



# King County

1200 King County  
Courthouse  
516 Third Avenue  
Seattle, WA 98104

## Meeting Agenda

### Transportation, Economy and Environment Committee

*Councilmembers: Rod Dembowski, Chair; Claudia Balducci, Vice Chair;  
Jeanne Kohl-Welles, Kathy Lambert, Joe McDermott, Dave Upthegrove, Pete von Reichbauer*

*Staff: Mary Bourguignon, Lead Staff (206-477-0873)  
Angelica Calderon, Committee Assistant (206-477-0874)*

9:30 AM

Tuesday, June 21, 2016

Room 1001

Pursuant to K.C.C. 1.24.035 A. and F., this meeting is also noticed as a meeting of the Metropolitan King County Council, whose agenda is limited to the committee business. In this meeting only the rules and procedures applicable to committees apply and not those applicable to full council meetings.

1. Call to Order

2. Roll Call

3. Approval of Minutes pp. 5-10

*Minutes of June 7, and 16, 2016 Special meeting.*

4. Public Comment

To show a PDF of the written materials for an agenda item, click on the agenda item below.

### Consent

5. Proposed Ordinance No. 2016-0290 pp. 13-30

AN ORDINANCE authorizing the King County executive to enter into amendments to interlocal cooperation agreements with the cities of Bellevue, Bothell, Burien, Covington, Issaquah, Kent, Kirkland, Lake Forest Park, Pacific, Renton, Seattle, Snoqualmie and Woodinville to disburse conservation futures tax levy funds appropriated under Ordinance 18239.

Sponsors: Mr. Dembowski

**Contingent on introduction and referral to the committee.**

*Mary Bourguignon, Council Staff*

### Discussion and Possible Action



*Sign language and communication material in alternate formats can be arranged given sufficient notice (206-1000).*

*TDD Number 206-1024.*

*ASSISTIVE LISTENING DEVICES AVAILABLE IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBERS.*



6. [Proposed Ordinance No. 2016-0249](#) pp.31-312

AN ORDINANCE relating to King County's open space system and adopting the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas 2016 Update as the principal document guiding the future of the county open space system.

**Sponsors:** Mr. Dembowski

*Mary Bourguignon, Council Staff*

7. [Proposed Motion No. 2016-0238](#) pp. 313-382

A MOTION relating to public transportation, accepting a report, including a work plan, that provides options and recommendations on how to implement transit-related policies in response to Motion 14441.

**Sponsors:** Mr. Upthegrove

*Scarlett Aldebot-Green, Council Staff*

8. [Proposed Ordinance No. 2016-0237](#) pp. 313-382

AN ORDINANCE related to regulation of conduct on transit property; amending Ordinance 11950, Section 14, as amended, and K.C.C. 28.96.010 and prescribing penalties.

**Sponsors:** Mr. Upthegrove

*Scarlett Aldebot-Green, Council Staff*

9. [Proposed Ordinance No. 2016-0016](#) pp. 383-510

AN ORDINANCE relating to King County's long-term combined sewer overflow plan; approving a joint project agreement with the city of Seattle for the ship canal water quality project and authorizing the King County executive to sign and fulfill the county's obligations in the agreement.

**Sponsors:** Mr. Dembowski

*John Resha, Council Staff*

10. [Proposed Ordinance No. 2016-0155](#) pp. 511-584

AN ORDINANCE relating to comprehensive planning and permitting; amending Ordinance 8421, Section 3, as amended, and K.C.C. 14.56.020, Ordinance 8421, Section 4, as amended, and K.C.C. 14.56.030, and Ordinance 13147, Section 19, amended, and K.C.C. 20.18.030, Ordinance 10870, Section 330, as amended, and K.C.C. 21A.08.030, Ordinance 10870, Section 332, as amended, and K.C.C. 21A.08.050, Ordinance 10870, Section 333, as amended, and K.C.C. 21A.08.060, Ordinance 10870, Section 334, as amended, and K.C.C. 21A.08.070, Ordinance 10870, Section 335, as amended, and K.C.C. 21A.08.080, Ordinance 10870, Section 336, as amended, and K.C.C. 21A.08.090, Ordinance 10870, Section 337, as amended, and K.C.C. 21A.08.100, Ordinance 13274, Section 4, as amended, and K.C.C. 21A.37.020, Ordinance 13733, Section 10, as amended, and K.C.C. 21A.37.110, adding new sections to K.C.C. chapter 21A.06, adding new sections to K.C.C. chapter 21A.42, decodifying K.C.C. 20.54.010 and repealing Ordinance 8421, Section 2, and K.C.C.

14.56.010, Ordinance 3064, Section 2, and K.C.C. 20.54.020, Ordinance 3064, Section 3, as amended, and K.C.C. 20.54.030, Ordinance 3064, Section 4, as amended, and K.C.C. 20.54.040, Ordinance 3064, Section 5, and K.C.C. 20.54.050, Ordinance 3064, Section 6, as amended, and K.C.C. 20.54.060, Ordinance 3064, Section 7, as amended, and K.C.C. 20.54.070, Ordinance 3064, Section 8, as amended, and K.C.C. 20.54.080, Ordinance 3064, Section 9, as amended, and K.C.C. 20.54.090, Ordinance 3064, Section 10, as amended, and K.C.C. 20.54.100, Ordinance 3064, Section 11, as amended, and K.C.C. 20.54.110, Ordinance 3064, Section 12, and K.C.C. 20.54.120, Ordinance 3064, Section 13, and K.C.C. 20.54.130 and Ordinance 7889, Section 4, as amended, and K.C.C. 26.08.010

**Sponsors:** Mr. Dembowski

*Christine Jensen, Council Staff*

## Other Business

### 11. [Grant Alerts](#) pp. 585-594

- 16-028 RCO PSAR - Boise Creek Restoration - Vanviewrengen
- 16-029 FCD CWM Grant - Porter Levee - Construction
- 16-030 FCD CWM Grant - Big Spring Creek Restoration
- 16-031 2017 Snoqualmie Restoration and Project Assistance Program

## Adjournment

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# King County

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## Meeting Minutes Transportation, Economy and Environment Committee

*Councilmembers: Rod Dembowski, Chair; Claudia Balducci, Vice  
Chair;  
Jeanne Kohl-Welles, Kathy Lambert, Joe McDermott, Dave  
Upthegrove, Pete von Reichbauer*

*Staff: Mary Bourguignon, Lead Staff (206-477-0873)  
Angelica Calderon, Committee Assistant (206-477-0874)*

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9:30 AM

Tuesday, June 7, 2016

Room 1001

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Pursuant to K.C.C. 1.24.035 A. and F., this meeting is also noticed as a meeting of the Metropolitan King County Council, whose agenda is limited to the committee business. In this meeting only the rules and procedures applicable to committees apply and not those applicable to full council meetings.

1. **Call to Order**

*Chair Dembowski called the meeting to order at 9:33 a.m.*

2. **Roll Call**

**Present:** 7 - Mr. Dembowski, Ms. Lambert, Mr. McDermott, Mr. Upthegrove, Mr. von Reichbauer, Ms. Kohl-Welles and Ms. Balducci

3. **Approval of Minutes**

*Councilmember Balducci moved the approval of the minutes of May 31, 2016 meeting. Seeing no objections, the minutes were approved as presented.*

4. **Public Comment**

*The following people were present to offer public comment:*

1. Alex Zimmerman
2. Lloyd Warren
3. Michael Foller
4. Bob Strekmm
5. Tom Carpenter

### Consent

5. **Proposed Ordinance No. 2016-0275**

AN ORDINANCE approving the City of Auburn 2016 Comprehensive Sewer Plan (General Sewer Plan).

**Sponsors:** Mr. Dembowski

**A motion was made by Councilmember Balducci that this Ordinance be Recommended Do Pass Consent. The motion carried by the following vote:**

**Yes:** 7 - Mr. Dembowski, Ms. Lambert, Mr. McDermott, Mr. Upthegrove, Mr. von Reichbauer, Ms. Kohl-Welles and Ms. Balducci

## Discussion and Possible Action

### 6. Proposed Ordinance No. 2016-0015

AN ORDINANCE relating to reporting requirements for funds received and used by the in lieu fee mitigation program, a component of King County's critical area mitigation reserves program, in accordance with the 2015/2016 Biennial Budget Ordinance, Ordinance 17941, Section 77, Proviso P2, as amended; and amending Ordinance 15051, Section 151, as amended, and K.C.C. 21A.24.133.

**Sponsors:** Mr. Dembowski

*Wendy Soo Hoo, Council Staff briefed the Committee on the legislation and answered questions of the members. Michael Murphy, Land Conservation Program Manager, was also present to answer questions. Councilmember Balducci moved amendment 1 and Title amendment. The amendments were adopted.*

**A motion was made by Councilmember Balducci that this Ordinance be Recommended Do Pass Substitute Consent. The motion carried by the following vote:**

**Yes:** 7 - Mr. Dembowski, Ms. Lambert, Mr. McDermott, Mr. Upthegrove, Mr. von Reichbauer, Ms. Kohl-Welles and Ms. Balducci

### 7. Proposed Ordinance No. 2016-0136

AN ORDINANCE authorizing the King County executive to enter into a ten-year concession agreement with two five-year extensions between King County and Go Ape Cougar-Squak LLC for construction and operation of a treetop adventure course by Go Ape Cougar-Squak LLC.

**Sponsors:** Mr. Dunn

*Mary Bourguignon, Council Staff briefed the Committee on the legislation and answered questions of the members. Katie Terry, Assistant Director, Parks Division was presented to comment and answer questions from the members. Councilmember Balducci moved amendment 2. The amendment was adopted.*

**A motion was made by Councilmember Balducci that this Ordinance be Passed Out of Committee Without a Recommendation. The motion carried by the following vote:**

**Yes:** 7 - Mr. Dembowski, Ms. Lambert, Mr. McDermott, Mr. Upthegrove, Mr. von Reichbauer, Ms. Kohl-Welles and Ms. Balducci

### 8. Proposed Ordinance No. 2016-0249

AN ORDINANCE relating to King County's open space system and adopting the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas 2016 Update as the principal document guiding the future of the county open space system.

**Sponsors:** Mr. Dembowski

*Mary Bourguignon, Council Staff briefed the Committee on the legislation and answered questions of the members. Katie Terry, Assistant Director, Parks Division was present to comment and to answer questions.*

**This matter was Deferred**

**9. Proposed Ordinance No. 2016-0155**

AN ORDINANCE relating to comprehensive planning and permitting; amending Ordinance 8421, Section 3, as amended, and K.C.C. 14.56.020, Ordinance 8421, Section 4, as amended, and K.C.C. 14.56.030, and Ordinance 13147, Section 19, amended, and K.C.C. 20.18.030, Ordinance 10870, Section 330, as amended, and K.C.C. 21A.08.030, Ordinance 10870, Section 332, as amended, and K.C.C. 21A.08.050, Ordinance 10870, Section 333, as amended, and K.C.C. 21A.08.060, Ordinance 10870, Section 334, as amended, and K.C.C. 21A.08.070, Ordinance 10870, Section 335, as amended, and K.C.C. 21A.08.080, Ordinance 10870, Section 336, as amended, and K.C.C. 21A.08.090, Ordinance 10870, Section 337, as amended, and K.C.C. 21A.08.100, Ordinance 13274, Section 4, as amended, and K.C.C. 21A.37.020, Ordinance 13733, Section 10, as amended, and K.C.C. 21A.37.110, adding new sections to K.C.C. chapter 21A.06, adding new sections to K.C.C. chapter 21A.42, decodifying K.C.C. 20.54.010 and repealing Ordinance 8421, Section 2, and K.C.C. 14.56.010, Ordinance 3064, Section 2, and K.C.C. 20.54.020, Ordinance 3064, Section 3, as amended, and K.C.C. 20.54.030, Ordinance 3064, Section 4, as amended, and K.C.C. 20.54.040, Ordinance 3064, Section 5, and K.C.C. 20.54.050, Ordinance 3064, Section 6, as amended, and K.C.C. 20.54.060, Ordinance 3064, Section 7, as amended, and K.C.C. 20.54.070, Ordinance 3064, Section 8, as amended, and K.C.C. 20.54.080, Ordinance 3064, Section 9, as amended, and K.C.C. 20.54.090, Ordinance 3064, Section 10, as amended, and K.C.C. 20.54.100, Ordinance 3064, Section 11, as amended, and K.C.C. 20.54.110, Ordinance 3064, Section 12, and K.C.C. 20.54.120, Ordinance 3064, Section 13, and K.C.C. 20.54.130 and Ordinance 7889, Section 4, as amended, and K.C.C. 26.08.010

**Sponsors:** Mr. Dembowski

*Christine Jensen, Council Staff briefed the Committee on the legislation and answered questions of the members. Ivan Miller, KCCP Manager, Performance, Strategy and Budget was present to offer comments and answer questions of the members.*

*Mary Bourguignon, Council Staff, commented and answered questions from the members.*

**This matter was Deferred**

## Other Business

*There was no other business to come before the Committee.*

## Adjournment

*The meeting was adjourned at 11:18 a.m.*

Approved this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Clerk's Signature



# King County

1200 King County  
Courthouse  
516 Third Avenue  
Seattle, WA 98104

## Meeting Minutes

### Transportation, Economy and Environment Committee

*Councilmembers: Rod Dembowski, Chair; Claudia Balducci, Vice  
Chair;  
Jeanne Kohl-Welles, Kathy Lambert, Joe McDermott, Dave  
Upthegrove, Pete von Reichbauer*

*Staff: Mary Bourguignon, Lead Staff (206-477-0873)  
Angelica Calderon, Committee Assistant (206-477-0874)*

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9:00 AM

Thursday, June 16, 2016

Room 1001

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#### SPECIAL MEETING

Pursuant to K.C.C. 1.24.035 A. and F., this meeting is also noticed as a meeting of the Metropolitan King County Council, whose agenda is limited to the committee business. In this meeting only the rules and procedures applicable to committees apply and not those applicable to full council meetings.

1. **Call to Order**

*Chair Dembowski called the meeting to order at 9:08 a.m.*

2. **Roll Call**

*Also in attendance were Councilmember Gossett and Councilmember Dunn.*

**Present:** 7 - Mr. Dembowski, Ms. Lambert, Mr. McDermott, Mr. Upthegrove, Mr. von Reichbauer, Ms. Kohl-Welles and Ms. Balducci

3. **Public Comment**

*The following people were present to offer public comment.*

1. *Adrian Medved*
2. *Lori Sutter*
3. *John Sutter*
4. *Rudy Garza*
5. *Elizabeth Gordon*
6. *Mark Buckingham*
7. *Queen Pearl*
8. *Philip Dawdy*
9. *Dominic Catanzor*
10. *Ted Barker*
11. *Laurel Berger*
12. *Sandra Cancro*
13. *Karl Rufeiter*
14. *Kris Z.*
15. *Lorna Rufener*

16. Dennis Carlson
17. Julie Theurer
18. Emi Chau
19. Chao Jia
20. Joan Johnson
21. Alex Tsimerman
22. Tori Johnson
23. Debbie Stigen
24. Jill Cosard
25. Tim Hatley
26. Jarritt Rucimsly
27. Ling Zhon
28. Mengke Li
29. Dariel Norris
30. Kasseeh

## Briefing

### 4. Briefing No. 2016-B0130

I-502 and the Marijuana Industry

*Alison Holcomb, Director, ACLU Campaign for Smart Justice, and Author of I-502 was present to offer comments and answer questions of the members.*

**This matter was Presented**

## Discussion and Possible Action

### 5. Proposed Ordinance No. 2016-0236

AN ORDINANCE to related to zoning; and amending Ordinance 10870, Section 335, as amended, and K.C.C. 21A.08.080 and Ordinance 10870, Section 336, as amended, and K.C.C. 21A.08.090.

**Sponsors:** Mr. Dunn

*Erin Auzins, Council Staff, briefed the Committee on the legislation and answered questions from the members. Sheriff John Urquhart, Public Safety, John Starbard, Director, Permitting & Environmental Review, DPER and Cristy Craig, Deputy Prosecuting Attorney, Prosecuting Attorney office were present to comment and answer questions from the members.*

*The Chair recessed the meeting into Executive Session under RCW 42.30.110 (1)(?) to discuss with legal counsel litigation or potential litigation to which the County is or is likely to become a party when public knowledge regarding the discussion is likely to result in an adverse legal or financial consequence to the County at 10:37 a.m. The Chair reconvened the meeting at 10:43 a.m.*

**A motion was made by Councilmember Balducci that this Ordinance be Passed Out of Committee Without a Recommendation. The motion carried by the following vote:**

**Yes:** 5 - Mr. Dembowski, Ms. Lambert, Mr. McDermott, Mr. Upthegrove and Ms. Balducci

**No:** 1 - Ms. Kohl-Welles

**Excused:** 1 - Mr. von Reichbauer

**6. Proposed Ordinance No. 2016-0254**

AN ORDINANCE related to zoning; amending Ordinance 17710, Section 4, and K.C.C. 21A.06.7344, Ordinance 17710, Section 5, and K.C.C. 21A.06.7346, Ordinance 17710, Section 6, and K.C.C. 21A.06.7348, Ordinance 10870, Section 334, as amended, and K.C.C. 21A.08.070, Ordinance 10870, Section 335, as amended, and K.C.C. 21A.08.080, and Ordinance 10870, Section 336, as amended, and K.C.C. 21A.08.090, adding a new chapter to K.C.C. Title 6 and adding a new section to K.C.C. chapter 27.10.

**Sponsors:** Ms. Balducci

*Erin Auzins, Council Staff, briefed the Committee on the legislation and answered questions of the members. Sheriff John Urquhart, Public Safety, John Starbard, Director, Permitting & Environmental Review, DPER and Cristy Craig, Deputy Prosecuting Attorney, Prosecuting Attorney office were present to comment and answer questions from the members.*

*Councilmember Balducci moved to suspend Rule 16.C in order to permit consideration of the striking amendment, which might be considered to be beyond the scope and object and single subject and single subject of the ordinance as introduced.*

*Balducci moved Striking Amendment S1. The Striking amendment was adopted as amended 6-0-1 PVR.*

*A1 moved by Councilmember Balducci, this amendment was withdrawn.*

*A2 moved by Councilmember Kohl-Welles, this amendment was withdrawn.*

*A3.1 moved by Councilmember McDermott, this amendment was adopted 4-2-1 PVR and No Lambert and Kohl-Welles*

*A4a moved by Councilmember McDermott, this amendment was adopted 6-0-1 PVR*

*A5 moved by Councilmember Balducci, this amendment was withdrawn*

*A6 moved by Councilmember Balducci, this amendment was adopted 5-1 JM-1 PVR*

**A motion was made by Councilmember Balducci that this Ordinance be Passed Out of Committee Without a Recommendation. The motion carried by the following vote:**

**Yes:** 5 - Mr. Dembowski, Ms. Lambert, Mr. McDermott, Mr. Uptegrove and Ms. Balducci

**No:** 1 - Ms. Kohl-Welles

**Excused:** 1 - Mr. von Reichbauer

## Adjournment

*The meeting adjourned at 12:31 p.m.*

Approved this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Clerk's Signature



**King County**

**Metropolitan King County Council  
Transportation, Economy and Environment Committee**

**STAFF REPORT**

<b>Agenda Item:</b>	5	<b>Name:</b>	Mary Bourguignon
<b>Proposed No.:</b>	2016-0290	<b>Date:</b>	June 21, 2016

**SUBJECT**

Proposed Ordinance 2016-0290 would allow King County to enter into amendments to interlocal agreements (ILAs) with the cities of Bellevue, Bothell, Burien, Covington, Issaquah, Kent, Kirkland, Lake Forest Park, Pacific, Renton, Seattle, Snoqualmie and Woodinville for the distribution of Conservation Futures Tax (CFT) levy funds, which were previously appropriated in Ordinance 18239.

**SUMMARY**

Ordinance 18239, the 2015-2016 mid-biennial supplemental budget ordinance, authorized funding for CFT projects located in Bellevue, Bothell, Burien, Covington, Issaquah, Kent, Kirkland, Lake Forest Park, Pacific, Renton, Seattle, Snoqualmie and Woodinville. The County has existing CFT ILAs with those cities. This proposed ordinance would authorize the amendment of those ILAs to allow for the transfer of CFT levy funds so that the cities can purchase the identified properties.

**BACKGROUND**

CFT levy funds are collected throughout King County as a dedicated portion of the property tax. By statute, these funds are available only for the acquisition of open space and resource lands. King County Code Chapter 26.12 defines the process and criteria for the allocation of CFT levy funds.

In the 2015-2016 mid-biennial supplemental budget ordinance, Ordinance 18239, the Council authorized funding for CFT projects on properties throughout the county, including projects that had been identified in cooperation with the cities of Bellevue, Bothell, Burien, Covington, Issaquah, Kent, Kirkland, Lake Forest Park, Pacific, Renton, Seattle, Snoqualmie and Woodinville. These funding allocations were based on recommendations from the King County Conservation Futures Citizens' Oversight Committee.

In order to transfer the funding for the acquisition of the identified properties, King County must enter into an ILA with each participating city, or amend an existing ILA to include the additional project. The County has existing ILAs with the cities in which these projects are located. These ILAs define the terms and conditions governing the

use of CFT funds and the responsibilities of the County and the respective city in implementing CFT projects. Amendments to each city’s ILA are required for the current round of project funding. The proposed ILA amendments describe each project and the funding allocation.

**ANALYSIS**

Proposed Ordinance 2016-0290 would authorize the Executive to amend the CFT ILAs with the cities to support the acquisition of the open space projects listed below and disburse CFT funds for those projects to the cities. As noted, the Council has already approved funding for the CFT projects as part of the biennial budget ordinance.

The approved CFT projects are summarized in the table below:

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	<b>CFT Funds</b>	<b>Council District</b>
Bellevue	Bellevue Greenways & Open Space System	\$500,000	6
Bothell	Wayne Golf Course – Front Nine	\$200,000	1
Burien	South King County Urban Agriculture Center	\$200,000	8
Covington	South Covington Park/Jenkins Creek Trail	\$150,000	9
Issaquah	Issaquah Creek Waterways	\$200,000	3
Kent	Clark Lake	\$500,000	5
Kirkland	Juanita Heights Park	\$150,000	1
Lk Forest Park	Pfingst/Animal Acres	\$300,000	1
Pacific	Milwaukee Creek at Tacoma Boulevard	\$15,000	7
Pacific	Omer Open Space	\$45,000	7
Renton	May Creek/Fawcett Property	\$450,000	9
Snoqualmie	Snoqualmie Riverfront Reach	\$150,000	3
Woodinville	Little Bear Creek	\$57,500	1
Seattle	First Hill Urban Center Village	\$1,000,000	8
Seattle	Greenwood/Phinney Ridge Urban Village Pk	\$850,000	4
Seattle	North Rainier Urban Village	\$300,000	2
Seattle	Thornton Creek Natural Area	\$200,000	1
Seattle	West Seattle (West Duwamish) Greenbelt	\$425,000	8

**ATTACHMENTS**

1. Proposed Ordinance 2016-0290, including Attachments A and B
2. Transmittal Letter
3. Fiscal Note

**INVITED**

- David Tiemann, Open Space Planner, Department of Natural Resources & Parks



**KING COUNTY**  
**Signature Report**

1200 King County Courthouse  
516 Third Avenue  
Seattle, WA 98104

**June 16, 2016**

**Ordinance**

**Proposed No. 2016-0290.1**

**Sponsors Dembowski**

1           AN ORDINANCE authorizing the King County  
2           executive to enter into amendments to interlocal  
3           cooperation agreements with the cities of  
4           Bellevue, Bothell, Burien, Covington, Issaquah,  
5           Kent, Kirkland, Lake Forest Park, Pacific,  
6           Renton, Seattle, Snoqualmie and Woodinville to  
7           disburse conservation futures tax levy funds  
8           appropriated under Ordinance 18239.

**STATEMENT OF FACTS:**

- 10           1. King County conservation futures tax levy funds are collected  
11           throughout King County as a dedicated portion of the property tax for the  
12           acquisition of open space and resource lands.
- 13           2. Ordinance 14714 established procedures for the annual allocation of  
14           conservation futures tax levy funds, which directs the conservation futures  
15           citizens committee to make funding recommendations to the King County  
16           executive to consider for inclusion in the annual budget ordinance.
- 17           3. The executive has received and considered the conservation futures  
18           citizens committee funding recommendations and has included them in

19 Ordinance 18239, in which the King County council appropriated  
20 conservation futures funds to the city open space projects listed and  
21 described in Attachment B to this ordinance.

22 4. King County must sign conservation futures interlocal cooperation  
23 agreements or amend existing conservation futures interlocal agreements  
24 to disburse funds to the particular jurisdictions.

25 5. King County and the cities are authorized to enter into an interlocal  
26 agreement under chapter 39.34 RCW, the Interlocal Cooperation Act.

27 BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF KING COUNTY:

28 SECTION 1. The King County executive is hereby authorized to enter into, and  
29 execute amendments to, interlocal cooperation agreements with the cities of Bellevue,  
30 Bothell, Burien, Covington, Issaquah, Kent, Kirkland, Lake Forest Park, Pacific, Renton,  
31 Seattle, Snoqualmie and Woodinville, containing language, substantially similar to that in  
32 Attachment A to this ordinance, necessary for the disbursement of conservation futures

33 tax levy funds appropriated under Ordinance 18239, for the city open space projects  
34 listed and described in Attachment B to this ordinance.  
35

KING COUNTY COUNCIL  
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

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J. Joseph McDermott, Chair

ATTEST:

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Anne Noris, Clerk of the Council

APPROVED this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.

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Dow Constantine, County Executive

**Attachments:** A. Amendment to the Conservation Futures Interlocal Cooperation Agreement Between King County and the City of \_\_\_\_ for Open Space Acquisition Projects, B. Conservation Futures (CFT) Project Descriptions

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**AMENDMENT TO THE CONSERVATION FUTURES  
INTERLOCAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT  
BETWEEN KING COUNTY AND THE CITY OF \_\_\_\_\_  
FOR OPEN SPACE ACQUISITION PROJECTS**

**Preamble**

The King County Council, through Ordinance 9128, has established a Conservation Futures Levy Fund and appropriated proceeds to King County, the City of Seattle and certain suburban cities. This amendment is entered into to provide for the allocation of additional funds made available for open space acquisition.

THIS AMENDMENT is entered into between the CITY OF \_\_\_\_\_ and KING COUNTY, and amends and attaches to and is part thereof of the existing Interlocal Cooperation Agreement entered into between the parties on the \_\_\_\_ day of (Month), (Year), as previously amended.

The parties agree to the following amendments:

**Amendment 1: Article 1. Recitals**

A paragraph is hereby added to the Recitals Section to provide for a Conservation Futures Levy Fund allocation for the \_\_\_\_\_ Acquisition, and hereafter reads:

- On \_\_\_\_\_, 201\_ the King County Council passed Ordinance \_\_\_\_\_, which appropriated a total of \_\_\_\_\_ (\$\_\_\_\_\_) in Conservation Futures Levy proceeds to the City of \_\_\_\_\_ for the \_\_\_\_\_ acquisition Project. On \_\_\_\_\_, 201\_ The King County Council passed Ordinance \_\_\_\_\_, authorizing the King County Executive to enter into interlocal agreements with the City \_\_\_\_\_ for the disbursement of Conservation Futures Funds appropriated in Ordinance \_\_\_\_\_.

**Amendment 2: Article V. Conditions of Agreement**

Section 5.1 is amended to include Attachment \_\_, which lists a 201\_ Conservation Futures Levy Allocation for the \_\_\_\_\_ Acquisition project.

**Amendment 3: Article VII. Responsibilities of County**

The first two sentences of this article are amended to include references to Attachment \_\_, which lists a 201\_ Conservation Futures Levy proceeds allocation for the \_\_\_\_\_ Acquisition Project:

Subject to the terms of this agreement, the County will provide Conservation Futures Levy Funds in the amounts shown in Attachments A

through \_\_, to be used for the Projects listed in Attachments A through \_\_.  
The City may request additional funds; however, the County has no obligation to provide funds to the City for the Projects in excess of the total amounts shown in Attachments A through \_\_. The County assumes no obligation for the future support of the Projects described herein except as expressly set forth in this agreement.

**AMENDMENT 4: Attachment \_\_**

The Attachments to the interlocal agreement are hereby amended by adding Attachment \_\_, which is hereby attached to the interlocal agreement, incorporated therein and made a part thereof.

In all other respects, the terms, conditions, duties and obligations of both parties shall remain the same as agreed to in the Interlocal Cooperation Agreement as previously amended.

This document shall be attached to the existing Interlocal Cooperation Agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, authorized representatives of the parties hereto have signed their names in the spaces set forth below:

KING COUNTY

CITY OF \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Dow Constantine  
King County Executive

\_\_\_\_\_  
Mayor

Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Acting under the authority of  
Ordinance \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Acting under the authority of  
Ordinance \_\_\_\_\_

Approved as to form:

Approved as to form:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Dan Satterberg  
King County Prosecuting Attorney

\_\_\_\_\_  
City Attorney

EXHIBIT \_\_\_\_

201\_ CONSERVATION FUTURES LEVY  
CITY OF \_\_\_\_\_ ALLOCATION

Jurisdiction	Project	Allocation
(Name)_____	(Project Name)	\$
TOTAL		\$

**Project Description:**

City of \_\_\_\_\_ (Project Name) \$

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## Conservation Futures (CFT) Project Descriptions

### Suburban City CFT Projects:

#### 1047227 Bellevue - Bellevue Greenways and Open Space System

This is a multiple-parcel, multiple-year open space acquisition project, which will acquire additional open space parcels in the City of Bellevue.

2016: \$500,000 is allocated to this previously partially-funded project. The first priority for this year's allocation is the acquisition of a five acre woodland addition to an existing open space on SE 60th Street, south of 116th Avenue, in south Bellevue.

#### 1126724 Bothell - Wayne Golf Course - Front Nine

This new project is located on Bothell Way in Bothell at 96th Avenue NE, south of NE Bothell Way. It is 50 acres in size overall, and covers the "Front Nine" holes of the Wayne Golf Course, plus four acres adjacent to the to the Front Nine that currently hold the golf course parking lot and clubhouse. As a first priority, the project will provide additional trail access for the Burke Gilman Trail, with a preference being the four-acre property that has as a small portion, an existing gravel parking lot. The project may also provide public access to the 46-acre portion of the golf course that is currently protected from development by a conservation easement held by Bothell.

