owners to access KCD technical assistance and apply for money/resources to assist in improving shoreline conditions as part of the KCD “Landowner Incentive Program”. In addition, KCD has a separate “Shore Friendly” grant (http://www.shorefriendly.org/) to help specifically with defraying the cost of removing bulkheads on private property. The county needs to fully inform property owners of these opportunities.) This is another example of how structuring policy and procedure allows the county to have a “carrot and stick” regulatory environment. Thank you for your consideration of my comments.</p> <p>Steve Macdonald Verdura Farm Vashon Island, Washington 206-463-7563, cell 206-799-4284 email <steven.c.macdonald@comcast.net> “Protect the birds and we protect the Earth.” National Audubon Society.</p>	
<p><u>Master Builders Association of King and Snohomish Counties</u></p> <p>Topic: Various</p>	<p>The Honorable Dow Constantine, King County Executive King County Chinook Building 401 5th Ave., Ste. 800 Seattle, WA 98104</p> <p>RE: Public Review Draft of 2020 Amendments to the Comprehensive Plan and Development Regulations Dear Executive Constantine, The Master Builders Association of King and Snohomish Counties (MBAKS) thanks you for the opportunity to comment on the Public Review Draft of the 2020 midpoint update to Comprehensive Plan and Development Regulations. With nearly 2,900 members, MBAKS is the largest local homebuilders' association in the United States. Our members take an active role in all aspects of home construction in the Puget Sound region and are dedicated to providing a diverse range of housing choices, including affordable options for the vitally important firsttime buyer segment. The King County Comprehensive Plan serves as the foundation for all policies to support innovative</p>	

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	<p>solutions that both create predictability and certainty for home builders and consumers alike to enable a supply of housing that can keep up with the ever-growing demand. Among the substantive proposed amendments to the Compressive Plan, the following areas are of the highest interest to MBAKS and its members:</p> <p>Housing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ GMPC Affordable Housing Committee: Thank you for the opportunity to serve on this crucial committee. This allows us to have an active role in discussions that will inform future policy decisions related to housing and promoting affordability. ❖ Cottage Housing: MBAKS supports incentives to promote cottage housing. Removing the maximum lot size, reducing parking in transit areas, and changing design standards are all necessary to make this type of development feasible and affordable. ❖ Accessory Dwelling Units: MBAKS supports policies to promote ADU development. ADUs provide increased density while at the same time preserving the look and feel of our existing single-family neighborhoods. We look forward to engaging in substantive policy discussions as these provisions move through the legislative process. ❖ Four to One: MBAKS has concerns the added requirement of an annexation agreement will discourage use of the County's longstanding Four to One program. <p>Land Use and Zoning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Land Use and Zoning We encourage the County to embrace its maximum potential in urban areas by encouraging as much dense development and increased supply as possible. This will create the greatest diversity of housing options attainable to its working residents. MBAKS has concerns about any mandatory inclusionary zoning policy that would increase the cost of new housing construction when more housing is urgently needed. It is hard (if not impossible) to build diverse, "missing middle" housing types to own or rent while creating new policies that make it more expensive. We urge the County to consider a housing levy, which is a more sustainable and predictable source of funding for affordable housing. <p>Technical Changes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Alternative Housing Demonstration Project: MBAKS supports code flexibility when needed to promote development of "alternative housing" such as tiny homes, so-called apodments, dormitory-style living, etc. We know it is important to be creative and look at all options that help 	<p>Comment acknowledged.</p> <p>Comment acknowledged.</p> <p>Comment acknowledged.</p> <p>Comment acknowledged. King County seeks to facilitate annexation of all urban unincorporated areas</p> <p>Executive's Recommended Plan will include inclusionary zoning requirement of 20% of units offered at 60% Area Median Income, changed from 10% of units at 70% AMI in public review draft. This intends to balance public benefits with market development potentials. Comment noted about a Levy.</p> <p>Comment acknowledged. The Executive agrees that it is important to test this housing option.</p>

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	<p>us provide several different types of housing for people of all walks of life.</p> <p>Thank you for the opportunity to share our thoughts at this stage in the Comprehensive Plan midpoint update. MBAKS looks forward to engaging as stakeholders with the County as these policies are developed and adopted to further support the goal of creating a sustainable King County. We appreciate your hard work and want to serve as a trusted resource for you and your staff. Please don't hesitate to reach out with questions or if you would like more information.</p> <p>Sincerely, Jennifer Anderson King County Government Affairs Manager Master Builders Association of King and Snohomish Counties</p>	
<p><u>John McCoy</u></p> <p>Topic: Skyway-West Hill Subarea Plan</p>	<p>Mr. LeClair,</p> <p>I have been reviewing the Public Review Draft as it pertains to the area around Rainier Ave S. and S. 115th Place. My home is located in the block bordering S 115th Pl and S 117th St and between 87th Ave S and 88th Ave S.</p> <p>I was a bit surprised to see the proposal to change the zoning from R-6 to R-18 for this very small area on the east side of 87th Av S.</p> <p>Although I know that current trends point to higher density for what I would call "urban centers", this small area seems poorly suited to that purpose. The roads in this area are small and narrow, with steep slopes. The south section of 88th Ave S. is only about 30 feet between the sidewalks (I believe the right of way is 40 feet) and 89th Ave S. is even narrower, with a right of way 30 feet for one block before it narrows to 16 feet on the south end (barely an alley width). Then S. 116th St and S. 116th Pl are steep and and also narrow, with a right of way of 35 feet.</p> <p>It seems like someone looked at a map, saw the small business area and said to themselves, "this looks like a good place for multi-family dwellings" without taking infrastructure or current residents into consideration.</p> <p>I think it is important to keep in mind this is a pretty sleepy little business area bordered by a pretty sleepy little bedroom community. Based upon past experience, it seems unlikely the business area is going to grow to support a larger population (due to lack of room if nothing else). In the past, retail in the form of two convenience stores has been the the most successful use, with a variety of other enterprises having trouble staying viable. I know a</p>	<p>In response to public comment, proposed Bryn Mawr rezone from R-6 to R-18 will not be included in the Executive's Recommended Plan.</p>

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	<p>lot of people don't like the marijuana stores, but without them I suspect some of those places would be empty.</p> <p>Most of the people in this little upzone area have lived here for a long time. I know several who have been here for more than 30 years. i haven't spoken to everyone, but the people I have spoken to are not happy about this proposed change. I only recently became aware of this plan and I suspect many residents are unaware of these proposed changes.</p> <p>I am opposed to such a dramatic change in zoning density. I am primarily concerned about unintended consequences, such as a developer obtaining three or four properties and then using the R-18 zoning to get approval for a too tall multi-family structure that is not in keeping with the remainder of the neighborhood. Such a development would not only affect views, but also traffic and parking on already narrow and steep streets. It seems premature to initiate this zoning change now. If a zoning change is somehow mandatory, a change to R-8, or at worst R-12 would be a better option.</p> <p>Thank you, John McCoy 206-772-1233</p>	
<p><u>Lyn McKay</u></p> <p>Topic: Skyway-West Hill Subarea Plan</p>	<p>To whom it may concern,</p> <p>I am against having my neighborhood rezoned. My address is 11515 88th Ave. S. I'm retired and moving would be a hardship and there is no place else I want to live. I also run a business out of my home and would lose my business if I relocated.</p> <p>If I didn't move these would be my concerns.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Losing my view 2. Lowering my property value 3. Traffic in the area 4. More people bringing more crime which is already a problem 5. More noise which is already a problem – fireworks, dogs, cats, chickens, loud music from neighbors, parties 6. No place to park in front of my house. This is already a problem sometimes. 7. I'm concerned about the environment. Trees we desperately need would be cut down. 8. Buildings around me would raise the temperature when we are already experiencing climate change and I don't have air conditioning 9. I'm asthmatic and the fumes from the airport and traffic from Rainier Ave. are already a challenge. This would be exacerbated by more vehicle traffic in the area. 	<p>In response to public comment, proposed Bryn Mawr rezone from R-6 to R-18 will not be included in the Executive's Recommended Plan.</p>

Name	Comment	Response
	<p>Thank you for considering my concerns. I've spoken with my neighbors and they are not supportive of this rezoning either. Many of us are retired.</p> <p>Sincerely, Lyn McKay</p>	
<p><u>Joe & Elizabeth Miles</u></p> <p>Topic: Various</p>	<p>RE: Public Review Draft of proposed amendments to the King County Comprehensive Plan</p> <p>Mr. Miller, Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Public Review Draft of the proposed 2020 midpoint amendments to the King County Comprehensive Plan (KCCP). We both grew up in King County and currently live on a 20-acre farm in rural (RA-5) King County adjacent to Soos Creek Park. We deeply appreciate the quality of life provided by rural zoning. We're relieved to find the Public Review Draft does not propose expansion of urban zoning into our neighborhood.</p> <p>In addition to our appreciation of your office limiting urban sprawl into the rural area, we offer the following comments and recommendations to Chapters 2 and 3 of the KCCP:</p> <p>Chapter 2 Urban Communities.</p> <p>The following portion of the Potential Annexation Areas (PAA) Map, shows two PPA parcels as "Soos Creek Park Small (undesignated)" Tax Lot 222205-9117, and "Soos Creek Park Large (undesignated)" Tax Lot 232205-9013.</p> <p>These PAA parcels are totally unsuitable for urban development. Both parcels are owned by King County and are part of the County's Regional Soos Creek Park and Trail system. Both parcels were purchased with funds from the King County Forward Thrust initiative in the 1970s and are permanently protected as park and open space. In addition, both parcels are totally encumbered with critical areas.</p> <p>Urban zoning on these PAA parcels is inconsistent with the rural character of the surrounding community. The area north and east of these PAA parcels has Rural RA-5 zoning.</p> <p>We recommend moving the Urban Growth Area boundary westward to exclude these PAA parcels from the Urban Area and convert them to RA-5 zoning.</p> <p>Chapter 3 Rural and Natural Resource Lands Transfer of Development Rights (TDR).</p>	<p>Comments acknowledged. County annexation staff has been meeting with cities in 2018 and 2019 to develop a response to <i>Workplan Action 17: Develop a Countywide Plan to Move Remaining Unincorporated Urban Potential Annexation Areas Toward Annexation</i>. This can be found on page 12-22 of the 2018 Plan, and is due by the end of 2019. This work may shed light on these issues.</p>

Name	Comment	Response
	<p>Although the TDR program is a wonderful tool to protect rural character, open space, and habitat, the program lacks financial incentives for typical rural property owners. For example, a property owner removing development rights on a 5 acre parcel in the RA-5 zone would only receive approximately \$20,000 from 1 TDR credit, yet the property owner could sell the parcel for approximately \$300,000.</p> <p>KCCP Policy R-316 states, priority TDR sending sites are “Lands adjacent to the Urban Growth Area boundary” and “Lands that are suitable for inclusion in and provide important links to the regional open space system”.</p> <p>To provide a financial incentive for rural property owners and to address KCC Policy R-316, we recommend KCCP R-317 be further amended. The amendment should provide sending sites which are in the Rural Area (zoned RA-2.5, RA-5 or RA-10) and either;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. are located adjacent to the Urban Growth Area boundary, or 2. are suitable for inclusion in and provide important links to the regional open space system, <p>an allocation of at least one TDR for every one acre of land.</p> <p>Thank you for considering our comments and recommendations on the Public Review Draft of the proposed amendments to the KCCP. We acknowledge the significant effort you and other King County staff have invested in the midpoint update. To reiterate, we are very pleased the proposed KCCP amendments do not expand urban sprawl into the rural area!</p> <p>Sincerely,</p> <p>Joe Miles</p> <p>Elizabeth Miles</p> <p>Joe & Elizabeth Miles 24639 156th Avenue SE, Kent, WA 98042 milesje@q.com</p>	<p>The Executive appreciates the spirit of this comment but does not agree with the specific edit. Establishing a ratio this high would create consistency challenges for other markets and land uses that use the program.</p>
<p><u>Rob Murdock</u></p> <p>Topic: Sea Level Rise</p>	<p>We are concerned that our home on Magnolia Beach on Vashon falls within the predicted flood plain. Specifically, this impacts us because our property is located at the bottom of a steep bank. Our bulkhead currently protects us from the high tide in our area, but will be of little use with a 3 foot sea level change. Due to the nature of the community, we have an easement that requires us to provide a passable walkway across the front of our</p>	<p>In response to public comments, the following sea level rise proposals have been updated to reflect the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buffer increases for marine steep slope hazard areas are only

Name	Comment	Response
	<p>property for neighbors to use. Additionally, our home is located so close to the water that moving it up or back isn't really an option. Further, our septic system is also located within the predicted flood area. This impacts us because we are required to get our system checked yearly by the county. With all of that said, getting permits to make any substantive changes to our properties in the past 45 years has been nightmarishly difficult. We would like some assurances that the county will use common sense with regard to allowing permits to make modifications to our seawall in order to protect our homes and the septic drain fields, while helping us to maintain the integrity of the community walkway.</p>	<p>required for new buildings or substantial improvements to existing buildings; existing structures that do not meet the substantial improvement standard are not impacted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proposals for existing wells have been removed from the package. The Executive's Recommended Plan still proposes additional regulations for new wells. • The changes related to bulkheads have been removed from the package; The issue may be evaluated further in a future study.
<p><u>Pete Nelson</u> Topic: Permitting</p>	<p>Treehouse building codes. We have solutions to build safely in trees. King County worked extensively with local arborists and engineers to allow permitting and construction of tree supported structures. Let's put this information in the building code to allow this legitimate form of architecture and design to exist responsibly in our amazing forests and trees.</p> <p>We have an example of important code language that is part of the permit record at our Treehouse Point B&B in Fall City.</p>	<p>Comment acknowledged. Topic is out of scope for 2020 Plan Update.</p>
<p><u>Pete Nelson</u> Topic: Parks/Trails</p>	<p>Fall City Pedestrian Bridge and loop levee trail to 2nd pedestrian bridge 1-2 miles downriver.</p> <p>We must have safe trails allowing the public to walk along our beautiful river in this lovely part of the upper Snoqualmie Valley.</p> <p>The Fall City Community Association has a pedestrian bridge designed in concept and spans from Olive Quigley Park (downtown Fall City) to the baseball field across the river – a 330' span!!</p> <p>Where's the confounded bridge? And trails... and the second bridge?!</p> <p>I can help.</p>	<p>Comment acknowledged and shared with Parks Division staff. Topic is out of scope for 2020 Plan Update.</p>
<p><u>Pete Nelson</u></p>	<p>Please bridge the gap in the trail that follows Preston Fall City Rd SE. The gap is ½ way between Preston and Fall</p>	<p>Comment acknowledged and shared with Parks</p>

Name	Comment	Response
Topic: Parks/Trails	City where the road crosses over the Raging River. The paved trail ends under an old railroad bridge once spanned this gap. Now a trail descends to this very busy stretch of road, and crosses, then follows the road protected by Jersey barriers until it switches back up to old railroad grade. Where's the confounded bridge?	Division staff. Topic is out of scope for 2020 Plan Update.
<u>No Name Provided</u> Topic: Economic Development/ Taxation	We need to support local businesses in unincorporated KC. Please support programs and legislation that allows businesses to thrive in areas like the Snoqualmie & Sammamish Valley. I love going to my local farmstands along with enjoying wine & beer. We need to have the tax revenue to bolster county revenue in the rural areas. Please use revenue that is generated from properties in the unincorporated area on infrastructure for the unincorporated area.	Comments acknowledged. While additional economic development policy is out of scope in the 2020 Plan Update, the Department of Local Services recently hired the county's first Economic Development Manager to further support and strengthen local businesses.
<u>No Name Provided</u> Topic County Council	Hold KC Council meetings, once a quarter or month, outside of Seattle.	Comment acknowledged
<u>No Name Provided</u> Topic: Roads	Need better winter road clearing – people were sliding off the road and getting stuck – Broken Hill, 62nd, 64-68th, S 116th St., S 117th St., S 117th Pl, S 118th St. Thanks!	Comment acknowledged and shared with Roads Service staff for operational planning purposes. Topic is out of scope for 2020 Plan Update.
<u>No Name Provided</u> Topic: Skyway- West Hill Subarea Plan	The services cannot support the proposed changes. The earliest implementation should be where the services already exist, and should be tied to what is and not what ought.	Comment acknowledged.
<u>No Name Provided</u> Topic: Community Meeting Format	Would love for KC to add demographic info to sign in sheet so we can measure/hold accountable who is attending outreach events. Who is new per meeting? What cultural communities are missing? Don't only track demographics for comments.	Comment acknowledged. Sign in sheets are publicly discoverable under the Public Records Act, and in an effort to protect meeting attendees' personal information, King County is no longer collecting

Name	Comment	Response
		demographic data on sign in sheets.
<p><u>No Name Provided</u></p> <p>Topic: Roads/Transit</p>	<p>Transportation: Skyway needs “community connections” transit program to connect MLK area to central business district.</p> <p>Sidewalks and streetlights would be greatly appreciated!</p>	Comment acknowledged.
<p><u>No Name Provided</u></p> <p>Topic: Skyway-West Hill Subarea Plan</p>	<p>Creston Point isn’t only community on MLK way: 1.) Springbrook, 2.) Foster Commons, 3.) mobile home park, 4.) Houses on 56th and 57th.</p>	Comment acknowledged.
<p><u>No Name Provided</u></p> <p>Topic: Skyway-West Hill Subarea Plan</p>	<p>There are bald eagles that hunt and use large trees near the Rainier Ave business district. Upzoning will drive them away.</p>	<p>The commercial area adjacent to Rainier Avenue is proposed to be rezoned from Community Business to Neighborhood Business and Office.</p> <p>In response to public comments, proposed Bryn Mawr rezone from R-6 to R-18 will not be included in the Executive’s Recommended Plan.</p>
<p><u>No Name Provided</u></p> <p>Topic: Skyway-West Hill Subarea Plan / Roads</p>	<p>This neighborhood is woefully underserved as it is. Services (transit) should come first, and rezoning afterwards. The already serviced neighborhood should be changed first.</p> <p>Can we please get a stop light @ Langston & 132nd. Increased traffic from new apartments and soon to be new townhouses @ 132nd and Renton Ave will only make it worse. Traffic speeds on 132nd far exceed the posted limit. Folks crossing 132nd at Langston and other cross streets take their lives into their hands daily!</p>	<p>Comment acknowledged. Metro’s planning for transit service generally follows development in order to ensure ridership.</p> <p>Roads Service Division evaluated this intersection and based upon traffic safety engineering criteria, it is not a candidate for inclusion within the 2020 TNR project list. Roads will continue to monitor this location.</p>
<p><u>No Name Provided</u></p>	<p>The meeting held at Maple Valley Library on July 16, 2019 was during the evening 6-8 PM. The only food/drink provided was cookies and fruit juice. It would have helped address barriers to access if small snacks and beverages</p>	<p>Comments acknowledged. Community meetings were scheduled based on</p>

Name	Comment	Response
<p>Topic: Community Meeting Format</p>	<p>were provided. Does not have to be catered, but something to help community members that drive long distances, straight from work/commitments that are starving.</p> <p>The meeting room was relatively small in comparison to the amount of attendees--> find/use bigger space.</p> <p>I am from Federal Way and the closest meetings relevant to south King County were Maple Valley and perhaps Seattle (traffic + parking challenges). Another public meeting should be held in SKC--> e.g. Renton, Kent, Auburn, Federal Way (at least 1).</p> <p>Most attendees appeared to be white or at least white-passing adults (maybe 40/50+). Perhaps this is reflection of Maple Valley or public meetings at-large; however, what about people of color and other historically underreached populations/communities? For robust community feedback, reach out to diverse communities.</p>	<p>venue availability and the scale of plan contents affecting various King County subareas.</p> <p>King County performed a variety of outreach to advertise community meetings, include traditional methods (mailings, newspaper ads), and social media postings. For more substantive 2020 Plan Update topics, like the Skyway-West Hill plan, direct outreach to diverse stakeholders was performed and gathered in a variety of ways in addition to the community meetings.</p>
<p><u>No Name Provided</u></p> <p>Topic: ADUs</p>	<p>ADU uses should pertain to rural areas as well as urban areas and rural towns</p>	<p>King County permits accessory dwelling units in urban and rural areas, on parcels that meet minimum lot sizes and other development requirements.</p>
<p><u>No Name Provided</u></p> <p>Topic: Sea Level Rise</p>	<p>I am concerned about the high financial impacts that this proposal will have on my home. I agree with the gentleman who says FEMA accounts for possible sea level rise. I pay a mandatory \$5000.00/year (and rising) flood insurance every year. How would proposed changes here impact that amount? I can't move my bulkhead, and I can't move my house – I'm right above tidelands and a hill is behind my house. In addition, I'm in a row with 10-12 other houses with joined bulkheads. I'm afraid that I cannot afford these changes if they are mandated. I'm probably going to have to leave Vashon.</p>	<p>In response to public comments, the sea level rise code changes related to bulkheads have been removed from the package. The issue may be evaluated further in a future study.</p>
<p><u>No Name Provided</u></p> <p>Topic: Marine Traffic</p>	<p>What is being done for marine traffic speed to be slowed down. This traffic has a huge impact on existing beaches and bulkheads on Maury Island.</p> <p>Marine Traffic through Colvos Passage needs to be slowed down/regulated. Daily erosion of bulkheads and beaches is caused by vessels of all sizes.</p>	<p>Comment acknowledged.</p>
<p><u>No Name Provided</u></p>	<p>The issue of connected bulkheads and community beaches needs to be considered – homeowners have such varying viewpoints; consensus is very difficult.</p>	<p>In response to public comments, the sea level rise code changes related</p>