#### 1126726 Burien - South King County Urban Agriculture Center

This new project will provide funding towards the acquisition of fee simple or conservation easement property on undeveloped portions of an approximately eight-acre nursery located at 4th Avenue SW and SW 124th Street in Burien. The property protected through this project will contribute towards a combination of one or more educational or training activities, including the growing, processing, marketing and distribution of food; providing public community gardening; providing education about sustainable and organic agriculture; and providing a local food source in southwest King County.

#### 1122034 Covington - South Covington Park/Jenkins Creek Trail

There is a dual goal for the project: the first is creating a trail connection between the planned Covington Town Center, which is located nearby to the northeast, and a city-wide trail system that connects with other Covington parks and open spaces. The second goal is habitat protection along Jenkins Creek, which runs parallel to the future trail.

2016: \$150,000 is allocated to help fund this previously partially funded project. This project encompasses two adjacent parcels totaling 2.25-acres on the Jenkins Creek corridor in Covington. The site will serve as a trail crossing on SE Wax Road, south of SE 275th Street, linking the planned Covington Town Center with a city-wide off-road trail system that connects to other public parks and open spaces. The southern portions of the two properties contain Jenkins Creek, and the project will also protect riparian habitat along the creek.

## Conservation Futures (CFT) Project Descriptions

### 1047228 Issaquah - Issaquah Creek Waterways

This multi-year, multi-parcel acquisition project will acquire property along Issaquah Creek in the City of Issaquah, with a goal of preserving critical streamside habitat.

2016: \$200,000 is allocated to this project to help fund this previously partially funded project. The project will acquire habitat lands on Issaquah Creek within the city to protect and restore salmon habitat, create an in-city greenway, protect water quality, and preserve quality of life. Multiple parcels are identified in Issaquah's application that help link this greenway system together. The first priority this year is the Beriault property, which lies between NW Cherry Place and NW Dogwood Street on Issaquah Creek.

### 1126727 Kent - Clark Lake

This new project will acquire a 5.5-acre, meadowland parcel on SE 240th Street that is an inholding at Kent's Clark Lake Park. A house on the property will likely be removed, but if it remains Conservation Futures Funds will not be used towards its purchase. A small adjacent parking lot that is often at capacity may in the future be expanded onto a small portion of the 5.5 acre lot to allow for improved public access, per Kent's public Master Planning process for Clark Lake.

### 1126728 Kirkland - Juanita Heights Park

This new project consists of the acquisition of up to six wooded parcels totaling 2.19 acres at NE 117th Place in Kirkland. The project will help provide a trail connection between a public right-of-way that connects to Juanita Heights Park, and public rights-of-way that link to Juanita Beach Park on Lake Washington.

### 1126729 Lake Forest Park - Pfingst/Animal Acres

This new project will add a 1.25-acre, partially forested property to the existing Animal Acres Park, on NE 178th Street in Lake Forest Park. The property contains the confluence of Brookside Creek and McAleer Creek. A small footbridge will eventually be built to connect the property to Animal Acres Park. A house on the property is currently being removed by the present owner at no cost to the city.

### 1126730 Pacific - Milwaukee Creek at Tacoma Boulevard

This new project is a one-parcel, .18-acre open space acquisition located on Milwaukee Creek at Tacoma Boulevard, in the City of Pacific. The property is adjacent to public open space that will allow for future habitat improvement to the creek channel, which has been straightened and negatively impacted historically.

### 1126731 Pacific - Omer Open Space

This is a new project that will acquire a .41-acre open space parcel that is located along the Interurban Trail on Electric Avenue SE in the City of Pacific. The project goal is to provide a green node stopping point on the Interurban trail, and it may allow for riparian zone habitat restoration on Milwaukee Creek, which passes by the property.

**Conservation Futures (CFT) Project Descriptions**

1126734 Renton - May Creek /Fawcett Property

This new project on May Creek in Renton will acquire a 5.73-acre forested property that is located on Jones Avenue NE, immediately east of Interstate 405, just south of I-405 Exit 7. The project will fill a critical gap in the May Creek Trail, which will travel through the site.

1047226 Snoqualmie – Snoqualmie Riverfront Reach

This is a multiple-parcel, multi-year project to acquire riverfront open space properties along the Snoqualmie River in Snoqualmie.

2016: \$150,000 is allocated to this existing, previously partially funded, multiple-parcel, multiple-year project. The project will provide a trail link between the Snoqualmie Valley Trail and Snoqualmie’s historic downtown, and it will allow for riparian habitat restoration on the bank of the Snoqualmie River, which flows along the northern portion of the project

1122038 Woodinville - Little Bear Creek

This new project has a goal of acquiring an approximately .25-acre parcel in the Little Bear Creek corridor, just south of State Route 509 at 134th Avenue NE in Woodinville. Woodinville has a goal of restoring the natural riparian habitat of the property to help resident threatened chinook, coho, sockeye and kokanee in the creek.

**City of Seattle CFT Projects:**

1126735 Seattle - First Hill

This new project will acquire a .5-acre urban greenspace in the First Hill Urban Center, as part of a creative partnership between the Seattle Parks Department and the Plymouth Housing Group. The site is located on Madison Avenue, west of Broadway. The site is currently developed with a small retail building, which will be removed, and a below-street-grade parking garage that may be retained, with the public green open space at street level on Madison Avenue.

1126738 Seattle - Greenwood/Phinney Ridge Urban Village Park

This project consists of the acquisition of a .25-acre property that will double the size of the Greenwood/Phinney Park, currently being established on Greenwood Avenue at N 81st Street. The new park is located directly across North 81st Street from the Greenwood Library

1126739 Seattle - North Rainier Urban Village

This project will acquire approximately .25-acre of open space in the North Rainier Hub Urban Village, adjacent or close to the Sound Transit light rail station located at Martin Luther the intersection of King Boulevard and North Rainier Avenue. The exact site location will be determined through a road planning effort in the area that may lead to the separation of Martin Luther King Boulevard and Rainier Avenue to relieve a congested intersection. Before funds are released for this project, Seattle Parks will return to the King County CFT Citizens Committee and King County for final site approval.

**Conservation Futures (CFT) Project Descriptions**

1126740 Seattle - Thornton Creek Natural Area

This new project will acquire a key .35-acre addition to the Thornton Creek Natural Area at 35th Avenue NE near 33rd Place NE, in North Seattle. An older house on the property in poor condition will be removed to provide better access to the existing Thornton Creek open space.

1126741 Seattle - West Seattle Greenbelt

This new project will acquire a .35-acre inholding in the West Duwamish Greenbelt in West Seattle, east of Marginal Way at 16th Avenue SW. The property contains a large house and driveway that will be removed to allow for better stewardship of the greenbelt. The property is situated completely within the existing Seattle ownership in the greenbelt.

May 31, 2016

The Honorable Joe McDermott  
Chair, King County Council  
Room 1200  
C O U R T H O U S E

Dear Councilmember McDermott:

This letter transmits an ordinance that will authorize the King County Executive to enter into interlocal cooperation agreement amendments with certain suburban cities and the City of Seattle for the disbursement of Conservation Futures tax (CFT) levy funds for projects authorized by Ordinance 18239.

The legislation will help enhance the quality of life for King County residents by preserving important urban open spaces. This legislation will also enable King County to distribute \$6.5 million of CFT funds, which were allocated in Ordinance 18239, to 16 open space acquisition projects in the suburban cities and the City of Seattle.

Specifically, the ordinance will accomplish the following:

- Projects on the Duwamish Waterway in Tukwila, Lake Boren in Newcastle, and Thornton Creek in Seattle will provide additional protection for scenic city greenbelts, and will conserve urban wildlife and salmon habitat.
- Furthers the Washington State Growth Management Act vision of helping cities attain goals set forth in their respective park plans and comprehensive plans.

The legislation also furthers the goals of key County plans and initiatives as follows:

- The legislation furthers the environmental sustainability goal of the King County Strategic Plan by protecting public open space and natural resources.
- The legislation supports the goal of the King County Equity and Social Justice Initiative by providing publically-accessible open space in underserved and growing urban neighborhoods.
- The legislation furthers the goal of acquiring and preserving forest lands goal of the King County Strategic Climate Action Plan by protecting healthy urban forests.

The Honorable McDermott  
May 31, 2016  
Page 2

In developing the legislation, the Department of Natural Resources and Parks (DNRP) has reviewed and incorporated the recommendations from the King County Conservation Futures Citizens Committee, which recommended the projects in the attached legislation last year as part of its regular annual recommendation process. The legislation is supported by the cities that will receive the Conservation Future funds.

Thank you for considering this ordinance. This important legislation will help King County residents by enhancing the region's environmental health and quality of life, and help to maintain its special character.

If you have any questions about this ordinance, please contact Mark Isaacson, Division Director of the Water and Land Resources Division of the Department of Natural Resources and Parks, at 206-477-4601.

Sincerely,

Dow Constantine  
King County Executive

Enclosures

cc: King County Councilmembers  
ATTN: Carolyn Busch, Chief of Staff  
Anne Noris, Clerk of the Council  
Carrie S. Cihak, Chief of Policy Development, King County Executive Office  
Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget  
Christie True, Director, Department of Natural Resources and Parks (DNRP)  
Mark Isaacson, Division Director, Water and Land Resources Division, DNRP

2015/2016 FISCAL NOTE

Ordinance/Motion: 2016-XXXX  
 Title: Conservation Futures Interlocal Agreement - Suburban Cities and City of Seattle  
 Affected Agency and/or Agencies: Water and Land Resources Division, Department of Natural Resources and Parks  
 Note Prepared By: Veronica Doherty, CFT Fund Manager  
 Date Prepared: March 25, 2016  
 Note Reviewed By: Linda Holecek, Open Space Acquisitions Unit Supervisor  
 Date Reviewed: March 25, 2016

**Description of request:**

**Revenue to:**

Agency	Fund Code	Revenue Source	2015/2016	2017/2018	2019/2020
3151 Conservation Futures	3151	31117			
TOTAL			0	0	0

**Expenditures from:**

Agency	Fund Code	Department	2015/2016	2017/2018	2019/2020
3151 Conservation Futures	3151	349			
TOTAL			0	0	0

**Expenditures by Categories**

	2015/2016	2017/2018	2019/2020
TOTAL	0	0	0

**Does this legislation require a budget supplemental? No.**

Notes and Assumptions: This legislation will allow the Executive to enter into amendments to Interlocal Agreements with the cities of Bellevue, Bothell, Burien, Covington, Issaquah, Kent, Kirkland, Lake Forest Park, Pacific, Renton, Seattle, Snoqualmie and Woodinville. It will not result in fiscal impact to the fund. The amendments to Interlocal Agreements will allow cities to receive Conservation Futures Levy funding recommended by the King County Conservation Futures Citizens Committee, and authorized by Ordinance 18239.

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**King County**

**Metropolitan King County Council  
Transportation, Economy and Environment Committee**

**STAFF REPORT**

<b>Agenda Item:</b>	6	<b>Name:</b>	Mary Bourguignon
<b>Proposed No.:</b>	2016-0249	<b>Date:</b>	June 21, 2016

**SUBJECT**

Proposed Ordinance 2016-0249 would adopt the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas 2016 Update.

**SUMMARY**

King County’s Open Space Plan is the implementation plan used to guide the acquisition, development, maintenance and management of the County’s open space system, including local and regional parks, natural areas, regional trails, farm land and forest land.

Per County Code, the Open Space Plan is a functional plan of the Comprehensive Plan.<sup>1</sup> It is also required as a condition of eligibility to receive grant funding from the Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) Funding Board.<sup>2</sup>

The RCO requires that a new plan be prepared and adopted at least every six years.<sup>3</sup> The Council previously adopted Open Space Plans in 2004<sup>4</sup> and 2010.<sup>5</sup> The proposed 2016 Open Space Plan Update would meet the RCO’s required timeline, while providing an update to the County’s plans and procedures related to open space planning, acquisition, maintenance, and management.

The policies contained in the proposed 2016 Open Space Plan are consistent with both the 2012 Adopted Comprehensive Plan and the Executive’s Proposed 2016 Comprehensive Plan.

The proposed 2016 Open Space Plan completed a State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) environmental checklist and received a Determination of Non-Significance on December 1, 2015. The proposed plan has been noticed for a public hearing at the County Council meeting on June 27, 2016. This is the committee’s second briefing on this issue.

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<sup>1</sup> K.C.C. 20.12.380

<sup>2</sup> Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office Funding Board, Manual 2, Planning Policies and Guidelines, March 2016: [http://www.rco.wa.gov/documents/manuals&forms/Manual\\_2.pdf](http://www.rco.wa.gov/documents/manuals&forms/Manual_2.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> RCO Manual 2, Page 6

<sup>4</sup> Ordinance 14966

<sup>5</sup> Ordinance 16857

## **BACKGROUND**

**Functional Plan of the Comprehensive Plan.** King County's first Open Space Plan was adopted nearly 30 years ago, in 1988.<sup>6</sup> It was intended to amplify and augment King County's first Comprehensive Plan, which had been adopted in 1985.<sup>7</sup> That first Open Space Plan and the ones that have been adopted during the intervening decades constitute "official county policy for the evaluation, protection, acquisition and management of open space lands in King County."<sup>8</sup>

Open space preservation has remained a key County goal since 1988, perhaps even more so since the passage of the Growth Management Act,<sup>9</sup> which included statewide goals on open space and recreation and the environment that called for the "retention of open space and development of recreational opportunities."<sup>10</sup> The County has developed updated Open Space Plans at regular intervals, most recently in 2004<sup>11</sup> and 2010.<sup>12</sup>

The proposed 2016 Open Space Plan provides policies intended to implement the King County Comprehensive Plan and King County Strategic Plan. In addition, it serves as a strategic plan for the Department of Natural Resources and Parks. The proposed 2016 Open Space Plan notes that it is intended to:

- Serve as a strategic plan guiding the work of the division;
- Establish the policy framework for operating and capital funding priorities;
- Improve coordination among King County agencies involved in expanding and stewarding King County's open space system;
- Define the division's role as a leader for regional trails, parks, recreation facilities, natural areas, and working forests;
- Define the division's role as a provider of local parks in the rural area of King County;
- Provide clarification and guidance on maintenance and operations of Parks' open spaces and facilities; and
- Guide the development of site management and master plans.<sup>13</sup>

**Required for State Funding.** In addition to serving as a functional plan of the Comprehensive Plan and a strategic plan guiding DNRP's actions, King County's Open Space Plan also serves as the required "comprehensive plan" to make the County eligible for funding from the Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO)

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<sup>6</sup> Ordinance 8657

<sup>7</sup> Ordinance 7178

<sup>8</sup> K.C.C. 20.12.380

<sup>9</sup> Chapter 36.70A RCW

<sup>10</sup> RCW 36.70A.020 Planning goals... (9) Open space and recreation. Encourage the retention of open space and development of recreational opportunities, conserve fish and wildlife habitat, increase access to natural resource lands and water, and develop parks. (10) Environment. Protect the environment and enhance the state's high quality of life, including air and water quality, and the availability of water.

<sup>11</sup> Ordinance 14966

<sup>12</sup> Ordinance 16857

<sup>13</sup> Proposed Ordinance 2016-0249, Attachment A, page 2

Funding Board.<sup>14</sup> The RCO requires jurisdictions seeking funding to submit an adopted plan at least every six years. Such a plan must include six elements:

1. Goals and objectives
2. Inventory
3. Public involvement
4. Demand and need analysis
5. Capital improvement program
6. Plan adoption<sup>15</sup>

The RCO notes that, “[m]any of the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board’s planning requirements parallel those in the Growth Management Act, including a capital facility element with inventory, forecast of future needs, and the multi-year financing plan,” but cautions that, “the deadlines for the Growth Management Act and board planning requirements may differ.”<sup>16</sup>

Those differing deadlines are a particular issue in 2016. The RCO requires an adopted Open Space Plan to be submitted by June 30, 2016; but the Council will not take action on the 2016 King County Comprehensive Plan, of which the Open Space Plan is a functional plan, until later this year. As a result, the proposed 2016 Open Space Plan was analyzed in light of its consistency with both the 2012 Comprehensive Plan (which is the Comprehensive Plan currently in effect) and the proposed 2016 Comprehensive Plan. A matrix comparing the policies from the 2010 and proposed 2016 Open Space Plan and the consistency of proposed 2016 policies with 2012 and 2016 Comprehensive Plan policies can be found at Attachment 4 to this staff report.

**Plan Sections.** The proposed 2016 Open Space Plan is organized into five chapters:

- **Chapter One: Introduction** outlines the goals and objectives of the Open Space Plan and provides background information about the Parks and Recreation Division’s organizational structure and funding, as well as the public engagement that informed the development of the Plan and guides planning for acquisition, development, and management of the system. This section describes the work of the 2012 King County Parks Levy Task Force, which shaped the voter-approved 2013 Parks Levy.

Chapter One identifies four overarching goals for the County’s open space system:

- **Goal 1:** Take care of King County’s existing system of parks and trails, ensuring the system remains clean, safe and open.
- **Goal 2:** Grow and connect regional open space and natural lands, in order to protect habitat important for fish and wildlife and to provide recreation opportunities.

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<sup>14</sup> Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office Funding Board, Manual 2, Planning Policies and Guidelines, March 2016: [http://www.rco.wa.gov/documents/manuals&forms/Manual\\_2.pdf](http://www.rco.wa.gov/documents/manuals&forms/Manual_2.pdf)

<sup>15</sup> RCO Manual 2, pp. 10-11

<sup>16</sup> RCO Manual 2, p. 18

- **Goal 3:** Improve regional trails and non-motorized mobility, to ensure that essential connections are completed and existing trails are maintained.
- **Goal 4:** Make parks and recreation opportunities more accessible for all King County residents to enjoy.
- **Chapter Two: King County's Open Space System** provides a summary of King County's population and demographics; the guiding principles for the open space system; the classification tools used for parks and open space facilities; a description of regional parks and recreation facilities; and an open space inventory.

Chapter Two describes the five geographic areas for which the County conducts open space planning:

- Snoqualmie/Skykomish Watershed
- Lake Washington/Cedar/Sammamish Watershed
- Green/Duwamish Watershed
- White River Watershed
- Vashon-Maury Island

Chapter Two also contains OS policies 101 through 136 that outline the County's overarching guidance for the open space system; and the open space classification (local vs. regional, as well as recreation site, regional trail, natural area, working forest land, or multi-use site). The chapter ends with an inventory of the County's local parks, regional parks, regional trails, and the Weyerhaeuser King County Aquatic Center.

Chapter Two notes that King County is the provider of local parks for the unincorporated rural areas of the County; and that the County provides regional parks, natural areas, and trails that are used by residents countywide.

- **Chapter Three: Partnerships and Public Engagement** describes the partnerships the Parks and Recreation Division has forged over the years, and discusses the public engagement that was used to inform the development of the Plan.

Chapter Three contains PIO policies 101 through 114 that describe the County's policies related to partnerships (including for fund development, the Community Partnerships and Grants Program, the Youth Sports Facilities Grant Program, interagency and interjurisdictional coordination, and community-based partnerships); the County's parks and open space-related public engagement strategies; and its volunteer programs.

- **Chapter Four: Capital Improvement Program** describes funding sources; outlines expectations for planning, acquisition, and design and development; and describes asset management policies.

Chapter Four contains CIP policies 101 through 153 that cover planning, acquisition, development, and asset management.

- **Chapter Five: Operations and Stewardship** summarizes the functions of funding, maintenance, property management, preservation and conservation, and regional trails development and management.

Chapter Five contains SO policies 101 through 147 that cover operations, maintenance, property management, stewardship, and preservation and conservation.

The proposed Plan includes a number of appendices that include a six-year Capital Improvement Plan, as well as maps of County inventory.

## **ANALYSIS**

**New policies proposed for 2016.** Attachment 4 to this staff report provides a comparison of policies in the adopted 2010 Open Space Plan with those proposed for the 2016 Open Space Plan. The proposed 2016 plan includes new policies or policy language on equity and social justice, the relationship of the regional trails system to regionwide mobility, climate change, and cultural resources.

Equity and Social Justice (ESJ). The proposed Open Space Plan includes several new policies and new policy language on equity and social justice, including policy CIP-140 which notes that equity should be prioritized in the development and operations of the County's trails.

PIO 109 The King County Parks and Recreation Division will engage the public consistent with the County's Strategic Plan's goals related to public engagement, service excellence and equity and social justice.

CIP-140 Ensure that equity is considered and appropriately prioritized in the development and operations of the Regional Trails System

SO-126 ((SO-125)) King County will clearly post signage with applicable rules and restrictions for open space sites in a manner ((language)) that is easily understood by the public. Language(s) used on signage should reflect the community in which the site is located and those using the site.

Amendment 2, if adopted would amend policy SO-126 to clarify that translation on signs would be "consistent with County policies regarding provision of services to populations with limited English proficiency. It would note that translation should reflect the predominant languages spoken by the community and be consistent with County policies regarding services to populations with limited English proficiency.

### **Amendment 2:**

SO-126 King County will clearly post signage with applicable rules and restrictions for open space sites in a manner that is easily understood by the public. Language(s) used on signage should reflect the predominant languages spoken by the community in which the site is located and those

using the site, consistent with County policies regarding provision of services to populations with limited English proficiency.

As in the transmitted 2016 King County Comprehensive Plan, the proposed 2016 Open Space Plan would delete a policy related to the relation between open space and health disparities.

~~OS-141 King County shall consider equity in the development and acquisition of its open space system to help in the reduction of health disparities and in the promotion of environmental justice.~~

Amendment 2, if adopted, would restore this policy language as a new policy OS-113a:

**Amendment 2:**

OS-113a King County shall consider equity in the development and acquisition of its open space system to help in the reduction of health disparities and in the promotion of environmental justice.

Trails and regional mobility. The proposed 2016 Open Space Plan would add a number of new policies on the relationship of King County's regional trails system to regionwide mobility, noting in particular the need for connections between trail corridors and regional destinations and commuting or transit hubs.

CIP-139 ((CIP-138)) Development ((Site-specific)) plans should be prepared for regional trail corridors in King County based on the priority guidance provided by the 2016 Regional Trails Needs Report. These plans may include feasibility studies, trail designs, construction materials, and environmental mitigation. Development of additional mobility connections between regional trail corridors and important destinations may be based on applicable access feasibility analysis. ((To the degree possible n)) New trail planning activities should include public outreach to ensure important community involvement in the development of the Regional Trails System.

CIP-141 The regional trails network will provide access to important regional destinations: urban centers, civic and commercial centers, regional transit, and important points of interest throughout King County.

CIP-142 Regional trail corridors should, to the extent possible, provide a network of linear parks and routes that enhance the natural environment of our region, encourage healthy lifestyles, and provide positive benefits to the environment.

CIP-143 Regional Trails System development should prioritize the filling of important gaps in the planned trails network to enhance connectivity and overall network integrity.

CIP-147 In depth planning for development may be undertaken in potential high-use urban corridors where regional trails will be utilized most.

CIP-149 Regional trails should be accessible when trail users wish to use the trails for recreation and utility uses such as home-to-work or other “commute” type trips.

CIP-150 Regional trails network planning should be based on the most accurate data and information available, including accurate estimates of trail uses.

CIP-151 King County should/shall provide up-to-date mapping and consistent wayfinding throughout the regional trails network to enhance user navigation and travel. Trail wayfinding programs should be consistent with the USDOT MUTCD and regionally-accepted wayfinding programs.

SO-147 King County should maintain regional trails in a safe and secure manner. Ongoing maintenance should seek to ensure that trail surfaces are in good condition and that corridor landscaping is maintained to preserve trailside clearance, site lines, and user enjoyment.

Climate Change. The proposed 2016 Open Space Plan includes new language in text about the need to integrate the policies of the 2015 Strategic Climate Action Plan into open space planning, acquisition, and operations. It also includes added policy language related to carbon sequestration as a means of minimizing the impact of climate change.

OS-127 ((OS-120)) Natural area((-park))s, also known as ecological lands, are managed almost exclusively for environmental protection and enhancement. These areas are ((recognize areas)) valued for their important natural resource functions and character, including but not limited to benefiting and protecting ecosystems and critical areas such as wetland and riparian areas, air and water quality, fish and wildlife habitat, native biodiversity, trees and other natural or scenic resource purposes. Health and diverse forest cover on these sites ((They also contribute to climate change adaptation and should be managed to)) promote resiliency to ((in the face of a)) changing climate conditions and in addition sequester carbon which minimizes the impact of climate change. ((Improvements and enhancements will focus on keeping the site as a fully functioning natural ecosystem. There may be low impact public access and use of these sites and development of related supporting infrastructure.))

Cultural resources. The proposed plan includes two new policies related to preservation and stewardship of the County’s historic and cultural resources.

OS-135 King County should preserve and steward significant historic and archaeological resources within its open space system, including those with facilities created and/or managed in partnership with other organizations.

OS-136 King County should consider cultural resources in its open space acquisitions and management and steward such resources in a manner that

protects and enhances their cultural, educational and scientific benefits while ensuring appropriate public use, appreciation and enjoyment.

**Consistency with Adopted Policy.** As noted above, the Open Space Plan fulfills multiple roles: it functions simultaneously as the County's implementation plan for open space planning, as a functional plan of the King County Comprehensive Plan, and as the required open space "comprehensive plan" required by the Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) Funding Board.

Those multiple functions pose something of a challenge for the proposed 2016 Open Space Plan: the RCO requires an adopted Open Space Plan to be submitted by June 30, 2016; but the Council will not take action on the 2016 King County Comprehensive Plan, of which the Open Space Plan is a functional plan, until later this year.

As a result, and in consultation with legal counsel, staff analyzed the policies proposed for the 2016 Open Space Plan in light of their consistency with both the 2012 Comprehensive Plan (which is currently in effect) as well as the Executive's transmitted 2016 Comprehensive Plan (which will, if and when adopted by the Council later this year, provide policy guidance through 2020). Following this analysis, staff determined that all policies proposed for the 2016 Open Space Plan are consistent with both the current (2012) and proposed (2016) Comprehensive Plans. A detailed matrix showing the 2010 and proposed 2016 Open Space Plan policies and their consistency with 2012 and 2016 Comprehensive Plan policies can be found at Attachment 4 to this staff report.

**Possibility of Update.** At the June 7, 2016, committee meeting, Councilmembers asked if the Open Space Plan could be updated sooner than in six years if overarching County policy (such as in the Comprehensive Plan) necessitated changes for consistency. Staff review has determined that it would indeed be possible to update the Open Space Plan on a shorter-than-six-year schedule. The County would need to alert the RCO should this happen.

**SEPA Review.** The proposed 2016 Open Space Plan completed a State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) environmental checklist and received a Determination of Non-Significance on December 1, 2015. That Determination of Non-Significance is attached to this staff report as Attachment 5.

**Public notice.** The proposed plan has been noticed for a public hearing at the Council on June 27, 2016. Notice was published on May 25, 2016.

**Timeline for action.** The RCO requires submittal of an adopted Plan by June 30, 2016, in order for the County to be eligible for the 2016 grant cycle, which determines grant recipients for the 2017-2018 biennium. To meet that deadline, this item has been noticed for a public hearing at the Council meeting on June 27, 2016. The Transportation, Economy and Environment Committee was briefed on June 7, 2016. This is the committee's second briefing on this issue.

## **AMENDMENTS**

**Amendment 2** would clarify that the Open Space Plan is the County’s “implementation plan” for open space planning. It would also replace the transmitted Open Space Plan with a revised document that would correct several policy numbers that were inadvertently used twice. The correction would be made by adding an “a” to each of the duplicate policy numbers (so, for example, the Plan would include policy OS-135 and policy OS-135a).

In addition, as noted above, Amendment 2 would:

- Restore the deleted policy on the relationship between open space and health disparities as a new policy OS-113a.
- Amend policy SO-126 to clarify that sign translation would be undertaken to “reflect the predominant languages spoken by the community in which the site is located and those using the site, consistent with County policies regarding provision of services to populations with limited English proficiency.”

Please note that Amendment 2 includes all of the items that were included in Amendment 1 (which was presented to the committee on June 7, 2016, but was not acted on). In addition, Amendment 2 would include the change to policy SO-126 as requested at the committee meeting on June 7, 2016. As a result, Amendment 1 is now redundant.

**Amendment T1** is a title amendment that would conform the title to the body of the ordinance, as amended.

## **LINKS**

King County 2012 Adopted Comprehensive

Plan: <http://www.kingcounty.gov/depts/executive/performance-strategy-budget/regional-planning/king-county-comprehensive-plan/2012Adopted.aspx>

King County 2016 Executive Proposed Comprehensive Plan:

<http://www.kingcounty.gov/depts/executive/performance-strategy-budget/regional-planning/king-county-comprehensive-plan/2016-KCCP-ExecRecommended.aspx>

King County 2010 Open Space Plan:

<http://www.kingcounty.gov/services/parks-recreation/parks/about/open-space-plan.aspx>

Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office Handbook 2, Planning Policies and Guidelines:

[http://www.rco.wa.gov/documents/manuals&forms/Manual\\_2.pdf](http://www.rco.wa.gov/documents/manuals&forms/Manual_2.pdf)

## **ATTACHMENTS**

1. Proposed Ordinance 2016-0249 (and its attachment)
2. Amendment 2 and its attachment
3. Title Amendment T1
4. Matrix Comparing 2016 and 2010 Policies, 2012 and 2016 Comprehensive Plans

5. SEPA Determination of Non-Significance
6. Fiscal Note
7. Transmittal Letter

**INVITED**

- Kevin Brown, Director, King County Parks and Recreation Division



**KING COUNTY**  
**Signature Report**

1200 King County Courthouse  
516 Third Avenue  
Seattle, WA 98104

**June 16, 2016**

**Ordinance**

**Proposed No. 2016-0249.1**

**Sponsors Dembowski**

1 AN ORDINANCE relating to King County's open space  
2 system and adopting the King County Open Space Plan:  
3 Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas 2016 Update as the  
4 principal document guiding the future of the county open  
5 space system.

6 STATEMENT OF FACTS:

7 1. The King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas  
8 2016 Update ("the plan") guides the acquisition, planning, development,  
9 stewardship, maintenance and management of King County's complex  
10 system of two hundred parks, one hundred seventy-five miles of regional  
11 trails, and twenty-eight thousand acres of open space, including such  
12 regional gems as the Weyerhaeuser King County Aquatic Center and  
13 Cougar Mountain Wildland park.

14 2. The plan updates the inventory of open space.

15 3. The plan update clarifies that regional trails provide recreational  
16 opportunities as well as non-motorized transportation options and that  
17 future development will focus on filling gaps in the system, providing  
18 connections to regional destinations, and providing improved access.

- 19           4. The plan clarifies that King County will develop and implement forest  
20           stewardship plans for forests on all types of park lands, not just working  
21           forest lands.
- 22           5. The plan is consistent with countywide planning policies, including the  
23           King County Comprehensive Plan and the Strategic Climate Action Plan.
- 24           6. The plan is consistent with the Phase II Parks Business Plan and parks  
25           omnibus ordinance, Ordinance 14509, enacted November 21, 2002.
- 26           7. The update aligns the plan with Ordinance 17568, authorizing a  
27           property tax levy for the funding of the parks system.
- 28           8. The plan renews eligibility for Washington state Recreation and  
29           Conservation Office grant funding.
- 30           9. Adoption of the plan will allow King County to apply for state and  
31           federal grants for open space acquisition, development and restoration,  
32           thereby leveraging county funds.
- 33           10. The environmental impacts of the plan were considered in an  
34           environmental checklist and a determination of nonsignificance was issued  
35           on December 1, 2015.

36           BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF KING COUNTY:  
37           The King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas 2016

38 Update, Attachment A to this ordinance, is adopted as the principal document guiding the  
39 future of the county open space system.

40

KING COUNTY COUNCIL  
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

---

J. Joseph McDermott, Chair

ATTEST:

---

Anne Noris, Clerk of the Council

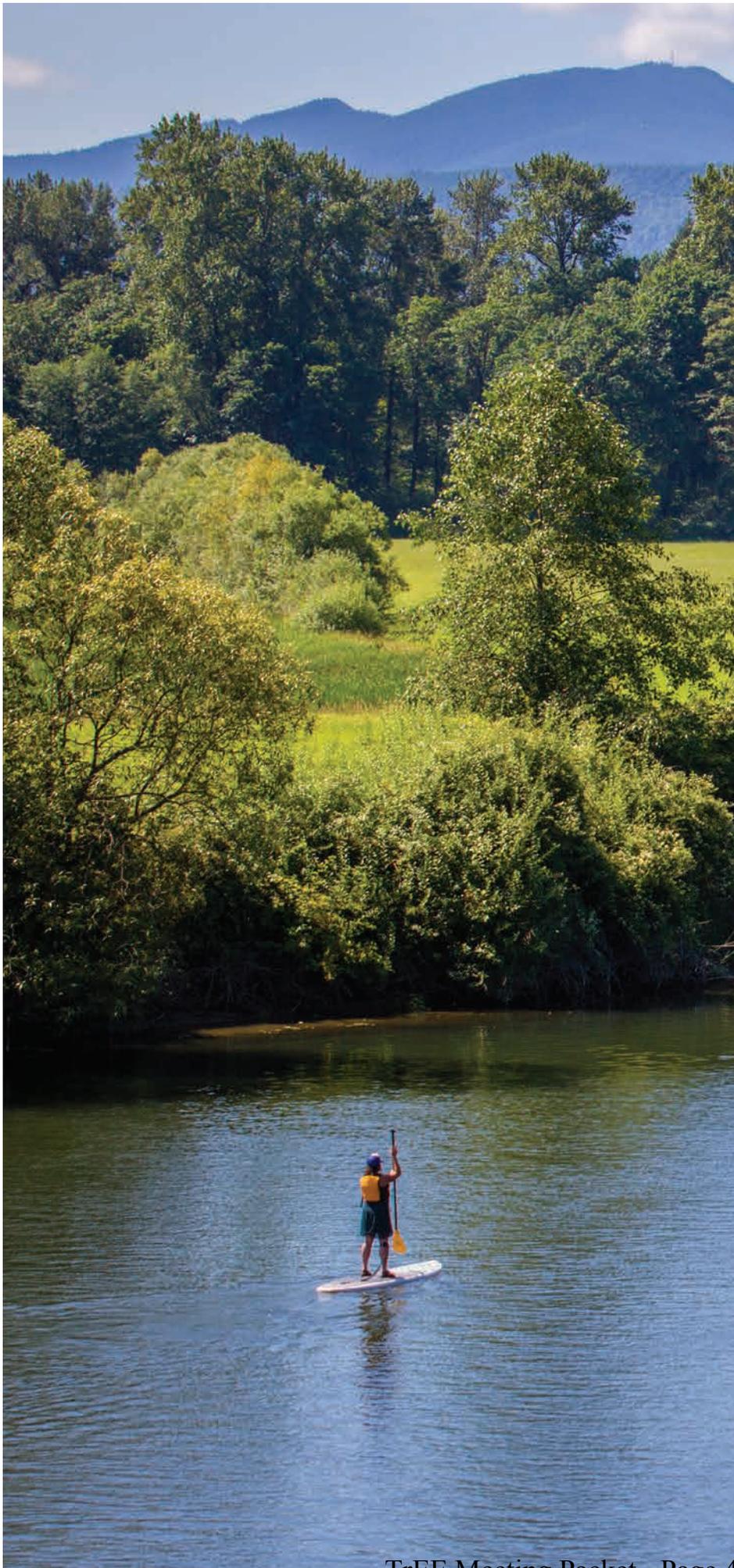
APPROVED this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.

---

Dow Constantine, County Executive

**Attachments:** A. King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas 2016 Update

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**King County  
Open Space Plan:  
Parks, Trails, and  
Natural Areas  
2016 Update**



 **King County**  
**PARKS**  
**Your Big Backyard**

# King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas 2016 Update

## **King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks Parks and Recreation Division**

201 South Jackson Street  
KSC-NR-0700  
Seattle, WA 98104

### **King County Executive**

Dow Constantine

### **Department of Natural Resources and Parks**

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### **Parks and Recreation Division**

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Capital Planning and Business Development Section,  
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Gavin Gray, King County GIS Center – GIS



King County

**PARKS**

**Your Big Backyard**

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

King County, with its 1.9 million inhabitants, is the 14<sup>th</sup> most populous county in the country. With nearly one-third of Washington State's population, King County is also the state's urban center and economic engine. Both urban and rural, King County is known for its majestic mountain ranges, forests, farmlands, waterways and shorelines that define the natural beauty and character of the region's landscape, which extends from Puget Sound on the west to 8,000-foot Mt. Daniel at the Cascade crest to the east.

These natural features contribute to an open space system that provides environmental and health benefits as well as recreational opportunities. The open space system offers places to exercise, participate in competitive sports, socialize with others, and experience the solace of the natural environment. It provides habitat for fish and wildlife, helps conserve cultural resources, maintains air and water quality, offers scenic beauty, and helps retain agriculture and forest activities in the county. Both regional and backcountry trails link the features of the county's regional open space system and serve recreation, transportation and habitat corridor functions.

The lands that make up the county's open space system contribute to residents' physical, mental and emotional health and support the high quality of life for which our area is known. The open space system also contributes to the economic strength of the County by attracting businesses, jobs and tourists. King County residents have repeatedly declared the importance of preserving open spaces and our quality of life through their continued support of funding for parks and recreation.

*The King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas 2016 Update (Open Space Plan)*, an update to the 2010 plan, provides a framework guiding King County in the acquisition, planning, development, stewardship, maintenance and management



*Soaring Eagle Regional Park*

of its complex system of 200 parks, 175 miles of regional trails, and 28,000 acres of open space. The Open Space Plan reflects the many changes the King County's Parks and Recreation Division (Parks) has undergone in recent years and reconfirms the agency's mission and goals of stewarding regional passive and active parks, regional and backcountry trails, natural areas, local rural parks, and forest lands to provide recreation and environmental benefits to the residents of King County.

This Open Space Plan update addresses the King County Strategic Plan's goals of achieving environmental and social justice, public engagement, environmental and financial sustainability, quality local government, and regional collaboration. It also incorporates policy direction provided by the 2015 King County Strategic Climate Action Plan. Specific revisions that provide additional policy direction to implement the county's strategic vision include the following:



*Yurt at Tolt-MacDonald Park and Campground*

- King County will be developing and implementing stewardship plans for forests on all types of park lands, not just working forest lands, consistent with the Strategic Climate Action Plan, to ensure healthy and resilient forests
- Clarification that regional trail corridors provide recreational opportunities as well as nonmotorized transportation options and that future development will focus on filling gaps in the system, providing connections to regional destinations and providing equal access for all
- Acknowledgement of the importance of preserving and stewarding significant historic and archaeological resources within the open space system
- Recognition of the priority goals and objectives of the 2014-2019 Parks, Trails and Open Space Replacement Levy

Objectives for this Open Space Plan include:

- Serving as a strategic plan guiding the work of the division
- Establishing the policy framework for operating and capital funding priorities
- Improving coordination among King County agencies involved in expanding and stewarding King County's open space system
- Defining the division's role as a leader for regional trails, parks, recreation facilities, natural areas, and working forests

- Defining the division's role as a provider of local parks in the rural area of King County
- Providing clarification and guidance on maintenance and operations of Parks' open spaces and facilities
- Guiding the development of site management and master plans

Over the past decade, Parks has transitioned from a traditional general-tax funded agency to an organization that is supported significantly by a voter approved levy, and is more entrepreneurial, accountable, and performance-driven. At the same time, new challenges are on the horizon; among the most pressing is maintaining a growing system of regional trails, natural areas and forests and fulfilling the commitment to generate business revenues from this asset base. Moreover, both the division's six-year operations and capital levies expire at the end of 2019. Funding the open space system beyond 2019 will require significant effort on the part of the King County Executive, the King County Council, the Department of Natural Resources and Parks, Parks, its partners and the public. Maintaining relationships with civic, corporate, community partners and recreation users will continue as a central tenet, as the agency remains committed to stewarding and enhancing the parks and trails that make up Parks' remarkable open space system.

# CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Overview

### 1.1.1 Purpose of this document

King County's intention in preparing the *King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas 2016 Update* includes establishing both a strategic and functional plan, as well as complying with the Washington State Growth Management Act (GMA) and Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) requirements. It is consistent with the *King County Comprehensive Plan*, the *King County Strategic Plan (as updated in 2015)*, and the *2015 Strategic Climate Action Plan*, must be adopted by the King County Council, has undergone State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) review and will be updated at least every six years.

#### 1.1.1.1 Strategic Plan

The Open Space Plan is a strategic plan guiding the activities and goals of the Parks and Recreation and the Water and Land Resources Divisions of the King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks for the next six years.



*Chinook Bend*

The following Strategic Plan goals, objectives and implementation strategies that relate most closely with the Open Space Plan are:

#### Economic Growth and Built Environment

- Meet the growing need for transportation services and facilities
  - Enhance bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure as alternative transportation options
  - Explore innovative approaches and strategies to expand the current system
- Shape a built environment that allows communities to flourish
  - Acquire regional parks, trails, and open space
  - Maintain acquired parks, trails and open spaces

#### Environmental Sustainability

- Restore water quality, biodiversity, open space and ecosystems
- Protect natural resource areas through acquisition and maintenance

#### Public Engagement

- Expand opportunities to seek input, listen and respond to residents.
  - Ensure that communication, outreach and engagement efforts reach all residents, particularly communities that have been historically under-represented
  - Empower people to play an active role in shaping their future
  - Promote meaningful community participation in decisions that affect their community
- Improve public awareness of the King County parks system
  - Develop guidelines and standards for public engagement and education
  - Engage in the community and be available for public discussion

### 1.1.1.2 Functional Plan

The Open Space Plan is a functional plan that implements the *King County Comprehensive Plan*. The *Comprehensive Plan* is a long-range plan developed in response to the GMA that addresses urban and rural land use, transportation, housing, economic development, open space and recreation, the natural environment, facilities and services, cultural resources, resource lands, energy, and telecommunications. The policies established in the *King County Comprehensive Plan* serve as a blueprint for growth through 2022 and beyond; the policies most applicable to the Open Space Plan are found in:

- Chapter Three - Rural Legacy and Natural Resource Lands
- Chapter Four - Environment
- Chapter Seven - Parks, Open Space and Cultural Resources

### 1.1.1.3 GMA Requirements

The Open Space Plan complies with the GMA, which requires that jurisdictions include a Park and Recreation Element in the jurisdiction's comprehensive plan consistent with the Capital Facilities Element and provide estimates of park and recreation needs and demand for a ten-

year period. The Open Space Plan addresses the GMA's planning requirements (RCW 36.70A.020) that relate to parks and resource lands, including:

- *Open space and recreation*. Retain open space, enhance recreational opportunities, conserve fish and wildlife habitat, increase access to natural resource lands and water, and develop parks and recreation facilities.
- *Environment*. Protect the environment and enhance the state's high quality of life, including air and water quality, and the availability of water.
- *Natural resource industries*. Maintain and enhance natural resource-based industries, including productive timber, agricultural, and fisheries industries. Encourage the conservation of productive forest lands and productive agricultural lands, and discourage incompatible uses.
- *Property rights*. Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation having been made.
- *Citizen participation and coordination*. Encourage the involvement of citizens in the planning process and ensure coordination between communities and jurisdictions to reconcile conflicts.



View from Maury Island Natural Area

- *Public facilities and services.* Ensure that those public facilities and services necessary to support development shall be adequate to serve the development at the time the development is available for occupancy and use without decreasing current service levels below locally established minimum standards.

#### 1.1.1.4 RCO Requirements

The Open Space Plan ensures that King County remains eligible for funding from RCO, which administers state and federal grant funds for recreation and conservation projects in Washington State. The RCO requires that plans include the following information (*RCFB Manual 2: Planning Policies and Guidelines*, dated February 1, 2014):

1. Goals and objectives
2. Inventory
3. Public Involvement
4. Demand and Need Analysis Section
5. Capital Improvement Program
6. Plan adoption

#### 1.1.1.5 Open Space Plan Sources

The Open Space Plan is consistent with and informed by the planning efforts and public processes of other County plans and initiatives including:

- King County Comprehensive Plan (2016 update)
- King County Strategic Plan (2015 update)
- King County Equity and Social Justice Strategic Plan (2016)
- King County Strategic Climate Action Plan (2015)
- King County Countywide Planning Policies (2012)
- King County Parks, Trails and Open Space Replacement Levy Ordinance 17568 (2013)
- King County Parks Levy Task Force Report (2012)
- Regional Trails Needs Report (2016)

- Parks Omnibus Ordinance 14509 (2002)
- King County Historic Preservation Program Strategic Plan (2013 )
- King County Flood Management Plan (2013 Update)
- Water Resource Inventory Areas 7, 8, 9 and 10 Salmon Recovery Plans

#### 1.1.2 How to Read This Document

The Open Space Plan is organized into five chapters that provide an overview of King County, its landscape, and the parks, trails, natural areas, and forests that fall under the jurisdiction of Parks. Chapter One provides background and context as well as provides an overview of Parks and its goals as a major open space provider. Chapter Two discusses King County’s approach to and classification of open space, including an overview and inventory of the open space assets managed by Parks. Finally, Chapters Three, Four and Five relate to partnerships and public engagement, the Capital Improvement Program and operations of Parks.

Within each of the chapters are policy statements, which are numbered and highlighted in bold, a style and format similar to that of the *King County Comprehensive Plan*. The Open Space Plan also uses the same definitions of “should” and “shall” as the *King County Comprehensive Plan*. The use of the terms “shall,” “will,” “should,” and “may” in policies determines the level of discretion exercised in making future and specific land use, budget, development regulation, and other decisions. For clarification, “shall” and “will” in a policy mean that it is mandatory to carry out the policy, even if a timeframe is not included. “Shall” and “will” are imperative and nondiscretionary. Likewise, the use of “should” and “may” in a policy reflects noncompulsory guidance. “May” and “should” in a policy statement mean that there is discretion in implementation.

## 1.2 About the King County Parks and Recreation Division

Parks stewards more than 200 parks, 175 miles of regional trails and 28,000 acres of open space, 220 miles of backcountry trails and approximately 145,000 acres of working forest and ecological conservation easements. By cultivating strong relationships with non-profit, corporate and community partners, the division provides recreational opportunities for King County residents and protects the region's public lands, leaving a legacy for future generations.

### 1.2.1 Mission/Vision/Values

#### Mission

Steward, enhance and acquire parks to inspire healthy communities.

#### Vision

Parks, trails, and natural lands for all, sustained with the cooperative efforts of our community.

#### Values

- *Regional and Rural Service:* Provide park and recreation assets that serve the county-wide population, as well as communities in rural unincorporated King County.
- *Safety:* Ensure that parks, trails and recreation facilities are safe for all users.
- *Partnerships:* Pursue partnerships with public, private, and non-profit entities that leverage public dollars, enhance public recreation opportunities, and involve King County residents in the stewardship of King County's open space and recreation assets.
- *Entrepreneurial:* Generate revenue and contribute to the financial sustainability of agency operations.
- *Conservation:* Protect and enhance the ecological values of open space assets, including fish and wildlife habitat, native biodiversity, critical areas, and air and water quality.



Taylor Mountain Forest

- *Equity*: Strive to provide public open spaces and recreation opportunities that maximize accessibility and are equitably distributed.
- *Efficiency*: Maximize the value of public dollars through sensible cost reduction strategies while respecting best environmental management practices.

## 1.2.2 Goals and Objectives

In addition to county-wide guidance, such as the King County Strategic Plan, the Equity and Social Justice Ordinance, and the King County Energy Plan, the following goals and objectives are based on priorities developed for the 2014-2019 Parks, Trails and Open Space Replacement Levy (Ordinance # 17568).

*Goal 1: Take care of King County's existing system of parks and trails, ensuring the system remains clean, safe and open.*

Objective 1.1: Sustain levels of service in the day-to-day operations and maintenance of King County's parks and trails by:

- Increasing staffing resources for peak seasonal maintenance and the growing inventory;
- Replacing and upgrading technology, equipment, and vehicles;
- Investing in the planning and design of a central maintenance shop; and
- Preserving and protecting the Maury Island Natural Area and the Eastside Rail Corridor.

Objective 1.2: Maintain the operation of existing park infrastructure by employing a system-wide approach to rehabilitating, repairing, or replacing elements such as play structures, restrooms, sports courts, ballfields, and bridges and trestles on the Regional Trails System.

Objective 1.3: Ensure park and recreation facilities remain safe and open throughout the County.

*Goal 2: Grow and connect regional open space and natural lands, in order to protect habitat important for fish and wildlife and to provide recreation opportunities.*

Objective 2.1: Focus on securing lands in strategic acquisition zones that build upon prior public land and conservation easement investments, connect to existing sites, provide multiple benefits (recreation, public access, habitat protection) and protect regional watersheds and streams (informed by Salmon Recovery Plans, the Open Space Plan, and Conservation Futures Tax criteria).

Objective 2.2: Be a good steward of the newly acquired open space by completing stewardship plans and management goals to provide direction for maintaining and rehabilitating the sites.

*Goal 3: Improve regional trails and non-motorized mobility, to ensure that essential connections are completed and existing trails are maintained.*

Objective 3.1: Address missing trail connections, such as developing additional segments of the East Lake Sammamish Trail and planning and designing the Green-to-Cedar Rivers Trail.

Objective 3.2: Invest in planning, design, and construction of new major trail corridors, the Eastside Rail Corridor and the Lake to Sound Trail.

Objective 3.3: Preserve existing trail infrastructure by repairing and replacing aging bridges and trestles and making surface improvements throughout the system.

Objective 3.4: Identify and invest in regional trail connections in historically underserved communities such as beginning preliminary planning for a connection from the Green River Trail in Tukwila to the Duwamish River Trail in Seattle.

Objective 3.5: Identify opportunities to invest in trail connections that improve nonmotorized mobility, especially connections to transit centers.

*Goal 4: Make parks and recreation opportunities more accessible for all King County residents to enjoy.*

Objective 4.1: Expand public access to existing parklands by building and/or improving trailhead facilities, such as parking lots, restrooms, and signage, at sites including Pinnacle Peak Park and Taylor Mountain Forest.

Objective 4.2: Ensure park and recreation facilities remain safe and open by completing major maintenance projects, in all parts of the county.

Objective 4.3: Provide funding for recreational programs that serve historically underserved communities, including the White Center Teen Program, Evergreen Community Aquatics Center, and the King County 4-H program.

Objective 4.4: Cultivate community and corporate partnerships that generate revenue, create efficiencies, and/or nurture goodwill by increasing the capital appropriation for the Community Partnerships and Grants Program.

### **1.2.3 Organizational Structure and Funding**

Parks is part of the King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks (DNRP). As of 2015, there were 180 full-time employees, approximately 90 part-time employees who work on a seasonal basis, and 120 intermittent temporary employees, all organized into six sections. Parks works closely with the Water and Land Resources Division, particularly in the areas of acquisition of natural areas, river restoration/flood protection projects, water quality monitoring, and forest stewardship. The division also frequently works with the Department of Transportation to coordinate on regional trails maintenance and capital improvements.

The voter-approved 2014-2019 Parks, Trails and Open Space Replacement Levy (Parks Levy) provides approximately 75 percent of the division's funding for maintenance and operations. This measure will generate an

estimated \$66 million per year from 2014 through 2019 through a Consumer Price Indexed property tax levy lid lift of 18.77 cents per \$1,000 of assessed value. It replaced two parks levies, the King County Parks Levy and the Open Space and Trails Levy, which expired at the end of 2013. Approximately 20 percent of the division's revenue comes from business revenues, which include user fees, land use fees, concessions, and other types of entrepreneurial activities and public-private partnerships (outlined in greater detail in Chapter 3). Parks does not receive any King County General Funds. Funding for the Capital Improvement Program is described in Chapter 4.

### **1.2.4 Public Engagement**

Whether planning for a specific capital investment, developing agency policies and park management plans or addressing the future needs of King County residents, Parks makes on-going efforts to engage and communicate with King County residents about their interests, needs and priorities for the County's open space system.

#### **1.2.4.1 Planning for the Future**

The goals and priorities outlined in this open space plan reflect the comprehensive public involvement and customer satisfaction effort carried out by Parks in 2011-2012.

#### **Data Gathering**

In 2011, Parks undertook a multi-faceted customer satisfaction effort with the following objectives:

- Determine the level of general satisfaction with the services currently provided by Parks
- Develop a better understanding of the region's current and future parks and recreation needs
- Identify the roles that King County can play in meeting those needs

The division engaged the following stakeholders through this effort:

- Parks employees and King County employees from other agencies
- Parks and recreation agency directors from other jurisdictions in King County
- The Public (via focus groups and online and on-site surveys)

Similar questions were posed to all stakeholder groups. Several meetings were held with division employees and King County employees from other agencies, and two meetings were held with parks directors from other parks and recreation departments in which 16 jurisdictions were represented. The division worked with consultants to engage the public, specifically through the use of focus groups and on-site and online surveying. In addition to two focus groups, nearly 400 people were interviewed in person, and more than 1,700 people completed the online survey.

The common themes that arose from this data gathering work include:

- Level of satisfaction was high with Parks.
- Those familiar with the division's facilities rated them favorably.
- The public recognized the value of overall systems (open space, regional trails) more than specific facilities.
- Operations and maintenance generally rated higher than other concerns (e.g. capital expansion).
- Water quality and wildlife habitat protection were highly valued.
- Trails (including making trail connections and addressing missing links) and taking care of existing facilities and infrastructure were also top priorities.

These findings provided direction to decision-makers about priorities for the future of King County's open space system, as well as how to develop and measure the division's service delivery in the future.



*Burke-Gilman Trail*

### King County Parks Levy Task Force

In June 2012, King County Executive Dow Constantine convened a citizen-based task force to make recommendations addressing the following:

- What should be done to preserve the County's then 26,000-acre system of parks and trails after the current operating and capital levies expire at the end of 2013?
- What should be done to meet the future parks and recreation needs of King County residents?

The Task Force, which was made up of twenty citizens representing community groups, businesses, recreational and environmental interests, and other public agencies, issued a report recommending the County pursue a six-year, inflation-adjusted property tax levy lid lift mechanism to fund the division's operations and capital improvement program.

#### The Task Force's recommendations included the following:

- King County's parks, trails, and open space contribute to our region's high quality of life; King County residents recognize and value these services.
- A voter-approved property tax levy lid lift should be sought to fund King County Parks. There are currently no reasonable alternative revenue sources.
- Taking care of existing park and trail assets should be a priority.
- Parks has been successful at leveraging levy funds and generating revenue, but future business revenue growth should reflect slightly lower targets.
- Regional and local parks, trails, and recreation facilities are integrally linked and should be supported under a regional levy.

More information about the Task Force proceedings and its findings and recommendations can be found at <http://kingcounty.gov/parks/levy.aspx>.

### 1.2.4.2 On-going Engagement

Parks has a variety of ways to reach out to and interact with park user groups, other stakeholders, and the general public, including a division web site, robust social media presence, e-newsletter, strong media relations, participation in community fairs and festivals, and an online feedback tool.

Moreover, the division maintains relationships with more than 300 organizations, from "Friends of" groups to sports leagues to volunteer groups, which are described in more detail in Chapter 4.

#### Open Space Plan 2016 Update

This Open Space Plan update goes through a public review process under the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA). Parks sent this document to cities, agencies and other organizations based on experience from years of issuing SEPA documents and regular communication with various stakeholders. This final plan will be transmitted to King County Council for consideration. That review and approval process will include a public hearing.



*Duthie Hill Mountain Bike Park*

# CHAPTER TWO: KING COUNTY'S OPEN SPACE SYSTEM

## 2.1 Service Area: A Profile of King County

### 2.1.1 Population and Demographics of King County

As King County government contemplates need and demand for conservation and recreation assets to serve the public now and in the future, changing demographic trends provide a critical roadmap for the open space system's growth and foundation for King County's values as an open space provider. The trends in population growth and distribution inform King County's vision for acquisition, development, and management of its open space system. They also present serious challenges for the future, in particular revenue sources, recreational use patterns, and protection and conservation of ecological resources.



*Black Diamond Natural Area*

King County, with its 1.9 million inhabitants, is the 14<sup>th</sup> most populous county in the country and the most populous in the state. With a metropolitan area of more than 3.61 million inhabitants, it is among the fastest growing regions in the country, a trend that is expected to continue well into the future. Forecasts anticipate King County growing by an additional 320,000 persons (16 percent) by 2030. With more than 1.1 million workers employed within its borders, King County is also the state's urban center and economic engine.

King County covers 2,130 square miles, approximately the size of the state of Delaware, and while unincorporated areas, that is, the territory outside of any city, cover 80 percent of the county's land area, more than 87 percent of the population resides within one of King County's 39 cities. Some 126,000 people reside in rural unincorporated areas, where King County has jurisdiction as the local government, and 127,000 residents make up unincorporated populations living within the Urban Growth Area (UGA). King County provides local government services to these unincorporated areas within the UGA, most of which are to be annexed into cities within the next ten years under the state GMA.

King County's population is becoming increasingly diverse, with more than one-third of the population being persons of color. According to 2010 census data, 65 percent of the population is non-Hispanic white, 15 percent is Asian or Pacific Islander, 9 percent is Latino, 6 percent is African-American, and 1 percent is Native American. There are 170 different languages spoken in King County, and 26 percent of the population speaks a language other than English at home. Spanish is by far the most common language other than English spoken in King County, with Chinese, Vietnamese, Somali, Korean and Tagalog the next most common languages.

The median annual household income in King County is about \$71,000, which is well above the state and national levels. However, income disparity has increased since 2000, with the gap between those earning less than 50 percent of the median income and those earning over 180 percent of the median income becoming wider. Recent trends have shown a shift in where people experiencing poverty reside, with poverty rates now highest in suburban King County.

**For more information:**

2012 King County Growth Report

[www.kingcounty.gov/exec/PSB/Demographics/KCGrowthReport.aspx](http://www.kingcounty.gov/exec/PSB/Demographics/KCGrowthReport.aspx)

PSRC Vision 2040

[www.psrc.org/growth/vision2040/](http://www.psrc.org/growth/vision2040/)

## 2.1.2 Community Setting: Natural Landscape of King County

Within the 2,130 square miles (1,355,760 acres) that make up King County are mountain ranges, forests, farmlands, waterways and shorelines that define the natural beauty and character of the region's landscape.

This landscape was created by an active geological history of advance and retreat of glacial ice sheets, volcanic activity and constant erosion by wind and water. The County is home to the foothills of the Cascades, forested lands, lakes, and Puget Sound. These natural features provide open spaces that offer scenic beauty as well as a wide range of outdoor recreational activities, create critical habitat for fish and wildlife, help maintain air and water quality, support natural resource economies such as forestry and agriculture and provide numerous other benefits that contribute to the high quality of life in the County.

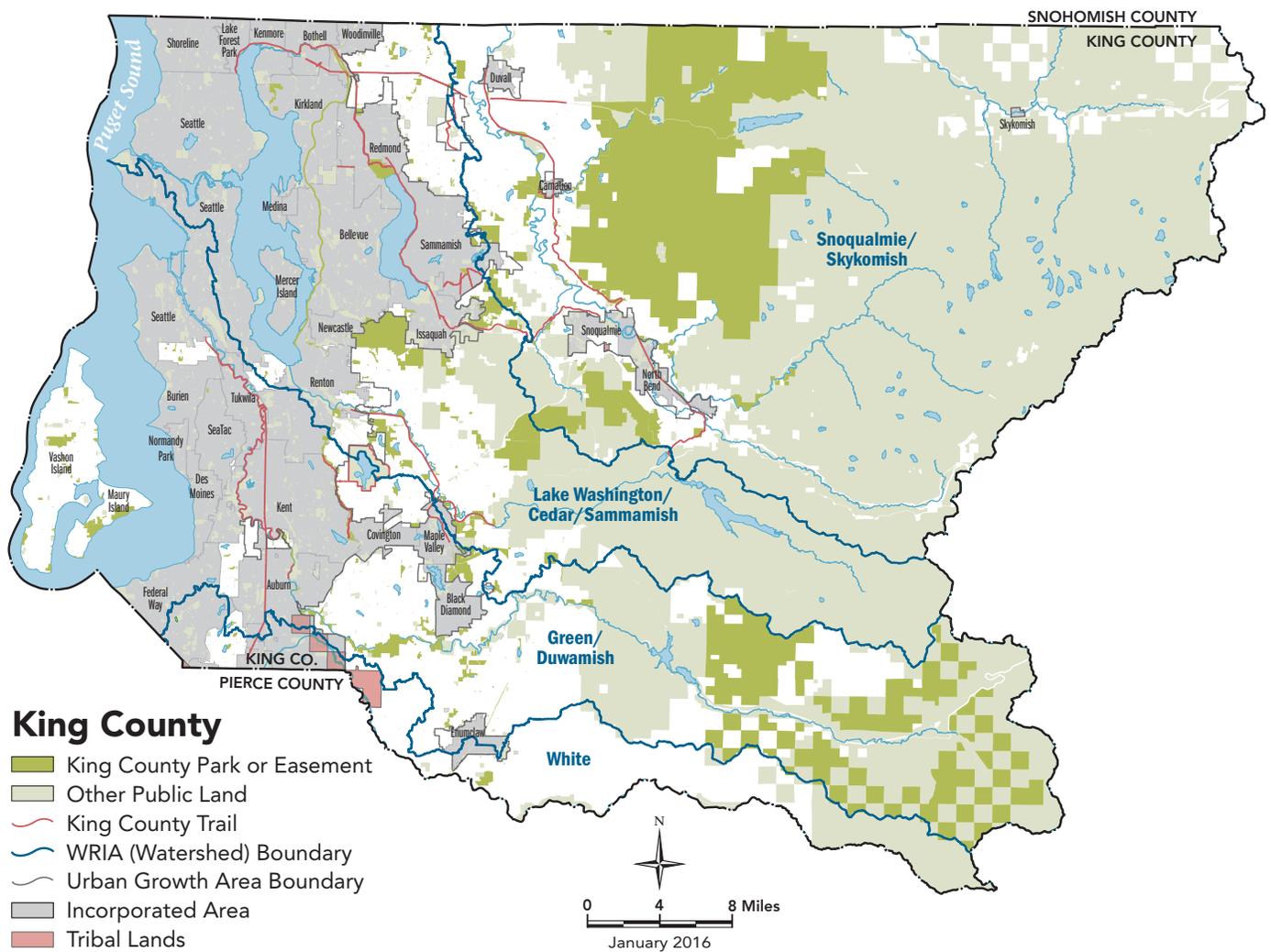


*Bass-Beaver Lake Natural Area*

## 2.2 Open Space System Guiding Principles

The following section details the major watersheds that shape King County's open space system. A watershed is defined simply as an area of land delineated by hills and mountains in which all rain water runs to the same end body of water, usually a river or lake. Water flow and quality are tempered by forests, fields, and marshes; because of this, open space planning must be approached from the landscape level, which requires long-term integrated and comprehensive land stewardship.