Name	Comment	Response
Topic: Sea Level Rise		to bulkheads have been removed from the package. The issue may be evaluated further in a future study.
<u>No Name Provided</u> Topic: White Center HUB	I support the rezoning of the HUB site to allow higher-density, mixed use development that provides affordable housing and other important community services. I want the county to ensure that the non-residential social services uses, such as day care centers, workforce development, and outpatient health clinics, are allowed at the site. These uses may require conditional use permits in an R-18 zone that may be difficult to obtain, so I encourage the county to study the ability of the HUB developers to include these important uses, and to modify the code as necessary to guarantee their allowed use on the site. Thank you.	Comment acknowledged. Executive's Recommended Plan proposes changing zoning of proposed White Center HUB to R-18 and allowing the co-located services.
<u>No Name Provided</u> Topic: White Center HUB	Hello, I have a parcel (062304-050 located at 835 SW 108th Street which borders Dick Thorneau Park and the Hub project. In 1994, I was told the area was not suitable for higher density and now a non profit can come in do what the property owners of the area cannot. My property has paved sidewalks borders a park, all levels of schools, a fire station, and is on major arterial has plenty of unused street parking, and located near half-way houses that operate without conditional use permits and have the density of an apartment building. If these properties are allowed to have higher densities the whole area should have higher densities. Our property values are adversely harmed by being next this development while we are limited as to type and density we are allowed. In short, we get all the downsides of these developments without getting any of benefits. I think that the area should be zoned R-18 as the first draft of the Comprehensive Plan stated would be allowed in areas of the UGA	Comment acknowledged. Executive's Recommended Plan proposes changing zoning of proposed White Center HUB to R-18, but not the property of the commenter. The White Center HUB area zoning study acknowledges that the same qualities that make this limited rezone possible may exist on neighboring properties, and notes the need for future planning studies to evaluate their zoning to better integrate the HUB into the neighborhood.
<u>Barbara Oliver</u> Topic: Bear Creek UPD	Dear Mr. Taylor, This letter of July 31, 2019 requests that you reconsider the proposed rezoning of the Trilogy area due to our expiring UPD documents. Please preserve the golf course zoning which currently is one unit per five acres rather than six unit per acre. I am an original homeowner and it was explained to me that the open spaces and the golf course were zoned in this manner because the zoning matched the area adjacent to	King County does not have a zoning classification specific to Parks and Open Space. Plat restrictions limiting the change of use from a golf course/open space, and applying the land use designation of "other parks and wilderness" will ensure protection of the

Name	Comment	Response
	<p>Trilogy and this lower density area was needed to protect this environmentally fragile area.</p> <p>The documents provided at the time I purchased my home ensured me that these spaces would always remain open and used as a golf course unless 90 percent of the homeowners agreed to a change. Why would this area be rezoned to a more dense area.</p> <p>Thank you for considering this proposed change.</p> <p>Barbara Oliver Trilogy Resident 22877 NE 129th Pl. Redmond, WA, 98053</p>	<p>critical areas, golf course, and private park parcels. No change is recommended to the Executive's Recommended Plan.</p>
<p><u>Tiffany Previti</u></p> <p>Topic: Skyway-West Hill Subarea Plan</p>	<p>Hello, Mr LeClair.</p> <p>I am writing today as a concerned homeowner and active Bryn Mawr resident. I am deeply against the proposed zoning to on 87th Ave. S and below, which will absolutely effect my lot and small established neighborhood.</p> <p>As a resident for 12 years, this week actually, I am worried about the negative impacts rezoning the 87th Avenue to Rainier will actually have. I read the multiple proposals, hundreds of pages, and mostly wanted to laugh at what was being offered based on the mission statements. It will completely undermine our community goals.</p> <p>We initially bought this quaint, overpriced home for these views, its rich diversity, and the convenience to work, as so many here do. It wasn't until I saw how bad our schools were on our hill that I knew I had to get directly involved with them and make a difference. We chose not to send our kids to private school like, so many on the Bryn Mawr side of the hill do, but to invest our time and money into them. I want to, and do, make living on this hill better for all here. We, neighbors old and new, want to bring it back to its glory days, that so many of the old time residents still remember from just a few decades ago.</p> <p>The proposed rezoning on 87th and below, creates a snowball effect for the hundreds of homes with views that will then, sell, be torn down, and rebuilt to get the view back or simply be forced/bought out of our neighborhood because our lot will be purchased for multifamily homes. If just one of the lots below me changes it zoning, it drastically effects our home, and everyone for blocks and blocks around me, drops our property values with the loss of the lake and mountain views, and increases the traffic on</p>	<p>In response to public comment, proposed Bryn Mawr rezone from R-6 to R-18 will not be included in the Executive's Recommended Plan.</p>

Name	Comment	Response
	<p>87th (which is supposed to be 25mph, but already people do 45 mph minimum and often higher.</p> <p>Rezoning this area destroys the whole purpose for loving this house that I have personally poured over a decade of blood sweat and tears into and continue to restore.</p> <p>By changing any of the zoning down on 87th, and Rainier, to what you are currently proposing, you are absolutely directing efforts in the wrong direction. It will only take away money for the hill, to develop this side into multi family homes. We need more community here, not the division and gentrification that will happen if high density (high end) condos are built, because even if 1/3 are "affordable" they will not necessary build below, but possibly build elsewhere on the hill only adding to the gentrification issues.</p> <p>You state that the goal is to bring affordable housing, yet the mere act of building multifamily homes at the base of Bryn Mawr will only appeal to those with higher incomes, due to the AMAZING lake and mountain views you will give them and steal from us.</p> <p>Without a doubt, builders will jump at the opportunity to make money at such a sure thing because of this prime location for renting high end condos. One that will not help this unincorporated hill in any way!</p> <p>Their landlords will charge way above the average rent for those views, our views. Renters do not have the same invested interests in this area as the homeowners do. We, the people that have owned homes here for decades, generations in fact, will absolutely suffer from an increase in rentals on this side of the hill.</p> <p>Not to mention that there is no safe place to park down there on Rainier. It won't be a gathering place for our neighbors to pop into. The roads are insane! Drivers disobey the road laws driving down the medians, bicyclists and pedestrians get hit by speeding cars. It is a main commuting line for drivers, not bus takers, since the line is blocks up the steep hill off the main strip. It's not a place to pop in for anything but weed, right now. Which is a whole nother issue. None of that will change or cause anyone to stop at the comercial buildings you are proposing. If we want to shop we head up to Skyway, Renton, or Seattle. That won't change.</p> <p>It is foolish to think that the new occupants of these multifamily homes will then put their money into the Skyway-Bryn Mawr area. They will continue up Rainier to</p>	

Name	Comment	Response
	<p>downtown Seattle, around the corner to the Landing in Renton, and to their private schools and big paying jobs. They will not take that public transportation that will be blocks up a steep hill. One that actually does not run on Rainier, but directly in front of my home on 87th. They will need to park their cars somewhere, but where? In front of our homes? Or perhaps you'll create a parking garage under the multifamily homes to boost the views even more and ruin ours.</p> <p>The area of 87th and Rainier is merely a means to an end of a long day for most. They want to come home from to their families, enjoy their yards, chat with their neighbors, look at the views and relax.</p> <p>Why not use the area just south of the pot shop, on the Renton hill side of Rainier, to build condos? Shorter, 3 story ones that already sit low and have homes stories above that will not be effected by the views? I know it's not in area persay, but it's just the other sideof the block to what you already are proposing so any of your points would still apply and you wouldn't ruin anything for this hill, per say.</p> <p>It seems to me, that where you are currently proposing to become the business area of Skyway needs to be multi use. That IS the heart of this hill! Its at the top of Skyway, by the library. Where we desperately need multiple purpose buildings, not the proposed commercial buildings. We want affordablility, mixed income, and diversity. Where the views only get better with those R-48 lots and DO NOT mess with the views of the old neighborhood.</p> <p>Small store fronts below and housing above is what is needed and will build this area up. More common draws for people commuting (on the current bus lines that run Renton Ave) and in their cars. Those are the people who don't want to go into Renton or Seattle for stuff after a long day of work. They already pop into the library and post office why not offer them more incentives to keep our neighborhood growing? They, along with those of us on the lower side, will gladly stop into said stores and the ethic restaurants that will result in multitude zoning up there. We want to keep our current diverse population and make everyone proud to own, live, and work here. That's what we want. A community at the top of the hill.</p> <p>Please help put money back into the area, where the heart of Skyway really is, has always been. It needs to be revitalized with its diversity staying true to who we are.</p>	

Name	Comment	Response
	<p>Any of your current proposed changes to 87th, Rainier Ave will ruin it for the 80 year old homes that are currently here and have been here for nearly a century. It will absolutely change the whole feel of this area and what all of us, effected by your proposal, love about the Bryn Mawr side of the hill, all the while not doing anything to truly direct the money back into our little community, that most of us care so much about.</p> <p>Sadly, building below 87th It will absolutely destroy the nature we see here daily. As I currently write, two bald eagle have been perched in their common hunting trees at the base of the hill. They often perch in the old evergreen behind my house. Gone will be those hundred year old trees that house the Bald Eagles, Osprey, Blue Herons, Woodpeckers, and countless more animals.</p> <p>I am urging you to, please, rethink these zoning proposals to the lower area especially and not allow higher density of any kind. At least, until the top of our hill has been addressed. It will absolutely not help this area otherwise. I know eventually things will change and more of these tiny homes that originally housed the first Boeing workers and farmers that lived here, will be scooped up and built up higher, but we really don't want McMansions and high density apartments that take away from the beauty of this quaint hill. Or at the very least, not until the top of Skyway gets addressed.</p> <p>If you add any changes the current zoning for 87th and below right now, the much needed changes that will truly help this hill will not take place. We all know the big bucks will to be made with the views. Just don't do it, yet. The upper hill of our unincorporated area is where we desperately need these changes that will make our hill a better place while staying true to what the mission statements are about and what we, as a community, really need and want. That's where it will make the most sense and really improve this hill.</p> <p>Thank you for your time and hearing my concerns and suggestions.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p> <p>Tiffany Previti</p> <p>(11552 87th Ave. S.)</p>	
<u>Pat Price</u>	Re: WC Hub impact of potential open space, owned by KC, should be kept open. Hub could go elsewhere in N.H.	Comment acknowledged. Executive's Recommended Plan

Name	Comment	Response
<p>Topic: White Center HUB</p>		<p>proposes the rezone associated with the White Center HUB. No change in open space is proposed.</p>
<p><u>Redmond Ridge Residential Owners Association</u></p> <p>Topic: Bear Creek UPD</p>	<p>July 31st, 2019 To King County Representatives of the Department of Local Services and King County Councilmembers: This letter is in response to the Redmond Ridge ROA Board’s review of the Draft Comprehensive Use plan and new zoning changes, specifically referencing the Redmond Ridge Residential Owners Association and Master Planned Community.</p> <p>The Redmond Ridge ROA Board believes it is imperative that the intent of the current UPD guidelines remain intact to prevent negative business impacts and to protect property values by upholding current UPD use restrictions for businesses.</p> <p>Per Kevin LeClair, Principal Subarea Planner, The Redmond Ridge UPD development agreement includes a list of restricted uses in the business park, and we are considering including this restriction on the parcels proposed for “I” zoning. The manufacturing use table from the UPD development agreement Attachment 4 is attached.</p> <p>As for the rest of the business park, we are also considering modifying the proposed zoning for the parcels north of Marketplace Drive from “NB” to “O” and then adding an additional overlay that reflects the allowance for a broad array of retail (such as what was granted under the Major Modification process in 2018) on the business park parcels located north of Marketplace and east of Redmond Ridge Drive.</p> <p>The Redmond Ridge ROA Board strongly encourages the adoption of an additional overlay to ensure the integrity of the UPD be maintained.</p> <p>The following document shows proposed permitted Industrial uses; the RRROA requests that the additional overlay also removes the permitted use for winery/brewery/distillery.</p> <p>In addition to the Comprehensive Plan additional overlay update to the Business Park, Retail Park, and any empty lots, the Redmond Ridge ROA Board would like to request the following items be taken into consideration upon the expiration of the UPD:</p>	<p>The Executive agrees and the Scope of Work directed that land use and zoning be established consistent with existing conditions and the development agreements.</p> <p>Public review draft was revised to include use restrictions to the Industrial zoned parcels in the business park. The parcels north of Marketplace Drive were revised from NB zoning to O zoning with a special district overlay to match the conditions approved in the 2018 major modification.</p>

Name	Comment	Response
	<p>1) While KC tries to do a good job at community outreach, my experience in the North Highline area is that it is problematic to reach the community on a large level. I received the notice about this meeting where I work, but other's at the meeting said they did not receive a notice by mail. Additionally, I did not see this meeting posted on some of the obvious social media sites such as Next Door, that would be an inexpensive way to "spread the word". I posted the meeting myself on the part of Next Door that I can post on, but it would be helpful if KC were able to use a variety of means to notify residents about these meetings.</p> <p>2) Which brings me to which community groups KC contacted, and which they did not. KC contacted the WCCDA, but not NHUAC. When I mentioned that NHUAC was a community group that would be another source of getting information out, I was told that NHUAC had been notified on the morning of the meeting. The morning of the meeting? Why not notify both the WCCDA and NHUAC early on, at the beginning of the month?</p> <p>My personal experience with the WCCDA is that as a group, they do a very poor job of communicating to the general public, attend a lot of meetings to promote themselves to continue funding for the WCCDA, and are a less then effective means of reaching the community at large.</p> <p>3) I asked about the marijuana sales and processing situation in Top Hat. I was surprised to be told that one positive effect of the marijuana location is that crime has not gone up. I have to personally question this as Nimbin management has said on numerous occasions that they call the police almost daily about attempted robbery, threats, thefts, and other crime related issues at their location. Having attended other community meetings where concerns about the effect of placing so many pot related stores so closely together in one community were being aired, I found that KC was often reluctant to address the concerns and would soft pedal communtiy perspectives. That KC believes that limiting the existing stores to the ones that are there now is a "step in the right direction" is a falsehood. You simply can't figure out another way to cram more into the neighborhood. You broke the 1,000 foot rule in WC when you allowed a shop to open across the street from Uncle Ike's this past year. When the community pointed out the 1,000 foot rule to KC, KC response was "well, the shop is grandfathered in because the original shop sold about \$12.00 (TWELVE DOLLARS) in pot at one point in time."</p>	<p>In addition to household mailers, interested parties listserv emails, and newspaper ads, the Department of Local Services used Facebook, Instagram, and Nextdoor social media posts to advertise 2020 Plan Update community meetings.</p> <p>Comment acknowledged.</p> <p>Comment acknowledged. Please see the King County Marijuana Report accepted by the King County Council. (Link: https://mkcclegisearch.kingcounty.gov/View.ashx?M=F&ID=6955675&GUID=8CDF934D-BD04-4B51-B1E3-DB5BCCA3D2D0)</p>

Name	Comment	Response
	<p>4) I am mystified by the WC Micro-Housing Demonstration Project. The hand out states "WHAT IS THE ALTERNATIVE HOUSING DEMONSTRATION PROJECT?"</p> <p>and goes on to state: "In 2018, the KC Council directed the KC Executive to develop a project to explore temporary and permanent alternative housing models to address homelessness and housing affordability. The WC Micro-Housing Project is one of two projects identified by the Executive to test these alternative housing models."</p> <p>When discussing the project with the people at the table, I was told the mean income that the project was designed towards was \$78,000 per year. The units would rent from \$650 to \$1,100 per month. The units contain a steep ladder to access the sleeping loft, and there are no elevators no handicapped accessible amenities. I asked about whether the units would be subsidized. The answer was "no", the project is building market rate housing, and is not intended for low income and subsidized housing. The micro-units would take out a number of smaller homes along Roxbury if they were put in. Many of the rental homes along this stretch are lower rent per square foot than the WC Micro Housing Demonstration Project is renting for.</p> <p>The median income for White Center is \$47,746, with scarcely a rise in income in quite a while. The poverty rate is around 19.7% The median age is about 35 years. Many of the residents are disabled and/or low income. Many of the older residents are on fixed income. Having attended many of the meetings of the CAC of Camp Second Chance, I have repeatedly heard how the Camp Second Chance residents can't afford to move into low income senior housing such as Arrowhead Gardens. They are working BUT THEY DON'T MAKE ENOUGH MONEY FOR MARKET RATE HOUSING.</p> <p>So - what is KC thinking? What is the Executive thinking? How does this meet the needs of the area? How can you state this is addressing homelessness and housing affordability?</p> <p>I'd really like to see an answer on this one.</p> <p>5) KC continues to do a disservice to the communities that border the City of Seattle and King County. The City of Seattle ignores community members concerns about Camp Second Chance, crime, homelessness, theft, addiction issues, etc. that are a regular part of the area, and King County fails to provide additional police to this area despite</p>	<p>As currently proposed, we are testing two affordability methods via the alternative housing models:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Publicly subsidized micro-units for vulnerable populations, individuals experiencing homelessness, and very low-income and low-income populations (test project located on Vashon Island); and 2. "Market rate" housing that, due to the use of micro-units, is provided at rental rates that are affordable to low-income and moderate-income populations (test project located in White Center). <p>While the publicly subsidized project that is targeting lower incomes and homeless individuals is located on Vashon Island, that method of affordable housing could be used in other areas the County, if the test project be successful and permanent code changes are pursued.</p> <p>In response to public comments and to ensure that the test projects address affordability and displacement risks, the draft proposed ordinance has been updated to require that the project developers establish an agreement with the County that outlines measures that will be taken to ensure rents remain affordable,</p>

Name	Comment	Response
	<p>the increase in residents due to all of the new apartments and building projects in the area designed to stuff more people into a smaller space. There are only two King County officers assigned to this area per shift, despite the increase in population and increase in hard core problems the officers face.</p> <p>I think the people who are sent to these meetings to represent their various public offices do try to do the best they can, while trying to maintain the image that KC and the KC executive care about the area. It isn't working, as the comments from a number of the community members in attendance can attest. It does feel like these meetings are more of a sham to be able to show that the county tried to get community input, rather than a place to hear and address the neighborhood concerns.</p> <p>Thank you for taking the time to read, and please add my comments to the others the county is collecting during this phase of hearings.</p> <p>Best, Terry Scidmore</p>	<p>displacement risk is reduced, and that the local community is engaged in the proposed development.</p> <p>Comment noted. This issue is outside of the scope of the 2020 update.</p>
<p><u>Andrea Scott-Murray</u></p> <p>Topic: Fossil Fuels</p>	<p>Dear King County Council,</p> <p>I live in King County and we should not be digging up coal! I grew up on Kent East Hill and my family frequently drove through Black Diamond in the 60's. My asthma often kicked up afterwards and I would be sick for weeks. Numerous issues related to the health and safety of local residents, especially children, the elderly, and anyone with chronic health problems in the areas of air and water quality, trucks and traffic would be immediate negative consequences to reopening surface mining..</p> <p>It is clear now that the long term consequences of continuing to use fossil fuels in any form is leading to worldwide suffering and perhaps the end of human habitation of this beautiful blue planet. I encourage King County to plan energy policy based on the scientific fact of anthropogenic climate change and look to energy efficiency and renewable energy instead of using any fossil fuels.</p> <p>Best Regards, Andrea Scott-Murray 2311 167th AVE NE Bellevue, WA. 98008</p>	<p>Prohibiting new coal extraction permits is proposed in the 2020 update. King County is actively working through the County's Strategic Climate Action Plan to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, set building energy efficiency goals, secure clean, in-state wind power to meet County operational electricity needs and reduce use of fossil fuels with conversion to renewable energy sources.</p>
<p><u>Michael Scuderi</u></p>	<p>Why wasn't the washout area and one lane road on Maury Island Luana Beach Drive not mentioned in the transportation plan TNR projects</p>	<p>Given a backlog of unmet vulnerable road segment project needs and associated funding</p>