More detailed information about King County's watersheds, fish and wildlife, other natural features, and recreational opportunities may be found in other County inventories, plans, reports and studies. These include individual park management and master plans, regional trail planning documents, programmatic plans for King County's natural area parks and forest lands, Salmon Recovery, Water Resource Inventory Area (WRIA) plans, drainage basin plans and water quality plans. See Appendix III for a list of source documents that contributed to this plan.



## 2.2.1 Snoqualmie/Skykomish Watershed

The Snoqualmie/Skykomish/Snohomish watershed extends from the crest of the Cascade Mountains to the confluence of the Snoqualmie and Skykomish Rivers north of Duvall, and eventually drains through the Snohomish River to Puget Sound. The watershed includes many streams that provide habitat for nine salmonid species, contains the 268-foot high cultural heritage site Snoqualmie Falls, and is home to two federally recognized tribes, the Tulalip and Snoqualmie Tribes. The watershed provides habitat to native char, bull trout/Dolly Varden and eight species of anadromous salmon: Chinook, coho, chum, sockeye, pink salmon, coastal cutthroat trout, and steelhead.

Bisected by the jurisdictional border between King and Snohomish counties, urban land use is currently concentrated near the estuary and is largely outside the boundaries of King County. Population growth in the basin is expected to

increase from just over 300,000 in 2000 to over 500,000 in 2030, a 59 percent increase over 30 years, though this will largely occur in the parts of the basin outside of the boundaries of King County.

Within King County, the Snoqualmie/Skykomish Watershed encompasses more than 680 square miles with approximately 75 percent of the land classified as Forest Production District (FPD), including both public and private forest. There are a few King County owned working forest sites within this watershed, including a 90,000-acre forest conservation easement on the Snoqualmie Tree Farm, a 4,000 acre conservation easement on the Raging River Forest, and the 440 acres of King County's Mitchell Hill Forest. Downstream of the Snoqualmie Falls, most of the floodplain is zoned for agriculture and lies within the 14,500 acre Snoqualmie Agriculture Production District (APD). Almost 5,000 acres of farmland within the Snoqualmie APD has been protected through King County's Farmland Preservation Program.



*A view of Mt. Si from the Three Forks Natural Area*

There is growing interest in recreation opportunities within the watershed on federal, state, county, and local government lands; much of the recreational focus is located on and along the Snoqualmie and Skykomish Rivers and their tributaries. The US Forest Service manages large swaths of public land in the watershed including Wild Sky and Alpine Lakes Wilderness Areas. King County's Snoqualmie Valley Regional Trail is highly valued as a recreational corridor providing opportunities for users to ride horses, walk or bike along the valley and experience its rich natural beauty and agriculture history.

Within the Snoqualmie/Skykomish watershed, the Middle Fork of the Snoqualmie is recognized as a top whitewater kayaking destination, drawing river enthusiasts from across the County. A collaborative effort involving federal, state, county and local agencies and community and recreation groups has been working to expand recreational opportunities in this area, including expanding and formalizing public access to the river.

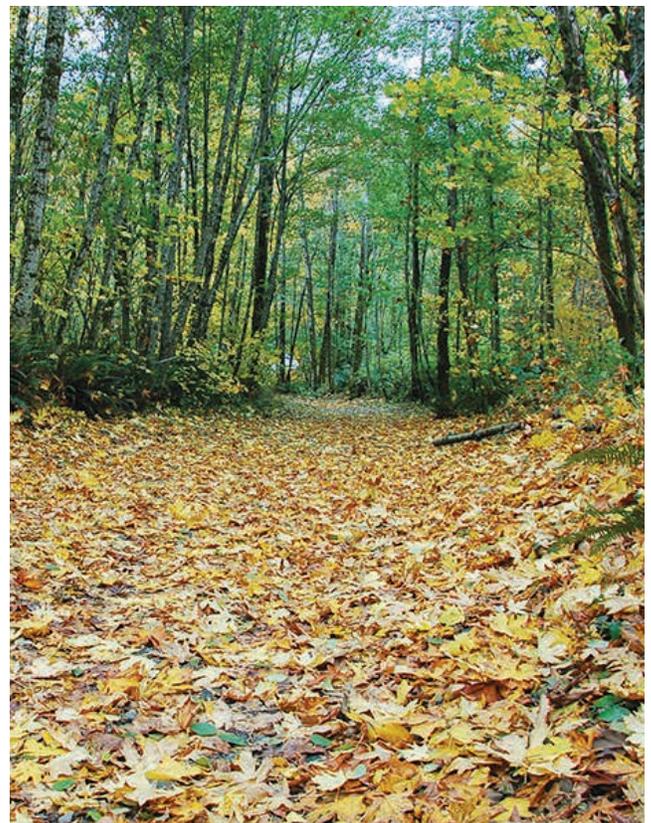
The Middle Fork Snoqualmie Natural Area is located along the Middle Fork of the Snoqualmie River, about nine miles east of the city of North Bend. At nearly 5,658 acres, it contains primarily forested lands and wetlands, and its tributary streams provide important habitat for terrestrial and aquatic wildlife. River access for kayak launching and fishing is also possible from the Middle Fork Snoqualmie Natural Area, along with the 40-acre Tanner Landing Park. These opportunities, combined with the state's popular Mount Si Natural Resources Conservation Area and Middle Fork Natural Resource Conservation Area (WADNR) just miles away, are quickly developing a "destination recreation" reputation for the Middle Fork of the Snoqualmie River.

County-owned upland sites offer hiking, mountain biking and horseback riding and include sites such as Soaring Eagle (600 acres), Duthie Hill (130 acres) and portions of the 1,300-acre Grand Ridge Park (also part of

Sammamish watershed). King County provides additional recreation parks at Preston Park and Athletic Fields, and the historic Preston Community Center. In total, King County manages more than 4,300 acres of parks and natural areas in the Snoqualmie basin.

## 2.2.2 Lake Washington/Cedar/Sammamish Watershed

The Lake Washington/Cedar/Sammamish Watershed covers 692 square miles and contains two major river systems (Cedar and Sammamish), three large lakes (Washington, Sammamish, and Union), and numerous creeks including Issaquah and Bear Creeks. The watershed drains to Lake Washington, through the Hiram Chittenden Locks and into the Puget Sound. It is the most densely populated watershed in Washington, with approximately 55 percent of the watershed's population inside the Urban Growth Area. The watershed's projected population for 2022 is 1.6 million. Two basins, the Cedar River and the Sammamish River, are highlighted on the upcoming pages.



*Cougar Mountain*

### 2.2.2.1 Cedar River

The Cedar River is the largest tributary to Lake Washington and drains an elongated basin of 188 square miles that flows approximately 50 miles from its headwaters in the Cascade Mountains to Lake Washington.

The Cedar River can be divided into two reaches: the Upper Cedar River, from the Cascade Crest to the Landsburg Diversion Dam, and the Lower Cedar River, from the Landsburg Dam to the mouth at the City of Renton. The Upper Cedar River watershed contains roughly 79,951 acres, most of which are owned by the City of Seattle to provide a major part of the area's water supply. The municipal watershed is almost entirely coniferous forest and is governed by a Habitat Conservation Plan. The Lower Cedar River contains 42,240 acres of land with an extensive hydrological system that includes 15 named tributaries, and many high-value wetlands, lakes, and aquifers. Most of the lower basin remains forested, with less than half the land use classified as low- to medium-density development.

The Cedar River corridor provides a network for fish and wildlife migration. Chinook, coho, and sockeye salmon, winter steelhead, bull trout, and coastal cutthroat are known species to inhabit the Cedar River system. The Lower Cedar River main stem and four main fish-bearing tributaries (Lower Rock Creek, Walsh Lake Diversion, Peterson Creek and Taylor Creek) provide spawning habitat for Chinook, sockeye and coho salmon and steelhead and cutthroat trout. The Cedar River's Chinook population is one of the native stocks that comprise the evolutionarily significant unit of Puget Sound Chinook salmon, which is listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). The Cedar River also provides habitat for Puget Sound steelhead which are listed as a threatened species under the ESA.

Within the Cedar River watershed is the multi-use Danville-Georgetown site (341 acres) with a network of well-kept trails, which are popular with equestrians. There are multiple natural area parks along the Cedar River with river access, including Belmondo Reach Natural Area and Cedar Grove Road Natural Area.

Ravensdale Park, a recreation park, is located in Rock Creek Valley, a few miles east of Maple Valley between Kent-Kangley Road and Ravensdale Way. The historic mining town of Ravensdale sits adjacent to the park's southeast corner, and the small community of Georgetown borders the north side of the park, across the road. The facilities in the park, consisting of six athletic fields, a community center, parking and a picnic area and restrooms serve many of the rural residents of Rock Creek Valley, as well as the City of Maple Valley. Aside from the Tahoma School District's fields, there are no public athletic fields in the valley other than those at Ravensdale Park.

The Cedar River offers fishing and whitewater recreation. In addition, the river corridor provides recreation opportunities offered at the local and regional levels. The 16-mile Cedar River Trail, owned and maintained by King County, follows a former railroad right-of-way alongside the river from King County's 37-acre Landsburg Park to downtown Renton and continues on a city trail to the shores of Lake Washington. The Cedar River Trail links a number of King County-owned park sites, providing a scenic natural setting in addition to recreation and educational/interpretive experiences for those passing along on foot, bicycle or horse. Future interagency agreements may establish links between the Cedar River Trail and the county's Snoqualmie Valley Regional Trail and Iron Horse State Park.

### 2.2.2.2 Sammamish River

The Sammamish River basin covers approximately 240 square miles and encompasses the land area that drains to Lake Sammamish, the Sammamish River and out into Lake Washington. The Sammamish River stretches 13.8 miles from its origin at the north end of Lake Sammamish to its mouth at the northern tip of Lake Washington.

Over the past century, the Sammamish River, previously a slough, has been significantly altered by human activities. In the 1960s, the river channel was deepened and straightened to increase its flood-flow capacity and to drain the surrounding wetlands for farming and development. Ongoing restoration and enhancement efforts are helping to mitigate these actions and improve water quality and habitat.

The Sammamish River Valley is known for its farming history, and approximately 1,100 acres of the valley have been designated as an Agricultural Production District (APD). Through the Farmlands Preservation Program, King County has acquired development rights on more than 70 percent (800 acres) of that APD, which has been instrumental in retaining agricultural production in the scenic valley.

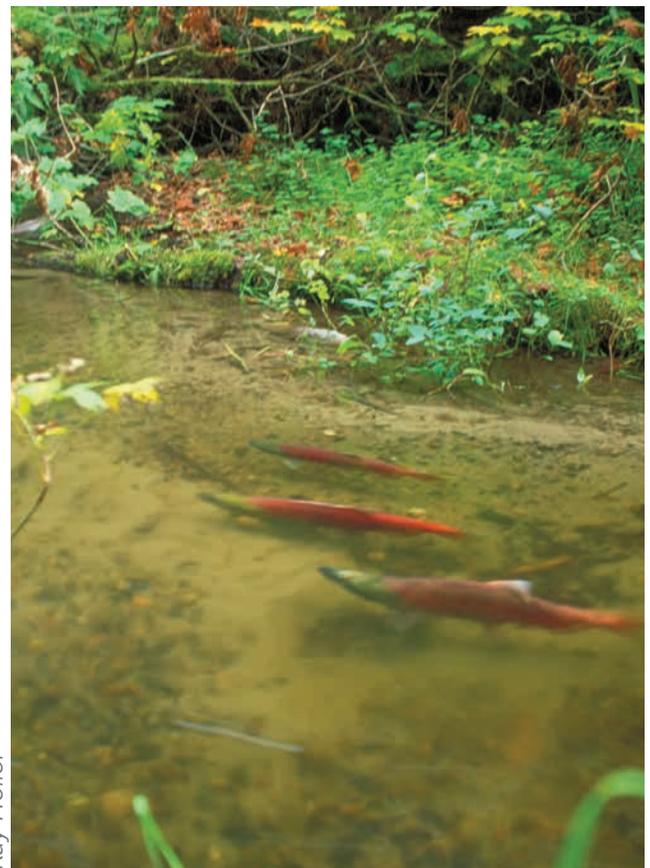
The Sammamish River is primarily a migratory corridor for Chinook, coho, sockeye and kokanee salmon and steelhead trout that spawn in Issaquah Creek, Bear Creek, Little Bear Creek, North Creek and Swamp Creek. However, the river exhibits water temperatures in the summer and early fall that can pose a thermal barrier to salmon migration and can reach temperatures lethal to salmon.

### 2.2.2.2.1 Bear-Evans Creek Basin

The Bear-Evans Creek basin is composed of approximately 32,100 acres that includes three sub-basins: Cottage Lake, Bear Creek, and Evans Creek, totaling over 100 miles of streams, 54 acres of wetlands and nine lakes.

The Bear Creek subbasin provides excellent spawning and rearing habitat for Chinook, sockeye, coho, kokanee, coastal cutthroat, and steelhead salmonids as well as freshwater mussel populations, freshwater sponges, river otters, crayfish and a healthy representation of aquatic insects.

King County has acquired priority parcels and conservation easements in the basin. Key natural area parks, which protect habitat and also provide opportunities for hiking and wildlife observation, include the 160-acre Cold Creek/Bassett Pond Natural Area complex, three natural areas along Bear Creek totaling about 185 acres and the 192-acre Paradise Lake Natural Area.



Ray Heller

*Sockeye Salmon in Bear Creek*

#### 2.2.2.2.2 Issaquah Creek Basin

The Issaquah Creek Basin is an important ecological basin in urbanized King County. Issaquah Creek is the main tributary to Lake Sammamish with headwaters originating from the steep slopes of Cougar, Squak, Tiger and Taylor mountains. The basin encompasses about 61 square miles, over 75 percent of which is forested, with the remainder in wetlands and pastures. Less than 10 percent is urban or cleared areas, however, the population in the basin is projected to increase 18 percent by 2020. More than 40 percent of the land is in public ownership by the Washington State Department of Natural Resources, Washington State Parks, King County, and the City of Issaquah.

The upper and middle Issaquah Creek Basin is identified as a Regionally Significant Resource Area (RSRA) because of its exceptional fisheries habitat and undeveloped character. RSRAs are portions of watersheds that contribute to the resource base of the entire Puget Sound region because they contain exceptional species and habitat diversity and may support rare, threatened or endangered species. Eight species of salmonids (six anadromous) are known to utilize the Issaquah Basin, including Chinook salmon listed as threatened under the ESA. The Issaquah Creek Hatchery currently produces Chinook, coho, and Lake Washington steelhead.

The basin includes a significant amount of public open space for conservation and recreation purposes. King County manages several sites within the basin: the multi-use Cougar Mountain Regional Wildland Park (approximately 3,200 acres), the Cougar-Squak and Squak-Tiger Corridors (970 acres), Preston Ridge Forest which is a 190-acre working forest, and a portion of the multi-use 1,300-acre Grand Ridge Park. King County's 1,900 acre Taylor Mountain Forest and Washington State Department of Natural Resources' Tiger Mountain Forest are managed

as working forest lands, protecting and conserving important salmon habitats, providing sustainable timber production, and providing passive recreation opportunities. The County owns almost 6,000 acres of forest easement land in the Upper Raging River area. In addition, King County has acquired land for ecological purposes, including the 120-acre Log Cabin Reach Natural Area and the 212-acre Middle Issaquah Reach Natural Area.

From its beginning as a dairy farm and country estate to its current use as a regional hub for recreation, Marymoor Park has been recognized for its rich natural setting and outstanding location at the north end of Lake Sammamish. King County first acquired Marymoor Park in 1962 in an effort to save the land from development and establish a public park. Today, the 620 acres that make up Marymoor Park offer a myriad of year-round recreational opportunities, which include 15 natural and six artificial athletic fields (soccer, baseball, cricket, lacrosse, and rugby), a velodrome, tennis courts, walking/biking trails, nature trails, a community garden, a rowing launch, an off-leash dog park, a climbing rock, a foot reflexology path and a model airplane flying field. Marymoor is also home to outdoor summer concerts and movies and the historic Clise Mansion, which is used for weddings and other events.

Several regional trails link the various parts of the Sammamish Watershed. The Sammamish River Trail runs along both sides of the river with a hard surface trail on one side and a soft surface trail along the other. The trail links numerous King County park sites and parks in the cities of Bothell, Woodinville and Redmond. The trail links with the Burke-Gilman Trail to the west and offers more than 20 miles of paved trail for bicyclists and walkers along waterways in urban and suburban King County. The Marymoor Connector Trail links the Sammamish River Trail to the East Lake Sammamish Trail, extending the trail connection into the city of Issaquah.

### **2.2.3 Green/Duwamish Watershed**

The Green/Duwamish River Watershed is located in south King County and covers 482 square miles. The Green River is the longest river in the County, flowing for more than 93 miles from in the Cascade Range to Elliott Bay in Seattle. The mountainous headwaters of the Green River are within the forested Tacoma Municipal Watershed, which supplies most of the drinking water for the Tacoma area. The Green River becomes the Duwamish River at its confluence with the remains of the historic Black River at Tukwila. Land use in the watershed is varied, with mostly forest at the headwaters, agriculture, forest and rural residential in the middle watershed, and residential, commercial, and industrial in the lower watershed. The population of the watershed is approximately 400,000. The Green River system provides habitat to eight species of anadromous salmon: Chinook, coho, chum, sockeye, and pink salmon, coastal cutthroat trout, steelhead, and bull trout/Dolly Varden.

There are three regional trails in this watershed, including the southern segment of the 15-mile Interurban Trail and the 7.5-mile Soos Creek Trail. The Green River Regional Trail winds more than 19 miles from the County's Cecil Moses Park near Seattle's south boundary (along the Duwamish River) to North Green River Park in south Kent (along the Green River), near the city of Auburn. It provides excellent views and access to the Green River and surrounding river valley.

The Green/Duwamish River Watershed contains a significant amount of public lands managed for conservation and recreation purposes. Active recreation opportunities are predominantly provided by city jurisdictions, such as Seattle, Tukwila, and Kent. Washington State manages three popular state parks which provide river and lake access for whitewater rafting, kayaking and boating, and for shoreline activities like wildlife watching, fishing, picnicking and hiking.

Within the Green/Duwamish River Watershed is the 1,100-acre Black Diamond Open Space. Located just south of Maple Valley along Maple Valley-Black Diamond Road, this site is very popular with mountain bikers and equestrians. Black Diamond open space provides habitat to a variety of wildlife, by containing both upland habitat as well as aquatic habitat in the various creeks and ponds. King County owns many open space sites in this watershed in fee and conservation easements ranging from a five-acre park to a forest conservation easement holding more than 45,000 acres in the upper watershed resulting from a transfer of development rights. Most open space sites offer mostly passive recreation such as hiking, horseback riding, mountain biking, and water access. The 105-acre Auburn Narrows Natural Area is a popular fishing site, the 1,400-acre Green River Natural Area is a popular equestrian site and the 30-acre Whitney Bridge Park offers picnicking and boat access. The 97-acre North Green River Park offers additional recreation amenities, including soccer fields and a community garden.

### **2.2.4 White River Watershed**

Part of the larger Puyallup/White River Watershed, the White River, (located in south King County), originates from glaciers on Mount Rainier, travels 68 miles, and drains 494 square miles before ultimately meeting the Puyallup River near the city of Sumner and draining to Puget Sound at Commencement Bay in Tacoma. The vast majority of the Puyallup/White River Watershed lies within Pierce County. The description below focuses on the White River and the specific areas and resources within King County.

The White River joins the West Fork of the White River just before reaching the Greenwater River at the town of Greenwater and together they form the boundary between Pierce and King Counties. The White River's headwaters and a majority of the river are protected by the Seattle and Tacoma Municipal Watersheds, Mount Rainier National Park and the Mount Baker Snoqualmie National Forest. Downstream

of the Mud Mountain Dam and upstream of a Puget Sound Energy (PSE) diversion dam, the river flows through agricultural areas, rural residential properties, and private forestlands. Within this reach, the river flows between large blocks of public land, including King County's 314-acre Pinnacle Peak Park, the City of Enumclaw's Anderson Riverview Park, and floodplains protected by King County to more urban areas further downstream.

The White River and its tributaries serve as spawning, rearing and transportation areas for Chinook, pink, chum, and coho salmon, as well as rainbow, steelhead and cutthroat trout. The native spring run Chinook salmon is listed under the Endangered Species Act as threatened. The White River system is also home to native char (bull trout/Dolly Varden).

Pinnacle Peak is a multi-use site; a volcanic cone that rises straight out of Enumclaw farmlands and down to the White River. Pinnacle Peak is one of the most popular hikes for Enumclaw and South county families. A one mile long forested trail climbs 1,000 vertical feet to the top of the 1,800 foot geological knob. At the top, there are concrete footings of an old fire lookout and spectacular views from the south-side of Mt. Rainier and the White River valley.

With much of the open space either in the ownership of PSE, within the Muckleshoot Reservation, or privately held as agricultural properties, public access is limited in this area.

The Muckleshoot Tribe, a federally recognized Indian tribe, owns 3,850 acres in southern King County, near the Pierce County border. Members of this tribe are descendants of the Duwamish and Upper Puyallup people, and have lived in the region for thousands of years.

## 2.2.5 Vashon - Maury Island

Vashon-Maury Island is located in the central Puget Sound and encompasses a total land area of 37 square miles (24,000 acres). The topography of Vashon-Maury Island varies from sea level to elevations in excess of 460 feet. At these upper elevations the topography levels off into gently rolling plateaus.

Vashon-Maury Island has a population of about 10,500 and has a rural character. The vast majority of the Island is zoned rural, most of the residential population is concentrated along parts of the shoreline. Vashon-Maury Island is in rural, unincorporated King County and features such natural resources as forests, wetlands, streams a sole source aquifer, and a saltwater shoreline. The island is about 73 percent forested land; 16 percent non-forested land, and 11 percent developed land.

Vashon-Maury Island has been altered significantly in the last 100+ years. Virtually all of the original pre-settlement forested wetlands and upland forests were logged by the late 1800s. The resulting second-growth forest was heavily logged in the mid-1900s. Although forest lands have been regenerated on the island, land cover has changed from native, large spans of old-growth coniferous forests to younger, even-aged forests dominated by Douglas-fir and with a significant hardwood presence.



*Island Center Forest*

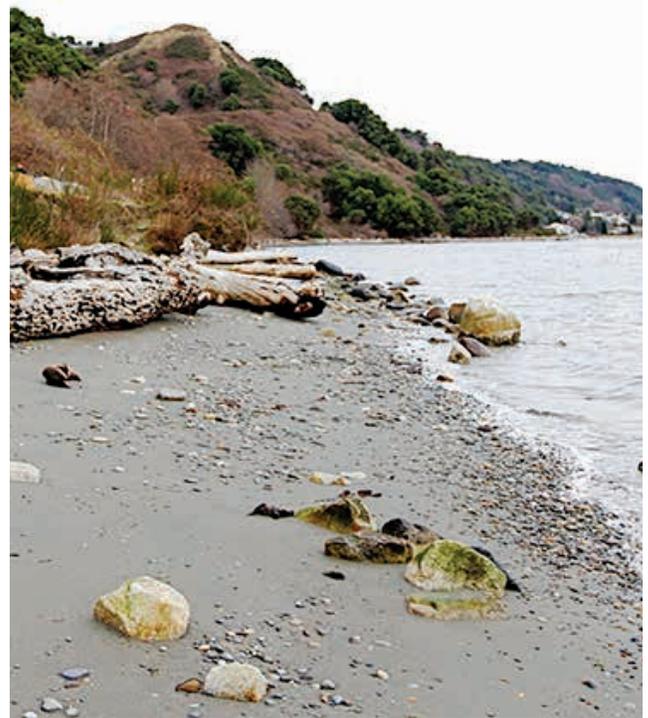
Vashon's freshwater environment includes more than 70 mapped streams and tributaries, which originate from upland seeps and wetlands and drop through the steep channels and bluff line that surrounds the island. The two primary stream basins which represent a substantial portion of the island's freshwater environment are Shinglemill Creek and Judd Creek. Vashon-Maury Island also has approximately 70 mapped and likely many more unmapped freshwater wetlands.

The Vashon-Maury Island nearshore accounts for 51 miles of the 92 miles of marine shoreline found within the boundaries of King County, and it represents the only marine shoreline under King County's jurisdiction. It supports a variety of ecosystem functions and is characterized by a combination of beaches, bluffs, lagoons, spits, pocket estuaries, and fringing eelgrass. In 2000, some of the state owned aquatic lands along the Maury Island and Quartermaster Harbor were designated an aquatic reserve by Washington State Department of Natural Resources.

Fifteen island streams are known to support salmonids including coastal cutthroat trout, rainbow/steelhead trout, coho salmon, chum salmon, and juvenile Chinook salmon. Juvenile and adult coho, Chinook and coastal trout have been observed at numerous points along the marine shorelines, as well.

Approximately nine percent of Vashon-Maury Island is in public ownership, additionally, the Vashon Maury Island Land Trust owns several nature reserve parcels and holds conservation easements on many more. King County and the Vashon Park District both offer passive recreational opportunities on natural lands and parks.

Located in the center of Vashon Island, Island Center Forest is a 350-acre working forest and nature preserve that is managed to demonstrate sustainable forest management while protecting and restoring the health of the site's habitat. Island Center Forest features various forest



*Maury Island Marine Park*

stands, Mukai Pond, and Meadowlake wetlands, and forms the headwaters of Judd Creek. It provides habitat for a variety of wildlife, including more than 70 bird species. There are over nine miles of backcountry trails used by hikers, equestrians and mountain bikers, and its wetlands are popular for bird watching and wildlife photography. A diverse site with a unique history, Island Center Forest is also used for scientific research.

King County's 320-acre Maury Island Marine Park and 275-acre Maury Island Natural Area offer close to 2.5 miles of Puget Sound shoreline and provide habitat for a diversity of marine species. Dockton Park (23 acres) lies along the eastern shoreline of Quartermaster Harbor and is primarily used as a marina, picnic and boat launch area, and summer swim beach. Dockton Forest is an 85-acres working forest that offers an extensive trail system used by hikers, equestrians, and mountain bikers. The County has acquired several hundred acres of natural area sites, such as Neil Point, Piner Point, and Raab's Lagoon, which are largely undeveloped and may provide public access to the shoreline as well as significant ecological value.

Parks implements its mission in the context of the policies outlined below. The policies reflect the evolution of King County government in the region and reinforce the vision set forth by key guiding documents, such as the *2016 King County Comprehensive Plan*, *2015 King County Strategic Plan*, *King County Parks, Trails and Open Space Replacement Levy Ordinance 17568 (2013)*, *King County Parks Levy Task Force Report (2012)*, and the *Parks Omnibus Ordinance 14509 (2002)*.

- OS-101 King County will be a regional provider of open space with a major focus on systems of open space corridors that conserve natural and cultural resources and provide recreation, education and interpretative opportunities, ecological value, and scenic beauty.
- OS-102 King County will focus its regional open space efforts on key corridors within the following: Snoqualmie/Skykomish Watershed; Lake Washington/Cedar/Sammamish Watershed; Green/Duwamish Watershed; White River Watershed; and Vashon-Maury Island.
- OS-103 King County will focus its regional open space efforts on the following functional roles: recreation, regional and backcountry trails, natural areas, forest lands, and multi-use sites.
- OS-104 Regional parks will be available to all citizens of the County.
- OS-105 King County will be the provider of local parks for unincorporated rural areas of the County.
- OS-106 Local open space sites in urban growth areas will become the responsibility of cities.

- OS-107 King County will have a countywide regional trails network of non-motorized, shared use (multi-purpose) paths that link cities and communities and offers recreation, alternative commuting options, cultural opportunities, and migration corridors for wildlife.
- OS-108 King County will conserve and manage valuable forest lands for the health of the forest ecosystem, and where appropriate, as viable working resource lands.
- OS-109 King County will acquire lands for their ecological value and steward them in a manner that protects and enhances their environmental benefits while ensuring appropriate public use, appreciation, and enjoyment.
- OS-110 King County should consider adding natural areas that are outside of key open space corridors if they include regionally significant features and improve the distribution of open space within the County.
- OS-111 King County will develop a system of soft surface backcountry trails that provides passive recreation experiences in a natural, rustic setting.
- OS-112 King County's efforts in aquatics will focus on the operation of the Weyerhaeuser King County Aquatic Center as a venue for regional, national and international competitive events and recreation programs.
- OS-113 King County will work with a variety of public and private groups to identify and protect significant open space lands.

## 2.3 Classification of King County's Open Space System

King County's open space system includes lands and facilities with a variety of resources and functions. This classification system forms the framework for stewardship and management of open space sites, while balancing elements such as recreational opportunities, public access, and ecological values.

- OS-114 Open space sites in the King County system will be classified using a two level system; first, identifying the site as regional or local (rural or urban (UGA)); and second, identifying its primary role within the system.
- OS-115 New open space sites will be classified at the time of acquisition and through development of site management, stewardship or master plans.

### 2.3.1 Level One Classification: Regional/Local Open Space

Level one classifies a site as regional or local based on size, features, significance of ecological value, and who it serves. This classification guides future use, development, and preservation and is appropriately scaled to serve a site's purposes. Local sites are further identified by location within a rural area or UGA.

#### 2.3.1.1 Regional Open Space

- OS-116 Regional sites and facilities are generally large in size, have unique features or character, and/or are important as part of a larger system. These sites are destinations whose users come from distances and from multiple jurisdictions drawn by the type of site or facility (such as a regional trail), and/or that provide a unique or high level of activity, contain significant facilities, and/or have high ecological value.

Designating a site as regional establishes a presumption of county ownership and management responsibility. For those regional sites that lie within multiple jurisdictions, single custodianship is more appropriate, thus ensuring consistent management and cost efficiencies.

Some sites with both regional and local characteristics may attract a significant number of users from a city, and these sites may best be owned and managed by a city or cities. Cities and other agencies may negotiate with King County to own or develop partnerships for these regional sites. King County may also pursue cost sharing arrangements with cities, where appropriate.

- OS-117 King County should retain ownership of regional open space system assets, including sites that lie within both urban and rural areas and those that serve as "urban separators" providing a buffer along the UGA boundary. However, partnerships and cost-sharing are encouraged to maximize opportunities and enhance levels of service.

#### 2.3.1.2 Local Open Space

Local parks are often informal meeting places for the surrounding neighborhoods or communities, providing a social function and a sense of community identity. Traditional local parks have active and passive recreation facilities including play areas, open grassy fields, developed ballfields, tennis or sport courts, small picnic areas and trails. Less developed local parks provide for conservation of local community character and natural resources and offer opportunities for passive recreation.

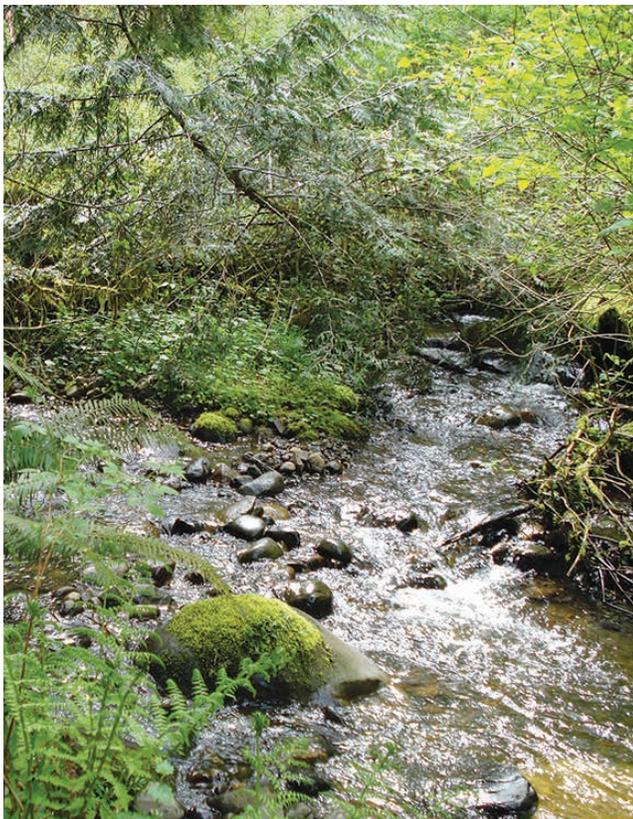
- OS-118 Local sites and facilities are smaller in size and serve the close-to-home park and recreation needs of a community. These sites are predominantly used by nearby residents.

OS-119 King County will provide local sites in the rural area predominantly serving rural residents.

The designation of local facilities within unincorporated King County is used to guide future ownership responsibility. Consistent with the State GMA and the Countywide Planning Policies, King County's role in the urban unincorporated area is the temporary stewardship of remaining local facilities until these areas annex to cities.

OS-120 King County will transfer local parks and other open space sites to the cities in which they are located. Transfer of local open space sites should be included as part of annexation or incorporation interlocal agreements that cover other services and facilities.

OS-121 King County will encourage and promote the transfer of local parks in the UGA to the cities in whose potential annexation area (PAA) they are located.



*Grand Ridge – Canyon Creek*

## **2.3.2 Level Two Classification: Role in the System**

Level two classifies each site based on its primary intended purpose, while acknowledging that many sites may have multiple benefits and/or functions. This designation guides the site's use, development, restoration, management and conservation.

OS-122 All King County open space sites will be classified within the following categories: 1) recreation site, 2) regional trail, 3) natural areas, 4) working forest land, and 5) multi-use site.

### **2.3.2.1 Recreation Site**

For both regional and local sites, active recreation can be characterized by the prevalence of organized, scheduled activities and/or a variety of recreational uses, such as a highly developed athletic field complex with lights and extensive support facilities. Parks manages 2,686 acres of recreation sites in fee and 219 acres in easement. This type of recreation accommodates intensive use that requires a significant amount of development to support the site. Site development, maintenance and programming will reflect this level of developed facilities and intensive use. Undeveloped or low development areas may exist on predominantly active recreation sites, providing additional benefits such as habitat value, environmental protection, and scenic value.

OS-123 Recreation sites are dominated by recreation facilities. They receive a higher level of public use and should be managed to accommodate developed areas for informal, organized or intense recreation. This may include either or both active and passive recreation activities.

Passive recreation can be characterized by the prevalence of low-impact, individually-oriented activities, such as informal play, hiking, walking, jogging, horseback riding and mountain biking.

This type of recreation is less intensive and may require some minimal improvement or development, which helps ensure appropriate public access. Examples of such improvements or development include picnic tables and park furniture, signage, grass fields or open meadows, and backcountry trails.

### 2.3.2.2 Regional Trail

King County is home to one of the largest nonmotorized regional trail systems in the country. King County and numerous city jurisdictions collectively offer approximately 300 miles of shared-use (multi-purpose) paved and unpaved trails connecting urban areas of the County with rural valleys and mountains, linking communities along the way. King County stewards approximately 175 miles of the overall network, and several cities and other jurisdictions are responsible for the remaining portions of the current network.

Regional trails are nonmotorized facilities and may be paved or soft-surface (gravel) or a combination of both. Regional trails provide both recreational opportunities and mobility options, connecting users with dedicated nonmotorized routes to parks, work, school and other destinations. Trails can be used for walking, jogging, cycling, skating, and, where appropriate, horseback riding.



*Burke-Gilman Trail*

Regional trails run through residential neighborhoods, commercial and business districts, and industrial areas, as well as farmlands, river valleys, lake shores, foothills, and dense forests. Routes use abandoned railroad grades, water pipeline and power line corridors, linear parks, river levees and other special features. Some routes use innovative means such as sharing road rights-of-way to fill gaps or extend the network to important destinations. Wooded trail corridors provide routes for wildlife migration throughout the County. Soos Creek Regional Trail, for example, parallels one of the largest wetland corridors in King County; this stream and wetland system provide habitat for hundreds of species of animals.

Local trails, which may include safe routes to schools, local municipal paths, or official neighborhood connectors, are locally important facilities but are not part of the Regional Trails System. Connections from local trails that feed into the Regional Trails System are coordinated between King County and the relevant local jurisdictions.

Several regional trails cross county boundaries to the north and south and connect with similar trails in Snohomish and Pierce counties and to the east with the cross-state John Wayne Pioneer Trail and Iron Horse State Park.

For more than 30 years, King County has played a leadership role in developing the overall vision of a countywide Regional Trails System, as well as in maintaining the regional trails that are under its direct jurisdiction. King County works with other county agencies, local jurisdictions and the Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) to develop the overall trails network and ensure connectivity throughout the County. King County also collaborates with community groups and trail users, such as Friends of the Soos Creek Park and the Cascade Bicycle Club, who help maintain trails and advocate for the vision of the Regional Trails System.

- OS-124 Regional Trails provide nonmotorized recreational, transportation and commuting opportunities and may serve a variety of user types or may be designed for a more limited user group.
- OS-125 Regional trail corridors serve multiple users and should be designed to accommodate different modes of use. Trail corridors may include separate trail areas for different uses where feasible and practicable.
- OS-126 Regional trails may be designated as primary or secondary for mapping or other purposes based on the trail's development condition and its ability to be used for multiple purposes such as bicycling, walking, skating, jogging, horseback riding and other uses.

A "primary" regional trail is defined as a shared-use (multi-purpose) regionally-significant off-road facility that provides recreational opportunities and enhances regional mobility. Primary trails are facilities that meet regional trail development guidelines for size, grade, and other characteristics and are suitable for multi-purpose use (e.g., bicycling, hiking, jogging, skating, etc.). Some primary trails may also be appropriate for equestrian use.

A "secondary" regional trail is a regionally significant off-road facility that provides connections essential to the Regional Trails System, but which may not meet all of the criteria for shared-use, size, grade, surfacing, and other characteristics. While not being appropriate for all uses, secondary trails may provide important connections within the regional trails system. Some secondary trails may be appropriate for equestrian use.

### 2.3.2.3 Natural Areas

Natural areas are characterized by a site's uniqueness or diversity of native vegetation and fish and wildlife habitat, and embody the beauty and character of the region's landscape. These lands often support wetlands, streams and rivers, riparian areas, small lakes and ponds, upland forests and vulnerable or rare habitats. The management goals for these areas are to conserve and enhance ecological value including native biodiversity and to accommodate passive recreation use that does not harm the ecological resources in the site. Natural areas provide an opportunity for the County to maintain and enhance the ecological value of the region because of the ability afforded to preserve, protect, and enhance ecological processes and habitat features. In the future, some natural areas may be looked upon to provide refuge for certain species from the impacts of climate change.



*Black Diamond Natural Area*

King County supports passive recreation on 8,231 acres of natural area land so long as the use does not degrade a site's natural systems. Public use is thoughtfully and sustainably integrated into each site through an evaluation of historic and current public use patterns and the identification of those portions of the site that require maximum protection from human impacts. Appropriate levels of public use on natural areas will vary from site to site and may require some minimal improvement to appropriately direct use. The Programmatic Plan for Management of King County-Owned Natural Areas describes general policies for ecological land management. The King County Ecological Lands Handbook provides guidance and structure for writing individual site plans. Parks also holds conservation easements on 1,235 acres of private properties; those easements restrict development and help protect the lands' natural resource values.

OS-127 Natural areas, also known as ecological lands, are managed almost exclusively for environmental protection and enhancement. These areas are valued for their important natural resource functions and character, including but not limited to benefiting and protecting ecosystems and critical areas such as wetland and riparian areas, air and water quality, fish and wildlife habitat, native biodiversity, trees and other natural or scenic resource purposes. Healthy and diverse forest cover on these sites promote resiliency to changing climate conditions and in addition sequester carbon which minimizes the impact of climate change.

OS-128 Interpretive and educational programs, nature programs, and activities that emphasize the enjoyment, understanding and appreciation of the natural resources of the site and the outdoors are appropriate uses of natural areas.

OS-129 Appropriate public access, use and

management activities should be allowed on natural areas as compatible with the natural resource values of these sites and consistent with the long-term quality of the site or its resources. Development will be limited to making the site available for public enjoyment in a manner consistent with site resources. Improvements and enhancements will focus on keeping the site as a fully functioning natural ecosystem.

OS-130 Natural areas require individual management plans to determine how best to determine the enhancement and restoration efforts needed and support public uses. Site management/stewardship plans should be developed for natural areas guided by the King County Ecological Lands Handbook and the Programmatic Plans for Management of King County-owned Ecological Lands.

#### **2.3.2.4 Working Forest Land**

Forests are an important part of the character, environment, and economy that make King County a unique place to work, live, and play. Yet, development pressure in King County has resulted in a rapid decline in forested acreage and a decline in forest health. Since the values forests provide are best achieved at the landscape level, forest viability quickly erodes when fragmentation by conversion to residential development or other land use occurs.

Healthy forest lands contribute significant benefits to any open space system. They have important ecological value for the retention and infiltration of stormwater for the elimination of runoff and replenishment of groundwater, as a source of water for rivers and streams that support fish populations, for providing fish and wildlife habitat, improving air quality, reducing wildfire risk, sequestering and storing carbon dioxide and helping mitigate the impacts of climate change. Forests can also provide

economic value, both as a source of revenue generated from harvesting timber and other forest products and as a recreation destination. King County has undertaken a multi-faceted approach to forestry that encourages the conservation of forest land and economically viable forestry, and is working cooperatively across agency and landowner boundaries to retain a viable forested landscape.

King County has determined that some forested properties in its open space inventory should be managed as working forest lands. These lands preserve contiguous tracts of forested property (primarily in the Rural Forest Focus Areas and the Forest Production District) to retain active forestry, protect areas from development and/or provide a buffer between commercial forestland and adjacent residential development.

Parks manages 3,789 acres in fee and 142,285 acres in easement of working forest properties to sustain and enhance environmental benefits, demonstrate progressive forest management and research, and provide revenue for a self-supported management program. When managing working forests, King County balances sustainable timber production with conservation and restoration of resources, and public use. Managing this balance will be most effective over time if done in the context of the surrounding regional landscape of each working forestland. Success of this forestland conservation vision will depend on a cooperative approach with other public agencies, conservation organizations and private owners to retain a viable forested landscape.

Prior to county ownership, working forests on open space sites were not managed for conservation purposes. They tended to be low-elevation, second- or third-growth forests altered by previous human activity, with a wide range of management histories. Because of historic management activities, these forests are now mostly dominated by monoculture and/or overstocked stands and contain minimal understory vegetation. These site conditions

make them susceptible to insects, diseases, fire and storm damage and negatively affect the forests' ecological values, scenic qualities, and recreational enjoyment.

In addition, King County stewards approximately 22,000 acres of forested lands within all open space land categories. A majority of this acreage is located adjacent to the urban/rural boundary and experiences heavy public use. These lands serve as a buffer along the urban growth boundary, enhance wildlife habitat, and provide recreational opportunities such as hiking and trail running, mountain biking, and horseback riding. In some specific instances, forests on these open space sites can benefit from the same working forest policies, stewardship plans, and actions as those for working forest sites to preserve forest health and long-term viability.

Historically, the Puget Sound was predominantly covered in conifer forests; today, large diameter conifer trees occupy only 17 percent of King County open space lands. King County conducted an assessment of forest conditions using the Forest Landscape Assessment Tool and found an estimated 1.6 million trees on King County open space lands, or an average of 188 trees per acre. The County's open space forest lands pose a significant management challenge especially with additional environmental stressors resulting from climate change, drought, urban development and increased fire risk. Approximately 80 percent of King County's forested open space lands are candidates for stewardship restoration; this would include shifting from passive maintenance to active stewardship restoration actions that would improve ecological value, transitioning the forests from one planted for commercial value to ones of a more natural ecosystem.

Complementing the working forests owned by Parks, King County holds forest conservation easements on more than 145,000 acres of land, including those secured as part of the transfer of development rights program.

Key policies and goals for managing working

forests in the King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks inventory are outlined in the *King County Comprehensive Plan*, Executive Order for the Implementation of Forest Policies (PUT 8-18), the *Programmatic Plan for Management of King County-owned Forest Properties* and the *Farm and Forest Report (1996)*.

King County's working forest lands were acquired for and are managed to balance sustainable timber production with conservation and restoration of resources and public use. These forestry-related policies may also be considered in directing stewardship of forest lands on other open space sites.

- OS-131 Forest lands should be conserved in key areas through land or easement acquisitions to provide a buffer between commercial forestland and adjacent residential development, to protect forested lands from development, and to retain lands in forest cover.
- OS-132 Management goals for working forest lands should include enhancing ecological benefits and services, demonstrating progressive forest management, providing passive recreation opportunities and generating revenue to facilitate sustainable management of those sites.
- OS-133 Working forest lands shall be managed consistent with the Executive Order for Implementation of Forestry Policies (PUT 8-18) and the Programmatic Plan for Management of King County-owned Working Forest Properties (2003).
- OS-134 Forest Stewardship Plans shall

be completed for each working forest site.

- OS-135 Balancing multiple management goals will be most effective taking into context the surrounding regional situation; therefore, sites should be managed through a cooperative approach with other public agencies, conservation organizations and private owners to retain a viable forested landscape.

### 2.3.2.5 Multi-Use Site

King County multi-use sites include 13,091 acres in fee and 38 acres in easement that support both active and passive recreation, with less intensively developed facilities and natural resource areas. Many of these sites are distinguished into informal levels of use "zones," directing heavy public use to localized sections of the park in order to preserve and protect native habitat and natural resources in other portions of the park. Thus, these sites can be more heavily used by hikers, horseback riders and mountain bikers while serving as key upland wildlife corridors. Additionally, some multi-use sites are large enough to accommodate multiple fish bearing streams and essential wetlands and bogs.

- OS-136 Multi-use sites include lands that have areas of ecological value, but also may accommodate extensive public access and active and/or passive recreation opportunities.

Each portion of a multi-use site will be developed and managed to support the level of use or conservation appropriate to that portion of the site.

## 2.4 Regional Facilities

## 2.4.1 Backcountry Trails

Many local, state, federal, and private open space sites in the County offer hundreds of miles of natural surface “backcountry” trails that allow users to directly experience the County’s vast and varying natural beauty found in the County’s forests, meadows, and marine and fresh water shorelines. These trails are intended for passive recreation and users of backcountry trails are generally looking for a natural experience with forests and trees, streams and wetlands, and birds and wildlife.

Parks stewards a growing network of more than 220 miles of backcountry trails distributed among 18 sites.

Backcountry trails are designed to take advantage of the natural terrain. These trails are generally narrow paths, but may also include existing maintenance roads and former logging roads. Backcountry trails are characterized



*Grand Ridge Park*

by natural surface trails that cross a variety of landscapes and terrain and at varying lengths and distances. These trails feature loops, single track trails and trail connections between parks and other natural areas.

Backcountry trail uses include hiking, horseback riding, mountain biking, running and nature observation. Designated allowable uses may differ by trail and site, though at present, most backcountry trails in King County’s jurisdiction are shared by all nonmotorized users.

Backcountry trails are managed in a manner that protects natural resources, ensures public safety, and requires minimal maintenance.

Many of the natural area parks, multi-use sites, and forest lands acquired by King County over the past 25 years contain existing networks of ‘social trails’, which were originally created by local hikers, equestrians, and mountain bikers. King County formalized and improved some of these trails, which now serve as the backbone of its backcountry trail network.

Cougar Mountain Regional Wildland Park, purchased in the mid-1980s, was the first backcountry trail network developed and managed by King County in partnership with hiking and equestrian trail users. Other major backcountry trail sites in King County’s inventory were once private timber holdings (Taylor Mountain Forest, Grand Ridge Park, Henry’s Ridge and Black Diamond Natural Areas) or Washington State Department of Natural Resources Trust Lands (Dockton Forest, Soaring Eagle, and Island Center Forest).

The County has also established a destination mountain bike park at Duthie Hill Park that contains six miles of cross country and nearly two miles of freeride trails. Proposals for other enhanced mountain bike park areas on other sites within the park system are being considered.

King County collaborates with other major public and private land holders of adjacent sites

with backcountry trails to ensure connections and improve access to these trails. King County also relies upon trail users and community groups to help preserve lands for trails and open space, maintain and improve existing trails, and construct new trails to meet the growing demand for hiking, horseback riding and mountain biking. King County partners with many trail user and advocacy groups including the Washington Trails Association, Evergreen Mountain Biking Alliance, Issaquah Alps Trails Club, Backcountry Horsemen – Tahoma Chapter, Enumclaw Forested Foothills Recreation Association, Friends of Rock Creek Valley, King County Executive Horse Council, Vashon-Maury Island Horse Association and the Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust.

### **2.4.2. King County Parks Local Historical Landmarks**

King County has a rich cultural history going back at least 1,200 years that is evident in archaeological traces of hunting, fishing, stone tool creation, early settlement and other activities. Euro-Americans and other immigrants arrived in the early 1850s to farm, log, fish, mine, settle and form communities. This long and varied history is present in a wide variety of cultural resources including subsurface sites and above-ground buildings, structures, objects and districts throughout the County. Many of these resources are recognized and protected through state registration, listing in the National Register of Historic Places and/or with County landmark designation. The value of cultural resources is recognized in both Comprehensive Plan policies and the Executive Procedures for Treatment of Cultural Resources. Their preservation is compatible with park and open space uses.

People continue to be attracted to waterways and lowlands for many of the reasons assumed to be important in prehistoric times: sustenance, transportation, views, recreation and more. Particularly in floodplain and waterfront areas, recreation and open space

lands have a high probability for archaeological sites, both prehistoric and historic. Cultural resources attract visitors and often contribute character and identity to parks and provide rich interpretive opportunities. Several King County parks contain significant historic resources, known archaeological sites, or both, including Marymoor, White Center, Tolt-MacDonald, Fall City and Preston Community Center. It is highly likely that archaeological sites are present in many other recreation and open space lands.

- OS-135 King County should preserve and steward significant historic and archaeological resources within its open space system, including those with facilities created and/or managed in partnership with other organizations.
- OS-136 King County should consider cultural resources in its open space acquisitions and management and steward such resources in a manner that protects and enhances their cultural, educational and scientific benefits while ensuring appropriate public use, appreciation and enjoyment.

### **2.4.3. Other Facilities**

Parks constructs and maintains many facilities, including parking lots, restrooms, and picnic and rest areas for public benefit throughout the open space system. The Weyerhaeuser King County Aquatic Center with its Olympic-sized pool hosts over 50 competitive events annually as well as provides space for public lap swims and family swims. Throughout the Parks system, over 80 ballfields, 25 picnic shelters, a community center, and an outdoor concert venue are available to be reserved for private use.

## **2.5 Open Space Inventory**

Today, Parks stewards more than 28,000 acres of open space, which is comprised of 200 parks and 175 miles of regional trail corridors. In addition, King County holds nearly 145,000 acres of conservation easements. More than 220 miles of backcountry trails are located in county open space and conservation easements.

King County's open space system is an ever-evolving inventory of public land that has experienced considerable change since its beginnings in the early twentieth century. Many of the first parks in the system were donated to the County, and early park facility development was spurred on by the construction of community centers by the Works Progress Administration (WPA). Many of the initial county park sites and facilities are now owned and operated by cities that have expanded or incorporated in the ensuing years.

Over the years, King County has expanded, shifted and refined its role in the provision of park and recreation services to become an open space system that is focused on regional parks and recreation amenities, natural areas, forests, regional and backcountry trails and local parks in rural unincorporated areas of the County. In response to the State GMA, this shift called for local parks located in the urban area to be transferred to cities. Since 2002, more than 60 parks and pools comprising nearly 1,600 acres of local park sites have been transferred to cities, among them, the transfer

of the King County Fairgrounds to the City of Enumclaw.

In the last 20 years, thousands of acres of open space have been added to the open space inventory, mainly in the form of new sites, additions to existing sites, and through conservation easements. These acquisitions reflect the shift toward regional natural areas, regional trails and forest lands.

In addition, King County has looked beyond fee acquisition for the preservation of open space and has utilized a number of tools to obtain forest and ecological conservation easements that provide conservation values and benefits without the need for County ownership. Since 2004, King County has added nearly 140,000 acres of conservation easements; today, Parks owns a total of nearly 145,000 acres.

The chart on the following pages shows the inventory of King County's open space system, identifying each site by its primary role and classification as described in Section 2.2 Classification of the Open Space Plan. The classification system provides a method to describe the role of each site in the system and provides direction for its use, management, development or restoration and enhancement.

This inventory list can be expected to change due to new acquisitions and transfers to cities, but provides a snapshot of the system of open space lands as of January 2016.

## Local Parks

Park Name	Open Space Classification	Fee (Easement)	Urban or Rural
Bingaman Pond Natural Area	Natural Area	16.72 (1.05)	Urban
Boulevard Lane Park	Multi-use	30.28	Urban
Bridle Crest Trail Site	Recreation	1.51 (.56)	Urban
Bryn Mawr Park	Recreation	4.81	Urban
Camelot Park	Multi-use	18.08	Urban
Cedar Creek Park	Multi-use	77.97	Rural
Coalfield Park	Multi-use	19.81	Rural
Cottage Lake Park	Multi-use	20.63	Rural
Dockton Park	Recreation	20.76	Rural
Dick Thurnau Memorial Park	Recreation	33.42	Urban
Duvall Park	Multi-use	24.50	Rural
Echo Lake Interchange Site	Natural Area	7.75	Rural
Fall City Park	Multi-use	27.54	Rural
Fall City Park West	Multi-use	33.36	Rural
Five Mile Lake Park*	Recreation	25.15	Urban
Flaming Geyser Park	Multi-use	104.34	Rural
Gold Creek Park	Recreation	34.68	Rural
Hamm Creek Natural Area	Natural Area	3.88	Urban
Hollywood Hills Equestrian Park	Recreation	7.29 (12.24)	Rural
Honeydew Park	Multi-use	0.15	Urban
Hyde Lake Park	Multi-use	25.49	Rural
Instebo Park	Recreation	0.69	Rural
Kathryn Taylor Equestrian Park	Recreation	25.95	Rural
Lake Desire 2 Natural Area	Natural Area	1.10	Urban
Lake Francis Park	Recreation	9.66	Rural
Lake Geneva Park	Recreation	18.64	Urban
Lake Joy Park	Recreation	0.74	Rural
Levdansky Park	Recreation	17.27	Rural
Maple Valley Heights Park	Recreation	2.95	Rural
Maplewood Heights Park	Recreation	19.16	Urban
Maplewood Park	Recreation	44.61	Urban
May Creek Park - County	Natural Area	47.29	Urban
May Valley Park	Recreation	54.27	Rural
Mirrormont Park	Multi-use	10.82	Rural
North Green River Park	Multi-use	104.92	Urban
North Shorewood Park	Recreation	6.26	Urban
Northshore Athletic Fields	Recreation	19.08	Rural
Novelty Hill Little League Fields	Recreation	6.63	Urban

## Local Parks *continued*

Park Name	Open Space Classification	Fee (Easement)	Urban or Rural
Ormes Hill Park Site	Multi-use	9.55	Urban
Preston Park	Recreation	0.56	Rural
Quigley Park	Recreation	0.51	Rural
Ravenhill Open Space	Multi-use	25.68	Rural
Ravensdale Park	Recreation	42.47	Rural
Redmond Ridge Park	Recreation	10.00	Urban
Renton Park	Multi-use	19.09	Urban
Sierra Heights Park	Recreation	8.30	Urban
Sixty Acres Park	Recreation	89.69	Rural
Skyway Park	Recreation	23.40	Urban
South County Ballfields	Recreation	21.16	Urban
Sunset Playfield*	Recreation	13.95	Urban
White Center Heights Park	Recreation	6.38	Urban
Whitney Bridge Park	Multi-use	29.82	Rural

\* Managed by others

## Regional Parks

Park Name	Open Space Classification	Fee (Easement)	Urban or Rural
Ames Lake Forest	Working Forest	(425.38)	Rural
Auburn Narrows Natural Area	Natural Area	104.89	Urban/Rural
Bass Lake Complex Natural Area	Natural Area	419.83	Rural
Bassett Pond Natural Area	Natural Area	31.71	Rural
Belmondo Reach Natural Area	Natural Area	23.79	Rural
Big Bend Natural Area	Natural Area	101.15	Rural
Big Finn Hill Park	Multi-use	218.86	Urban
Big Spring/Newaukum Creek Natural Area	Natural Area	89.66 (76.83)	Rural
Black Diamond Open Space	Multi-use	1,101.89	Rural
BN Peninsula Natural Area	Natural Area	26.57	Rural
Boxley Creek Site	Multi-use	146.72	Rural
Camp Sealth Creek Natural Area	Natural Area	(100.99)	Rural
Canyon Creek Headwaters Natural Area	Natural Area	69.92	Rural
Canyon Creek Natural Area	Multi-use	(27.28)	Rural
Carey Creek Natural Area	Natural Area	(9.91)	Rural
Carnation Marsh Natural Area	Natural Area	175.43	Rural
Cavanaugh Pond Natural Area	Natural Area	61.49	Rural
Cecil Moses Memorial Park	Recreation	3.25	Urban

## Regional Parks *continued*

Park Name	Open Space Classification	Fee (Easement)	Urban or Rural
Cedar Grove Natural Area	Natural Area	74.92	Rural
Cedar Grove Road Natural Area	Natural Area	5.66	Rural
Cemetery Reach Natural Area	Natural Area	45.87	Rural
Chinook Bend Natural Area	Natural Area	70.98	Rural
Christiansen Pond Natural Area	Natural Area	(19.17)	Rural
Cold Creek Natural Area	Natural Area	129.53	Rural
Cougar Mountain Regional Wildland Park	Multi-use	3,178.03 (4.69)	Urban/Rural
Cougar Mountain Wellsite 2	Recreation	0.55	Urban
Cougar/Squak Corridor	Multi-use	704.20 (.51)	Rural
Covington Natural Area	Natural Area	55.84	Rural
Cross Kirkland Corridor	Recreation	(67.61)	Urban
Crow Marsh Natural Area	Natural Area	25.86 (100.16)	Rural
Danville-Georgetown Open Space	Multi-use	341.09	Rural
Dockton Forest	Working Forest	105.40	Rural
Dockton Natural Area	Natural Area	43.55	Rural
Dorre Don Reach Natural Area	Natural Area	93.80 (.76)	Rural
Duthie Hill Park	Multi-use	135.63	Rural
Ellis Creek Natural Area	Natural Area	3.25	Rural
Evans Creek Natural Area	Natural Area	38.22	Rural
Evans Crest Natural Area	Natural Area	29.84	Rural
Fall City Natural Area	Natural Area	76.29	Rural
Flaming Geyser Natural Area	Natural Area	73.07	Rural
Forest Glen Natural Area	Natural Area	3.76	Rural
Fred V. Habenicht Rotary Park	Recreation	4.42	Rural
Grand Ridge Park	Multi-use	1,295.96 (.88)	Urban/Rural
Green River Natural Area	Natural Area	1,110.92 (.19)	Rural
Griffin Creek Natural Area	Natural Area	65.97 (2.67)	Rural
Hatchery Natural Area	Natural Area	24.46	Rural
Hazel Wolf Wetland Natural Area	Natural Area	(115.93)	Rural
Henrys Ridge Open Space	Multi-use	246.74	Rural
Horsehead Bend Natural Area	Natural Area	34.91	Rural
Inspiration Point Natural Area	Natural Area	6.07	Rural
Island Center Forest	Working Forest	357.07	Rural
Island Center Forest Equestrian Trail	Recreation	(.43)	Rural
Island Center Forest Natural Area	Natural Area	81.90	Rural
Issaquah Creek Natural Area	Natural Area	48.08	Urban/Rural
Jenkins Creek Natural Area	Natural Area	7.25	Rural
Jones Reach Natural Area	Natural Area	2.54	Rural