Name	Comment	Response
<p>Topic: TNR / Sea Level Rise</p>	<p>Unless one is very wealthy, we cannot afford the required studies and technical fixes to bring existing structures up to code to allow for raising said structures to compensate for SLR. There needs to be a waiver so people who cannot afford the exorbitant costs of code require upgrades when all they are trying to do is save their structure from SLR.</p> <p>If the county is encouraging setting bulkheads back behind the tidal zone, can the code be amended to require NO MITIGATION for this type of construction? Homeowners moving their bulkheads back should not be penalized for trying to comply with county SLR goals.</p>	<p>constraints, the Luana Beach Road project is not included within the TNR. The road is currently functioning, in its current state, to serve the community and Roads will continue to monitor this road, as part of the UKC system of roads it manages on Vashon Island.</p> <p>In response to public comments, the sea level rise code changes related to bulkheads have been removed from the package. The issue may be evaluated further in a future study.</p>
<p><u>Seattle King County Realtors</u></p> <p>Topic: Various</p>	<p>RE: Comments on the King County Draft 2020 Comprehensive Plan update Dear Mr. Miller and Ms. Wolf,</p> <p>I am writing on behalf of the 7,000 members of the Seattle King County REALTORS® - and the 29,000 members of the Northwest Multiple Listing Service - with comments on the draft 2020 Comprehensive Plan update. Thank you for the opportunity to comment.</p> <p>Overriding consideration</p> <p>Our comments are based on our ongoing concern that the lack of housing supply relative to demand in our region continues at crisis proportions. High home prices have locked many people out of the housing market and/or forced them to travel farther from their job, in search of a home they can afford to buy or rent. In the process, the carbon footprint of work-related multi-county commutes degrades our environment. The trend is highly damaging to our cultural fabric. Not only does it erode an individual's quality of life, it places added burdens on our already clogged regional transportation system. It counters many of the goals of the Growth Management Act.</p> <p>In Chapter 4 - Housing and Human Services, King County's role as a regional convener on housing is discussed. We agree this is a vital and necessary role for the county. Implementing the Regional Affordable Housing Plan is critical to the county's ability to meet its responsibilities</p>	<p>The Executive agrees this is a key issue, and the 2020 update has proposals in a variety of areas that may be helpful. That said, the core of the work is happening through the Regional Affordable Housing Task Force, which brings the issues to a countywide rather than county scale.</p>

Name	Comment	Response
	<p>under GMA.</p> <p>As the county implements the plan, we encourage attention to the entire affordability spectrum as required by the GMA's Housing Goal in RCW 36.70A.020(4) which directs jurisdictions to plan for housing affordable to all economic segments of the population, not merely the segments below 80% of area median income.</p> <p>Our affordability crisis is a result of a regionwide failure of political will to establish zoned density in an adequate proportion to demand, and in a timely manner. Initiatives that fail to address the underlying, existential supply problem comprehensively will prove costly and ineffective.</p> <p>Alternative Housing Demonstration Project We strongly support exploration of alternative housing types for transitional and permanent housing as well as working to identify and implement paths to rapid and predictable permitting. As the work plan is developed, we encourage the county to collaborate with the private sector throughout the demonstration. Alternative housing types are not just tools for government and non-profit housing developers. The private sector will be an important partner in identifying market demand, perfecting product offerings and helping craft permitting and zoning programs that enable the housing to be built.</p> <p>Cottage Housing We support the county's review of cottage housing regulations. We encourage an outcome-based focus so that the built-out results on-the-ground demonstrate the regulations are effective and efficient at encouraging construction of significant new cottage housing.</p> <p>Skyway-West Hill Land Use Subarea Plan We encourage the county's exploration of greater zoned density within the subarea; however, we urge caution in pursuing inclusionary zoning. As sated above, middle-income earners are struggling. They earn too much to qualify for subsidized housing, but too little to afford market rate housing, in close proximity to work. While inclusionary zoning creates income-qualified units, the cost of those units is imposed on the market-rate units --- making those less affordable to middle income working households. We urge housing funding strategies that have a far broader pool of funders than the narrow pool of market-rate buyers capable of affording the high price of newly constructed units.</p>	<p>Comment acknowledged. The work considers the full affordability spectrum, although a lot of focus is given to those with the most significant housing affordability challenges. Executive's Recommended Plan will include inclusionary zoning requirement of 20% of units offered at 60% Area Median Income (AMI), changed from 10% of units at 70% AMI in public review draft.</p> <p>The County has been working with the private sector since the beginning of this project, through a developer meeting, Request for Information, and Request for Proposals procurement process.</p> <p>Comment acknowledged.</p> <p>Comment acknowledged; Executive's Recommended Plan will include inclusionary zoning requirement of 20% of units offered at 60% Area Median Income (AMI), changed from 10% of units at 70% AMI in public review draft. A variety of additional housing strategies is also being proposed to facilitate affordable housing development for</p>

Name	Comment	Response
	<p>Sea Level Rise Buffers We urge caution in the creation of a new buffer relating to future impacts from sea level rise. While we fully appreciate the rationale and eventuality of sea level rise, we note that a significant number of properties on Vashon are likely to fall within the buffers, with limited uplands for redevelopment.</p> <p>We urge that the new regulations on these properties and associated structures be reasonable and feasible so that existing uses are not precluded from reasonable maintenance and upgrades.</p> <p>Thank you for your attention to these issues. Sincerely, Randy Bannecker</p>	<p>a spectrum of income levels.</p> <p>Comment acknowledged. We worked to ensure the proposals are reasonable while also ensuring protection of public health and safety. In response to public comments, the following sea level rise proposals have been updated to reflect the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buffer increases for marine steep slope hazard areas are only required for new buildings or substantial improvements to existing buildings; existing structures that do not meet the substantial improvement standard are not impacted. • The proposals for existing wells have been removed from the package. The Executive’s Recommended Plan still proposes additional regulations for new wells. • The changes related to bulkheads have been removed from the package; The issue may be evaluated further in a future study.
<p><u>William Shadbolt</u></p> <p>Topic: Sea Level Rise</p>	<p>Dear Council Member McDermott, I respectfully submit this letter as public comment. I am a waterfront property owner on Vashon Island living in your district. I strongly oppose the following amendments to the King County Code:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creation of the new ‘sea level rise buffer’ in addition to the existing 100 year flood plain (Section 21A.06.1041 and subsequent sections). See Appendix A 2. 21A.25.170 Shoreline stabilization part E 2 - requirement for engineering study prior to any bulkhead repairs to prove cost of moving home is greater than repair cost 	<p>King County worked to ensure the proposals are reasonable while also ensuring protection of public health and safety. The proposals were updated based on public feedback, including making some of the proposals more reasonable such as the provisions related to</p>

Name	Comment	Response
	<p>3. 21A.25.170 Shoreline stabilization part F - requirement that bulkhead base is higher than the ordinary high water mark.</p> <p>Background Like most waterfront owners, we own the tidelands to the extreme low water mark. There is little we would not do to protect the ecology of tidelands as legal owners of the beach. King County previously permitted the construction of our bulkhead and our home. All bulkheads at some time in the future require repairs due to wave action on them.</p> <p>Sea level rise buffer Section 21A.06.1041 (and subsequent sections) create a new 'sea level rise buffer'. The FAQ produced by the County states: What is the proposed "sea level rise buffer"? King County is proposing a new "sea level rise buffer" adjacent to the coastal high hazard area (also known as the 100-year coastal floodplain) on Vashon-Maury Island. Many shoreline parcels on Vashon-Maury Island already sit at least partially within the coastal high hazard area. The sea level buffer applies to areas that are landward of the existing coastal high hazard area to an elevation of three feet above "base flood elevation" (BFE), as shown on the preliminary FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps. BFE is the water level associated with a 1% annual chance flood event, inclusive of wave run-up (in the case of coastal floodplains). Coastal high hazard area mapping does not take projected sea level rise into account. (emphasis added)</p> <p>However FEMA has on its website: How is FEMA accounting for sea level rise and climate change on the FIRMs? Does sea level rise/climate change affect the FIRMs? FEMA maps coastal flood hazards based on existing shoreline characteristics, and wave and storm climatology at the time of the flood study. In accordance with the current Code of Federal Regulations, FEMA does not map flood hazards based on anticipated future sea levels or climate change. Over the lifespan of a study, changes in flood hazards from sea level rise and climate change are typically not large enough to affect the validity of the study results. In accordance with the Biggert-Water Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012, FEMA is to establish a Technical Mapping Advisory Council that will provide recommendations to FEMA on flood hazard mapping guidelines—including recommendations for future mapping conditions, the impacts of sea level rise and future development. FEMA will be required to incorporate future risk assessment in accordance with the recommendations of the Council. (emphasis added) FEMA's Technical Mapping Advisory Council has:</p>	<p>elevations, steep slope hazards, and wells.</p> <p>In response to public comments, the following sea level rise proposals have been updated to reflect the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buffer increases for marine steep slope hazard areas are only required for new buildings or substantial improvements to existing buildings; existing structures that do not meet the substantial improvement standard are not impacted. • The changes related to bulkheads have been removed from the package; The issue may be evaluated further in a future study.

Name	Comment	Response
	<p>TMAC 2015 Future Conditions Risk Assessment and Modeling Report, delivered to the FEMA Administrator in January 2016, with recommendations to help FEMA ensure Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) incorporate the best available climate science to assess flood risks and ensure that FEMA may use the best available methodology to consider the impact of the rise in sea level and future development on flood risk. (emphasis added)</p> <p>So under an act of Congress FEMA's 100 year floodplain maps already use the best available climate science.</p> <p>I would also like to point out that similar buffers in Washington State are currently being challenged in the courts in Preserve Responsible Shoreline Management (Prsm) V. City Of Bainbridge Island; Olympic Stewardship Foundation (Osf) V. Growth Management Hearings Board. Also that this year the US Supreme Court in Knick v. Township of Scott⁵ ruled that property owners have the right to bring takings claims directly in Federal court.</p> <p>I appreciate that the code amendment includes the " E. The development standards in this section may be modified related to the sea level rise buffer, at the director's discretion, if necessary to avoid precluding all reasonable use of the property " However it does seem to add additional expense to the property owner and leaves them at the sole discretion of the director.</p> <p>In summary, I fail to see the reasonable need for the new sea level rise buffer when FEMA has spent millions of taxpayer dollars to ensure their maps incorporate the best possible climate science. Neither can anybody seem to explain why it is 3 feet of elevation?</p> <p>Bulkheads</p> <p>A significant impact of the sea level rise buffer is the new restrictions on bulkheads AKA shoreline stabilization (in addition to other restrictions). See Appendix B.</p> <p>As reported in the local newspaper on Vashon:</p> <p>" In a phone conversation, Laura Casey of the Department of Local Services Permitting Division said a shoreline exemption is needed to proceed with bulkhead repairs and replacements for work ranging in scale from swapping out a few boards to more serious labor on harder armoring. "</p> <p>Section 21A.25.170 of the proposed amendments would require:</p> <p>" Engineering cost estimates submitted to the department demonstrate that the cost of elevating or moving the structure and associated utilities, such as water, sewer, and electricity, out of danger to allow for at least ten years of landslide or erosion potential is greater than or each to the cost of constructing the shoreline stabilization "</p> <p>So if this proposed code change passes, the waterfront owner would have to submit an engineering estimate. I would like to point out that a quick view of King County's</p>	<p>Comment Acknowledged.</p>

Name	Comment	Response
	<p>iMap with the contour lines turned on, you can determine very quickly if a home could even be elevated or moved rather than going to the expense of getting engineering cost estimates. With most smaller parcels, it's patently clear that it is impossible to move a home.</p> <p>Even if you pass the above test, you are then restricted by the proposed change in Section 21A.25.170 F adds: " and elevation of the toe of the shoreline stabilization shall be higher than the ordinary high water mark. "</p> <p>Existing code also currently reads: " The maximum height of the proposed shoreline stabilization shall be no more than one foot above the elevation of extreme high water on tidal waters, as determined by the National Ocean Survey [sic] published by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, or four feet in height on lakes. "</p> <p>King County code does not define 'toe'. Micheal Murphy kindly assisted me with that question and responded: " "toe" is not "elsewhere defined, but it generally means the base of the item. We could add a definition if needed ." and " I just got this from the permitting staffer who had been on vacation: There is no definition of toe in the zoning code. I believe this code proposal is talking about the waterward bottom edge of a shoreline stabilization structure. "Toe" could be used when discussing a rock bulkhead; to refer to the toe of the bulkhead would mean the waterward bottom edge of the bulkhead. This term would not work very well with a soft shoreline stabilization that is not an actual structure."</p> <p>There are multiple problems with this proposed amendment:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mixes up two different sets of tidal data. "Extreme high water" is from NOAA (National Ocean Service , not Survey). "Ordinary high water" is from the WA Dept of Ecology Ordinary high water mark "In relation to extreme high and extreme low water, the position of the OHWM varies from site to site and changes through time due to a number of factors " 2. This means that the base of the bulkhead has to be higher than the ordinary high water mark. A bulkhead that high up is pretty useless as the tidal action will erode under the bulkhead. The practical application of this is the banning of effective bulkheads on new parcels and when existing bulkheads need repair, removing them. This is not an option for most existing homeowners. 3. Combine point 2 with the bulkhead being no higher than 1 foot above extreme high water and you have an extremely short bulkhead. For example, on my property that would make a bulkhead would be approximately 1.5 to 2 feet high, compared to the current 8 feet high. <p>Lack of Transparency to the Public</p>	<p>Comments acknowledged.</p>

Name	Comment	Response
	<p>I would like to draw your attention to the lack of transparency to the public of these proposed changes. While the July 2nd “Vashon Sea Level Rise” meeting was well advertised, the proposed amendment were not released to the public until July 1st, giving little time to review them.</p> <p>In addition, picking a meeting date two days before the 4th of July holiday does not seem reasonable. This was clearly demonstrated at the 18th July “Comprehensive Plan” meeting on Vashon that the majority of attendees were there for information on the sea level rise amendments. Getting response from King County staff to be able to accurately write this public comment has been delayed due to staff taking vacations. Also at the 2nd July meeting there should have been somebody from DPER but they called in sick.</p> <p>The maps of the showing the proposed buffer on King County website were so hard to find I had to ask for them. Perhaps using a different color font for the link and having the maps in the same section (Office of the Executive vs the Rivers and Watersheds) you make them easier to find?</p> <p>Unnecessary scare tactics</p> <p>At the 2nd July meeting the slides in Appendix C were shown by Lara Whitely Binder. Firstly they are inaccurate as they show much more than 2 feet of sea level rise. Secondly the major difference in sea level difference between the two photos are the natural tides and not anthropogenic climate change. As somebody who has a science background, it’s sad to see a scientist use such unnecessary scare tactics.</p> <p>At the 2nd July meeting an owner commented to a King County staff member that “ it would be quite a feat to elevate or move a house ” the response was that he thought some homeowners would be more than willing to do that versus having a “ 10 foot high bulkhead blocking their view ”.</p> <p>According to NOAA8 the actual sea level trend in Seattle is “ The relative sea level trend is 2.06 millimeters/year with a 95% confidence interval of +/- 0.15 mm/yr based on monthly mean sea level data from 1899 to 2018 which is equivalent to a change of 0.68 feet in 100 years. ” Put it another way, for the sea level to rise 10 feet would take 1470 years</p> <p>Summary</p> <p>I respectfully request:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. That the proposed code amendments removes the new ‘sea level rise buffer’ (Section 21A.06.1041 and subsequent sections). 2. If the Council decides to proceed with the new sea level rise buffer then Section 21A.25.170 Shoreline stabilization part E 2 (requirement for engineering study prior to any 	<p>Comment acknowledged. Community meetings were scheduled based on venue availability and the scale of plan contents affecting various King County subareas. Two community meetings were scheduled on Vashon Island in July; this was the only subarea with more than one community meeting.</p> <p>The comment period length and timing were such to provide staff with time to incorporate public comment before transmittal to the County Council on September 30.</p> <p>The plan update website was monitored and updated as materials became available throughout the comment period. While King County staff was working quickly within a limited comment period, no effort was made to obfuscate information from the public</p> <p>The Executive’s Recommended Plan includes the proposed Sea Level Rise buffer, but in response to public</p>

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	<p>bulkhead repairs to prove cost of moving home is greater than repair cost) and Section 21A.25.170 Shoreline stabilization part F - (requirement that bulkhead base is higher than the ordinary high water mark) are removed.</p> <p>3. If the Council still wishes to proceed with the above, then they instruct staff to adequately inform the public of the impacts with reasonable notice. Including, but not limited to have terms in the code that are actually defined in the code and re-opening up public comment after can answer residents questions.</p> <p>4. That the Council consider more practical alternatives to help property owners with possible future impact of sea level rise. For example, increasing the maximum height of bulkheads from 1 foot above extreme high tide to 2 foot above extreme high tide.</p> <p>5. That the Council looks into other solutions to damaged caused by excessive wake. For example having No Wake zones in Quartermaster harbor for the four DNR buoy fields, as this would cut down on damage to the shoreline. Looking into working with other government agencies to come up with a solution to the increased wake from freighters going between Vashon and Maury island to and from Tacoma.</p> <p>6. That the Council looks into ways to streamline the existing permitting of bulkhead repairs so residents can easily get their repairs approved. A possible model example of government agencies doing this was the Quartermaster Mooring Buoy Management Plan run by DNR</p> <p>Respectfully submitted by, William Shadbolt</p>	<p>comments the following proposals have been updated to reflect:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buffer increases for marine steep slope hazard areas are only required for new buildings or substantial improvements to existing buildings; existing structures that do not meet the substantial improvement standard are not impacted. • The changes related to bulkheads have been removed from the package; The issue may be evaluated further in a future study. • The proposals for existing wells have been removed from the package. The issue may be evaluated further in a future study. The Executive's Recommended Plan still proposes additional regulations for new wells.
<p><u>Skyway-West Hill Community Meeting Housing Comments</u></p> <p>Topic: Various</p>	<p>Change ADU rules so it does not have to be the primary residence of the owner.</p> <p>Make it easy to get through permitting.</p> <p>Move permitting back to Grady Way</p> <p>Don't want 3-4 housing units on single family lots</p> <p>Need more recovery housing close in to Skyway (behavioral health needs. Distribute it more)</p> <p>ADU for owner to downsize in and put adult children in main house.</p>	<p>Comments acknowledged. The Executive's Recommended Plan is not proposing to change the requirement for owner-occupancy at this time.</p> <p>The Plan Update proposes allowing accessory dwelling units on lots larger than 3,600 square feet that meet</p>

Name	Comment	Response
	<p>ADU or DADU for adult children to live in for affordable rent.</p> <p>Need more affordable home ownership opportunities.</p> <p>Don't be like the Central District!</p> <p>Very worried about displacement.</p> <p>Change ADU rules so owner occupied is not required. Then this gentleman would build one on his property. I could do 5 ADUs at affordable and welcome ADU.</p>	<p>other site development requirements.</p> <p>Policies in the Skyway-West Hill subarea plan aim to minimize displacement of households and businesses due to growth pressure.</p> <p>King County has opted not to change the requirement for owner-occupancy.</p>
<p><u>Snoqualmie Valley Fish Farm Flood Implementation Oversight Committee</u></p> <p>Topic: TNR</p>	<p>RE: Comprehensive Plan Update- Support for CRS-20-1 Dear Executive Constantine:</p> <p>First of all, as co-chairs of the Snoqualmie Valley Fish Farm Flood (FFF) 2.0 Implementation Oversight Committee (IOC), we would like to thank you for both envisioning and continuing to support the FFF effort. From our experience, the FFF approach represents a new and important way of doing business in the context of building community while wrestling with challenging issues in the Valley. We are grateful for the progress we are making and look forward to even greater strides in the years ahead.</p> <p>The FFF 2.0 IOC is charged with advising you, your Department of Natural Resources and Parks, and the King County Council on progress related to the highest priority recommendations from the work of the first FFF Advisory Committee (FFF 1.0). One of those recommendations is of primary importance with respect to flood interests in the Snoqualmie Valley, and that is the analysis and creation of an alternate route out of the Snoqualmie Valley during extreme flood events. Specifically, the FFF 1.0 recommendation, "Flood 3 - Assess Flood-Safe road access, particularly serving populated areas," states:</p> <p>In 3 years, at least identify conceptual alternatives to provide improved access during floods for largest numbers of people and while not impacting landowner/land uses. Could lead to removal of road prism fill and thus added capacity for farm pad fill.</p> <p>The FFF Flood Caucus recently met with Jennifer Knauer, Planning Manager for the Road Services Division, Department of Local Services, to discuss preparation of the 2020 Transportation Needs Report (TNR), a 20-year plan that summarizes capital project needs associated with unincorporated King County's network of roads and</p>	<p>Comment acknowledged.</p>