## Regional Parks *continued*

Park Name	Open Space Classification	Fee (Easement)	Urban or Rural
Juanita Triangle Park	Multi-use	0.55	Urban
Juanita Woodlands Park	Multi-use	36.27	Urban
Kanaskat Natural Area	Natural Area	196.76 (.24)	Rural
Kathryn C. Lewis Natural Area	Natural Area	10.05	Rural
Lake Youngs Park	Recreation	4.81	Urban
Landsburg Reach Natural Area	Natural Area	87.66	Rural
Little Si Natural Area	Natural Area	28.07 (.38)	Rural
Log Cabin Reach Natural Area	Natural Area	118.18	Rural
Lost Lake Natural Area	Natural Area	8.11	Rural
Lower Bear Creek Natural Area	Natural Area	16.43	Rural
Lower Lions Reach Natural Area	Natural Area	6.57	Rural
Lower Newaukum Creek Natural Area	Natural Area	36.38	Rural
Lower Peterson Creek Corridor Natural Area	Natural Area	66.65	Rural
Manzanita Natural Area	Natural Area	2.03	Rural
Marjorie R. Stanley Natural Area	Natural Area	17.61	Rural
Marymoor Park	Recreation	617.66	Urban
Maury Island Marine Park	Multi-use	316.65	Rural
Maury Island Natural Area	Natural Area	273.86	Rural
May Valley 164th Natural Area	Natural Area	3.66	Rural
McGarvey Park Open Space	Multi-use	400.43	Rural
Middle Bear Creek Natural Area	Natural Area	106.43 (25.06)	Rural
Middle Boise Creek Natural Area	Natural Area	1.84	Rural
Middle Evans Creek Natural Area	Natural Area	(38.29)	Rural
Middle Fork Snoqualmie Natural Area	Natural Area	662.46 (79.35)	Rural
Middle Issaquah Creek Natural Area	Natural Area	88.39 (124.17)	Rural
Mitchell Hill Forest	Working Forest	443.37	Rural
Mitchell Hill East Equestrian Trail	Recreation	(.64)	Rural
Moss Lake Natural Area	Natural Area	371.93	Rural
Mouth Of Taylor Reach Natural Area	Natural Area	28.84	Rural
Neely Bridge Natural Area	Natural Area	36.88	Rural
Neill Point Natural Area	Natural Area	53.11	Rural
Northilla Beach Natural Area	Natural Area	5.86	Rural
Nowak Natural Area	Natural Area	8.08	Rural
Paradise Lake Natural Area	Natural Area	122.66 (50.51)	Rural
Paradise Valley Natural Area	Natural Area	4.72 (79.35)	Rural
Patterson Creek Natural Area	Natural Area	329.47	Rural
Patterson Creek Preserve Forest	Working Forest	(243.01)	Rural
Peterson Lake Natural Area	Natural Area	144.89	Rural

## Regional Parks *continued*

Park Name	Open Space Classification	Fee (Easement)	Urban or Rural
Petrovitsky Park	Multi-use	88.02	Urban
Piner Point Natural Area	Natural Area	13.64	Rural
Pinnacle Peak Park	Multi-use	313.95	Rural
Pipeline Number 5 Trail Site	Recreation	(.93)	Urban
Point Heyer Natural Area	Natural Area	49.75	Rural
Porter Levee Natural Area	Natural Area	51.35	Rural
Preston Athletic Fields	Recreation	13.81	Rural
Preston Mill	Recreation	21.67	Rural
Preston Ridge Forest	Working Forest	189.55	Rural
PSE Trail Site	Recreation	0.28	Rural
Raabs Lagoon Natural Area	Natural Area	17.07	Rural
Raging River Natural Area	Natural Area	55.13	Rural
Rattlesnake Mountain Scenic Area	Multi-use	1,913.25	Rural
Ravensdale Retreat Natural Area	Natural Area	145.63	Rural
Redmond Ridge Trail Site	Recreation	0.19 (9.73)	Urban
Redmond Watershed Addition Park	Recreation	2.47	Rural
Redmond Watershed Trail Site	Recreation	0.56 (.34)	Rural
Ricardi Reach Natural Area	Natural Area	10.12	Rural
Ring Hill Forest	Working Forest	320.52	Rural
Rock Creek Natural Area	Natural Area	143.74	Rural
Shadow Lake Natural Area	Natural Area	41.61 (22.20)	Rural
Shinglemill Creek Natural Area	Natural Area	69.25 (45.66)	Rural
Snoqualmie Forest	Working Forest	(89,603.28)	Rural
Soaring Eagle Regional Park	Multi-use	597.01	Rural
Spring Lake/Lake Desire Park	Multi-use	391.38	Urban/Rural
Squak Mt/Tiger Mt Corridor	Multi-use	266.28	Rural
Steve Cox Memorial Park	Recreation	9.88	Urban
Stillwater Natural Area	Natural Area	45.39 (101.38)	Rural
Stossel Creek Forest	Working Forest	(52.27)	Rural
Sugarloaf Mountain Forest	Working Forest	284.28 (2.54)	Rural
Tanner Landing Park	Multi-use	40.80	Rural
Taylor Mountain Forest	Working Forest	1923.91	Rural
Three Forks Park	Multi-use	285.44 (.71)	Rural
Tokul Creek Forest	Working Forest	165.36 (536.47)	Rural
Tollgate Farm	Multi-use	161.23	Rural
Tolt River - John MacDonald Park	Multi-use	522.10	Urban/Rural
Tolt River Natural Area	Natural Area	272.84	Rural
Uplands Forest	Working Forest	(506.13)	Rural
Upper Bear Creek Natural Area	Natural Area	21.56 (15.99)	Rural

## Regional Parks *continued*

Park Name	Open Space Classification	Fee (Easement)	Urban or Rural
Upper Green River Watershed Forest	Working Forest	(45,051.40)	Rural
Upper Raging River Forest	Working Forest	(5,837.40)	Rural
Wetland 14 Natural Area	Natural Area	50.81	Rural
Wetland 79 Natural Area	Natural Area	6.87	Rural

## Regional Trails

Trail Name	Open Space Classification	Fee	Urban or Rural
Burke Gilman Trail Site	Recreation	31.21	Urban
Cedar River Trail Site	Recreation	145.46	Urban/Rural
Cedar River to Lake Sammamish Trail Site	Recreation	22.16	Urban
East Lake Sammamish Trail Site	Recreation	121.47 (.21)	Urban
East Plateau Trail Site	Recreation	27.35 (2.84)	Urban/Rural
Eastside Rail Corridor	Recreation	171.17 (13.33)	Urban
Eastside Rail Corridor - Woodinville	Recreation	(29.09)	Urban
Foothills Trail Site	Recreation	69.11	Rural
Green River Trail Site	Recreation	24.28 (5.15)	Urban
Green To Cedar Rivers Trail Site	Recreation	131.64 (23.71)	Urban/Rural
Klahanie Trail Site	Recreation	(7.60)	Urban
Landsburg Kanaskat Trail Site	Recreation	21.46 (.28)	Rural
Marymoor Connector Trail Site	Recreation	(1.48)	Urban
Preston Snoqualmie Trail Site	Recreation	94.68 (.36)	Rural
Sammamish River Trail Site	Multi-use	131.04 (.31)	Urban/Rural
Snoqualmie Valley Trail Kellogg Site	Recreation	27.93	Rural
Snoqualmie Valley Trail Site	Recreation	501.34 (2.57)	Rural
Soos Creek Park and Trail	Multi-use	788.83 (3.52)	Urban/Rural
Soos Creek To Lake Youngs Trail Site	Recreation	0.46	Rural
Tokol Bypass Site	Multi-use	(34.79)	Urban
Tolt Pipeline Trail Site	Recreation	2.36	Urban/Rural
West Sammamish Trail Site	Recreation	56.48 (7.87)	Urban

## Pool

Name	Open Space Classification	Urban or Rural
Weyerhaeuser King County Aquatic Center Site	Recreation	Other

# CHAPTER THREE: PARTNERSHIPS AND PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

## 3.1 Partnerships

In addition to collaboration with other King County agencies such as the Water and Land Resources Division, Parks works to establish strategic community and corporate partnerships, which enhance its ability to acquire property, develop recreational opportunities and amenities, restore lands and maintain and operate facilities. As Parks is only partially funded by tax revenue, development of strategic revenue-generating partnerships is a core component to ensure that open space lands are acquired and stewarded and recreation facilities are developed, operated and maintained.

### 3.1.1 Values and Benefits of Partnerships

The value and benefits of partnerships are recognized throughout the Open Space Plan. There are many benefits to King County, its partners and county residents in establishing these partnerships.

- Partnerships enable King County and its partners to leverage their fiscal and human resources to provide facilities and services greater than any one partner could achieve.
- Partnerships, such as those with schools, athletic organizations, user groups, and community-based organizations, encourage optimal and appropriate use of public facilities.



*Volunteers at Tolt River Natural Area*

- Partnerships enable King County and its partners to draw on each other's expertise to steward and maintain the region's open space resources and recreation facilities.
- Partnerships provide opportunities to bring together agencies, individuals, and interests to work toward achieving common goals.
- Partnerships empower community groups to invest in their open space system.
- Partnerships can generate non-tax revenue designed to support maintenance and operations of the system.

King County is committed to actively pursuing and facilitating partnerships to provide regional open space sites and recreation facilities, programs and services throughout the County. The following policies provide a solid foundation on which to build these partnerships.

PIO-101 King County will encourage and pursue partnerships with public agencies and jurisdictions, private organizations and businesses for support and funding of the open space system and its resources to increase the range of sites, facilities and interpretive and educational programs available to the public.



*Painting the Wayne Mural Tunnel*

PIO-102 King County will encourage and promote mutually beneficial agreements with school districts, other agencies and private groups for the joint use, stewardship and management of sites and facilities for public recreation and natural resource protection consistent with the planned purposes for each site and facility.

PIO-103 King County will evaluate its various private and community programs to determine how best to increase opportunities for all residents of King County.

### **3.1.2 Types of Partnerships**

Agreements and partnerships are varied and site specific, depending upon the parties involved and the type of acquisition, development, use, and stewardship being considered. However, partnerships may generally be categorized within the following areas:

- Fund Development
- Community Partnerships and Grants Program
- Youth Sports Facilities Grant Program
- Inter-agency and Inter-jurisdictional Coordination
- Community-based Partnerships

#### **3.1.2.1 Fund Development**

Through the Partnerships for Parks initiative, Parks cultivates and establishes corporate partnerships that increase recreational opportunities for King County residents and generate new non-tax revenue to support the operations and maintenance of the open space system. The division strives to ensure that corporate partnerships and agreements reflect the aesthetics and values of the division in supporting vibrant communities and healthy lifestyles.

The Parks Omnibus Ordinance (14509) provides the statutory framework for the Parks and Recreation Division's financial structure, offering flexibility in negotiating partnerships for fund development. These partnerships generally generate business revenues for the division and can take a variety of forms, including concessions, naming rights, event sponsorships, legacy gifts and grants, marketing and advertising, parking, facility rentals, utilities and lease agreements, and public/private real estate development, among others.

Business revenues represent approximately 15 percent of the Parks and Recreation Division's operating expenditures. The division's financial plan requires the total amount of business revenue earned to grow three percent each year. For more detailed information, reports on these revenues are available on the King County Parks website.

Future revenues necessary for maintaining a status quo system are dependent on the

successful cultivation of fund development partnerships and strategic use of capital investments that balance recreation, stewardship and revenue objectives.

To date, examples of partnership revenue include:

- \$984,000 annually from events and facility use agreements (including Cirque Du Soleil, Marymoor Park Concerts Series, Timber! Outdoor Music Festival)
- \$918,000 annually from parking fees at Marymoor Park
- \$279,000 annually from concession agreements
- \$200,000 annually from cell towers and other utility agreements
- \$107,400 annually from sponsorships and general donations
- \$107,000 annually from camping fees at Told-MacDonald Park and Campground



*Concert at Marymoor Park*

The King County Parks Foundation, established in 2013, is devoted to cultivating private sector philanthropies by leveraging public donations, including land, to enhance community connections to regional trails and open space, support land and easement acquisitions, increase recreation opportunities and support the parks system for future generations.

### 3.1.2.2 Community Partnerships and Grants Program (CPG)

The Community Partnerships and Grants Program is a public/private partnership initiative that empowers user groups, sports associations, recreation clubs, and other types of non-profit organizations to construct, develop, program, and/or maintain new or enhanced public recreation facilities on King County land in a manner that maximizes public investment in facilities and/or does not result in significant new publicly funded operations and maintenance costs.

King County contributes use of land and capital improvement seed grants, while community partners contribute the necessary additional capital and in-kind resources to develop the new or enhanced facility. Community partners also sign a long-term agreement with Parks to manage and clarify responsibility for operations, maintenance, and programming, which is typically carried out by volunteers and/or through revenue-based programs or other resources.

As of 2015, more than 60 projects were in early discussions, design development, under construction, or completed. In total these projects represent over \$70 million dollars in current and potential future recreation facilities for the citizens of King County.

Some examples of completed projects resulting from this type of partnership include:



*Ravensdale Park Ballfield*

- Ravensdale Park redevelopment with the Ravensdale Park Foundation includes four new synthetic fields for baseball, soccer, lacrosse, and football, a new restroom, parking lot, new maintenance building, and related infrastructure.
- New synthetic lacrosse field (with lights, restrooms, and related infrastructure) in partnership with Kirkland Lacrosse.
- New 20,000 square foot Bethaday Community Learning Center at Dick Thurnau Memorial Park in partnership with Technology Access Foundation which includes classrooms and community space.
- New boathouse at Marymoor Park in partnership with the Sammamish Rowing Association that includes a 12,000 square foot multi-story boathouse with three bays, multi-purpose room, lockers, offices, and related infrastructure.
- New picnic shelters at Maury Island Marine Park, Preston Park, Fred Habenicht Park, and Island Center Forest through relationships with various CPG partners.

### 3.1.2.3 Youth Sports Facilities Grant Program

The Youth Sports Facilities Grant (YSFG) program provides matching grant funds to rehabilitate or develop sports fields and facilities serving youth in King County. Initiated in 1993, the program strives to facilitate new athletic opportunities for as many youth in King County as possible. Eligible public sector entities include: school districts, park districts, utility districts, cities, or King County. Non-profit organizations, such as youth sports leagues or youth oriented agencies, are also eligible, but must partner with the public entity on whose land the field or facility is or will be located unless a long-term lease is in place. Only projects located in King County are eligible for funding. Types of projects the program funds include athletic fields, sports courts, skateboard parks, climbing walls, playgrounds, running tracks, and gymnasiums, among others.

The YSFG program is funded and sustained through a one-quarter of one percent car rental tax and interest on the program's \$2.6 million endowment. Program funds can only be used for constructing or renovating facilities and not for maintaining or operating them. Through year 2015, the program has awarded roughly \$13 million in grants, funding about 325 projects widely distributed throughout the county. Examples of YSFG partnerships include:

- Auburn Parks and Recreation, Lea Hill Park, Free-Game Court, \$60,000 grant
- Si View Metropolitan Park District, Si View Park Athletic Fields, \$65,000 grant
- Vashon Park District, Burton Adventure Recreation Center, Skate Park, \$75,000
- Seattle Parks and Recreation, Montlake Park, Sportscourt, \$53,500

### 3.1.2.4 Inter-agency and Inter-jurisdictional Coordination

Parks has formed several partnerships with other public entities, such as school districts and cities, to coordinate planning, acquisition, and/or development of open space sites and recreational amenities.

PIO-104 King County will provide regional leadership in open space efforts and encourage public understanding, involvement and commitment to regional open space preservation and recreation goals.

PIO-105 King County will work to bring together a diversity of agencies, groups and individuals to advocate for, help grow and support the region's open space.

Some examples of these types of partnerships include:

- Bellevue ballfields at Marymoor Park – Jointly funded the development of and share responsibilities for maintenance and operations.

- Middle Green River Coalition – Participate with the Coalition, local and state entities, recreationists, landowners, and citizens to protect and enhance open space along the Middle Green River and its tributaries.
- Mountains to Sound Greenway – Collaboratively plan and implement the Greenway vision with local and state entities, non-profit organizations, the private sector, and citizens through strategic acquisitions, habitat restoration and invasive weed control.
- Vashon-Maury Island Land Trust – Coordinate with the Trust to conserve lands to protect the natural ecosystems and rural character of Vashon-Maury Island.
- Trust for Public Lands (TPL)—Work with TPL on purchases of key lands and easements.
- Forterra – Work with Forterra on achieving long-term conservation initiatives such as the Skykomish Valley Economic Development, Recreation, and Natural Resource Conservation Initiative (2014).



Camp Sealth

### 3.1.2.5 Community-based Partnerships

In planning, developing and stewarding King County’s large and complex open space system, Parks often develops relationships with community-based organizations that represent constituencies concerned with a particular community, recreational asset (including the range and scope of recreational activities taking place on properties throughout the system), wildlife species, or ecosystem. These partnerships vary in nature and complexity, depending upon the issue, and often involve some level of volunteer commitment on behalf of the group.

Some current partners include:

- *Enumclaw Forested Foothills Recreation Association* works cooperatively with public agencies and other groups to conserve and protect the multi-purpose use of forested foothills, aquifers, wetlands and wildlife habitat of southeast King County.
- *Evergreen Mountain Bike Alliance (EMBA)* advocates and volunteers to build and maintain trails for mountain biking in Washington State, as well as educates people about the sport. They also developed and provide programming for the Duthie Hill Mountain Bike Park.
- *Friends of Island Center Forest* is a community-based coalition of stakeholders that actively stewards and advocates for the protection of Island Center Forest.
- *Friends of Marymoor Park* is made up of park users groups, park neighbors and others who want to share information and help enhance and better utilize the facilities and programs within the park.
- *Washington Trails Association*, works to preserve and promote hiking opportunities across the state, constructs and maintains backcountry trails at multiple sites on King County’s open space lands.

- *Water Tenders* is a group of citizens who work to protect, preserve and restore the wetlands and streams in the Bear Creek watershed.
- *Sammamish Rowing Club* offers rowing lessons and programming based out of Marymoor Park.

### 3.1.3 Future Partnerships

Parks will continue to establish partnerships for planning, acquisition, development, preservation, maintenance, and stewardship of the open space system by actively identifying and cultivating potential opportunities for the formation of partnerships. These relationships will be pursued through a variety of activities including community outreach, requests for proposals, and direct cultivation of other agencies and groups to identify opportunities for collaboration.

Several considerations must be addressed in the evaluation and prioritization of potential partnerships. These include public benefits and costs (human resources, financial resources, opportunity costs, direct and indirect costs), as well as the legal framework which defines King County's ability to enter into partnership agreements and the conditions of those agreements. This framework includes federal laws, Washington State laws, and the King County Code and ordinances (such as land-use zoning codes and development regulations) deed restrictions, and funding source restrictions.

PIO-106 King County will assess partnerships to ensure the success for each of the partners and provision of the greatest public benefit.

PIO-107 King County will evaluate partnerships at sites slated for capital development to enhance revenue generation opportunities and create additional recreation uses in appropriate locations.

## 3.2 Public Engagement

Parks continually seeks ways to encourage the public to explore and enjoy King County's open space system, provide feedback in acquisition, planning, restoration, development and management of lands and amenities provided by the division and its partners.

The following policies encourage public participation in the planning and delivery of services and programs to balance the diverse and competing needs and priorities of King County residents:

PIO-108 King County will seek and encourage public input, advice and participation in open space system issues using a variety of methods to encourage public engagement, including public meetings, focus groups, advisory committees, surveys, email and other electronic communication tools.

PIO 109 The King County Parks and Recreation Division will engage the public consistent with the County's Strategic Plan's goals related to public engagement, service excellence and equity and social justice.

PIO-110 King County will design and conduct a public participation process appropriate for the site when preparing master plans, park project program plans, site development and site management plans.

Parks establishes advisory committees to provide input and recommendations on a variety of issues affecting the management of the lands and assets of the park system. Examples of current advisory committees include:

- *Cedar River Council* is a group of citizens and local, state, federal and tribal government representatives and elected officials working to preserve and restore the health and public benefit of the Cedar River.

- *The Conservation Futures Citizens Committee* makes annual recommendations for allocation of Conservation Futures Tax levy funds to King County jurisdictions and the Parks Levy funds for King County Parks' related acquisitions.
- *The King County Rural Forest Commission* represents a variety of rural forest interests and advises King County on policies and programs affecting rural forestry. It works to identify strategies to conserve and manage private and county forestlands and promotes the practice of forestry in rural areas of the County.
- *The Parks Levy Citizen Oversight Board*, which was created as part of the 2004-2007 Parks Levy and renewed with subsequent Parks levies (2014-2019), plays an integral role in ensuring citizen input and oversight of the expenditure of levy proceeds per guidance provided in the levy ordinance.
- *The Community Service Areas* are seven independent entities formed to improve communication between the County and the residents of the unincorporated areas.

PIO-111 New funding initiatives for open space should be based on a county-wide planning and public engagement process that identifies community needs and regional opportunities.

PIO-112 King County will encourage appropriate public use of the open space system, provide awareness of the opportunities it offers and increase public knowledge and understanding of the system.

PIO-113 King County will utilize clear, concise and timely communication with the public.

As part of its public engagement process, Parks utilizes a variety of communication channels that employ best practices and the latest technology and through which the public can engage with King County. Some examples of these efforts include:

- [Parksfeedback.com](http://Parksfeedback.com) – a survey tool that allows park users to respond to questions and write comments about their experiences – both positive and negative -



*Island Center Forest*

in King County's open space system, which is then "red flagged" in the email inboxes of key agency staff.

- *King County Parks electronic media presence* – through its website, blog, and other multi-media tools, the agency frequently disseminates information to the public about its services and operations using channels that encourage interaction with and the involvement of readers.
- *Outreach Events* – throughout the year, agency staff attend fairs, festivals, and other gatherings, which provide opportunities to interact directly with the public, answer questions, and distribute information about King County's parks, trails, and open space system.

PIO-114 King County will encourage and support volunteer efforts to maintain and enhance lands and their natural resources, programs and recreation facilities, including trails as well as help promote understanding, appreciation and support of the county's open space system.

From one-day events to years of stewardship, the individuals who volunteer their time, energy, and passion in King County's parks and trails play an important role in protecting and preserving the county's natural heritage and recreational assets. While providing invaluable assistance, volunteers become involved with and invested in King County's open space system, in turn contributing to and ensuring resources for the long-term stewardship of the system.

There are multiple ways volunteers are involved with King County's open space, such as:

- *Parks and Trails Ambassadors* – these volunteers commit to providing 100 hours annually of their time to carry out tasks such as educating and assisting visitors, reporting on trail conditions, monitoring restoration efforts, assisting with volunteer work parties,

and clearing litter on park properties.

- *Adopt-a-Park or Trail* – these volunteers often form formal or informal "Friends of..." types of associations and provide volunteer service at least four times annually in a specific park or trail.
- *Service Volunteers* – these volunteers, who come from local businesses, schools, scout troops, religious institutions, community-based organizations, and other groups and individuals, are interested in participating in community service projects, with commitments extending from one day to many years' involvement over multiple sites. They are matched with volunteer opportunities throughout the system, appropriate to their availability, geographic preference, age levels, and other factors.
- *Cultivating Corporate Volunteerism* – these volunteers provide significant volunteer hours and match volunteer hours with corporate matching dollars.



*Trail building at Taylor Mountain Forest*



# CHAPTER FOUR: CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

King County Parks and Recreation Division's Capital Improvement Program (CIP) supports open space acquisition and stewardship to enhance King County's natural areas and forests; the construction and rehabilitation of regional and rural park facilities; and the development of regional and backcountry trails for the benefit of King County citizens. The CIP is consistent with the direction set forth in the enacting ordinance for the 2014-2019 Parks, Trails and Open Space Replacement Levy (Ordinance #17568), the King County Parks Levy Task Force Report and the King County Strategic Plan. The CIP aligns with the division's goals including:

- Goal 1: Take care of what we have.
- Goal 2: Grow/connect regional open space and natural lands.
- Goal 3: Improve regional trails system and regional mobility.
- Goal 4: Make parks more accessible.

Furthermore, the CIP reflects King County's emphasis on promoting equity and social justice and the county's "fair and just" principle by undertaking projects that reduce barriers to accessing park sites and trails and investing in major maintenance in underserved areas of the County. More information on the County's equity and social justice policies can be found on King County's website [www.kingcounty.gov/elected/executive/equity-social-justice.aspx](http://www.kingcounty.gov/elected/executive/equity-social-justice.aspx).

## 4.1 Funding

Funding for park and trail development, recreation facilities and acquisition projects comes from a variety of revenue sources described in this section. The budget process for the operating budget and the development of a six-year CIP plan occurs biennially. The process involves Parks staff, the King County Executive, the Metropolitan King County Council, and the public.



Marymoor Park

The primary sources for Parks' CIP funding include:

- *Parks, Trails and Open Space Replacement Levy*: On August 6, 2013, King County voters approved a Consumer Price Index property tax levy lid lift of 18.77 cents per \$1,000 of assessed value for the period of 2014-2019. Over 37 percent of the revenue generated by this levy is allocated to the King County Parks' CIP for the purposes of regional trail development; open space and natural lands acquisition; major maintenance repair; and development of trailhead facilities to increase access to parks and trails. The levy expires at the end of 2019.
- *Real Estate Excise Tax #1 (REET 1)*: Under state law, and further refined by King County code, REET funds may be spent on specified types of capital projects. REET 1 funds may be spent on capital projects for "planning, acquisition, construction, reconstruction,

repair, replacement, rehabilitation, or improvement of a variety of facilities within the unincorporated area including parks; recreational facilities; [and] trails." Revenues are generated by a real estate sales tax of 0.25 percent collected in unincorporated King County.

- *Real Estate Excise Tax #2 (REET 2)*: Under state law, REET 2 funds may be spent on capital projects for "planning, construction, reconstruction, repair, rehabilitation, or improvement of a variety of facilities within the unincorporated area including parks". The King County Code further defines the use of REET 2 allowing their use only for "planning, construction, reconstruction, repair, rehabilitation or improvement of parks located in or providing a benefit and open to residents of the unincorporated area of King County." Revenues are generated by a real estate sales tax of 0.25 percent collected in unincorporated King County.
- *Conservation Futures Tax (CFT)*: A countywide property tax of 6.25 cents per \$1,000 of assessed value. Revenues may be used solely for acquisition of open space, agriculture, and timber lands. This source cannot be used to acquire park sites for active recreation.
- *Partnerships*: The Community Partnerships and Grants (CPG) Program leverages county funds typically through a use agreement in which a community-based partner or sports organization contributes funding or in-kind donations toward the construction of a capital project.
- *Grants*: Grant funding typically comes from federal or state agencies and has included Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) transportation grants for nonmotorized mobility and the Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office's various grant programs. Other federal and state programs may also offer grant opportunities.



Burke-Gilman Trail

CIP-101 King County will encourage and pursue partnerships with other agencies, jurisdictions and the private sector to maximize funding of the park, trail and open space system and its resources.

CIP-102 King County will leverage its funding with external resources, including the aggressive pursuit of grants, outside funding sources, and partnerships.

## 4.2 Planning, Acquisition and Development

King County will use this Open Space Plan as a guide for acquisition, planning, stewardship, and design decisions for the enhancement and development of the open space system.

CIP-103 King County will plan, acquire, develop, restore and enhance open space sites and recreation facilities as appropriate, including recreation and multi-use sites, regional trails and backcountry trails, natural areas and forest lands, to further the vision and goals of this plan.

CIP-104 King County will plan and develop facilities that encourage multiple public uses and benefits and will work to reduce user conflicts while minimizing impacts to natural resources.

CIP-105 King County will systematically apply the open space classification system to sites in its inventory, along with use area designations of county open space lands to clearly facilitate appropriate use, programming, development, maintenance, and stewardship.

CIP-106 King County will coordinate open space planning, acquisition and development with other county projects and programs and with other agencies and organizations that may provide mutual benefits.

CIP-107 King County will acquire, plan for, steward, develop and operate the park system consistent with the King County Strategic Plan's goals for economic growth and built environment, environmental sustainability, financial stewardship, service excellence and public engagement.

### 4.2.1 Planning

King County pursues a variety of planning activities that are coordinated with and build upon each other to further the goals of the open space system.

CIP-108 King County will evaluate and update the King County Open Space Plan when necessary to address changing conditions such as system growth, respond to new initiatives, and remain eligible for grant opportunities.

CIP-109 King County will evaluate and update the Regional Trails Needs Report (RTNR) and engage in other regional trail planning efforts to respond to changing conditions and needs, provide a viable capital development program, and remain eligible for grant opportunities.

CIP-110 As soon as possible after acquisition and prior to significant development, use or large scale restoration of a site, King County will prepare a site management, stewardship or master plan. These individual plans should identify appropriate types and levels of development and public access, rules for use, and required stewardship (including maintenance, restoration, monitoring and enforcement) needed for public enjoyment, resource conservation, safety and liability. King County will prepare interim maintenance plans for all new property acquisitions to address basic resource protection, public access, safety/liability issues and budget and staffing needs.

CIP-111 Management and stewardship plans will be guided by the King County Ecological Lands Handbook and the Programmatic Plans for Management of King County-owned Ecological Lands and for Working Forest Lands. These plans will also be informed by the regional and backcountry trails planning documents and best available science.

CIP-112 Future management actions for open space sites shall be consistent with their individual plans. Changes in conditions, such as increased public use or acquisition of new land, will require evaluation and periodic updating of these plans. Plans should be evaluated every 10 years and updated as appropriate.

Planning should also consider the potential for redevelopment, restoration and enhancement of existing sites and facilities as an especially important strategy to maximize the recreation and resource values and revenue generating potential of existing sites. Recognition of an adaptive strategy for use and management

of open space lands provides for appropriate long-term public benefit and health of the system.

CIP-113 King County should monitor open space recreation use patterns as background for future planning efforts, including how open space sites serve the public benefit and determine subsequent recommendations to enhance or restore sites to increase their benefit to King County's open space system, its goals and vision.