Name	Comment	Response
	<p>bridges. The TNR is currently being updated as part of the 2020 King County Comprehensive Plan Update. The Fish, Farm and Flood Caucus chairs are pleased that the 2020 TNR update includes a proposed capital project study that is consistent with the FFF 1.0 recommendation cited above.</p> <p>The purpose of this letter is to ask for your support for inclusion and funding of the following item in the draft 2020 King County Comprehensive Plan and Development Regulations Update/Transportation Needs Report Appendix A: CRS-20-1: Vulnerable Road Segments: New for 2020 Transportation Needs Report; NE 124th St, NE Woodinville Duval/Rd, NE Carnation Farm Rd, Tolt Hill Rd; Study major cross-Snoqualmie Valley roadways to determine cost effectiveness of flood improvement. Estimated Cost \$500,000.</p> <p>Support for this study is a critical first step to analyzing evacuation routes that have the ability to meet community needs and provide uplift for salmon recovery with potential benefits for and minimal impact to Valley farming. We understand how slim the funds are for roads work in the County. However, some of us have poured years into work on FFF challenges for the very purpose of addressing this singularly important issue. We ask for your strong support and nearterm funding for CRS-20-1.</p> <p>Thank you for your consideration. Sincerely, Angela Donaldson, Flood Caucus Chair Josh Monaghan, Farm Caucus Chair Cindy Spiry, Fish Caucus Chair</p>	<p>Roads staff appreciates support for this project. Comment also shared with drainage engineering staff.</p>
<p><u>George Spano</u></p> <p>Topic: Sea Level Rise</p>	<p>I was unable to attend the July 18th at the Vashon High School, but I did read over the proposed code changes regarding waterfront homes and the concern over sea-level rising. Your proposals are very ambiguous and need more clarity. What is the definition of toe? This proposal seems to over reach its intent to plan for the future sea-level rising. I would like to see a diagram or drawing better clarify and defining where the toe is and what options will be available to waterfront home owners besides actually moving a home back. Many waterfront homeowners do not have enough property to physically to mover their home back. That option seemed ridiculous.</p> <p>Thank you, George Spano 8912 SW Harbor Dr Vashon, WA 98070</p>	<p>In response to public comments, the sea level rise code changes related to bulkheads have been removed from the package. The issue may be evaluated further in a future study.</p>

Name	Comment	Response
	Phone 206-718-8857	
<p><u>Monie Stender</u></p> <p>Topic: Bear Creek UPD</p>	<p>Dear Mr. LeClair,</p> <p>This letter of July 30, 2019 serves to express my concern for the proposed rezoning of The Trilogy area pursuant to our expiring UPDs.</p> <p>Trilogy is in an environmentally sensitive area as evidenced by our recently built animal bridge and the numerous testing requirements required initially to ensure that development was not harming the area. Trilogy residents are also required to select vegetation and employ practices that are environmentally approved.</p> <p>Trilogy also contains many unique environmental treasures such as Kari's Bog.</p> <p>When the area was developed, the zoning was one unit per five acres. The developers requested a zoning change from the one unit per five acres to six units per acre in selected areas. The environmental mitigating offset for this change was the fact that a large part of the parcel was planned for numerous open spaces plus an 18 hole golf course. It concerns me that this current zoning of one unit per five acres on the golf course, which mirrors the original zoning and the zoning in the area directly adjacent to Trilogy, is proposed to change to six units per acre.</p> <p>Also of concern is the proposal, by report, that will eliminate the restrictions which safeguard and outline land use that I agreed to when I purchased my home.</p> <p>How can this document, which is part of my real estate transaction, be eliminated or modified without homeowner consent?</p> <p>I also respectfully request that the QFC parcel be rezoned to Neighborhood rather than Commercial since it is more in keeping with the character of the community.</p> <p>Thank you for allowing me the opportunity to address my concerns regarding these very important issues. Please feel free to call me if at 425-629-3706 you need additional information concerning this request.</p> <p>Monie Stender</p> <p>Trilogy Resident 24556 NE 118th Place Redmond, WA</p> <p>CC: Trilogy Board</p>	<p>King County does not have a zoning classification specific to Parks and Open Space. Plat restrictions limiting the change of use from a golf course/open space, and applying the land use designation of "other parks and wilderness" will ensure protection of the critical areas, golf course, and private park parcels.</p> <p>No change to the Executive Recommendation proposed.</p> <p>The change of zoning does not affect the private CC&Rs held by the residential owners.</p>

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<p><u>Monie Stender</u></p> <p>Topic: Bear Creek UPD</p>	<p>John Taylor Director Department of Local Services john.taylor@kingcounty.gov Dear Mr. Taylor, This letter of July 30, 2019 serves to express my concern for the proposed rezoning of the Trilogy area pursuant to our expiring UPDs. Trilogy is in an environmentally sensitive area as evidenced by our recently built animal bridge and the numerous testing requirements required initially to ensure that development was not harming the area. Trilogy residents are also required to select vegetation and employ practices that are environmentally approved. Trilogy also contains many unique environmental treasures such as Kari’s Bog. When the area was developed, the zoning was one unit per five acres. The developers requested a zoning change from the one unit per five acres to six units per acre in selected areas. The environmental mitigating offset for this change was the fact that a large part of the parcel was planned for numerous open spaces plus an 18 hole golf course. It concerns me that this current zoning of one unit per five acres on the golf course, which mirrors the original zoning and the zoning in the area directly adjacent to Trilogy, is proposed to change to six units per acre. Also of concern is the proposal, by report, that will eliminate the restrictions which safeguard and outline land use that I agreed to when I purchased my home. How can this document, which is part of my real estate transaction, be eliminated or modified without homeowner consent? I also respectfully request that the QFC parcel be rezoned to Neighborhood rather than Commercial since it is more in keeping with the character of the community. Thank you for allowing me the opportunity to address my concerns regarding these very important issues. Please feel free to call me if at 425-629-3706 you need additional information concerning this request. Monie Stender Trilogy Resident 24556 NE 118th Place Redmond, WA CC: Trilogy Board</p>	<p>King County does not have a zoning classification specific to Parks and Open Space. Plat restrictions limiting the change of use from a golf course/open space, and applying the land use designation of “other parks and wilderness” will ensure protection of the critical areas, golf course, and private park parcels. No change to the Executive Recommendation proposed.</p> <p>The rezone will not supersede covenants and restrictions attached to deeds or other recorded documents</p> <p>The Executive’s Recommended Plan proposes community business zoning for the commercial plaza southwest of the intersection of NE Novelty Hill Rd and Trilogy Pkwy NE. The intensity of development and local services provided in this area align more closely with a Community Business than Neighborhood Business zone</p>
<p><u>Stockholm Environment Institute</u></p>	<p>Dear Executive Constantine: Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Public Review Draft of the amendments to King County’s Comprehensive Plan and County Code. I am a Climate Policy Associate at the Stockholm Environment Institute-US Center (SEI-US) who specializes in the human</p>	<p>The County agrees that a clear permit processes that includes a review of impacts, such as, but not limited to a greenhouse gas emissions analysis,</p>

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<p>Topic: Fossil Fuels</p>	<p>dimensions of energy transitions and environmental change. My recent publications include a co-authored report on the equitable phase out of fossil fuel extraction¹ and a brief on public participation in environmental decision-making.²</p> <p>I commend King County for using its land use and permitting authority to protect county residents from the economic and public health risks of fossil fuel infrastructure. In particular, the robust and ongoing review process outlined in provisions F-330b to F-330e empowers the county to align industrial development with residents’ best interests. SEI-US research suggests that life-cycle greenhouse gas emissions assessment and equitable and inclusive stakeholder engagement—two components of the proposed review process—are especially vital for responsible policymaking.^{3,2} The county is also wise to formally establish its interest and role in state and federal reviews of proposed fossil fuel facilities. Additionally, the inclusion of setbacks and enclosure requirements for larger fossil fuel facilities is a common-sense measure to protect residents from the safety and pollution hazards associated with fossil fuel infrastructure, as is the prohibition on new and expanded coal mining in unincorporated King County. Any new coal assets in King County would be at high risk of stranding and could straddle the county with a legacy of pollution.^{4,5,6}</p> <p>Beyond protecting the health and welfare of county residents, the proposed amendments to King County’s Comprehensive Plan and County Code mark an important evolution in the county’s climate policymaking. King County has historically focused heavily on reducing fossil fuel demand and consumption. With these proposed amendments, the county is expanding its focus to include fossil fuel supply and infrastructure.</p> <p>I urge King County to use its position as a nationally recognized climate leader to spark broader awareness of the urgent need to attend to fossil fuel supply and infrastructure. Decades of concerted efforts to limit fossil fuel consumption have yet to put global fossil fuel use on a path consistent with a 2°C climate limit.⁷</p> <p>Supply-side climate policies—policies that hinder the exploration, extraction, or transportation of fossil fuels—offer a much needed complement to close the gap between climate ambition and action.⁸ Without increased attention to fossil fuel supply and infrastructure, we are at great risk of “carbon lock-in”.^{9,10} The fossil fuel industry is currently planning and building</p>	<p>is vital to evaluating impacts of a potential facility. We are working with our colleagues in King County Permitting Division to ensure the review process considers such impacts.</p> <p>Through the Strategic Climate Action Plan, the County is working to develop strategies to meet carbon neutral goals countywide, reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, set building energy efficiency goals, and reduce use of fossil fuels with conversion to renewable energy sources, such as securing clean, in-state wind power to meet County operational electricity needs. The County plans to continue to work with other jurisdictions and government levels to support reducing impacts from and limiting uses of fossil fuels.</p> <p>Your comments have been recorded and will be considered as we continue to refine our policies with climate and fossil fuels impacts.</p>

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	<p>over 35,000 miles of new oil and gas pipelines across North America, an investment valued at over \$200 billion.¹¹</p> <p>These projects could lock-in significant future public health risks and undermine progress on climate change. Local governments are uniquely positioned to combat a boom in fossil fuel infrastructure, and King County's innovative strategies can serve as a model for other jurisdictions. With widespread adoption, they have the potential to vastly improve public health and safety by limiting the expansion of fossil fuel infrastructure. I encourage the county to engage and support other local governments ready to take similar steps to protect their communities.</p> <p>Please do not hesitate to be in touch with questions or if you would like additional information on supply-side climate policy. I can be reached at jessica.koski@sei.org or (617) 283-2043.</p> <p>Best, Jessica Koski, PhD Climate Policy Associate and Mellon-ACLS Public Fellow Stockholm Environment Institute-US Center</p> <p>1. Koski, J., Kartha, S. and Erickson, P. (2019). Principles for Aligning US Fossil Fuel Extraction with Climate Goals. Stockholm Environment Institute https://www.sei.org/publications/principles-for-aligning-fossil-fuel-extraction-with-climate-limits/</p> <p>2. Berry, L. H., Koski, J., Verkuyl, C., Strambo, C. and Piggot, G. (2019). Making Space: How Public Participation Shapes Environmental Decision-Making. Stockholm Environment Institute, Seattle, WA https://www.sei.org/publications/how-public-participation-shapes-environmental-decision-making/</p> <p>3. Erickson, P. and Lazarus, M. (2018). Towards a Climate Test for Industry: Assessing a Gas-Based Methanol Plant. Stockholm Environment Institute, Seattle, WA https://www.sei.org/publications/assessing-gas-methanol-plant/</p> <p>4. Caldecott, B., Kruitwagen, L., Dericks, G., Tulloch, D. J., Kok, I. and Mitchell, J. (2016). Stranded Assets and Thermal Coal: An Analysis of Environment-Related Risk Exposure. University of Oxford Smith School of Enterprise and the Environment, Oxford, UK</p> <p>5. Gruenspecht, H. (2019). The U.S. Coal Sector: Recent and Continuing Challenges. 6. Brookings Institution, Washington, DC https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/H.Gruenspecht_U.S.-Coal-Sector_Final_Jan_20191.pdf Paper</p>	

Name	Comment	Response
	<p>6. LeLong, C., Currie, J., Dart, S. and Koenig, P. (2013). The Window for Thermal Coal Investment Is Closing. Rocks & Ores. Goldman Sachs, New York, NY Available at http://thinkprogress.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/08/GS_Rocks__Ores_-_Thermal_Coal_July_2013.pdf Commodities Research</p> <p>7. Lazarus, M., Erickson, P. and Tempest, K. (2015). Supply-Side Climate Policy: The Road Less Taken. 2015–13. Stockholm Environment Institute https://www.sei.org/publications/supply-side-climate-policy-the-road-less-taken/ SEI Working Paper</p> <p>8. Erickson, P., Lazarus, M. and Piggot, G. (2018). Limiting fossil fuel production as the next big step in climate policy. Nature Climate Change, 8. 1037–1043. DOI:10.1038/s41558-018-0337-0</p> <p>9. Erickson, P. and Lazarus, M. (2015). Global emissions: New oil investments boost carbon lock-in. Nature, 526(7571). 43–43. DOI:10.1038/526043c</p> <p>10. Seto, K. C., Davis, S. J., Mitchell, R. B., Stokes, E. C., Unruh, G. and Ürge-Vorsatz, D. (2016). Carbon Lock-In: Types, Causes, and Policy Implications. Annual Review of Environment and Resources, 41(1). 425–52. DOI:10.1146/annurev-enviro-110615-085934</p> <p>11. Nace, T., Plante, L. and Browning, J. (2019). Pipeline Bubble: North America Is Betting over \$1 Trillion on a Risky Fossil Fuel Infrastructure Boom. Global Energy Monitor, San Francisco, CA https://globalenergymonitor.org</p>	
<p><u>Debra Sullivan</u></p> <p>Topic: Skyway-West Hill Subarea Plan</p>	<p>Hi, Kevin and Hugo. Great meeting last week. I really appreciate the time and detail you put into explaining what is possible in Skyway. In thinking about the Subarea Plan and what I heard at the meeting, I think my primary feedback is that developers should preserve 30% of residences for very affordable housing or ownership with "affordability" based on Skyway's income levels. I know that will deter some developers, but it may end up being better for Skyway in terms of residents not being pushed out. My other input is that developers should have meetings and conversations with residents before they begin planning developing. Many times, conversations with the community happen after the site has been purchased and plans have already been made, making displacement inevitable and community "input" a box to check off.</p> <p>Again, I appreciate the meeting and look forward to good things happening in Skyway. And please do keep Ashé Preparatory Academy in mind for any opportunities to partner with the county or other entity or for a land trust opportunity for a school. Thank you!</p> <p>....Debra....</p> <p>~~~~~</p>	<p>Executive's Recommended Plan will include inclusionary zoning requirement of 20% of units offered at 60% Area Median Income (AMI), changed from 10% of units at 70% AMI in public review draft.</p>

Name	Comment	Response
	<p>Dr. Debra R. Sullivan Founder & Board Chair Ashé Preparatory Academy DRSullivan@AshePrep.org www.AshePrep.org Office: 206.858-6438 Cell: 206.328.5818 Facebook Twitter Instagram</p>	
<p><u>Joan Tegen</u> Topic: Sea Level Rise</p>	<p>I am totally opposed to this amendment. The bulk head requirement proposed is totally wrong and would hurt many people who live near the water who want to protect their property. The new high water mark regulation puts the regulation of high tide limits in my living room. !!! How can I possibly comply?? thank you, Joan Tegen 23407 95th PISw Vashon, Wa.</p>	<p>In response to public comments, the sea level rise code changes related to bulkheads have been removed from the package. The issue may be evaluated further in a future study.</p>
<p><u>Brent Thompson</u> Topic: Sea Level Rise</p>	<p>Thanks for coming to Vashon and discussing the upcoming amendments. I have some serious concerns and hope to make them clear to you.</p> <p>In regards to waterfront bulkheads King County needs to make it easier not harder for home owners to combat climate change. The amendment to require homeowners to assess whether they should move their structure or repair/upgrade their bulkhead is a very costly proposal. The fees with geotek's, structural engineers, etc. etc.... This will be a huge increase in upfront costs and in many cases completely unnecessary when it is obvious a building move is either impossible or so costly that it would far exceed work to the bulkhead. I suggest something like if the bulkhead cost is under 100,000 then no review of a building move is required.</p> <p>Additionally more help from the county on being allowed to raise bulkhead heights should be not just allowed but encouraged. We need to work together on battling sea level rise, not having limitations that don't allow for us to meet expected rises in sea level.</p> <p>I also feel that King County is being to quick with these updates to the plan. You acknowledged at the meeting that no other government entity in the Puget Sound has made any changes to their plans that are in a similar nature. I think KC should take a step back and really properly asses all these changes before rushing to implementation. As far as shoreline management goes KC has very little waterfront in comparison to the rest of the Puget Sound region. Vashon is at your mercy and already been victim to over reaching government actions from KC, specifically the Marine Recovery Act that puts an additional burden yearly on me for septic testing on my brand new septic system. That is ridiculous if you think about it, you're going after the</p>	<p>In response to public comments, the sea level rise code changes related to bulkheads have been removed from the package. The issue may be evaluated further in a future study.</p>

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	<p>wrong people. Don't get me wrong I'm very pro clean environment, but homes with septic systems that have passed your test should not be tested every single year in perpetuity.</p> <p>Please, I beseech you to NOT make waterfront living more complicated when it comes to battling sea level rise, do what the government is supposed to do and help the people you are working for.</p> <p>Sincerely, Brent Thompson 14422 Glen Acres Rd. Vashon WA 98070</p>	
<p><u>Trilogy at Redmond Ridge Board of Directors</u></p> <p>Bear Creek UPD</p>	<p>To: King County (KC) Staff Representatives: Kevin LeClair, John Taylor, Ivan Miller Subject: Trilogy Comments on the Public Review Draft, Area Zoning and Land Use Studies, King County Comprehensive Plan, dated July 2019. Re: Bear Creek Urban Planned Development (UPD), Area Zoning and Land Use Study, (Bear Creek UPD Area Study, pages 1-24)</p> <p>Dear KC Staff Representatives, Trilogy at Redmond Ridge has carefully reviewed the recently released document identified in the above Subject line. The following comments are intended to assist in adding clarity to the document and to express our concerns over zoning changes which may increase residential density in the Trilogy development areas beyond our original expectations. If some of the comments which follow result from our misunderstanding of any aspect of the King County Comprehensive Plan, we trust that you will respond with further explanation.</p> <p>On page 21 of the UPD Bear Creek Area Study, Section B.1.g, it states: g. Trilogy North of Novelty Hill Road Medium Density Residential Zoning • Change the zoning from "UR-P-SO" (Urban Reserve, with a P-suffix condition and a Special District Overlay) to R-12 (Residential, 12 dwelling units per acre) on parcels 809330-0000 and 1433850000; and from "UR-P-SO" (Urban Reserve, with a P-suffix condition and a Special District Overlay) to R-6 (Residential, six dwelling units per acre) on all the parcels north of the powerlines within the Trilogy development areas. The two parcels mentioned above as North of Novelty Hill Road appear to be South of Novelty Hill Road. This section further states, "from "UR-P-SO" (Urban Reserve, with a P-suffix condition and a Special District</p>	<p>The recommended changes to the land use</p>