#### 4.2.1.1 Recreation Planning

King County, along with many other local jurisdictions, has created new athletic fields on sites throughout the County in recent years. Considering population growth and other demographic trends, it is important to understand and monitor the need for recreation facilities and ways in which they can be built and maintained to maximize resources and serve the greatest public benefit. King County currently achieves this in part through partnership-based



*The Blue Trees on Burke-Gilman Trail in Kenmore*



*East Lake Sammamish Trail Construction*

programs such as the Community Partnerships and Grants Program and Youth Sports Facilities Grants Program. Refer to **3.1.2.3** and **3.1.2.5**.

CIP-114 King County should work with athletic organizations, school districts and the public to identify active recreation facility needs and coordinate funding strategies.

#### **4.2.1.2 Regional Trails Planning**

King County's long-term capital program for expansion and enhancement of its regional trails system is found in the *King County Regional Trails Needs Report (RTNR)*, which serves as King County's official long-term plan for the Regional Trails System. The RTNR provides guidance for development of King County's components of the overall regional trails network. This plan is based upon previous regional trail plans including the *Regional Trails System Network Vision (2012)*, the *King County Regional Trails Plan (1992)*, and the *King County Urban Trails Plan (1971)*, as well as ongoing

regional trails feasibility, planning and open space initiatives. These plans recognize the regional trails system as a major element of King County's open space system. They are the result of regional planning processes that identified trail routes, trail types, development policies and cost estimates.

Coordination and/or partnerships with local cities in planning for the regional trails system are important to King County, as regional trails that pass through city jurisdictions play an important and growing role in the overall trails system.

CIP-115 King County should provide regional leadership and coordination for the planning, design, implementation and maintenance of the countywide Regional Trails System to ensure regional trail connections between jurisdictions and linkages with other local trails.

### 4.2.1.3 Habitat Planning

Planning for the protection and conservation of fish and wildlife habitat and native biodiversity provides valuable information that contributes to the planning and management of open space sites, especially for natural areas and forest lands. This type of planning also informs decisions regarding how best to determine appropriate public access and recreational activities at an open space site.

CIP-116 King County will continue fish and wildlife planning efforts through individual site management, stewardship and maintenance plans that are consistent with salmon recovery plans and to ensure biodiversity values are an integral part of open space decisions.

### 4.2.1.4 Backcountry Trails Planning

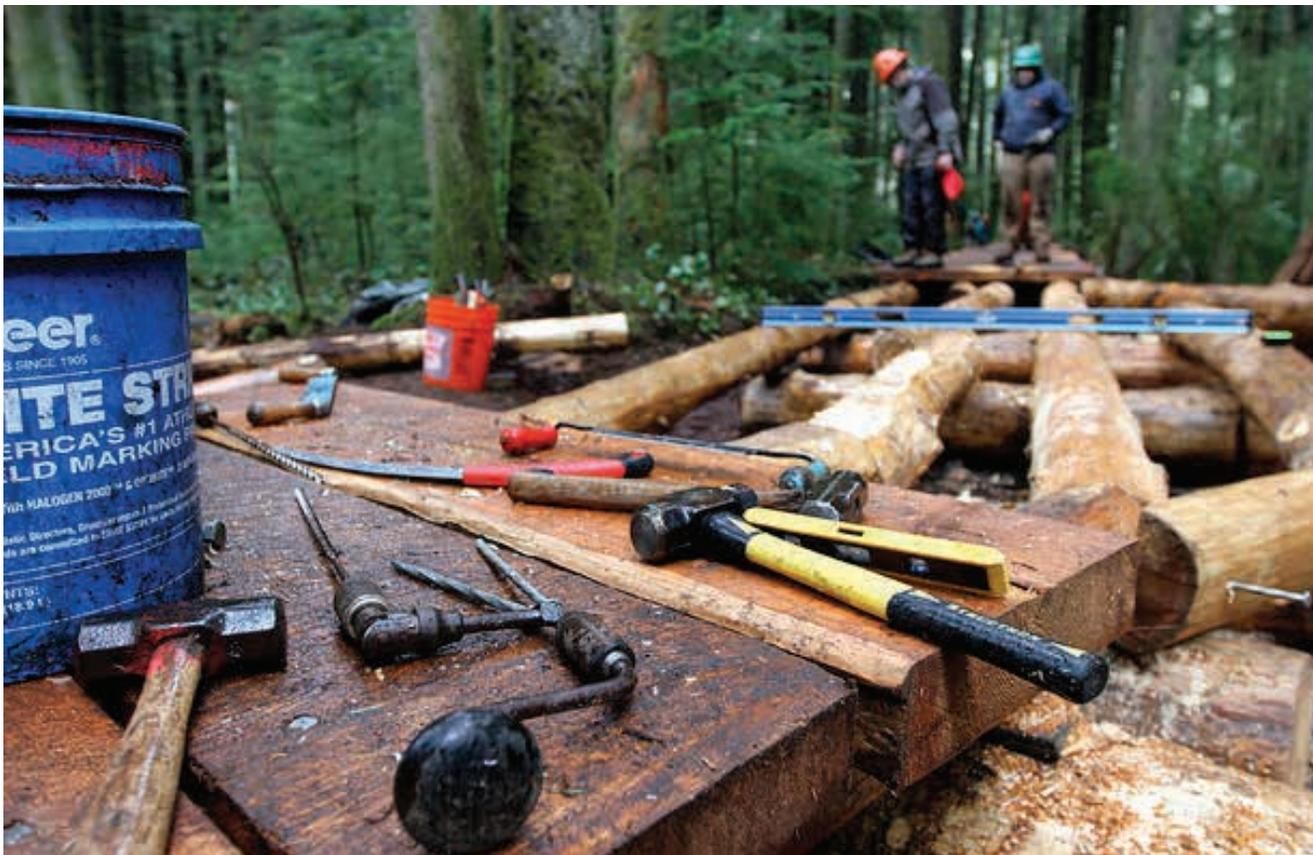
Planning for backcountry trails helps to ensure that such trails are properly located

and constructed to accommodate and balance appropriate uses. Planning also helps identify the need for and location of support infrastructure such as trailheads, parking lots, kiosks, signage, and restrooms. Public involvement with trail user groups and other agencies providing similar nearby recreational opportunities should be a critical part of the planning process.

CIP-117 King County should develop a backcountry trails programmatic plan that establishes protocols for and guides planning, design, construction, and maintenance of backcountry trails on King County's open space sites.

### 4.2.1.5 Planning Tools

Having a variety of information about park sites and the county's overall open space landscape is critical for the planning and stewardship of the system. To properly manage the system it is imperative to employ such database tools as Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and



Grand Ridge Boardwalk

the Forest Landscape Assessment Tool. An inventory should include information such as purchase information, funding records, historic site development and survey information, master plans, site management guidelines, forest stewardship plans, site plans and specifications, site conditions including site improvements and maintenance requirements. Such an inventory will facilitate King County's property acquisition, planning, property management, development review, project development, stewardship, restoration and scheduling responsibilities.

CIP-118 King County will maintain a comprehensive asset inventory, in coordination with other county inventories, databases, and information provided by GIS tools.

#### **4.2.1.5 External Influences**

Outside activities can affect the open space system. This may be a result of new local, state or federal legislation or regulations, planning proposals from other agencies or from private sector development proposals. Participation in the development and review of these proposed actions is important to ensure the future enhancement, protection and sustainability of the open space system.

CIP-119 King County will review legislation, codes, regulations and land use and development proposals, to ensure the full range of open space issues and impacts are addressed.

CIP-120 King County will pursue opportunities for participation with the private sector to further open space goals.

#### **4.2.2 Acquisition**

The lands that are added to the open space system enrich the quality of life in the County and contribute to a public lands legacy for future generations. Anticipated development growth in King County will bring additional pressures to preserve all types of open spaces for their many benefits including conservation

values and recreational opportunities. Limited public funds make every acquisition decision important. Acquisition decisions must consider the implications of future maintenance and development, use and management, natural resource conservation, and ecological restoration.

Because resources such as rivers, wetlands, or habitat corridors seldom reflect human-made jurisdictional boundaries, open space acquisitions for conservation or recreation goals must be informed by a systems-based, landscape level strategy to maximize both ecological and public benefits.

CIP-121 King County will emphasize acquisition of sites that provide for multiple benefits and functions.

CIP-122 King County's open space acquisitions should be consistent with the goals of this plan. Appendix V summarizes more specific acquisition criteria to be considered when evaluating future potential open space acquisitions.

CIP-123 King County should work with conservation organizations, local, state and federal governments, tribes, and landowners during the formation of acquisition strategies to identify acquisition priorities to protect systemic goals not bound by jurisdictional and property boundaries.

CIP-124 Acquisitions of lands or easements that are of adequate size to achieve the acquisition purpose, provide continuity, expand public access, and/or are adjacent to, or provide connections between, existing public open space lands should be considered priority acquisitions.

CIP-125 King County should acquire open space properties that provide public benefit and recreational opportunities or resource protection in proportion to the cost of acquisition, ownership, development and management.

CIP-126 King County will acquire, protect and conserve high priority sites through a variety of means, including fee simple purchase, donations and purchase of conservation easements and covenants, as well as through the use of the King County Transfer of Development Rights Program.

CIP-127 King County will prepare a site acquisition evaluation of potential open space lands before they are acquired to evaluate short and long-term stewardship funding needs and availability and ensure the lands are appropriate for the intended use and contribute to larger open space goals.

CIP-128 King County will strive to protect through fee acquisition or easement acquisition lands that have high ecological value with unique or otherwise significant habitat features where development would negatively impact important ecological processes and functions.

CIP-129 Distribution, spatial structure, and diversity of native wildlife and plant populations and communities as well as potential impacts on them of climate change should be taken into account when acquiring conservation easements or land.

Areas on park land with high ecological value that are provided special protection under the County's Critical Areas Ordinance protection include, but are not limited to: aquatic areas, wetlands including bogs and their buffers, marine shorelines, intertidal and subtidal habitat and riparian zones, lands that protect and conserve headwater and old growth upland forest, Regionally Significant Resource Areas and Locally Significant Resource Areas; designated Wildlife Habitat Network, Fish and Wildlife Habitat Conservation Areas, Critical Aquifer Recharge Areas; 100-year floodplains, and channel migration hazard areas. As another level of natural land conservation, the voter approved Open Space Protection Amendment



*Preston Ballfields Construction*

to the King County Charter ensures that King County owned property listed on a "High Conservation Value Property Inventory" receives a higher level of protection against land use change, specifically to preserve natural or scenic resources and passive recreational opportunities.

### **4.2.3 Design and Development**

Early King County participation in review of development proposals can result in mutual benefits to the community and neighborhood by ensuring appropriate levels of recreation development and protection of natural resources while providing predictability in the early stages of the review process. Safe, environmentally-sensitive and cost effective design of site development, restoration or enhancement projects is a major responsibility in public projects. The following policies demonstrate King County's commitment to the development and approval of capital projects.

CIP-130 King County will prepare site designs and specifications for the development, enhancement or restoration of an open space site to ensure consistency with the goals and policies of this plan. This is consistent with funding, project program plans, site management plans and guidelines, forest stewardship plans and master plans.

CIP-131 King County will design, develop, restore and maintain sites to encourage the safe use and public enjoyment of the county's open space sites, while protecting and enhancing their natural resources.

CIP-132 King County is committed to the design and development of accessible sites and recreation facilities.

CIP-133 King County will demonstrate fiscal responsibility in its review and approval of design and development to balance development costs with long-term operational costs and public benefits.

Regulatory compliance is a required element of any project, resulting in increased public safety and resource protection. For example, King County's backcountry trail programmatic permit has reduced permitting costs and staff labor hours and helped facilitate consistent trail design and construction standards while ensuring compliance with critical area regulations. This has resulted in enhanced stewardship of natural resources and increased appropriate recreation use of open space sites.

CIP-134 King County will maintain, develop and restore open space sites consistent with all local, state and federal regulatory permit requirements. Programmatic permits, where allowed and appropriate, will be pursued when such permits increase cost effectiveness and increase project success.

#### **4.2.3.1 Unified Design**

A unified design program is cost effective in terms of minimizing future design and maintenance costs. Standardization minimizes replacement and repair costs, reduces part and supply inventories and simplifies maintenance. It also promotes an identifiable image for the system.

CIP-135 King County will develop and implement design standards and details which promote a unified, identifiable image of the county's open space system.

CIP-136 High priority will be given to aesthetic considerations in the design and development of open space sites. Designs will be evaluated based on color, scale, style, and materials appropriate for their proposed use. Development should be consistent with the site's role and purpose in the system and blend with surroundings and the natural environment.

CIP-137 When appropriate and feasible, open spaces should include educational and interpretive signage or other features which enhance a user's understanding and enjoyment of a site and its features and resources.

#### 4.2.3.2 Regional Trails

Development of the King County Regional Trails System is based on guidance from the *King County Regional Trails System Development Guidelines*, the *American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) Guide for the Development of Bicycle Facilities* and other professionally-recognized guidelines such as the Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) local roadway standards. These guidelines provide technical guidance for on-going development of regional trails and are updated periodically to incorporate best available trail development engineering and design/development practices.



Burke-Gilman Trail

CIP-138 Regional trails should be developed in accordance with the most recent edition of the King County Regional Trails System Development Guidelines, the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) Guide for the Development of Bicycle Facilities, United States Department of Transportation (USDOT) Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD), National Association of City Transportation Officials (NACTO) Urban Bikeway Design Guide and/ or other appropriate state or national professional guidelines.

CIP-139 Development plans should be prepared for regional trail corridors in King County based on the priority guidance provided by the 2016 Regional Trails Needs Report. These plans may include feasibility studies, trail designs, construction materials, and environmental mitigation. Development of additional mobility connections between regional trail corridors and important destinations may be based on applicable access feasibility analysis. New trail planning activities should include public outreach to ensure important community involvement in the development of the Regional Trails System.

CIP-140 Ensure that equity is considered and appropriately prioritized in the development and operations of the Regional Trails System.

CIP-141 The regional trails network will provide access to important regional destinations: urban centers, civic and commercial centers, regional transit, and important points of interest throughout King County.

CIP-142 Regional trail corridors should, to the extent possible, provide a network of linear parks and routes that enhance the natural environment of our

- region, encourage healthy lifestyles, and provide positive benefits to the environment.
- CIP-143 Regional Trails System development should prioritize the filling of important gaps in the planned trails network to enhance connectivity and overall network integrity.
- CIP-143 King County should explore innovative opportunities and strategies to expand the regional trails network.
- CIP-144 Regional trails development should be based on relevant trail plans including Regional Trails Plan (1992), 2016 Regional Trails Needs Report (RTNR), Regional Trail System Network Vision (2012).
- CIP-145 King County recognizes and fosters the unique character and environment of each regional trail corridor while ensuring the consistent development of regional trail facilities.
- CIP-146 The Arts Master Plan for the King County Regional Trails System (2015), which provides a vision and blueprint for the cultural and aesthetic development of the regional trails network, should provide a basis for the implementation of site-specific or temporary art and cultural activities on the trails network as well as for planning the aesthetic character of new regional trails.
- CIP-147 In depth planning for development may be undertaken in potential high-use urban corridors where regional trails will be utilized most.
- CIP-148 Regional Trails System development and related activities should be guided by the Planning and Development goals and strategies in the King County Regional Trails System Strategic Plan (2011) and the King County Strategic Plan (2010-2014).
- CIP-149 Regional trails should be accessible when trail users wish to use the trails for recreation and utility uses such as home-to-work or other “commute” type trips.
- CIP-150 Regional trails network planning should be based on the most accurate data and information available, including accurate estimates of trail uses.
- CIP-151 King County should/shall provide up-to-date mapping and consistent wayfinding throughout the regional trails network to enhance user navigation and travel. Trail wayfinding programs should be consistent with the USDOT MUTCD and regionally-accepted wayfinding programs.

#### **4.2.3.4 Backcountry Trails**

- CIP-152 King County should strive to design, develop and maintain backcountry trails in a manner that protects natural resources, ensures public safety, and requires minimal maintenance. The latest versions of the US Forest Service Trails Management Handbook and US Forest Service Specifications for the Construction of Trails should inform construction and management of King County’s backcountry trails.

### 4.3 Asset Management

King County Parks is in the process of selecting and implementing an asset management system that will be able to integrate tabular data with spatial components (i.e. GIS integration). This system will be used to store and manage a detailed inventory and condition assessment of existing parks system assets. An asset management system will allow the division to improve the ability to plan, schedule, and implement major maintenance programs; track and report costs; and improve long-term

financial planning. With an aging, diverse and geographically dispersed parks system, an asset management system is an essential step to achieve the goal of protecting the public's investment and keeping King County's park system safe and open for all residents to enjoy.

CIP-153 King County should implement an asset management system to manage its aging, diverse and geographically dispersed system of park assets.



*Grand Ridge Boardwalk*

# CHAPTER FIVE: OPERATIONS AND STEWARDSHIP

As of 2016, the King County Parks and Recreation Division is the caretaker of 200 parks, 175 miles of regional trails, 200 miles of backcountry trails, 28,000 acres of open space, and 145,000 of conservation easements. These open space lands make King County one of the region’s important providers and managers of public lands. As such, the principles and policies that guide the stewardship and management of these lands and resources are critical to ensure that these assets continue to contribute to the region’s quality of life now and for future generations.

## 5.1 Operations

Parks’ Operations section is responsible for a wide variety of tasks including maintenance and repair of facilities, preparation and upkeep of athletic fields, preservation of ecological restoration, including invasive weed control and vegetation management, and other day-to-day activities to keep all King County parks safe and enjoyable spaces.

The Section is organized into 11 maintenance districts, two business units, five specialty programs, six professional support teams, and two public service programs.

### 5.1.1 Funding

Operational funding supports a wide range of activities associated with the stewardship and operation of the open space system. Historically, operational funding for King County’s open space system came from the County’s general fund. In 2002 general fund support for Parks was greatly reduced; in 2004 a four year property tax Parks levy largely replaced lost funding. Subsequent six-year Park levies (2008-2013 and 2014-2019) provide the majority of the division’s funding.

Parks aggressively pursues efforts to diversify sources of revenue to supplement the levies, which do not provide full funding for operations. One significant revenue source includes user fees from ballfield use, facility



*King County Parks Maintenance*



*Cirque du Soleil*

rentals, camping, swimming and parking. Other revenue sources include, but are not limited to, grants, King County Park Foundation donations, park permit fees, concessions on park lands, and entrepreneurial revenues, which include corporate sponsorships and major events such as the Marymoor Park Concert Series or Cirque du Soleil.

- SO-101 King County will continue to work with agencies, jurisdictions and the public to develop new and creative funding sources and other strategies to build and support the system.
- SO-102 King County will maximize and leverage operational funds through public-private and nonprofit partnerships, pursuit of grant funds, use of volunteers, development, use and management agreements, as well as continue to seek other opportunities.
- SO-103 King County will continue to pursue workforce efficiencies to help offset the growth in operation and maintenance costs.

- SO-104 King County will continue to pursue use of a portion of open space capital revenue sources, such as REET (per RCW 82.46.010) or CFT (per RCW 84.34.30 and KCC 26.12.010), for ongoing maintenance and stewardship of sites acquired or developed with these funds.
- SO-105 A fiscal analysis should be prepared to evaluate all capital project proposals to address stewardship needs of new projects. It should identify the long-term operation and maintenance cost and the source of funds to support the project.
- SO-106 King County will work to ensure that future funding strategies to acquire and develop land for all open space purposes include a funding source to cover stewardship and maintenance costs.

## 5.1.2 Maintenance

### 5.1.2.1 Maintenance Practices

Maintenance actions include enhancement, restoration, and the day-to-day care of the open space assets under the responsibility of the Parks and Recreation Division. Rooted in the mission, vision, and values outlined in this Open Space Plan, the maintenance practices implemented by the division will follow the subsequent policies:

- SO-107 King County should strive to use locally-adapted native species for landscaping, natural area restoration, rehabilitation, and erosion control wherever feasible. Landscaping and habitat restoration projects should include provisions for adequate maintenance of plantings to prevent invasion of weeds and ensure survival of native plantings.
- SO-108 Use of drought-tolerant plants and native vegetation in new site development projects will be

emphasized to minimize the need for irrigation, reduce impact of non-native species and help mitigate the impacts of climate change.

- SO-109 Water conservation is an important consideration in management of the system. New construction and the rehabilitation of older facilities will incorporate low water use principles and equipment. Use of recycled water will be considered, when practical and effective.
- SO-110 Recycling efforts in parks will be promoted along with use of recycled materials available and appropriate for park uses. Salvage of materials from structure demolitions will also be conducted when feasible.
- SO-111 The environment and the health and safety of staff and park users will be protected from the inappropriate use of hazardous or toxic materials and the use of those materials in the soils or structures. Safety Plans will be developed when needed to further outline safety protocols and practices.
- SO-112 Use of pesticides and fungicides will be based on integrated pest management (IPM) principles, per Executive Order PUT 8-17 related to pest and vegetation management activities and Parks' Best Management Practices. The goal of this policy is to minimize the use of chemical pesticides to contribute to improvement in public health and the environment in King County, including the habitat, food, and sensitive life stages of threatened Chinook salmon and bull trout.
- SO-113 Landscaping along King County's regional trails should be consistent with the most recent version of the Regional Trails System Development Guidelines and the Regional Trails System Landscape Characterization Study or as determined by a professional landscape architect.

### 5.1.2.2 Assessing Maintenance Needs

King County will strive to understand and plan for current and future maintenance needs through the following policies:

- SO-114 King County will develop measurable site maintenance plans and management goals to provide direction for the stewardship of open space sites and utilize these measures to evaluate effectiveness and provide guidance and historical data for future maintenance decisions.
- SO-115 King County will monitor, review and evaluate how site maintenance is conducted to account for the changing needs of the system and identify and incorporate new procedures and tasks to address the conservation of ecological values and recreational assets.
- SO-116 King County will develop and maintain a plan for major maintenance needs and rehabilitation of open space sites and facilities to ensure safe and sustainable public use and to reduce lifecycle costs.
- SO-117 King County will steward and maintain lands and facilities within the park system in compliance with the division's Best Management Practices Manual.



*King County Parks site boundary sign*

### 5.1.3 Property Management

Good property management reinforces King County's commitment to sound stewardship of its open space system. As property custodian and manager, Parks is responsible for guiding the use of its 28,000 acres of open space and 145,000 acres of conservation easements and ensuring the value of this legacy for future generations.

SO-119 King County will encourage and allow the use of open space land that is compatible with its location and condition, consistent with its acquisition funding source, purpose of the acquisition and management goals and can be demonstrated to appropriately provide public recreation opportunities and protect the lands' natural resources.

SO-120 King County will encourage and promote mutually beneficial agreements with school districts, other agencies, jurisdictions, partners and private groups for the use and management of sites and facilities



*Grand Ridge*

for recreation, educational and revenue generating activities as well as to accomplish habitat and forest restoration.

SO-121 King County will evaluate requests for alterations to open space sites to ensure that they are consistent with park purposes, master plans, forest stewardship plans and site management guidelines and will not diminish open space values, public use, aesthetics and stewardship.

SO-122 King County will issue use permits or agreements for events sponsored by others when the use is consistent with site conditions and amenities, aesthetics, park purposes, acquisition funding restrictions and will not deter from open space stewardship and other public use of the site.

SO-123 King County will not allow alterations or enter into agreements or permit uses that incur future obligations to the County for maintenance, replacement, rehabilitation or removal until a thorough analysis of the long-term cost has been prepared, risks and liabilities to the County clearly identified, and supportive funding is identified or provided.

SO-123 King County will monitor all existing agreements, easements and use permits to ensure they continue to be in compliance with their terms and conditions, current county policies and codes, and remain in the best interests of the site and the public.

SO-124 King County will consider concessions and business endeavors that are compatible with site management goals and enhance the park experience by providing an opportunity for increased public use, enjoyment, education, and enhanced stewardship of the site.

- SO-125 King County will consider concession and business operations for effectiveness and efficiency in delivery of services, as well as for revenue generation. The County will grant concession and business agreements that do not result in uncompensated costs to the County.
- SO-126 King County will clearly post signage with applicable rules and restrictions for open space sites in a manner that is easily understood by the public. Language(s) used on signage should reflect the community in which the site is located and those using the site.
- SO-127 King County will address unauthorized uses of open space land by working to abate and restore impacts resulting from encroachments, seek voluntary compliance with park rules and work with the Sheriff's Office on emphasis patrols and issuing citations.
- SO-128 King County will maintain a policy and procedure for the naming of park, recreation and other open space sites and features, including trails, and consistent with RCW 36.32.430.
- SO-129 King County will accept gifts or donations of equipment, materials, land, labor or improvements for a site that are consistent with site purposes and conditions, enhance aesthetics and stewardship values, are consistent with site management guidelines, forest stewardship, master, maintenance and development plans; reduce stewardship costs, provide additional resource protection and/or improve efficiencies.
- SO-130 King County will work with nearby property owners, park users, volunteers, agencies and the public to enhance and protect the character, function and natural resources of the open space system.

## 5.2 Stewardship

For King County, the term 'stewardship' represents responsible management of the open space system to ensure public safety, provide appropriate public access and use, and protect a site's ecological and recreational value through maintenance, monitoring, enhancement, and restoration. Stewardship also implies the use of new techniques, skills, training and equipment, the development and implementation of best management practices, and the pursuit of revenue and partnership opportunities that sustain sound stewardship and operations.

In light of population growth and development, diminishing natural resources and a challenging revenue environment for county government, sound stewardship of the open space system only grows in importance. Even as public use of and demand for parks and trails continues to rise, Parks will continue to face challenges in securing appropriate levels of funding to maintain and manage the open space system for the foreseeable future.



*Cold Creek Natural Area*

SO-131 King County will steward its open space system and keep these lands in perpetuity for open space purposes. Other uses will be considered only if they can be demonstrated to be appropriate through a public process. Recommendations for disposing of any property shall be carried out in compliance with King County's codified surplus property provisions and based on the County's public recreation or open space needs. Surplus of open space sites must also be consistent with requirements associated with their funding sources and Section 897 of the King County Charter Amendment regarding the conveyance, surplus and use of high conservation value open space properties.

SO-132 King County will manage open space sites to ensure that the land, facilities and natural resources are protected and that appropriate public use is safe and enjoyable. The public is expected to have access to the fee owned properties within the open space system for recreational, scientific, and traditional cultural use, but access may be restricted when necessary to protect or restore natural resource values and processes, when deed or easement restrictions limit or prohibit public access, and/or when safety issues warrant limitations on public use. Restrictions on some types of recreation uses may be required to achieve management goals. Access strategies for each site will be identified through management and stewardship plans and appropriate use determined via a public process.

Ponds created by beavers can be an asset to ecosystems by helping retain runoff, reducing downstream runoff and trapping sediments and pollutants. However, beaver dams cause

upstream flooding and as development expands into areas with an abundance of beaver habitat, there is an increased chance of private and public properties being affected by beaver activity.

SO-133 King County shall prepare a strategic beaver management policy based on science to guide decisions and actions on where and how beavers can co-exist with humans and where beavers should be excluded or removed. Prior to strategy development, King County shall work on a case by case basis on park lands to reduce public safety or public infrastructure risk or impacts to neighboring properties.

### 5.2.1 Stewardship and the Public

As park and trails users, advocates, volunteers, and taxpayers, the public plays a key role in the long-term stewardship of the open space system. King County residents continue to demonstrate that they value the benefits of King County's open space system and the role that it plays in enhancing regional quality of life and communities. Most recently this was demonstrated through public votes, including:

- 2003 approval of a four-year property tax levy to support operations and maintenance
- 2007 approval of a six-year property tax levy to support operation and maintenance and support open space expansion
- 2009 approval of a charter amendment strengthening protection and conservation of certain ecologically valuable open space properties
- 2013 approval of a six-year property tax levy to support regional trail development; open space and natural lands acquisition; and major maintenance repair, including development of trailhead facilities to increase access to parks and trails

SO-134 King County will promote awareness of the role of the County's open space system in the quality of life in the region, in the recreation industry and its economic benefit to the region.

## 5.2.2 Preservation and Conservation

SO-135 King County will integrate habitat management and enhancement as a major component of its stewardship. Natural areas will be managed primarily to protect and restore ecological processes, conserve wildlife habitat, and foster native biodiversity. This focus may include management, enhancement and restoration of degraded natural areas to increase their ecological, wildlife habitat, climate change adaptation and resiliency, and educational values.

SO-136 King County commits itself to preservation, protection and conservation of native biodiversity and will demonstrate this in daily activities. Environmentally sensitive maintenance techniques and best management practices will be followed to the greatest extent possible at all open space sites.



*Auburn Narrows*

SO-137 King County will work with other agencies to maintain the necessary quality and quantity of water in its streams and lakes to provide for plant communities, suitable fish and wildlife habitat and recreational use.

SO-138 King County will promote forest management and restoration in order to conserve and enhance its parks with healthy forest canopies that contribute to improved water and air quality, surface water management, fish and wildlife habitat, aesthetics, climate change adaptation, and energy conservation.

SO-139 King County should be a leader in natural resource management by demonstrating environmentally sound and sustainable forest practices on County-owned open space sites that result in retention of forest cover and improved forest health. This may include adopting forest management practices that promote carbon sequestration.

SO-140 Priorities for restoration projects on open space sites should be based on priority recommendations in the WRIA plans (Salmon Recovery Plans), the Flood Hazard Management Plan, individual site management and stewardship plans, and other King County-endorsed planning documents.

SO-141 King County will track and monitor the ecological and forest conservation easements in its inventory to ensure conservation values are protected and that lands are being managed consistent with the terms and conditions of the individual recorded easement. Parks shall work with the King County Department of Permitting and Environmental Review to ensure conservation easement information is available in the county's permit system.

Biodiversity includes plant and animal species, their genetic diversity, the habitats they use, the ways that species and habitats interact with each other, and the physical environment and processes necessary for those interactions. Some major benefits of biodiversity include purification of air and water, soil fertility, and moderation of floods, droughts, temperature extremes, and forces of wind, as well as control of pests and disease, resiliency and adaptation to a changing climate, and pollination of plants.

Parks encourages native plant and animal diversity through natural resource restoration implemented by King County or other agencies or partnerships. Parks is committed to tracking those restoration efforts through mapping and on-site evaluation.

King County is developing and implementing an expanded forest stewardship program to restore a diversity of native tree species, remove invasive species, and gradually return the forests within the open space system to a more resilient mature conifer forest structure. An assessment of the current state of forest composition and structure has already occurred and will be continued as new lands are acquired. This assessment will provide needed baseline data to inform stewardship planning. Developing and implementing forest stewardship plans for Parks owned sites is identified as a significant goal in the County's 2015 Strategic Climate Action Plan.