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	<p>Overlay) to R-6 (Residential, six dwelling units per acre) on all parcels north of the powerlines within the Trilogy development areas.</p> <p>This base zoning from UR-P-SO to R-6 represents an underlying zoning change of 1 unit per 5 acres to 6 units per acre, an underlying zoning increase ratio of 30 to 1.</p> <p>Paragraph B.4.c Repeal P-suffix Development Condition BC-P17, page 23, states: c. Repeal P-suffix Development Condition BC-P17 • Removes a development condition related to the establishment of review procedures for the urban planned development agreement within Trilogy.</p> <p>BC-P17: Ordinance 12093 provides important development mandates for Blakely Ridge, including Trilogy, which pertain to parks, trails and open space. Without a full understanding of the implications of a repeal of this development condition, it is difficult for us to evaluate its potential impact on the Trilogy community. However, it has been stated by King County officials in a town hall meeting attended by Trilogy Community members that no changes could or would be made that supersede recorded documents that are separate from the UPD Permit.</p> <p>Article 4.1 of the Golf Course CC&Rs is a prime example of such a recorded document: "Article 4. Use Restrictions on Golf Course Property • 4.1 Golf Course/Open Space Use -The Golf Course Property has been planned for use as a golf course and for related uses. If for any reason the Golf Course Property is not used for or ceases to be used as a golf course and related uses, it shall be maintained as open space, without the construction of any Improvements other than any Improvements which may exist at the time the Golf Course Property ceases to be used as a golf course or such Improvements as may be approved by the Association, which approval shall not be unreasonably withheld." This provision is contrary to the proposed base rezone of 6 units per acre.</p> <p>Further emphasis on the importance of protecting the Golf Course Property by way of its CC&Rs is found in Article 2.1 as follows: "Article 2. Plan of Development. • 2.1 -Property Subject to Declaration -includes language stating that: "all the property shall be held, sold, used and conveyed subject to the easements, restrictions, conditions and covenants set forth in the Declaration, which are for the purpose of protecting the value and desirability of the Property, and which shall run with the Property. Declarant further declares that this Declaration shall be binding upon</p>	<p>designation and zoning classifications in the Bear Creek UPD area do not provide for additional development capacity beyond what was previously approved by the respective development agreements.</p> <p>Development condition BC-P17 established the review process and content for the development agreement for the urban planned development/master planned community. Repealing the development condition does not repeal covenants or the recorded development agreement.</p> <p>The land use designation of "other parks and wilderness" for the critical areas, golf course tracts, and private parks will ensure these areas are preserved. The change of zoning does not affect the private CC&Rs held between the residential owners and the golf course.</p>

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	<p>all persons or entities having any right, title or interest in the Property or any part thereof, their successors, successors in title and assigns and shall inure to the benefit of each owner thereof ... By acceptance of a deed or by acquiring any interest in any of the Property, each person or entity ... binds himself or itself ... to all of the provisions, restrictions, covenants, conditions, rules and regulations now or hereafter imposed by the Declaration and any amendments thereof."</p> <p>This provision is meant to prevent any significant changes in the nature of the Golf Course property by successor ownership.</p> <p>The critical importance to Trilogy of preserving the Golf Course CC&Rs is expressed in Article 9.2.2 of such Declaration.</p> <p>"Article 9.2 Term: Method of Termination.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9.2.2 - states that the Golf Course Declaration can be terminated only if termination is approved by the Golf Course Owner and with the affirmative vote, or written consent, or any combination thereof, of 90% of the Unit owners within Trilogy at Redmond Ridge." <p>The original developer of Trilogy recognized the critical importance to Trilogy residents of preserving the Golf Course property as a golf course, or, at the very least, protected open space. The restrictive covenants in the above quoted Declaration were drafted to prevent a developer from creating a residential community alongside of Trilogy and degrading the ambience of open space that adds significant property value to the homes in Trilogy. Restrictive covenant 9.2.2 gives the Trilogy Homeowners an important voice when it comes to future development of the Golf Course property resulting in an expectation as well as a reliance that the beauty of their community created by such open space will be preserved.</p> <p>Further support for Trilogy's position against any zoning change that would allow for increase residential development on the Golf Course Property is found in the 2020 PlanPublic Review Draft, Section VIII - Public Outreach and Communication. Page 19 of said document states as follows:</p> <p>"The third issue was a concern over the potential for redevelopment of the Trilogy Golf Course with additional residential development. The golf course within the Trilogy area of the Bear Creek UPD was developed as a component piece of the on-site recreational amenity package of the overall urban planned development and fully contained community. Furthermore, the residential densities that were anticipated within the overall UPD area were met within the residential development areas. The study does not propose land use or zoning map</p> 	<p>Comment acknowledged. The rezone does not supersede covenants or restrictions in recorded documents. The land use designation of "other parks and wilderness" for the golf course will ensure these areas are preserved in conjunction with the CC&Rs.</p>

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	<p>amendments that would allow for increased residential development within the UPD area."</p> <p>Page 19 of referenced document states: "IX. CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATION A. Conclusion The Bear Creek UPDs established a land use pattern that has come to fruition in a manner consistent with the original vision put forth in the mid-1990s. The area is nearly completely developed with homes, businesses, and a complete street network; adequate public facilities (sewer, water, schools, fire and police protection); and ample parks, trails, and open spaces. The recommended land use and zoning map amendments are intended be consistent with the original vision of the three master planned communities and provide the community with future stability regarding the regulation of land use in the area. All of the open space, critical areas, and recreation facilities will be preserved. Many of these resources are available to the general public in terms of the public parks, open space trails, and the golf course for paying customers. There are a number of private recreational facilities as well." The current proposed zoning changes set forth in the Public Review Draft are inconsistent with the above quoted Conclusions and Recommendations. For the protection of our property values and quality of life the Trilogy community respectfully requests that the draft document be revised to reflect our stated concerns.</p> <p>Finally, the Trilogy community is very concerned about the proliferation and impacts to the community on the sale and processing of marijuana. We respectfully request that King County make every effort to restrict and discourage this enterprise in the Bear Creek UPD area as part of your current Area and Land Use Study. Your close attention to and respect for Trilogy's land use concerns is appreciated. Trilogy's point of contact person is Shellie Monson, General Manager, 23225 NE Greens Crossings Road, Redmond, WA 98053. She can be contacted by phone at 425-216-1511 or via email at smonson@hoamco.com. Sincerely, Robert Toolen, President Board of Directors Trilogy at Redmond Ridge</p>	<p>The proposed land use and zoning has the potential for marijuana retail at one site. This is consistent with marijuana regulations in other parts of the County.</p>
<p><u>Mark Ufkes</u></p> <p>Topic: ADUs/Cottage Housing</p>	<p>White Center residents, over and over again*, state that we need more housing (more density) here. Families want their kids to be able to stay in white center, but housing cost are pushing the next generation out of White Center to the south. King County needs to allow urban White Center to add cottages, separate units in our house, just like they</p>	<p>The Plan Update amends King County's accessory dwelling unit code, reducing the minimum lot size necessary for an accessory dwelling unit, and reviews and amends</p>

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	<p>did in Seattle, and we need more affordable housing projects too.</p> <p>Concern re. Increasing density without infrastructure improvement, police service, fire dept. and schools. *see White Center CDA summit 2018</p>	<p>the cottage housing code. Both amendments are intended to increase the supply of these housing forms.</p>
<p><u>Michael Washburn</u></p> <p>Topic: Parks</p>	<p>Please pass this to the right department. Moss Lake Road in Carnation, which connects E. Lake Joy Road to Moss Lake Park, needs maintenance. We have not seen anybody out to repair dirt road since 2018. Potholes are riddled throughout, making it hard on cars and horse trailers. There has been road maintenance every year as far as I can remember. A paved road would eliminate yearly maintenance. It's paved on Lake Joy Road and also in County Moss Lake Park, but not in between. This unpaved road is about ½ mile long.</p>	<p>King County Parks and Recreation Division (Parks) Operations staff is currently assessing the condition of this private road that serves several residential properties, as well as the trailhead parking area for the County's Moss Lake Natural Area. Once Parks completes the assessment, we intend to send letters to the shared road users about the maintenance needs we feel should be addressed at this time. The maintenance agreement for Moss Lake Road dictates that responsibility for maintenance is shared by all easement owners, based on land ownership acreage, where King County Parks owns roughly 70% of the total maintenance acreage.</p>
<p><u>Bev Wennerlind</u></p> <p>Topic: General</p>	<p>You have already ruined the small town feel that was Duvall. We don't need an urban village out here. Now you are adding more housing to Carnation and ruining another small town. Meanwhile all land in between the cities is kept as it was 20 years ago and we can't even subdivide without a huge expense and hassle and only if your property is large enough for current zoning rules.</p>	<p>Comment Acknowledged. King County does not have planning authority in incorporated cities. Urban Growth Area boundaries around Carnation and Duvall have remained the same since 1994, and lands between the cities of Duvall and Carnation will remain in rural and resource use.</p>
<p><u>Chris Williams</u></p>	<p>Hello King County Staff,</p>	

Name	Comment	Response
<p>Topic: Skyway-West Hill Subarea Plan</p>	<p>I attended the Skyway-West Hill Subarea Plan meeting at Albert Talley High School on Thursday, July 11. I did my best to meet and speak with members at each table in the room to learn more about your work and to better understand the work of the county and what input would be valuable for you to receive. I appreciate and commend the time taken by the many King County staff members who were present and willing to listen and speak with residents. This was no easy task.</p> <p>Thank you in advance for receiving my feedback. ~Chris Williams, Skyway Resident</p> <p>Here is my feedback from the meeting that night and the portions of the plan I have reviewed:</p> <p>First, my most important comment is that we need to prepare for growth making wise investments and decisions now which will benefit a more dense, urban landscape tomorrow.</p> <p>Skyway and West Hill have been overlooked by the county with a popular believe we would be annexed by a nearby city. This has resulted in a lack of investment, oversight, and attention. This must stop - we continue to invest in the county through our taxes, the county needs to invest in us. The challenge is a former sub-urban neighborhood which retains some aspects of sub-urban life but has become part of the larger urban corridor spanning from Seattle to Tukwila and across from Burien to Renton. We need to face the new realities head on and consider how to make our future as livable and comfortable as our past.</p> <p>Density will continue, whether my neighbors wish to prepare for it or not. We need to invest in our area now so we can succeed tomorrow and the next day.</p> <p>Communication:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I am shocked to hear most communication has been through mailers. We are in the 21st century, we need better ways to reach out to the public here across multiple platforms multiple ways - so yes, postal, but also email, text, tweet, web page, facebook, the works. • Continued open meetings • Open office hours to speak one-on-one with the sub-area plan authors and other relevant staff. Make explicit the availability. • Special outreach of some kind should be made to local area youth. They are very unlikely to attend - yet input should be gained. 	<p>King County continues to plan for these areas to become denser and urban, and has amenities provided through public funding and private development.</p> <p>King County is continually striving to improve methods of community engagement to gain feedback. The comments about increasing methods of outreach are noted and are being evaluated in part with other equity and social justice efforts. Subarea plan authors have made themselves</p>

Name	Comment	Response
	<p>Parks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green space is my number one priority. This will allow us to have a sub-urban/urban neighborhood that is more livable / viable. • The current large Skyway park is too far for most - requiring you to drive there, with VERY limited access points, little parking. • We need many more parks - “pocket parks”, smaller, all over the hill, as destinations and focal points. There should be a park within 4-6 blocks of every residence. Areas that can easily be walked to on foot and is a destination for the nearby residents. Parks can have a variety of foci - dog parks, play things for kids, open green spaces, gathering points, etc. The point is we need many many more - not one large park to serve a massive area. • Better to purchase property now to use later - even if it cannot be immediately developed. • We are losing the ability to hold onto space, the open spaces that are left are few. PLEASE get on purchasing remaining properties to hold onto it for tomorrow. We just lost both the Mintner’s Nursery Sight on Renton Ave S (now being developed for homes) and the sight of S 131st St and 76th Ave S diagonally across from Albert Talley High are only the most recent open spaces to be purchased to stuff in more homes. • Develop the power lines corridor stretching roughly east/west across the hill into a long bike path / walking path / community gardens. I’ve personally experienced this in Korb, Germany, where the power lines served as a “green” corridor for the residents and it was lovely. This could act as a wonderful long park across the spine of the hill leading from Renton to Seattle. What a lovely thought! • Basketball courts for kids, preferably within walking distance of the junior high (Renton Ave?) - they have nowhere to go except the library (the school grounds are not always accessible during all hours). We need free accessible places for them to hang out and burn off energy. Currently they do not have limited options of where to go outside of the Skyway park which is not proximate to the schools. The kids that need it the most are the ones without transportation who are on foot and have nowhere to go. • Preserve and re-green spaces around streams and wetlands. Believe or not there is some wildlife in Skyway (I have seen deer, coyote, fox, rabbits, eagles, hawks), so let’s create and preserve habitat, whatever tiny fragments are left. We can always create paths at/near it to create a park like feel. <p>Housing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I am pro-additional housing - BUT with infrastructure to support it. It seems that since we are strategically located 	<p>available at multiple events and open office hours for one-on-one conversations.</p> <p>Increasing access to existing parks is consistent with the Comprehensive Plan and has been noted by others. The Skyway-West Hil Subarea Plan includes an action item for Community Desired Amenities Incentives whereby developers may seek to achieve development incentives by providing amenities such as parks and open spaces that are available to the public. This action item has not been completed as of the transmittal of the Executive’s Recommended Plan but is expected to be transmitted to the Council by December 31, 2021.</p>

Name	Comment	Response
	<p>areas of the county. We need deputies we know who we can count on and build relationships with.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Past deputies who made connections were often transferred away. We need community policing where officers have time to attend community meetings, block watch, BBQ's, etc. This creates connections and trust. I cannot tell you how often my neighbors do not call in to 9-1-1 because they do not think it does any good. • Current Deputy I often encounter in Skyway, Jennifer Eshom, is OUTSTANDING. I hope she stays. <p>Business District</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should be developed and supported. Ideally improvements so it is a connected district for pedestrians / bikes / old / young that supports small businesses. We will not be bringing back or gaining big box stores - but we can certainly attract mid-size and small businesses to this corridor. We need to make the improvements so it is attractive to these businesses to take a chance on Skyway. • Convene meetings / focus groups of the local business owners to find out more of what they need/want? • Host a farmer's market in the district? • What about a monthly flea / antiques market like the Georgetown Flea in Seattle? • More events like the movie night held behind 7-11 (which is GREAT). 	<p>The Skyway-West Hill Subarea Plan includes provisions for expansion of the Skyway Business District to create additional entrepreneurial opportunities. The Skyway-West Hill Subarea Plan also include an action item that directs the Department of Local Services Permitting Division to work with the community to develop a Small Scale Commercial Incentive system that will support opportunities for smaller-scale commercial development and support locally-owned and culturally significant businesses. The action item recommends transmittal of the ordinance creating the incentive program to the Council by December 31, 2022.</p>
<p><u>Kevan Yalowitz</u></p> <p>Topic: Sea Level Rise</p>	<p>Existing bulkheads should be exempt from new regulation, including vertical increases to bulkheads without the need for lateral movement that might be required with new regulations</p> <p>Proposed changes are being driven by expectations 100 years out. Rather than proposed step change (all at once),</p>	<p>In response to public comments, the sea level rise code changes related to bulkheads have been removed from the package. The issue may be evaluated further in a future study.</p>

Name	Comment	Response
	<p>regulations should be rolled out in increments. I.e., four incremental increases at 25 intervals.</p> <p>The vast majority of attendees at community meeting were concerned about sea level rise, yet 80% of employees here in attendance were here to speak about other topics. Next time save the county some comp time and survey attendees in advance.</p>	<p>Comment acknowledged. King County held a Sea Level Rise specific meeting on July 2. The July 19 meeting was focused more broadly on the Plan Update.</p>
<p><u>Jane Younge</u></p> <p>Topic: Sea Level Rise</p>	<p>Comment:</p> <p>There aren't nearly enough resources for property owners to know what's best for them and the environment at their specific property since shoreline conditions are so site-specific. There should be experts available for site visits who don't get their income from design and construction projects. Most homeowners would pay for the service as part of their research. No consultants or construction company is competent at putting together all the factors in play at each site, they can only offer the solutions that their income is based on.</p> <p>Thanks, Jane Younge 2235 West Halladay St, attendee at Vashon July meeting.</p>	<p>In response to public comments, the sea level rise code changes related to bulkheads have been removed from the package. The issue may be evaluated further in a future study.</p>

B. Comments Received from White Center Community Development Association July 25, 2019 Community Meeting

The White Center Community Development Association held a meeting focused on the comprehensive plan and the proposed White Center HUB land use and zoning study and map amendment 3, immediately preceding the North Highline community meeting. Many of the comments refer to “amendment 8,” which reflects the enumeration of this proposed amendment on the flier mailed to neighboring properties. The organizers of the meeting created their own comment form and submitted comments to King County staff at the following community meeting.

No changes to the proposed amendment are planned in response to these comments, as they express a consistent theme of support for the proposed amendment, identifying support for low income or new residents within White Center, and colocation of supportive services as essential to the community. Handwritten comments have been transcribed below.

Commenter	Comment
<p>Christian Correa</p>	<p>I support the rezoning of the parcels north of Dick Thurnau Park as proposed in amendment 8. Affordable housing and social services are essential to the White Center community. As a teacher, it is important for these comprehensive services to support our students in White Center to ensure healthy, safe, and prosperous futures for our kids and community. I support Amendment 8 because White Center is a welcoming place for immigrants and refugees, and we want to preserve the affordability of our neighborhood.</p>

Commenter	Comment
Surra Fianagan	I support amendment 8 because White Center has historically been an ethnically & economically diverse & welcoming place for immigrants & refugees and we want to preserve affordability for families & their children.
Thearina Leng	I see the value of amendment 8 in the White Center community. My community. As a White Center resident, my life and my family's life is impacted by the services given.
Jose Lopez Bernal	I support the Amendment 8 in White Center because with housing low income families facing problems such as gentrification it is important for families to have affordable housing and it is very helpful to have community services on site just like the HUB is aiming to do.
Tracy Nestor	I support Amendment 8 in the White Center Community. I think this will greatly help families with low income to be able to afford housing and get the needed services that they need.
Kevin Nowadniac	I support Amendment 8 (Rezone of the parcels North of Dick Thurnau Park). They can serve a higher & better use as affordable housing & community space.
Samantha Portillo Chavez	I support this because with affordable housing and resources no one will be left helpless and will support them in ways other places can't give them
Sarey Savy	I support Amendment 8. The people and diversity here enriches the lives that life here. They deserve to stay here and call this place home. Sometimes experience comes from diversity and vibrancy. Let's keep it that way.
Mandela Silveira	I support the rezoning of the parcels north of Dick Thurnau Park as proposed in Amendment 8. Affordability and social services are essential to the White Center community. White Center resident since May 2013.
Rachel Stephens	I support Amendment 8. We need more affordable housing in White Center to allow families to remain. We also need more human services as an unincorporated area. The Healthcare, Behavior health, Education + Youth Development programs of the HUB project are vital to the success of White Center.
Jenny Sun	I support the rezoning of the parcels north of Dick Thurnau Park as proposed in Amendment 8. Affordable housing and social services are essential to the White Center Community. I see the value of Amendment 8 in the White Center Community. As a resident my life is impacted by the service available to myself and those around me. And the last statement from the example. Too much to write out.
Karishama Vahora	I support the rezoning of the parcels north of Dick Thurnau Park as proposed in Amendment 8. Affordable housing and social services are essential to the White Center community.
Juan Luis Vasquez-Boutblu	I support the rezoning of the parcels north of Dick Thurnau Park as proposed in amendment 8. Affordable housing and social services are essential to White Center community because it will allow the community to feel in a safe environment and also be able to improve.

III. COMMENTS RECEIVED AFTER PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD

This section presents written comments received from individuals and organizations after the public comment period on the public review draft closed on July 31, 2019. Comments have been

copied and pasted from their native format, without modification for spelling or typographical errors.

Name	Comment	Response
<p><u>Sally Aristizabal</u></p> <p>Topic: Skyway-West Hill Subarea Plan</p>	<p>Dear Council Members, possible future council members, and to whom it may further concern:</p> <p>I am a resident of lower Bryn Mawr and vehemently oppose the proposed rezoning of this area. This is and has been a largely single family homes area for over 70 years and I we do not want or need a change which brings more traffic to Rainier Ave, which brings down our property values, and takes away our views.</p> <p>The proposed rezoning stands to benefit only constructors and whomever is in their pocketbook, but will decrease the quality of life for those of us already living here.</p> <p>I vote a resounding NO and expect you to do the same.</p> <p>If there is interest in revitalizing our neighborhood, we welcome you to look toward Skyway on Renton Ave. This is a district which deserves more care and attention from King County, and would greatly benefit from investments, rather than taking away from our small community feel on lower Bryn Mawr.</p> <p>Thank you Sally Aristizabal 11512 87th Ave S, Seattle, WA 98178</p>	<p>In response to public comment, proposed Bryn Mawr rezone from R-6 to R-18 will not be included in the Executive's Recommended Plan.</p>

Name	Comment	Response
	<p>2500 square foot lot homes. This type of construction has been going on throughout the community, and is impacting the quality of life for many of the residents.</p> <p>I was just informed that two buildings, one 3 story and one 4 story apartment buildings with 9 3-4 bedroom apartments are in the permitting process (parcel 7211400945). This building with large apartments will most likely accommodate many children who will lack any green space or other safe place to play. It sits across the street from 2 car repair shops and is a busy business vehicle bypass. I would ask that this permit be looked at very closely as it is not a good site for families.</p> <p>Also, not addressed is the need for increased police presence. The whole of Unincorporated North Highline has two sheriff deputies covering each shift. On a recent call to the sheriff's office on a Saturday evening, I was informed that there was one deputy available, and unless people were shooting each other, he would not be able to answer the call. The lack of police protection has a direct correlation to increased crime and increased mortality.</p> <p>I would like you to take a close look at the Hung Long Plaza that was developed in 2010 (whitecenternow.com/2009/05/28/white-center-square-groundbreaking-good-feng-shui-today/#comments). It was touted as a great new development in White Center that would improve the community. Unfortunately, this plaza is now trash strewn, graffiti covered, generally unkempt, and all trees that were initially planted on the property are dead or in the process of dying. It has only added to the blight of this community. How are we to trust that developers have the best intentions for this community when this is what we are left with.</p> <p>I would also like to add that millions of dollars have been poured into non-profits in this community with little accounting for how this money is spent. There is little justification for this type of spending when we do not see any benefit. Actually, as more money has been funneled through these organizations, North Highline has only gotten poorer. I would ask that an accounting and monitoring of all money to non-profits be implemented.</p> <p>Thank you, Barbara Dobkin 10020 20th Ave SW Seattle, WA 98146 206.235.4146</p>	<p>proposed demonstration project ordinance, as well as in the review of the projects and development of any potential permanent code changes.</p> <p>Comments acknowledged and shared with Permitting Division staff.</p> <p>Comment acknowledged.</p>

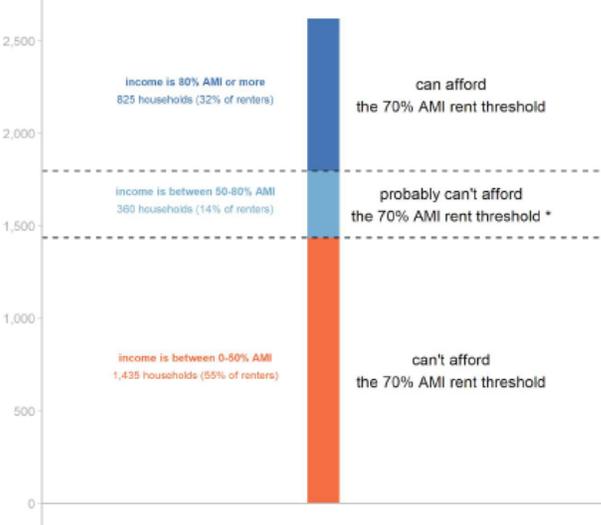
Name	Comment	Response
<p><u>Mike Morrison</u></p> <p>Topic: Bear Creek UPD</p>	<p>Kevin and the King County Officials,</p> <p>Thank you for your work to implement the necessary changes in the county to cover the expiration of the UPD.</p> <p>Thanks to Bob Toolen, the Current President of the Board of Directors of Trilogy at Redmond Ridge and the other directors of the Board of Directors of Trilogy at Redmond Ridge for the notice to our residents and to the county.</p> <p>I look forward to additional information as this process evolves. Thanks again.</p> <p>Mike Morrison Chairman & CEO, Pacific Crest Founder and President of Value Management Consulting Director of Performance Dimensions Group Retired Member of the Board of Directors of Trilogy at Redmond Ridge valuemike@aol.com Office: 425-885-2185 Cell: 206-799-7798</p>	<p>Comment acknowledged.</p>

Name	Comment	Response
<p><u>Judith Neldam & Peter Sefton</u></p> <p>Topic: Bear Creek UPD</p>	<p>Dear Ivan:</p> <p>My husband and I moved to Trilogy on Redmond Ridge two years ago and before that I lived in Duvall (for 10 years) and I have been a King County resident since 1988. 22 years ago, when my son was playing a baseball game at Tolt Middle School, I drove from Bellevue to Carnation on Novelty Hill Road for the very first time. I remember thinking how beautiful, peaceful and rural the area was and so when the last of my four children graduated from Bellevue High, my then husband and I made the decision to move to Duvall and start a business there. Flash forward to today and I still live close to the Snoqualmie Valley and my business is still in operation but the charm and pastoral nature of the valley has been continuously eroded by explosive development and I am concerned about what this beautiful area will look like over the next decade and beyond.</p> <p>22 years ago there was barely a car on Novelty Hill Road but today that road is gridlocked from early morning to late in the evening and idling cars are spewing pollutants into the air at alarming rates not to mention the noise and the lack of safety for pedestrians and cyclists. I drive to Duvall several times a week and the city is under construction everywhere and 50 acres of land was just sold at the base of Novelty Hill and yet King County is apparently looking to amend a long standing agreement with the planned community of Trilogy to potentially add even more homes and residents. So, I am writing today to express my objection to any change to the Trilogy Planned Community agreement and to express my objections to the excessive pace of development already underway in this part of King County. Stop the madness . . .please.</p> <p>We hear lots of rumors in our Trilogy community and one of them is that foreign money is playing a role in the changes being proposed to the open space agreement. I sincerely hope that is not the case but I do ask that King County do the right thing and both respect and honor the open space agreement now in place because every resident who lives in Trilogy bought their home with the understanding that the development had a planned beginning and end and we are united in our opposition to any change to that.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p> <p>Judith Neldam & Peter Sefton 23907 NE Greens Crossing Road Redmond, WA 98053 206-351-1105</p>	<p>King County does not have a zoning classification specific to Parks and Open Space. Plat restrictions limiting the change of use from a golf course/open space, and applying the land use designation of "other parks and wilderness" will ensure protection of the critical areas, golf course, and private park parcels. No change to the Executive Recommendation proposed.</p>

Name	Comment	Response
<p><u>Skyway Solutions & Futurewise</u></p> <p>Topic: Skyway-West Hill Subarea Plan</p>	<div> </div> <p>August 15, 2019</p> <p>Kevin LeClair, AICP, Principal Subarea Planner King County Department of Local Services, Permitting Division 35030 SE Douglas Street, Suite 210 Snoqualmie, WA 98065</p> <p>Dear Mr. LeClair,</p> <p>Subject: Comments on the 2019 Public Review Draft of the Skyway-West Hill Land Use Subarea Plan</p> <p>Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Public Review Draft of the Skyway-West Hill Land Use Subarea Plan. Skyway Solutions and Futurewise have partnered to review this document as part of an ongoing collaboration between our two organizations. We strongly support urban planning policies that encourage the development of equitable, transit-oriented communities; and we see many good ideas included in this document that – if implemented well and funded appropriately – could result in positive on-the-ground changes in the Skyway-West Hill communities. That said, we propose several suggestions to strengthen the subarea plan – in particular, the affordable housing requirements included in Map Amendments #6, #9, and #12; and the Equity Impact Analysis – and request that these suggestions be considered together as a “set” of equity-focused improvements rather than as separate items on a <i>la carte</i> menu.</p> <p>Mission Statements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Skyway Solutions Community Development Association is led by staff and board members who represent the diversity of our neighborhood. They want a thriving community that provides us the opportunity to grow and thrive along with it. » Futurewise works throughout Washington State to support land-use policies that encourage healthy, equitable and opportunity-rich communities, and that protect our most valuable farmlands, forests, and water resources. They have members and supporters throughout Washington State including King County. <hr/> <p>2019 PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT OF THE SKYWAY-WEST HILL LAND USE SUBAREA PLAN 1 of 8</p>	

Name	Comment	Response
	<p>We strongly support the creation of an Equitable Housing Development Program (Housing Policy SHW-4; SWH Action 1).</p> <p>Housing costs in King County have risen dramatically over the past decade, far outpacing the growth in real wages and leaving many households with no choice but to move farther away from their jobs, schools, and communities. Given the long history of land use policies that systematically discriminated against People of Color, immigrants, non-English speakers, renters, and other historically marginalized groups; adopting bold, equitable housing policies that prioritize these groups and their communities is an essential strategy for successfully managing the County’s growth.</p> <p>While SWH Action 1 lists several policies that will be studied and (potentially) included in the new program, we strongly support the following three policies because we have confidence that they would prevent or redress residential displacement in Skyway-West Hill communities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Right-to-return program with a preference policy for displaced residents <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Explicit preservation goals (and policies) for mobile home park preservation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No net-loss of affordable housing requirement <p>The first two policies listed above are recommended in the Equity Impact Analysis¹ and the third policy is important for the retention of the 624 subsidized housing units currently existing in the subarea. We strongly suggest that a community preference policy (one part of the right-to-return program) be applied to all affordable housing units in the subarea, including any new units created by private developments participating in the new inclusionary zoning requirements (see Map Amendments #9,#6, and #12).</p> <p>An additional program that we suggest you include in the list of anti-displacement measures is a Redevelopment Assistance Program. The purpose would be to eliminate barriers that prevent residential property owners from redeveloping their property themselves. For instance, the program might examine the regulations governing “missing middle” housing types (e.g., accessory dwelling units, duplexes and triplexes, row houses, etc) for opportunities to simplify the development process. It might also investigate ways to reduce redevelopment costs (e.g., creating a register plan of approved designs for small-scale redevelopment) and to support immigrant households and/or household of color in gaining access to financing tools. Lastly, this program could provide technical support to community land trust organizations seeking to promote collective models of property ownership.</p> <hr/> <p>¹ 2019 Public Review Draft of the Skyway-West Hill Land Use Subarea Plan, p.20</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">2019 PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT OF THE SKYWAY-WEST HILL LAND USE SUBAREA PLAN 2 of 8</p>	<p>The list of strategies will remain open-ended, but will include consideration of a right-to-return program and redevelopment assistance as potential areas of study. Youth and young adults are identified for community engagement.</p>

Name	Comment	Response
	<p>Additionally, we request that the text be revised to explicitly state that each item in the list of options <i>will</i> be studied. We suggest that the authors replace the existing phrasing (“such as”) – which could be interpreted as a non-committal statement – with a firmly committal statement (e.g., “including but not limited to”).²</p> <p>Finally, we suggest that the County make an explicit commitment to engaging with youth and young adults as part of the Equitable Housing Development Program. Skyway Solutions and Futurewise have partnered to engage a cohort of local youth throughout this subarea planning process, and while we have found that their perspectives are highly valuable, we have also observed that they are unlikely to be included in standard engagement processes. If we want the gains made by these policies to be sustained, we must work toward intergenerational equity by centering youth in these processes and the desired outcomes.</p> <p>The affordable housing requirements included in Map Amendments #6, #9, and #12 should be adjusted to better serve Skyway-West Hill’s current renter community and reviewed after EHDP is implemented</p> <p>Map Amendments #6, #9, and #12 would increase the allowable density of new developments in three of the neighborhoods’ transit-served nodes; we strongly support this change.</p> <p>The proposed zoning change also includes an inclusionary zoning development restriction that would require new large-scale multi-family buildings to reserve 10% of their units for households earning no more than 70% of the King County area median income. While we support the intent of this policy (i.e., to encourage new private development to be more equitable by serving some lower-income residents), we are very concerned by the proposed policy and do not support it in its draft form.</p> <p>We are concerned that the County is proposing to substantially increase the allowable development capacity in part of Skyway-West Hill <i>before the Equitable Housing Development Program (EHDP) has been implemented</i>. While we are supportive of the encouragement of more homes being built (especially income-restricted ones), it is important to us that the implementation of these growth-enabling policies coincide with the creation of anti-displacement policies. Failing to do so could easily exacerbate the displacement pressure that many residents mentioned in throughout the engagement process.</p> <p>That said, we recognize that the Equitable Housing Development Program is a separate initiative with its own timeline; we also acknowledge that its policies will apply not only to Skyway-West Hill but also to many other communities throughout the county.</p> <p>² 2019 Public Review Draft of the Skyway-West Hill Land Use Subarea Plan, p.15</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">2019 PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT OF THE SKYWAY-WEST HILL LAND USE SUBAREA PLAN 3 of 8</p>	<p>Executive’s Recommended Plan will include inclusionary zoning requirement of 20% of units offered at 60% Area Median Income (AMI), changed from 10% of units at 70% AMI in public review draft.</p> <p>In response to public comment, proposed Bryn Mawr rezone, the former Map Amendment #12, from R-6 to R-18 will not be included in the Executive’s Recommended Plan</p>

Name	Comment	Response																
	<p>Rather than tabling the Skyway-West Hill upzones until the EDHP is released in 2021 or proceeding ahead with them as proposed, we suggest an approach that we believe to be a compromise between those two alternatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> implement the upzones but substantially increase the inclusionary zoning (IZ) requirements and commit to reviewing them after the EDHP policies are implemented. <p>Increasing the affordability requirements will reduce redevelopment pressure on the upzoned areas and help increase the likelihood that the developers who do decide to invest in the community are not solely driven by the desire to capitalize on the windfall opportunity created by zoning changes. But more importantly, increasing the requirements will allow new development to better serve the renter community.</p> <p>Most Renters Can't Afford a 70% AMI Rent Renter-occupied housing units in Skyway and Bryn Mawr census tracts (Tracts 261 and 260.01)</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Most Renters Can't Afford a 70% AMI Rent</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Income Level</th> <th>Households</th> <th>Percentage of Renters</th> <th>Affordability Status</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Income is 80% AMI or more</td> <td>825</td> <td>32%</td> <td>can afford the 70% AMI rent threshold</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Income is between 50-80% AMI</td> <td>360</td> <td>14%</td> <td>probably can't afford the 70% AMI rent threshold *</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Income is between 0-50% AMI</td> <td>1,435</td> <td>55%</td> <td>can't afford the 70% AMI rent threshold</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: HUD CHAS (based on ACS 2012-2016 5-year estimates); Futurewise, 2019 Note: this data is slightly more recent than the data included in the Equity Impact Analysis * The CHAS data combines households earning 50-80% AMI, so while some members of this group may be able to afford 70% AMI rent, we assume that most renters in this income group can not.</p>	Income Level	Households	Percentage of Renters	Affordability Status	Income is 80% AMI or more	825	32%	can afford the 70% AMI rent threshold	Income is between 50-80% AMI	360	14%	probably can't afford the 70% AMI rent threshold *	Income is between 0-50% AMI	1,435	55%	can't afford the 70% AMI rent threshold	
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	<p>The majority of renters – approximately 55% – have incomes less than 50% of the area median income and would not be able to pay a 70% AMI rent without becoming severely housing-cost burdened. An additional 14% of renters earn between 50-80% AMI, which – depending on exactly how much a household earns – could also be insufficient to afford these new units.³</p> <p>While we recognize that private development projects need to be profitable and, therefore, are not well suited for serving low- and very low-income residents; we believe that they should be required to serve a broader income spectrum than the plan currently calls for. Working class renters earning between 50-70% of the AMI also deserve to continue living in this community and the new equitable development restrictions should contribute to the effort to prevent their displacement.</p> <p>We suggest that the IZ requirements be amended as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » ten percent of newly constructed dwelling units will be reserved for households at 70 percent of King County area median income » twenty-five percent (25%) of newly constructed dwelling units will be reserved for households at fifty percent (50%) of King County area median income <p>Additionally, the performance of this inclusionary zoning policy should be systematically monitored by the County’s Department of Local Services. If a wave of new projects are proposed following the zoning changes, then the affordability thresholds and set-aside percentages should be re-calibrated to produce more affordable units. On the other hand, if very few projects are proposed, then the restrictions should also be reassessed <i>after the implementation of the Equitable Housing Development Program in 2021.</i></p> <p>We strongly support the Community-Desired Amenities Incentives Program (Community Character Policies SWH-14 and SHW-15; SWH Action 5)</p> <p>New development should support the community’s vision and priorities. We strongly support the proposed policies which would incentivize developers to provide new infrastructure and preserve existing community assets.</p> <p>SHW-15 calls for community involvement and SHW Action 5 repeats this commitment. However, the text lacks a description of how this engagement would occur or what principles might apply. We request that the word “equitable” be added to the description of this process (see the final sentence of SWH Action 5). Given the past challenges that the County has had with implementing a procedurally equitable engagement process in</p> <hr/> <p>³ Analysis conducted by Futurewise; see the figure included on p.5 of this comment letter.</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">2019 PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT OF THE SKYWAY-WEST HILL LAND USE SUBAREA PLAN 5 of 8</p>	<p>Executive’s Recommended Plan will include inclusionary zoning requirement of 20% of units offered at 60% Area Median Income (AMI), changed from 10% of units at 70% AMI in public review draft.</p>

Name	Comment	Response
	<p>the Skyway-West Hill communities, we believe that it is important – for accountability purposes – for the County to explicitly state this commitment in the Action’s text.</p> <p>Additionally, we strongly suggest that the County make an explicit commitment to engaging with youth and young adults in the development of the Community-Desired Amenities Incentive Program. Many members of the Skyway Area Youth (SWAY) group expressed criticism of the lack of businesses and public spaces that suited the needs of young people. Making room in the planning process for these youth and their peers will improve the likelihood that the program’s goals reflect the community’s entire age spectrum – not just the adults.</p> <p>We request that the County contribute funding, resources and support for community-led real estate development in Skyway-West Hill</p> <p>Land values in King County have risen at a record rate during the past decade, posing challenges to households, small businesses, and local governments alike. Retaining land that has dramatically increased in value can be difficult for property owners whose incomes are not rising nearly as quickly, and acquiring new land can be a major challenge for local governments or non-profit developers. While the real estate market in Skyway-West Hill has lagged behind the rest of the county somewhat, this relative affordability may now be making it more attractive to outside buyers who previously might not have considered investing in this community.</p> <p>Community-led development is a concept that many in Skyway-West Hill want to pursue. Collaborating to acquire land, plan and design new development, retain the community’s character, and ensure that housing stays affordable are all themes that have been expressed throughout this subarea plan engagement process. We believe that the County has an important role to play in supporting the community in exploring this idea; as a public partner, as a funder, and as a resource of expertise. The County can support the development of community-led real estate projects by providing guidance on how to efficiently navigate permitting processes, eliminating regulatory barriers to co-ownership models, brokering partnerships with funding sources, and investing public funds in the community.</p> <p>We request that this be added as a Policy and an Action Item in the Housing Section, or that it be included in the list of strategies that will be evaluated as part of the Equitable Housing Development Program.</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">2019 PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT OF THE SKYWAY-WEST HILL LAND USE SUBAREA PLAN 6 of 8</p>	<p>Executive’s Recommended Plan includes specific commitment to engaging with youth and young adults, but does not include the word “equitable.”</p> <p>Program funding decisions are outside of the scope of the Subarea Plan.</p>

	<p>We request that an additional, quantitative, disaggregated equity impact analysis be conducted and that any policies found to potentially exacerbate inequities be fixed or removed entirely.</p> <p>The Equity Impact Assessment uses the County’s Equity Impact Review Process to assess the planning process and the plan itself. While the report’s first two sections do an adequate job at defining the “populations of concern” (i.e., who may be impacted) and the “determinants of equity” (i.e., the resources and opportunities necessary for equitable outcomes)⁴, the third section is too limited to be useful.</p> <p>The “Analysis of Potential Equity Impacts (Phase 3)” section is a summary-level, qualitative impact assessment that considers the plan’s policies, focusing primarily on the question of whether they are more likely to decrease the risk of economic displacement than if no action is taken. Unfortunately, the analysis fails to distinguish how the potential impacts may differ between the populations of concern. For instance, if a reader wants to learn how the plan’s inclusionary zoning policy might impact the community’s different racial or ethnic groups, they would be unable to do so because that question is not answered in this document. The absence of a disaggregated, quantitative impact analysis makes it difficult for equity-minded partners to decide whether they can support the plan or not. We suggest that the County consider commissioning such an analysis as a follow-up to this plan and that any policy which disproportionately negatively impacts a population of concern (in relation to taking no action) be either fixed or abandoned</p> <p>Lastly, this additional equity analysis should be performed by an organization that is directly accountable to the Skyway-West Hill communities and can fully engage the community as partners in the analysis.</p> <p>It is a principle of equitable policy development that the communities most impacted by society’s inequities have expertise in their lived experience and, therefore, have a rich understanding of both the problems that they face and the solutions that are most likely to successfully resolve those problems. The entity that conducts this additional analysis must make close partnership with community members the foundation of its approach and method, and the community should have a say in the selection of this entity.</p> <hr/> <p>⁴ However, we are concerned that readers might discount impacts which are categorized as “indirect”. We suggest the addition of a sentence which clarifies that these impacts can be just as transformative as direct ones.</p> <hr/> <p>2019 PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT OF THE SKYWAY-WEST HILL LAND USE SUBAREA PLAN 7 of 8</p>	<p>Comment acknowledged.</p>
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Name	Comment	Response
	<p>Thank you for considering our comments. If you require additional information, please contact us via email.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-end; margin-top: 20px;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <hr style="width: 100%;"/> <p>Patricia Lopez, Interim Executive Director, Skyway Solutions</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <hr style="width: 100%;"/> <p>Tieman Martin, Livable Communities Manager, Futurewise</p> </div> </div> <hr style="width: 80%; margin: 20px auto;"/> <p style="font-size: small; text-align: center;">2019 PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT OF THE SKYWAY-WEST HILL LAND USE SUBAREA PLAN 8 of 8</p>	

IV. FOSSIL FUELS COMMENTS RECEIVED FROM EMAIL CAMPAIGN

Over 270 emails in a common format, sent from an email marketing campaign services vendor (EveryAction) were received supporting King County’s actions on fossil fuel regulation, and compelling further action. The campaign email presented comment on three general topics. Those topics, and King County’s response is outlined in the following table.

Comment Topic	Response
Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities	The proposed regulations were carefully crafted to look at, among other issues, risks from fossil fuel uses and the types of facilities associated with them, compatibility of regulations in place with emergency response needs and to be successfully implemented. A result of the proposed regulations and related development standards is prohibition of Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities in all land uses except for industrial lands.
"Climate Test" for Type II Fossil Fuel Facility Special Permits	Additions to the regulations (see policy F-330c.c.) propose that King County shall approve new or modified facilities only when a life cycle greenhouse gas emissions has been evaluated and appropriately conditioned or mitigated as necessary, consistent with the County's substantive State Environmental Policy Act authority.
Natural Gas Infrastructure	Jurisdictions, agencies, and governments other than King County are responsible for regulations related to fossil fuel facilities such as fire codes, building standards, safety procedures, tank, and pipeline construction standards. Through the Strategic Climate Action Plan, the County is working to develop strategies to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and reduce use of fossil fuels with conversion to renewable energy sources, such as securing clean, in-state wind power to meet County operational electricity needs. The County plans to continue to work with other jurisdictions and government levels to support reducing impacts from and limiting uses of fossil fuels.

The following section presents the individual email campaign comments received both during the July 1-31, 2019 public comment period on the public review draft, and after. Comments have been copied from their native format, and pasted directly into this document, without modification for spelling or typographical errors.

Name	Comment
Neal Anderson	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Neal Anderson sagan2112@yahoo.com</p>

Name	Comment
<p>Ryan Swick</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Ryan Swick ryan.swick@gmail.com</p>

Name	Comment
Jon Reinsch	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Jon Reinsch jon.reinsch@gmail.com</p>

Name	Comment
William Golding	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, William Golding willgolding92@yahoo.com</p>

Name	Comment
Stephanie Henry	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Stephanie Henry stephjdhenry@gmail.com</p>

Name	Comment
<p>Bob Kutter</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Bob Kutter bobkutter@gmail.com</p>

Name	Comment
<p>Laureen France</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update. It is the right thing to do.</p> <p>Sincerely, Laureen France divifran@comcast.net</p>

Name	Comment
<p>Jess Wallach</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Jess Wallach jess.wallach@gmail.com</p>

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Zak Nelson	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Zak Nelson zaknelson27@gmail.com</p>

Name	Comment
Matias Gioni	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>After the next paragraph is the a boilerplate which I think clearly states some structural viewpoints and arguments for politicians to bring to policy. I also would like to add my own personal experience to the climate crisis.</p> <p>I learned about global warming on my own from a science book around 3rd grade in the early 2000s, and looking back strangely remember adults' and friends' nonchalance about the central point stressed by this section in my book, albeit in friendlier terms: climate change poses an existential threat. This reality has only become more acute over time, and I find myself experiencing physical stress and worry about my own future, the future of my niece and younger family, and my family in Argentina from where my parent's immigrated. A country that does not have the riches of the United States and could be hit sooner with less ability to recover, although all of us will be affected with due time. I think of the complexity of the climate system and runaway effects that could dwarf any solution that the intersection of human ingenuity and political will can provide. I hope we will look at this time as a moment of crisis and worry, to incentive us to correct systems that seem to be from time immemorial but have actually only existed the past 100-200 years and have now placed an existential onus on us to rise up to, or fall down from.</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing</p>

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	<p>buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Sincerely, Matias Grioni matgrioni@gmail.com</p>

Name	Comment
<p>Jill Reifschneider</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future is a human right. Fossil fuels threaten those rights at every stage of production. I am thankful that King County recognizes the threats and is explicitly taking action to protect our communities.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a ‘climate test’ that accounts for fossil fuel projects’ contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn’t be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Jill Reifschneider global_roamers@yahoo.com</p>

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<p>Kent Shifferd</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Kent Shifferd kentshifferd@gmail.com</p>

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Gregory Denton	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Gregory Denton greg.denton@gmail.com</p>

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<p>Julia Singer</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>It's not climate change but climate crisis. Now is the time to lead by example and support action that will reduce the release of greenhouse gasses.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>And I would like King County to add three additional measures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban). 2. The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition. 3. Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge. <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Julia Singer juliasinger@comcast.net</p>

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<p>michael graham</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, michael graham michael.x.graham@gmail.com</p>

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Caryl Utigard	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Caryl Utigard gcme@msn.com</p>

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Tatiana Zolotareva	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Tatiana Zolotareva alantanya98112@yahoo.com</p>

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John L Flynn	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, John L Flynn jflynn4@yahoo.com</p>

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Tacey Conover	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Tacey Conover taceyconover@yahoo.com</p>

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<p>Barbara Rosenkotter</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Barbara Rosenkotter skye@alumni.ucdavis.edu</p>

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<p>Ryan Nelson</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Ryan Nelson lorderian@live.com</p>

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Tracy Wang	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Tracy Wang tracyandgiles@gmail.com</p>

Name	Comment
<p>Giles Sydnor</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Giles Sydnor gsydnor@uw.edu</p>

Name	Comment
<p>Kristin Felix</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Kristin Felix kristinfelix@yahoo.com</p>

Name	Comment
Joan Hobbs	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Fossil fuels undermine the right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future at every stage of production, so I'm glad to see King County taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>King County should also strengthen its approach to mitigate harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Joan Hobbs stormking6@yahoo.com</p>

Name	Comment
Lars Henrikson	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Lars Henrikson lhenrikson@mac.com</p>

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<p>Merna Baker Blagg</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Merna Baker Blagg mern3sons@yahoo.com</p>

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Eric Buhle	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Eric Buhle ebuhle@gmail.com</p>

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Priscilla Martinez	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>We need to take better care of what is left of our environment, our wildlife, and our marine life.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p>

Name	Comment
	Priscilla Martinez priscillamartinez486@yahoo.com

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<p>Noemia Mlekarov</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Noemia Mlekarov noemia@gmail.com</p>

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<p>Noemia Mlekarov</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Noemia Mlekarov noemia@gmail.com</p>

Name	Comment
<p>Peter Reagel</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Please continue to fight climate change- it's in all our interest to do so. Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Peter Reagel preagel@gmail.com</p>

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<p>Vivien Sharples</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Vivien Sharples vivs@igc.org</p>

Name	Comment
Spencer Riddering	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>I'm writing to encourage you to strengthen King County's approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure. Specifically please consider these additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Spencer Riddering spencer@riddering.net</p>

Name	Comment
Shannon Markley	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Shannon Markley markley.shannon@yahoo.com</p>

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<p>Amy Hansen</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Amy Hansen pittle.r.us@gmail.com</p>

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<p>Rebecca Canright</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Rebecca Canright rebeccagroovypeace@gmail.com</p>

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<p>Mark Canright</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Mark Canright rhorse11@aol.com</p>

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Cynthia Jatul	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update. Science tells us we need to transition away from fossil fuels quickly. Please act on this reality. I'd like my high school students and my children to have a healthy environment in which to live.</p> <p>Sincerely, Cynthia Jatul</p>

Name	Comment
	jatul3563@msn.com

Name	Comment
<p>Sheryl Feldman</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Sheryl Feldman sheryl.s.feldman@gmail.com</p>

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Kathryn Vinson	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Kathryn Vinson vinsonkathryn@hotmail.com</p>

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<p>Tyrell Hedlund</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Tyrell Hedlund tyrellhedlund@gmail.com</p>

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Sarah Shifley	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Sarah Shifley sarah.shifley@gmail.com</p>

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<p>Marion Marsh</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Marion Marsh mmarsh1937@gmail.com</p>

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<p>Ty Kocher</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Ty Kocher tykocher@gmail.com</p>

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<p>Scott Hayes</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Scott Hayes scotthayes577@gmail.com</p>

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Dennis Smith	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Dennis Smith cgagen@spiretech.com</p>

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<p>Michael Bailey</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Michael Bailey michaelhaydenbailey@gmail.com</p>

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<p>Laurie And Dave King</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Laurie And Dave King landd_2@q.com</p>

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Virginia Davis	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production, and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations, including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities, move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Virginia Davis ginny1218@yahoo.com</p>

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<p>jennifer riker</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, jennifer riker jenniferkolodny@hotmail.com</p>

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<p>Ian McCluskey</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Ian McCluskey ianjmcluskey@gmail.com</p>

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<p>Dawn Howell</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Dawn Howell dawn.howell08@gmail.com</p>

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Steven Lindstrom	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health. Show the rest of the country how it's done.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Steven Lindstrom lindys1265@att.net</p>

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<p>Elena Rumiantseva</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Elena Rumiantseva coficat24@yahoo.com</p>

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Tom Bozeman	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Tom Bozeman therevtombozeman@gmail.com</p>

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<p>Nick Etheredge</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Nick Etheredge nick.etheredge@gmail.com</p>

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<p>Rebecca Deutsch</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Rebecca Deutsch rdeutsch@gmail.com</p>

Name	Comment
<p>Laura Gibbons</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Thank you SO much for all you are doing so that King County is a leader in addressing the livability of our planet.</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p>

Name	Comment
	Laura Gibbons lgibbons51@yahoo.com

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<p>Tarun Bishop</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Tarun Bishop teb@lclark.edu</p>

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<p>Tui Mullein</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Tui Mullein tuimull@icloud.com</p>

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<p>Steve Leigh</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Steve Leigh sleigh1917@gmail.cm</p>

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<p>Todd Tollefson</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Todd Tollefson todd.t.tollefson@gmail.com</p>

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<p>Randy Guthrie</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Randy Guthrie r_guth7@yahoo.com</p>

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Deborah Wolf	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Deborah Wolf deborealis@yahoo.com</p>

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<p>Jessica Scalzo</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Jessica Scalzo jessicascalzo@yahoo.com</p>

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<p>Alexandra Perkins</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Alexandra Perkins aperk11@hotmail.com</p>

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Amanda Sorell	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Amanda Sorell apsorell@gmail.com</p>

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Curtis Cawley	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Curtis Cawley cawley_21@hotmail.com</p>

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<p>Norman Baker</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Norman Baker ntbakerphd@gmail.com</p>

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<p>Iris Antman</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Iris Antman antwomaniris@gmail.com</p>

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<p>Daniel Raphael</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Daniel Raphael makhno7@yahoo.com</p>

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<p>Emily Johnston</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Emily Johnston enjohnston@gmail.com</p>

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<p>Michael Bordenave</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Michael Bordenave mbordenave1016@gmail.com</p>

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<p>Anita Kiefer</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Anita Kiefer bo.kiefer67@gmail.com</p>

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<p>Jennifer Mazuca</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Jennifer Mazuca jennifer.mazuca@gmail.com</p>

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<p>Ruth Pickering</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats. We can be an important example to other areas of the country.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Ruth Pickering ruthpick72@gmail.com</p>

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<p>Jeffrey Panciera</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Jeffrey Panciera jeffiejimmie@gmail.com</p>

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Nico bret	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Nico bret Nicoonzeweb@gmail.com</p>

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<p>Anthony Albert</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Anthony Albert albert2910@msn.com</p>

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<p>Margaret Bergmann-Ness</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Margaret Bergmann-Ness margaret.mbn@gmail.com</p>

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<p>carrie lafferty</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, carrie lafferty carrielaafferty99@gmail.com</p>

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<p>Paul Reddy</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Paul Reddy paulandrewreddy@protonmail.com</p>

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Megan Motley	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Megan Motley mhickey1@gmail.com</p>

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<p>Kate O'Brien</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Kate O'Brien kambiri@comcast.net</p>

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<p>Jack Stansfield</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Jack Stansfield jstansfield8981@gmail.com</p>

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<p>Russel West</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Russel West rustytwest@gmail.com</p>

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<p>Suong Huynh</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Suong Huynh nsuongh@gmail.com</p>

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<p>Lily Frenette</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Lily Frenette lfrenette27@gmail.com</p>

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<p>Jared Howe</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Jared Howe jaredchowe@gmail.com</p>

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<p>Daviann McClurg</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Daviann McClurg chevy_thunder_z@yahoo.com</p>

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<p>Anna Humphreys</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Anna Humphreys happyheart67@gmail.com</p>

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<p>Alexa Fay</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Alexa Fay alexafpfay@gmail.com</p>

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Cody Clark	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Cody Clark musicaltheatrekid03@gmail.com</p>

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<p>Jeanne Keckler</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Jeanne Keckler jkeckler@gmail.com</p>

Name	Comment
<p>Jean Darsie</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>I have done all that I can do as an individual to eliminate the use of fossil fuels in my life. However, I know that more needs to be done and that government has a vital role to play in protecting our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with these measures:</p> <p>1) Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>2) Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>3) Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act.</p>

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	<p>Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than</p> <p>coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>IN ADDITION, I would like to see King County weigh in on these two additional initiatives:</p> <p>A) Work with state government to change the law that prohibits offering incentives to individuals for "fuel switching". I just learned that incentives cannot be offered to someone wishing to switch</p> <p>from gas heat to electric. That needs to change!</p> <p>B) Work with the railroads and with state government to fund the electrification of our rail system thus switching from fossil fueled to electric propulsion in the transport of goods across our</p> <p>state and our nation.</p> <p>Solutionary Rail is the path forward for our state and for our nation. Fossil fuels transport of goods by truck and rail is a major contributor to polution.</p> <p>See: https://gcc01.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.solutionaryrail.org%2F&data=02%7C01%7Ccompplan%40kingcounty.gov%7C89dbe8a1951d42064f7908d714314391%7Cbae5059a76f049d7999672dfe95d69c7%7C0%7C1%7C637000074135009865&sdata=KqPkuzurHKMdEUdPVRm04Le2COqcmSFg7%2BHaHFnTNeg%3D&reserved=0 for more information.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and for playing an important role in eliminating fossil fuels from our future.</p> <p>Sincerely, Jean Darsie jdarsie@comcast.net</p>

Name	Comment
Charlotte Underwood	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Charlotte Underwood charlotterunderwood@gmail.com</p>

Name	Comment
<p>Geoffrey Kirkwood</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Geoffrey Kirkwood geoffreykirkwood@gmail.com</p>

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<p>Beverly Vonfeld</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Beverly Vonfeld bevvonfeld@yahoo.com</p>

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<p>Nathan Tobin</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Nathan Tobin edgerenaline@gmail.com</p>

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E Ellis	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, E Ellis ictrees4u@yahoo.com</p>

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Christina Scheuer	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Christina Scheuer cscheuer@gmail.com</p>

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<p>Linda Studley</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Linda Studley ruralrunner62@yahoo.com</p>

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	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Linda Studley ruralrunner62@yahoo.com</p>

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Megan Baker	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Megan Baker Mbake1@hotmail.com</p>

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<p>Monica Gilman</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Monica Gilman monicagilman@yahoo.com</p>

Name	Comment
<p>Bridgid Persephone Newman-Henson</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Nature can support all life on earth, but only if we work with it as an integral part of it, not if we keep strip mining and polluting it all. Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Bridgid Persephone Newman-Henson</p>

Name	Comment
	bridgidpnh@gmail.com

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<p>Jay Humphrey</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Jay Humphrey blue1jay@yahoo.com</p>

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Kenneth Zirinsky	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Kenneth Zirinsky ellenkenab@yahoo.com</p>

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<p>William Kildall</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water, and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including a prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However, I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, William Kildall drwmkildall@gmail.com</p>

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<p>Marc Gavin</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Marc Gavin marcatgavin@gmail.com</p>

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Richard Johnson	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Richard Johnson jazzpacnw@yahoo.com</p>

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Sierra Kaplan-Nelson	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Sierra Kaplan-Nelson sierra.kaplannelson@gmail.com</p>

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<p>Del E Domke</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Del E Domke delyicious@comcast.net</p>

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<p>Christopher Feise</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Christopher Feise feise@comcast.net</p>

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<p>Anita Shelton</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Anita Shelton anitamshel@me.com</p>

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<p>Laura Goldberg</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>We need to keep fossil fuels in the ground and focus instead on clean, green energy!!</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Laura Goldberg</p>

Name	Comment
	dickandlaura@peoplepc.com

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<p>Chris Connolly</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats. Thank you!!!</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Chris Connolly cconnol4@alumni.nd.edu</p>

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Valerie Costa	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Valerie Costa valerieannecosta@gmail.com</p>

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<p>Michael Pan</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Michael Pan 71pan@cua.edu</p>

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<p>Claire Berkwitt</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Claire Berkwitt claire@berkwitt.com</p>

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<p>Brent McFarlane</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Brent McFarlane mcfarmer@mac.com</p>

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<p>Lauren Morris</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Lauren Morris lmorris338@gmail.com</p>

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<p>Dr. Demian</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Hi:</p> <p>Fossil fuels undermine our rights to clean air and water. I'm hearted by the County's explicit action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations, which prohibits new and expanded coal mining, and the new definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities, are a great first steps.</p> <p>Here are 3 more ideas to strengthen mitigation of danger from the fossil fuel infrastructure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> = Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited, both in the comprehensive plan, and the code, like the coal ban. = The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that measures fossil fuel projects' role in climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly dangers in a global economy undergoing energy transition. = Natural gas infrastructure for local use should NOT be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge. <p>Decision-makers must be provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that is illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations.</p> <p>Fracked gas is as bad or WORSE for the climate than coal.</p> <p>Thank you.</p> <p>Dr. Demian</p> <p>Sincerely, Dr. Demian demian@buddybuddy.com</p> <p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Hi:</p> <p>Fossil fuels undermine our rights to clean air and water. I'm hearted by the County's explicit action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p>

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	<p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations, which prohibits new and expanded coal mining, and the new definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities, are a great first steps.</p> <p>Here are 3 more ideas to strengthen mitigation of danger from the fossil fuel infrastructure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> = Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited, both in the comprehensive plan, and the code, like the coal ban. = The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that measures fossil fuel projects' role in climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly dangers in a global economy undergoing energy transition. = Natural gas infrastructure for local use should NOT be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge. <p>Decision-makers must be provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that is illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations.</p> <p>Fracked gas is as bad or WORSE for the climate than coal.</p> <p>Thank you.</p> <p>Dr. Demian</p> <p>Sincerely, Dr. Demian demian@buddybuddy.com</p>

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<p>Paul Adler</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Paul Adler paul-adler@frontier.com</p>

Name	Comment
<p>Lafferty Liz</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>It is encouraging to see the Comprehensive Plan reflect our collective desire to help mitigate the catastrophic challenges barreling toward us. I implore you to be brave enough to look squarely at the implications of this crisis for the immediate and distant future. And then to step wholeheartedly into BOLD choices for creating a livable future. Add to the language of the Comprehensive Plan, go further, act with more urgency, take all steps necessary.</p> <p>Step up, step out, and take a stand-- find out how stronger you are and how solidly the community has your back for making transformative change equal to the catastrophic challenges we face. As Greta Thunberg said, "We can't solve a crisis without treating it as a crisis."</p> <p>In partnership for a livable future, Liz Lafferty</p> <p>Sincerely, Lafferty Liz lizzilaff@gmail.com</p>

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<p>Elana Sulakshana</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Elana Sulakshana sulak72@gmail.com</p>

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Charlotte Feck	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Wonderful please continue hopefully other communities and states will follow your lead.</p> <p>Sincerely, Charlotte Feck</p>

Name	Comment
	cfeck@gmail.com

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<p>Dan O'Neill</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Dan O'Neill dan.oneill2@gmail.com</p>

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<p>Syd Fredrickson</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Syd Fredrickson gogreen@usa.com</p>

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Gary Brill	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Gary Brill garyalanbrill@gmail.com</p>

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<p>Michael Pan</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Michael Pan 71pan@cua.edu</p>

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<p>Marian Cruz</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Marian Cruz marian.cruz2903@gmail.com</p>

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Jean Katayama	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Jean Katayama jeankatayama@gmail.com</p>

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<p>Scott Bishop</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Scott Bishop sbishop@oly-wa.us</p>

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<p>Lloyd Johnston</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Lloyd Johnston lajceoigthi@gmail.com</p>

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<p>kent Kollmorgen</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, kent Kollmorgen kentkoll@gmail.com</p>

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<p>Caryl Utigard</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Caryl Utigard gcme@msn.com</p>

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Eileen Perfrement	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Eileen Perfrement biddinger.gene2@gmail.com</p>

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<p>Brie Gyncild</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>I'm proud that our county is taking explicit action to protect everyone -- especially the most vulnerable members of our community -- from the impacts of fossil fuels.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However, King County should strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban). 2) The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition. 3) Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge. <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Brie Gyncild briegyncild@gmail.com</p>

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<p>McKenzie Murray</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, McKenzie Murray mrmckenzie225@gmail.com</p>

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<p>Joann Varnell</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Joann Varnell joann.varnell@gmail.com</p>

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<p>Henning Sehmsdorf</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Henning Sehmsdorf henning@sshomestead.org</p>

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Marilyn Boyd	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p> <p>Marilyn Boyd</p>

Name	Comment
	<p>10535 Victory Lane NE Seattle 98125</p> <p>Sincerely, Marilyn Boyd marilyn.a.boyd@gmail.com</p>

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<p>Jeanne Dellerj</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Jeanne Dellerj jkdeller@gmail.com</p>

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<p>Madeline Corbin</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Madeline Corbin madelinejcorbin@gmail.com</p>

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<p>Kathleen Turner</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Kathleen Turner turnkat826@gmail.com</p>

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<p>Susan MacGregor</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Susan MacGregor seesue@gmail.com</p>

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<p>Brent Naylor</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Brent Naylor brentn@willapabay.org</p>

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<p>Jeanne Dellerj</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Jeanne Dellerj jkdeller@gmail.com</p>

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<p>Alex Mach</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Alex Mach machone1@mac.com</p>

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<p>Cynthia Cynthia</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Cynthia Cynthia cynshoe@me.com</p>

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<p>Scott Species</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Scott Species sspecies@yahoo.com</p>

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<p>Liepa Braciulyte</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Liepa Braciulyte liepabraciu@gmail.com</p>

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<p>Fred Campbell</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Fred Campbell campfd@gmail.com</p>

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<p>Pascale Chamberland</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Pascale Chamberland pascale.b.chamberland@gmail.com</p>

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<p>Rosemary Blakemore</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Rosemary Blakemore roblake@foxinternet.net</p>

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<p>Querido Galdo</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Querido Galdo querido@queridomundo.com</p>

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<p>Lucas Peiser</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Lucas Peiser lucaspeiser@gmail.com</p>

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James Mulcare	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, James Mulcare xsecretsx@cableone.net</p>

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<p>Kiana Kobayashi</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Kiana Kobayashi kianak@protonmail.com</p>

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<p>Nancy Kilgore</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Nancy Kilgore nncklgr@outlook.com</p>

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<p>Elizabeth Atly</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Elizabeth Atly elizabeth.atly@gmail.com</p>

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Brent Rocks	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Brent Rocks brent_rocks@comcast.net</p>

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<p>Leilani Del Rey</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Leilani Del Rey ukeshack@gmail.com</p>

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<p>paul runion</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, paul runion paulrunion@yahoo.com</p>

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Cindy Reiner	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Cindy Reiner cindylund@gmail.com</p>

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meagan murphy	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, meagan murphy phoenixinitiative@gmail.com</p>

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<p>Lorraine D. Johnson</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Lorraine D. Johnson lorraine.d.johnson@gmail.com</p>

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<p>Gill Fahrenwald</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Gill Fahrenwald anvilman@orcalink.com</p>

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<p>Adele Reynolds Reynolds</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Here are some items to ADD:</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Adele Reynolds Reynolds</p>

Name	Comment
	adelereynolds@netscape.net

Name	Comment
Lori Stevens	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use SHOULD NOT BE EXEMPTED from regulation! The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Lori Stevens lori.23.stevens@gmail.com</p>

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<p>JP Kemnick</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, JP Kemnick jpkemnick@gmail.com</p>

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<p>Dave McCaul</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Dave McCaul mccaullflower@hotmail.com</p>

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Fred Fall	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Fred Fall fred08034@gmail.com</p>

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<p>Sam Dornan</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Sam Dornan sdornan@gmail.com</p>

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Rick Harlan	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Rick Harlan worktoliberateallbeings@gmail.com</p>

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<p>Kim Maynard</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Kim Maynard kimcozzetto@yahoo.com</p>

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<p>Judith Cohen</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Judith Cohen jctcohen@yahoo.com</p>

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<p>Emily Hazelton</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Emily Hazelton e.r.hazelton@gmail.com</p>

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Justin Campbell	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Justin Campbell justin.j.campbell@gmail.com</p>

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<p>Zak Nelson</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Zak Nelson zaknelson27@gmail.com</p>

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<p>Beverley Pope</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Beverley Pope beverleyjpop@gmail.com</p>

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Ann Lazaroff	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Ann Lazaroff annlazaroff1@gmail.com</p>

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<p>Mark Wirth</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Mark Wirth mark.purple@gmail.com</p>

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Sue Stoeckel	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Sue Stoeckel suecon@ymail.com</p>

Name	Comment
<p>TJ Thompson</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, TJ Thompson tjthompsonmd@centurytel.net</p>

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Tyler Wilch	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Tyler Wilch tylerwilch@gmail.com</p>

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Aleks Kosowicz	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Aleks Kosowicz guerillawordfare@yahoo.com</p>

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<p>Angie McCullagh</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Angie McCullagh angiemccullagh@yahoo.com</p>

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Phillip Hope	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Phillip Hope phillip.hope@gmail.com</p>

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<p>Joe Albright</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Joe Albright info@ravialbright.com</p>

Name	Comment
<p>m'lou christ</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Always keep in mind ways to combat the climate crisis. Every policy & action should be evaluated for its ability to do that.</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p>

Name	Comment
	m'lou christ mnortie@yahoo.com

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Mary Keeler	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Mary Keeler mkeeler@uw.edu</p>

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<p>Maureen Brinck-Lund</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>I would also like to have King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban). 2. Require the special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities to explicitly include a 'climate test' that enumerates the fossil fuel projects' exacerbation of climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their projected future costs in a global economy shifting away from any and all fossil fuels. <p>Local government have the legal right to protect natural resources (i.e.air and water) without burdening taxpayers with projects resulting in net revenue losses to the state or municipality. It is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>3. Natural gas infrastructure for local use should not be exempt from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan needs to allow the County to regulate local expansion of gas infrastructure in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. Such requirements will be necessary, even in retrofitting buildings if we are to meet Washington state goals for reducing methane emissions.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research shows that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. Because fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, we need to regulate local natural gas infrastructure. Doing so is key if King County is to continue to lead on climate and public health advances.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Maureen Brinck-Lund molundia@gmail.com</p>

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<p>Daniel Zizza</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Daniel Zizza acutherapeutics@gmail.com</p>

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Mireille Urbain	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Mireille Urbain mirurbain@numericable.fr</p>

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<p>Alexander Humphreys</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Alexander Humphreys alecconnon@gmail.com</p>

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<p>Michael Conlan</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Michael Conlan mickconlan@hotmail.com</p>

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<p>Kristin Larson</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Kristin Larson kristin.larson0@gmail.com</p>

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Shary B	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Shary B shary50@yahoo.com</p>

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Dell Goldsmith	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Dell Goldsmith dell.goldsmith@gmail.com</p>

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Lynn Shoemaker	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Lynn Shoemaker shoemakl@uww.edu</p>

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Chris Iberle	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Chris Iberle 84chris.w@gmail.com</p>

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Michelle LeSourd	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Michelle LeSourd meishel62@hotmail.com</p>

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<p>Kaysy Ostrom</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Kaysy Ostrom mermaidcat3000@gmail.com</p>

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Isaac Ehrlich	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Isaac Ehrlich autoblaster7@gmail.com</p>

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<p>Veronica Bush</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Veronica Bush turningseas@gmail.com</p>

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<p>Elizabeth Cunningham am</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Elizabeth Cunningham arcticgrandma@gmail.com</p>

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<p>Gary Miller</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Gary Miller garymil2350@gmail.com</p>

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<p>Diane Falk</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Diane Falk falkdb@frontier.com</p>

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<p>Gary Miller</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>I want to add that our climate change emergency is fast approaching tipping points that may well make any thing we do to reduce the impact of climate change both vastly more difficult and extremely much more expensive to achieve.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p>

Name	Comment
	Gary Miller garymil2350@gmail.com

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<p>Jan von Lehe</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Jan von Lehe janvonlehe@gmail.com</p>

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<p>Hannah McDonough</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Hannah McDonough hannah.mcdonough@gmail.com</p>

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<p>Sheldon Burkhalter</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Sheldon Burkhalter shelburk2@gmail.com</p>

Name	Comment
Stephanie Barbee	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Please protect King county residents from externalized costs of fossil fuel driven climate disruption. Protect us from future taxes that will be required to mitigate climate disruption impacts by taking a firm position on fossil fuel infrastructure. If you lead, other counties and states will follow.</p> <p>Allowing fossil fuel based projects to continue, much less increase, in King County would cost residents and taxpayers more money as the costs of these projects are externalized on the public in form of adverse weather events, flooding, wild fires, water shortages, glacier loss, sea level rise, and documented health effects. The impacts of these externalized costs are not shared equally by our fellow residents, but hit communities of color, the very young and elderly, Indigenous communities, as well as economically disadvantaged people the hardest. It is not fair for a few to make profit at the expense of the many. The technology exists to tap into non carbon sources of energy. Please lead the way forward.</p> <p>I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p>

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	<p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Stephanie Barbee sgbarbee@centurytel.net</p>

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<p>Mary Traverse</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Mary Traverse marytraverse@gmail.com</p>

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<p>Chasity Hungerford</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Chasity Hungerford lisen_of_the_wood@hotmail.com</p>

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<p>Ixtlan-Wales Isischild</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Ixtlan-Wales Isischild isixtlan@gmail.com</p>

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<p>Stacy Oaks</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Stacy Oaks eddyssunprincess@gmail.com</p>

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Kevin Gallagher	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Kevin Gallagher kevingal@uw.edu</p>

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Susan Oatis	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>We all have a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm SO HAPPY to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations is great, especially including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities.</p> <p>But I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to lessening harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three more items:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code, like the coal ban.</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should specifically include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Susan Oatis susanoatis1@gmail.com</p>

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<p>Rebecca Nimmons</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Rebecca Nimmons raintalk@nwlinc.com</p>

Name	Comment
Hal Anthony	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>The National Environmental Policy Act, NEPA, requires all people the right to clean air, clean water and viable ecosystems. When and wherever the attempt for new fossil fuels, coal and other unsustainable new systems are attempted, appeals under NEPA and its required criteria undermine those rights.</p> <p>So, I am quite happy that King County is taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move King County in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a ‘climate test’ that accounts for fossil fuel projects’ contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn’t be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p>

Name	Comment
	Hal Anthony threepines@centurylink.net

Name	Comment
<p>Janice Jack</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Janice Jack janjack138@gmail.com</p>

Name	Comment
Cornelia Shearer	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Cornelia Shearer keelabear@q.com</p>

Name	Comment
<p>Derek Benedict</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Derek Benedict dsbened@frontier.com</p>

Name	Comment
Brenda Michaels	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Brenda Michaels brenda@conscioustalk.net</p>

Name	Comment
<p>Alex Wick</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Also, you are idiots if you're gonna build more car roads when its so hot out.</p> <p>Sincerely, Alex Wick</p>

Name	Comment
	alexwick@gmail.com

Name	Comment
<p>Matthew Boguske</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Matthew Boguske mboguske@yahoo.com</p>

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David DeSante	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, David DeSante ddesante@birdpop.org</p>

Name	Comment
Liz Campbell	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Liz Campbell zil1000campbell@gmail.com</p>

Name	Comment
<p>Kristin Edmark</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Thank you for addressing the need to confront the climate crisis in the proposed Comprehensive Plan including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities. This is huge. However due to the urgency of our situation I am requesting you to go further.</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban). The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future obsolescence.</p> <p>Local jurisdictions need to be provided with tools and information to protect citizens.</p> <p>The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge. The county and cities should be able to prohibit or put in place strong disincentives for use of gas in new commercial and residential construction. Retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure should be a goal for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>We love the natural forest setting of our home in Woodinville. But King County will be a very different place soon if we are not forward thinking enough to make very large changes. The LNG used in our county is primarily from fracking methane which is 86 times worse greenhouse gas than CO2 in the first 10 years. King County should do everything possible to minimize the use of gas because climate destroying methane leaks at the extraction site and about 3% along the miles of pipelines.</p> <p>Thank you for your necessary work for our climate in the Comprehensive Plan and please also include in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update a prohibition on Type II fossil fuel facilities in the plan and the code, regulation by King County of local gas expansion, and provision of cost/benefit information to local governments regarding new energy projects in a sustainable future.</p> <p>Sincerely, Kristin Edmark kristinedmark@hotmail.com</p>

Name	Comment
<p>John Chiarella</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, John Chiarella chiarella.john77@gmail.com</p>

Name	Comment
<p>Derek Gendvil</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Derek Gendvil LV</p>

Name	Comment
	Sincerely, Derek Gendvil dgendvil@gmail.com

Name	Comment
<p>Leo Kucewicz</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Leo Kucewicz J14Lion@Gmail.com</p>

Name	Comment
<p>Spencer Davis</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Spencer Davis spencermDavis@gmail.com</p>

Name	Comment
<p>Corinne and Jennifer Sterling</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Corinne and Jennifer Sterling jenandcorinne@gmail.com</p>

Name	Comment
<p>Sharon Miller</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Sharon Miller smilertoo@aol.com</p>

Name	Comment
<p>Jeanne Dellerj</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Jeanne Dellerj jkdeller@gmail.com</p>

Name	Comment
<p>Julia Buck</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Fossil fuel production has knowingly poisoned our environment and brought our planet to the brink of uninhabitability to protect their profits, and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban). Type II fossil fuels lead to as much climate destruction as coal, albeit without the particulate matter, but with potentially greater greenhouse gases due to the extraction process and its potential release of methane and other gases more potent than CO2.</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks for both transport and delivery, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition. As a member of the Greenwood community, while we were very fortunate not to have loss of life, the danger of natural gas delivery weighs heavily on my mind.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p>

Name	Comment
	Sincerely, Julia Buck julia.buck@alumni.tufts.edu

Name	Comment
Mila Rahman	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Mila Rahman po4ta_barn@yahoo.com</p>

Name	Comment
Cindy M. Dutka	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Cindy M. Dutka mdmsass@aol.com</p>

Name	Comment
Lynne Oulman	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Lynne Oulman lynne.oulman@gmail.com</p>

Name	Comment
David Scheer	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>EVERYONE has a 'right' to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future! As you well know, fossil fuels "undermine" those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats (!) Way to go....it's the 'right' direction....I'm VERY happy you're taking action!</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the RIGHT direction!</p> <p>HOWEVER.....I would like to see King County "strengthen" its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three (3) additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be "prohibited" BOTH in the comprehensive plan...AND the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly and definitely include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change...their extreme health and safety risks...and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition!</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water...and NOT burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality! And within this context, it is 'imperative' that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects 'FIT' within a safe and sustainable energy future!</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance "prohibiting" new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition 'off' gas infrastructure will become a PRIORITY for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals!</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves 'cause indoor air pollution' at a level that would be ILLEGAL outdoors under the Clean Air Act! Gas stoves have also been linked to 'increased' asthma attacks and hospitalizations! THIS, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is "as bad or worse" for the climate than coal...points to the 'regulation of local natural gas infrastructure' as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you so much for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update!</p> <p>Sincerely, David Scheer scheerdc@outlook.com</p>

Name	Comment
Elizabeth Vitale	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Elizabeth Vitale lizvitale@gmail.com</p>

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Hillary Sanders	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Hillary Sanders hillary_sanders@yahoo.com</p>

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<p>Joann Ramos</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Joann Ramos joannspa@yahoo.com</p>

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<p>Susie Saalwaechter</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Susie Saalwaechter susie.saalwaechter@gmail.com</p>

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<p>elyette weinstein</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, elyette weinstein elyette_w@yahoo.com</p>

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<p>Emily Hazelton</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Emily Hazelton e.r.hazelton@gmail.com</p>

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Tom Craighead	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Tom Craighead tcvashon@gmail.com</p>

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Margaret McCauley	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses.</p> <p>The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local 'natural gas' infrastructure.</p> <p>Regulation of local natural gas infrastructure is an opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Margaret McCauley mccauley@post.harvard.edu</p>

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Kevin Hughes	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Kevin Hughes anevolver@gmail.com</p>

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Lynne Ashton	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Lynne Ashton lynnewashton@gmail.com</p>

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arvia morris	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, arvia morris morris358@zipcon.com</p>

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<p>Barbara Lewy</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However King County must strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban). The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge. For example, Berkeley, CA has passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Barbara Lewy lewybarbara9@gmail.com</p>

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<p>Donna Russell</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Donna Russell dbr3705@yahoo.com</p>

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<p>Jake Lindsay</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Jake Lindsay jlindsay371@gmail.com</p>

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Danielle Carrasquero	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Danielle Carrasquero danielle.carrasquero@gmail.com</p>

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<p>Laura Haugh</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Laura Haugh lauramhaugh@gmail.com</p>

Name	Comment
Leonard Wainstein	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Leonard Wainstein leonardaok7@gmail.com</p>

Name	Comment
Emily Buttermore	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Emily Buttermore Emileeseez@gmail.com</p>

Name	Comment
Julie Glover	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats -- THANK YOU!</p> <p>BUT I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be PROHIBITED both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition. THIS IS ABSOLUTELY CRUCIAL.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Decision-makers MUST BE provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge. WE SHOULD PASS ORDINANCES prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings, and retrofit existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure.</p> <p>The overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update!</p> <p>Sincerely, Julie Glover julieg@whidbey.com</p>

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<p>Renee Beever</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Renee Beever rb@ibukisan.net</p>

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<p>Hannah Siano</p>	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Hannah Siano siano.hannah@gmail.com</p>

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George Atherton	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>Everyone has a right to clean air, clean water and a healthy climate future. As you well know, fossil fuels undermine those rights at every stage of production -- and that's why I'm glad to see King County explicitly taking action to protect our communities from fossil fuel threats.</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—move us in the right direction.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and their likely future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use shouldn't be exempted from regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, George Atherton gatherton333@gmail.com</p>

Name	Comment
Derek Dexheimer	<p>Dear Comp Plan Manager Ivan Miller,</p> <p>The proposed changes in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update and development regulations—including prohibition on new and expanded coal mining and the newly created definitions of fossil fuels and related facilities—are a positive move.</p> <p>However I would like to see King County strengthen its approach to mitigating harm from fossil fuel infrastructure with three additional measures:</p> <p>Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should be prohibited both in the comprehensive plan and the code (similar to the coal ban).</p> <p>The special permit required for Type II Fossil Fuel Facilities should explicitly include a 'climate test' that accounts for fossil fuel projects' contributions to climate change, their extreme health and safety risks, and--most important for a forward-thinking region--their future as costly white elephants in a global economy undergoing energy transition.</p> <p>Legal precedent recognizes the rights of local government to protect natural resources such as air and water, and not burden taxpayers with projects that represent net revenue losses to the state or municipality. Within this context, it is imperative that decision-makers are provided with the tools they need to assess how energy projects fit within a safe and sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Natural gas infrastructure for local use must be included in regulation. The Comprehensive Plan should allow the County to regulate local gas infrastructure expansion in the future, as new regulatory and legal frameworks emerge.</p> <p>For instance, earlier this month Berkeley, CA passed an ordinance prohibiting new gas hookups in low-rise residential buildings. And, one would hope, retrofitting existing buildings to transition off gas infrastructure will become a priority for meeting future Washington state methane emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Over the last decade, a growing body of scientific research has shown that residential gas stoves cause indoor air pollution at a level that would be illegal outdoors under the Clean Air Act. Gas stoves have also been linked to increased asthma attacks and hospitalizations. This, coupled with the overwhelming scientific consensus that fracked gas is as bad or worse for the climate than coal, points to the regulation of local natural gas infrastructure as a key opportunity for King County to continue to lead on climate and public health.</p> <p>Thank you for incorporating these additional measures in the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.</p> <p>Sincerely, Derek Dexheimer dex3703@gmail.com</p>