SO-142 King County will continue to conduct forest assessments, develop stewardship plans and implement forest restoration projects that will promote healthy forest throughout the park system.

SO-143 King County supports the integration of conservation principles into its management actions in order to conserve native biodiversity through policies for land and water resource management, climate change planning, and fish and wildlife habitat conservation.

SO-144 King County will strive to identify and conserve components of native biodiversity within its open space system that may be especially sensitive to the impacts of climate change and work to conserve biodiversity through the protection and restoration of ecological processes that create and sustain habitats and species diversity.

SO-145 The conservation principles presented in King County's Ecological Lands Handbook and in the King County Comprehensive Plan provide broad guidance to focus and direct restoration activities to enhance natural resources and ecological value on open space sites. King County will strive to steward natural lands consistent with these principles, where applicable.

SO-146 On all open space sites, Parks will develop a coordinated strategy for preventing, monitoring and controlling infestations of state-listed noxious weeds, and where feasible, other non-native invasive weeds of concern.

### 5.2.3 Regional Trails

Safety and enjoyment are high priorities on King County's Regional Trails System. Millions of nonmotorized trips are made annually on regional trails, and the condition of these trail corridors is a high priority for King County. Regional trails provide linear parkland corridors that enhance our region's natural environmental character, provide environmental benefits, and create a pleasant alternative to increasingly dense urban landscapes.

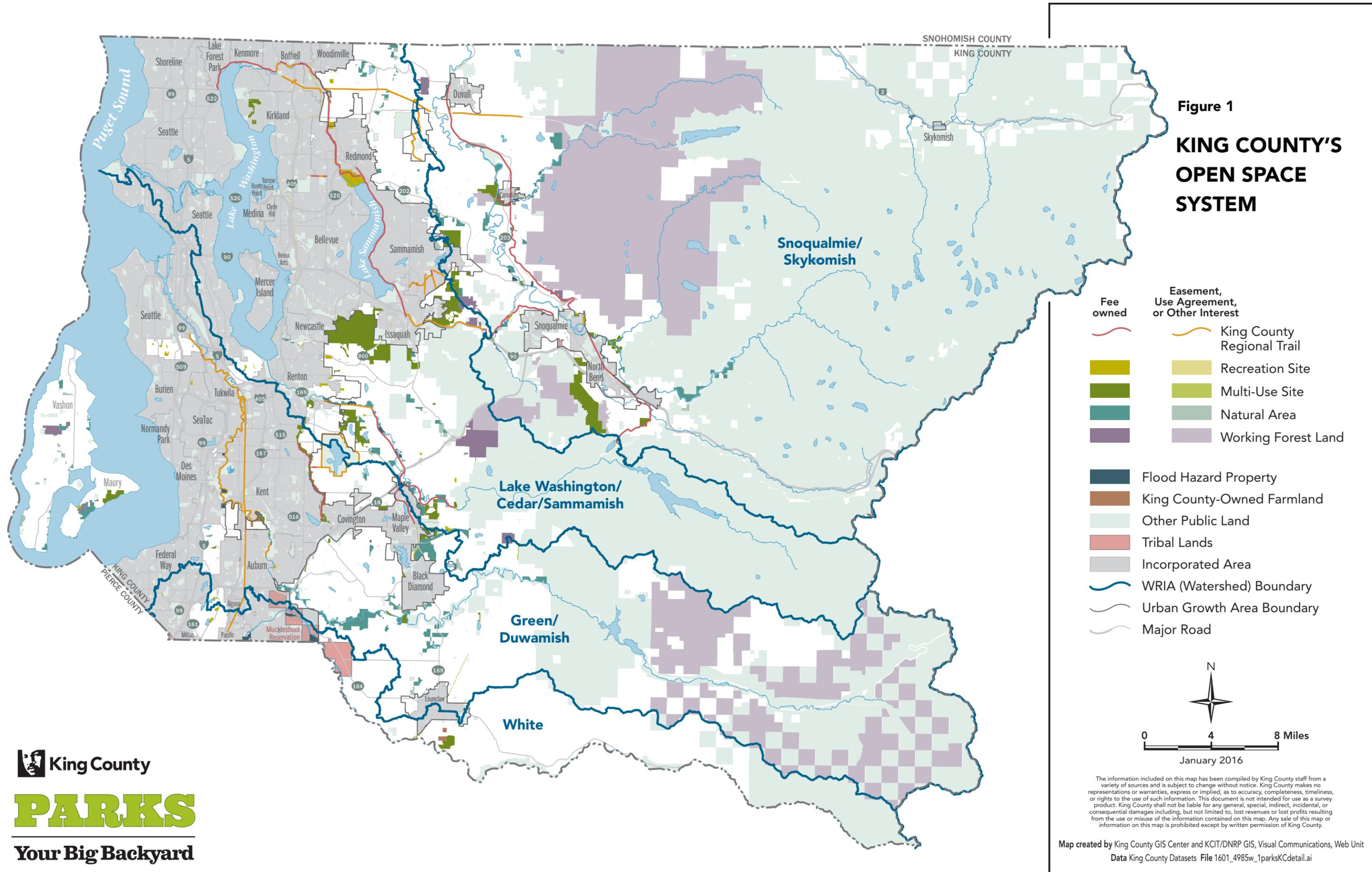
SO-147 King County should maintain regional trails in a safe and secure manner. Ongoing maintenance should seek to ensure that trail surfaces are in good condition and that corridor landscaping is maintained to preserve trailside clearance, site lines, and user enjoyment.

# APPENDICES

Appendix I	<b>Maps</b>
Appendix II	<b>King County Parks History</b>
Appendix III	<b>Source Documents</b>
Appendix IV	<b>Six-Year CIP</b>
Appendix V	<b>Acquisition Guidance</b>

# APPENDIX I: MAPS

- Figure 1 **King County Open Space System**
- Figure 2 **Snoqualmie/Skykomish Watershed**
- Figure 3 **Lake Washington/Cedar/Sammamish Watershed (Southeast)**
- Figure 4 **Lake Washington/Cedar/Sammamish Watershed (Northwest)**
- Figure 5 **Green/Duwamish Watershed (Northwest)**
- Figure 6 **Green/Duwamish Watershed (Southeast)**
- Figure 7 **White River Watershed**
- Figure 8 **Vashon-Maury Island**
- Figure 9 **Regional Trail System**
- Figure 10 **Backcountry Trail Sites**
- Figure 11 **Wildlife Habitat Network**



**Figure 1**  
**KING COUNTY'S**  
**OPEN SPACE**  
**SYSTEM**



The information included on this map has been compiled by King County staff from a variety of sources and is subject to change without notice. King County makes no representations or warranties, express or implied, as to accuracy, completeness, timeliness, or rights to the use of such information. This document is not intended for use as a survey product. King County shall not be liable for any general, special, indirect, incidental, or consequential damages including, but not limited to, lost revenues or lost profits resulting from the use or misuse of the information contained on this map. Any sale of this map or information on this map is prohibited except by written permission of King County.

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 Data King County Datasets File 1601\_4985w\_1parksKCdetail.ai

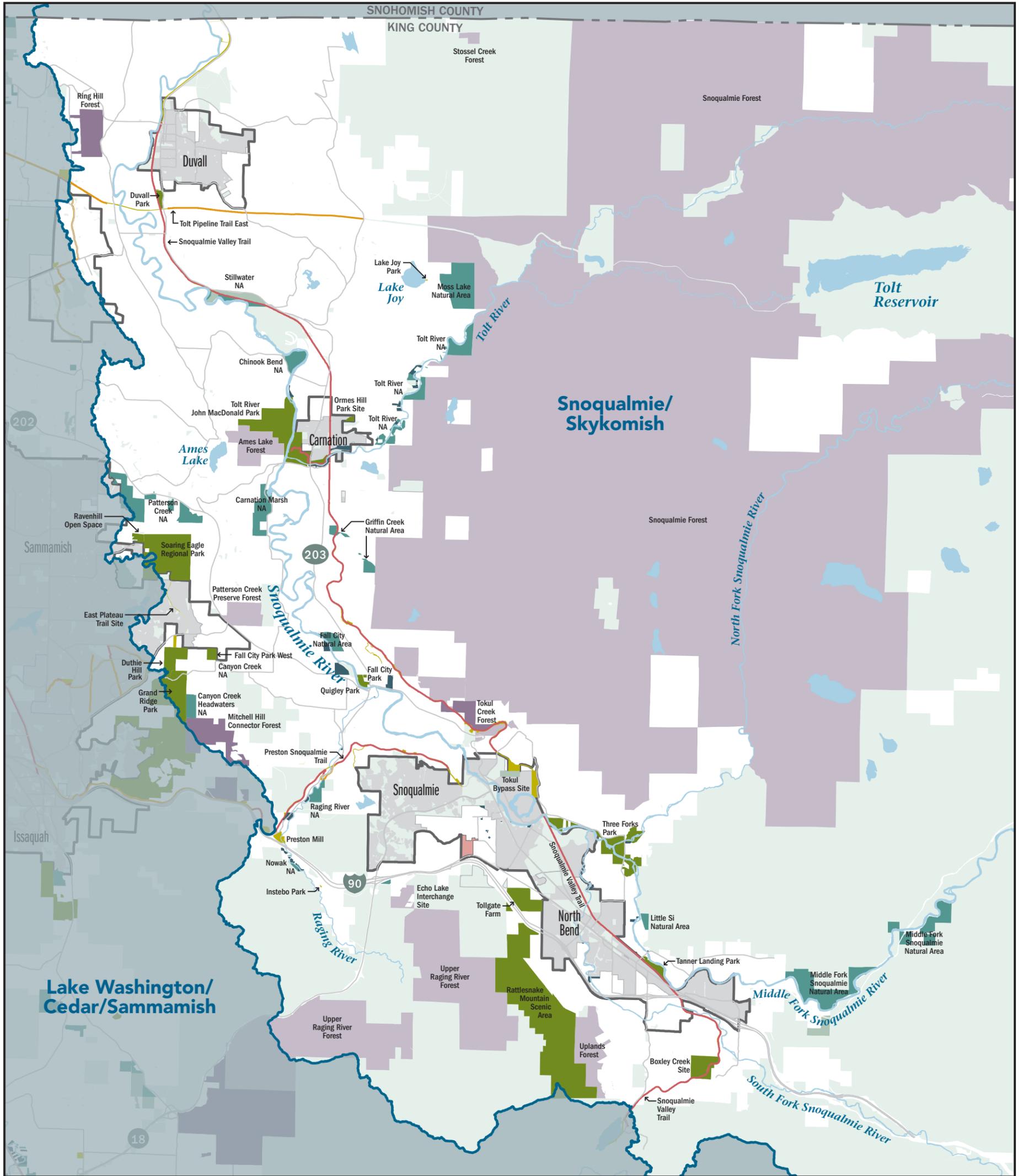
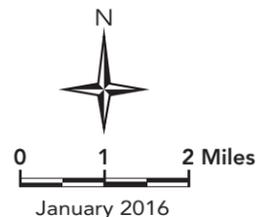


Figure 2

KING COUNTY'S OPEN SPACE SYSTEM

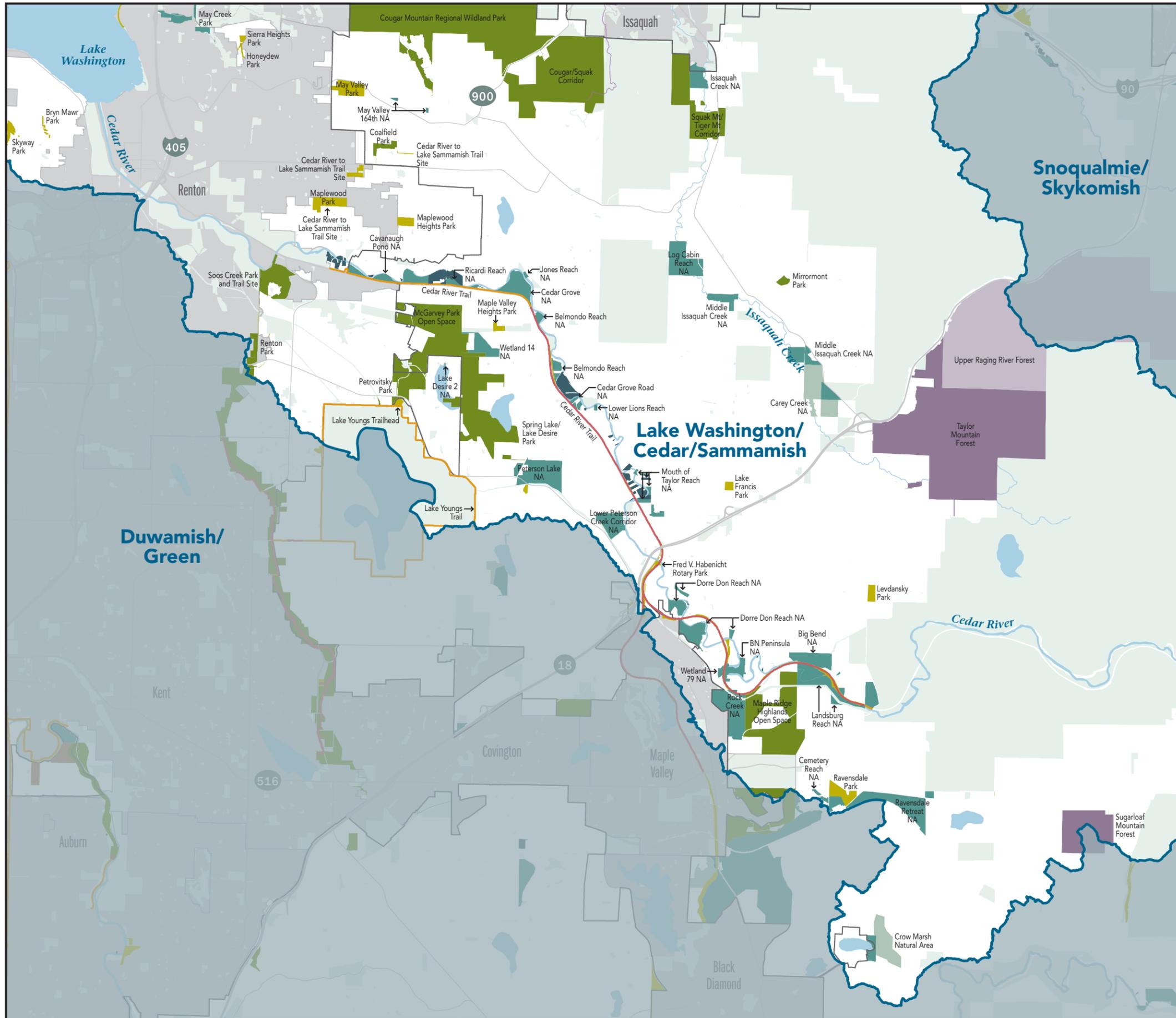
Snoqualmie/Skykomish Watershed

- |   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
|  Fee owned           |  Easement, Use Agreement, or Other Interest |  Flood Hazard Property      |
|  Recreation Site     |  King County Regional Trail                 |  King County-Owned Farmland |
|  Multi-Use Site      |  Recreation Site                            |  Other Public Land          |
|  Natural Area        |  Multi-Use Site                             |  Tribal Lands               |
|  Working Forest Land |  Natural Area                               |  Incorporated Area          |
|   |  Working Forest Land                        |  WRIA (Watershed) Boundary  |
|   |  |  Urban Growth Area Boundary |
|   |  |  Major Road                 |



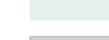
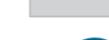
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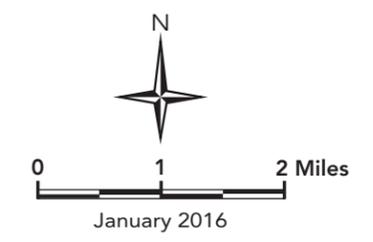


**Figure 3**  
**KING COUNTY'S**  
**OPEN SPACE SYSTEM**

**Lake Washington/  
 Cedar/Sammamish  
 Watershed (Southeast)**

- |   |                  |   |   |
|---|------------------|---|---|
|    | <b>Fee owned</b> |  | <b>Easement, Use Agreement, or Other Interest</b> |
|    |                  |  | King County Regional Trail                        |
|    |                  |  | Recreation Site                                   |
|    |                  |  | Multi-Use Site                                    |
|    |                  |  | Natural Area                                      |
|    |                  |  | Working Forest Land                               |
|    |                  |   | Flood Hazard Property                             |
|   |                  |   | King County-Owned Farmland                        |
|  |                  |   | Other Public Land                                 |
|  |                  |   | Incorporated Area                                 |
|  |                  |   | WRIA (Watershed) Boundary                         |
|  |                  |   | Urban Growth Area Boundary                        |
|  |                  |   | Major Road  |

N



0 1 2 Miles

January 2016

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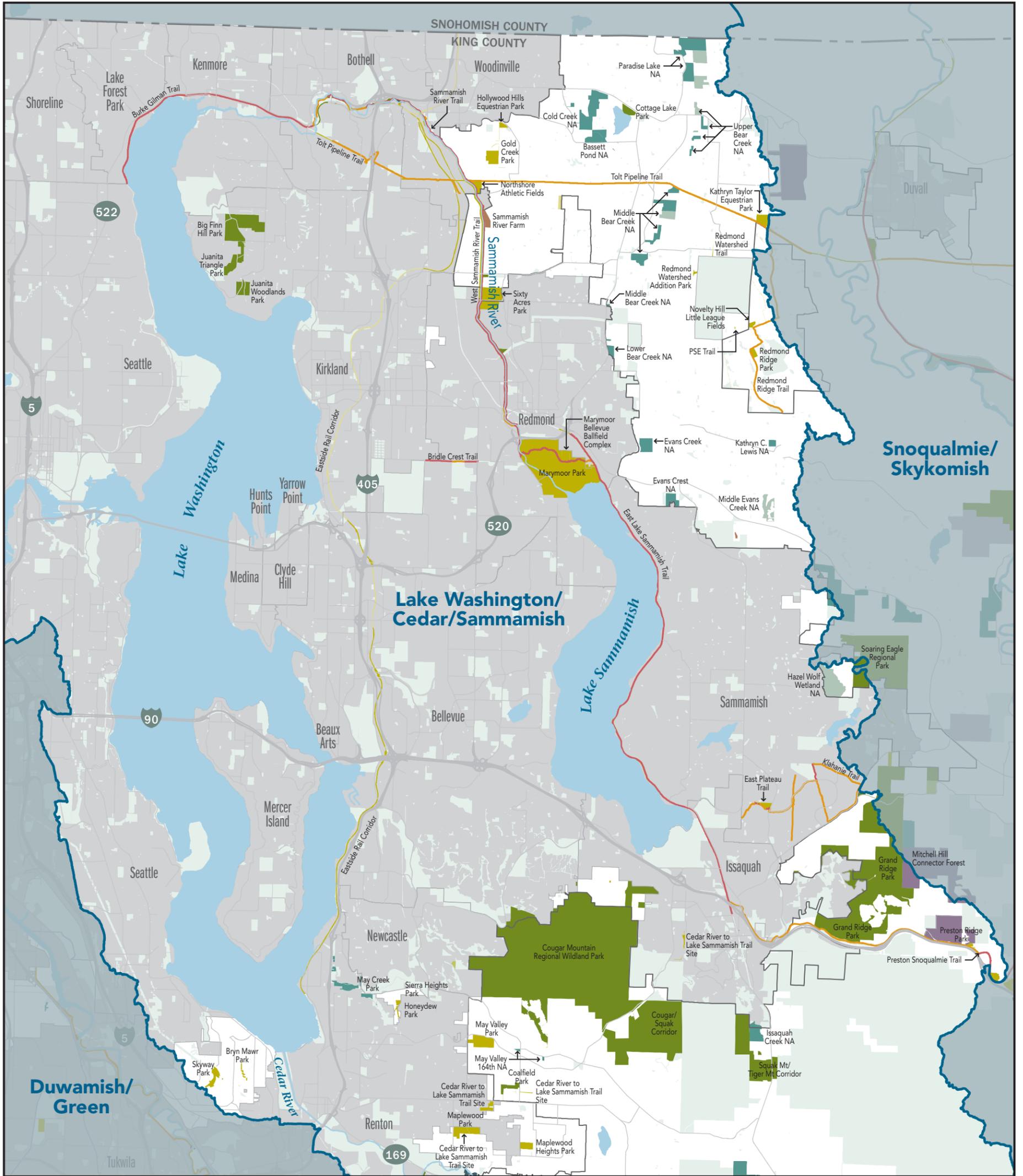
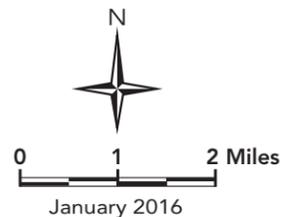


Figure 4

KING COUNTY'S OPEN SPACE SYSTEM

Lake Washington/Cedar/Sammamish Watershed (Northwest)

- |                            |  |                            |
|----------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| Fee owned                  | Easement, Use Agreement, or Other Interest | Flood Hazard Property      |
| King County Regional Trail | Recreation Site                            | King County-Owned Farmland |
| Multi-Use Site             | Natural Area                               | Other Public Land          |
| Working Forest Land        | Working Forest Land                        | Incorporated Area          |
|                            |  | WRIA (Watershed) Boundary  |
|                            |  | Urban Growth Area Boundary |
|                            |  | Major Road                 |



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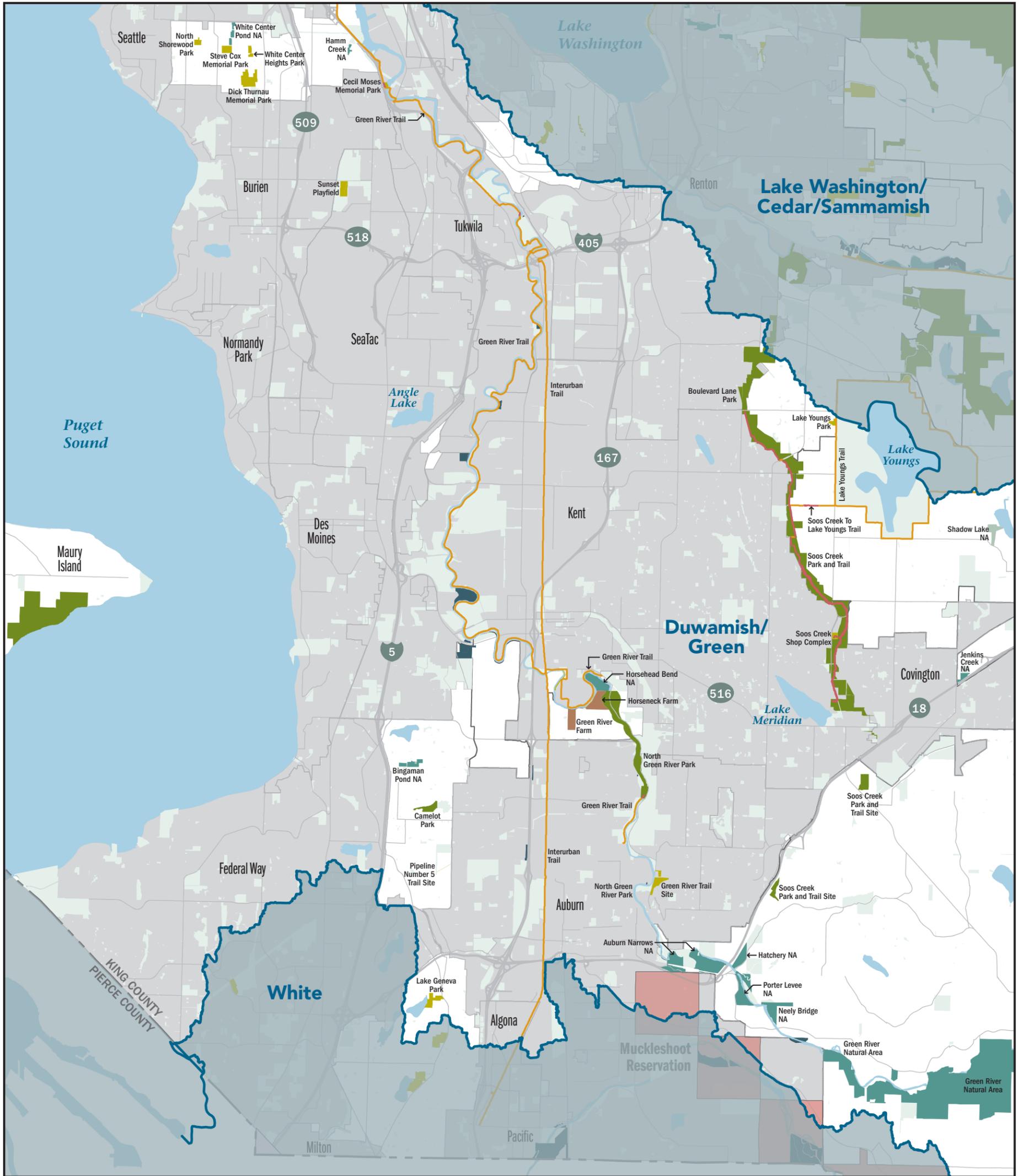
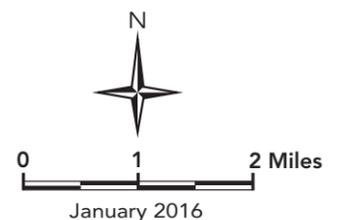


Figure 5

KING COUNTY'S OPEN SPACE SYSTEM

Duwamish/Green Watershed (Northwest)

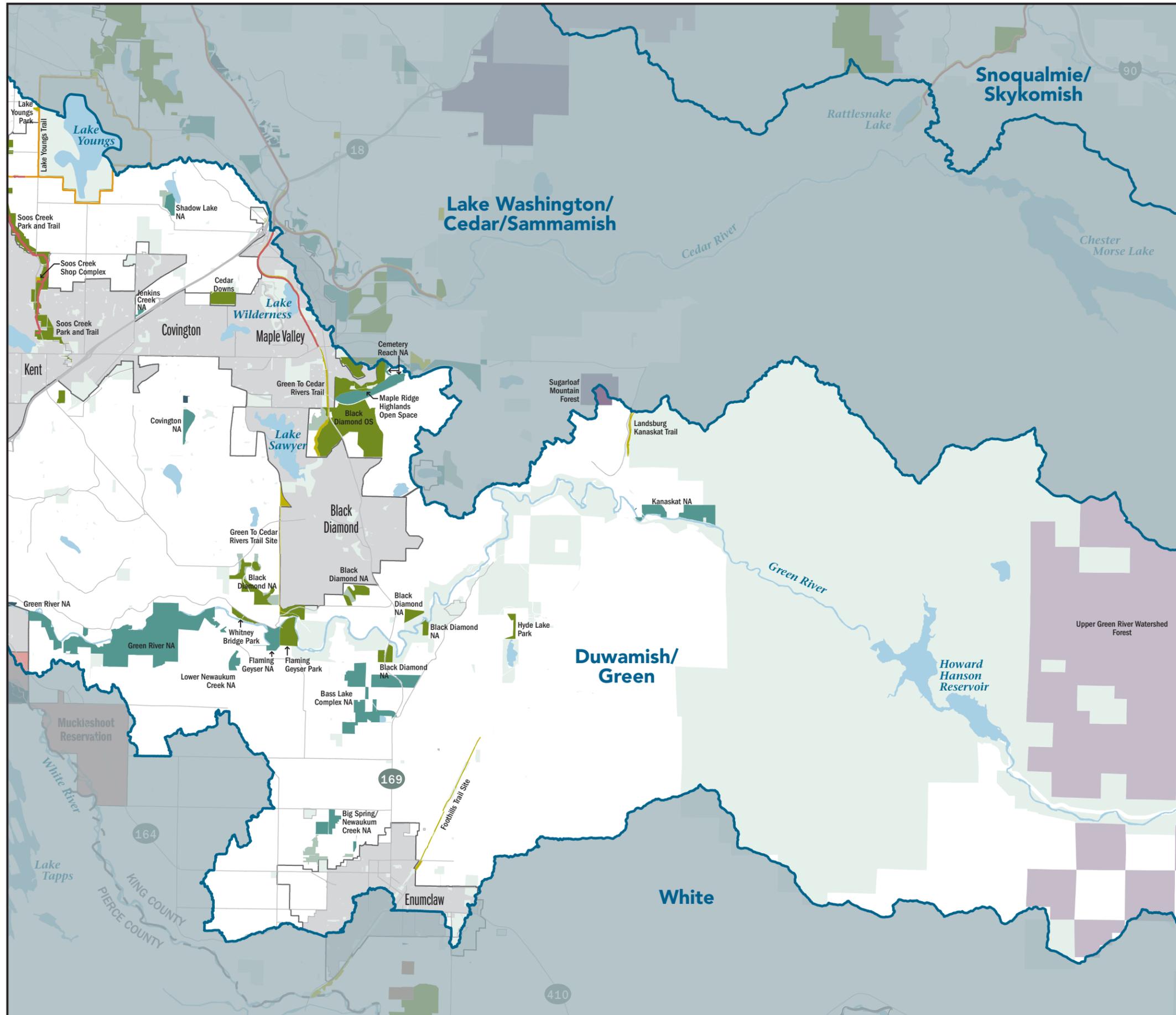
- |                            |  |                            |
|----------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| Fee owned                  | Easement, Use Agreement, or Other Interest | Flood Hazard Property      |
| King County Regional Trail | King County Regional Trail                 | King County-Owned Farmland |
| Recreation Site            | Recreation Site                            | Other Public Land          |
| Multi-Use Site             | Multi-Use Site                             | Tribal Lands               |
| Natural Area               | Natural Area                               | Incorporated Area          |
| Working Forest Land        | Working Forest Land                        | WRIA (Watershed) Boundary  |
|                            |  | Urban Growth Area Boundary |
|                            |  | Major Road                 |



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Map created by King County GIS Center and KCIT/DNRP GIS, Visual Communications, Web Unit  
Data King County Datasets File 1601\_4985w\_5parksGREEN\_NWmap.ai

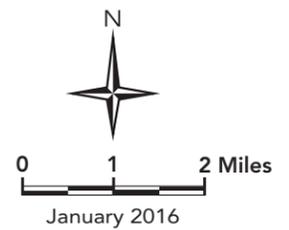




**Figure 6**  
**KING COUNTY'S**  
**OPEN SPACE SYSTEM**

**Duwamish/Green**  
**Watershed (Southeast)**

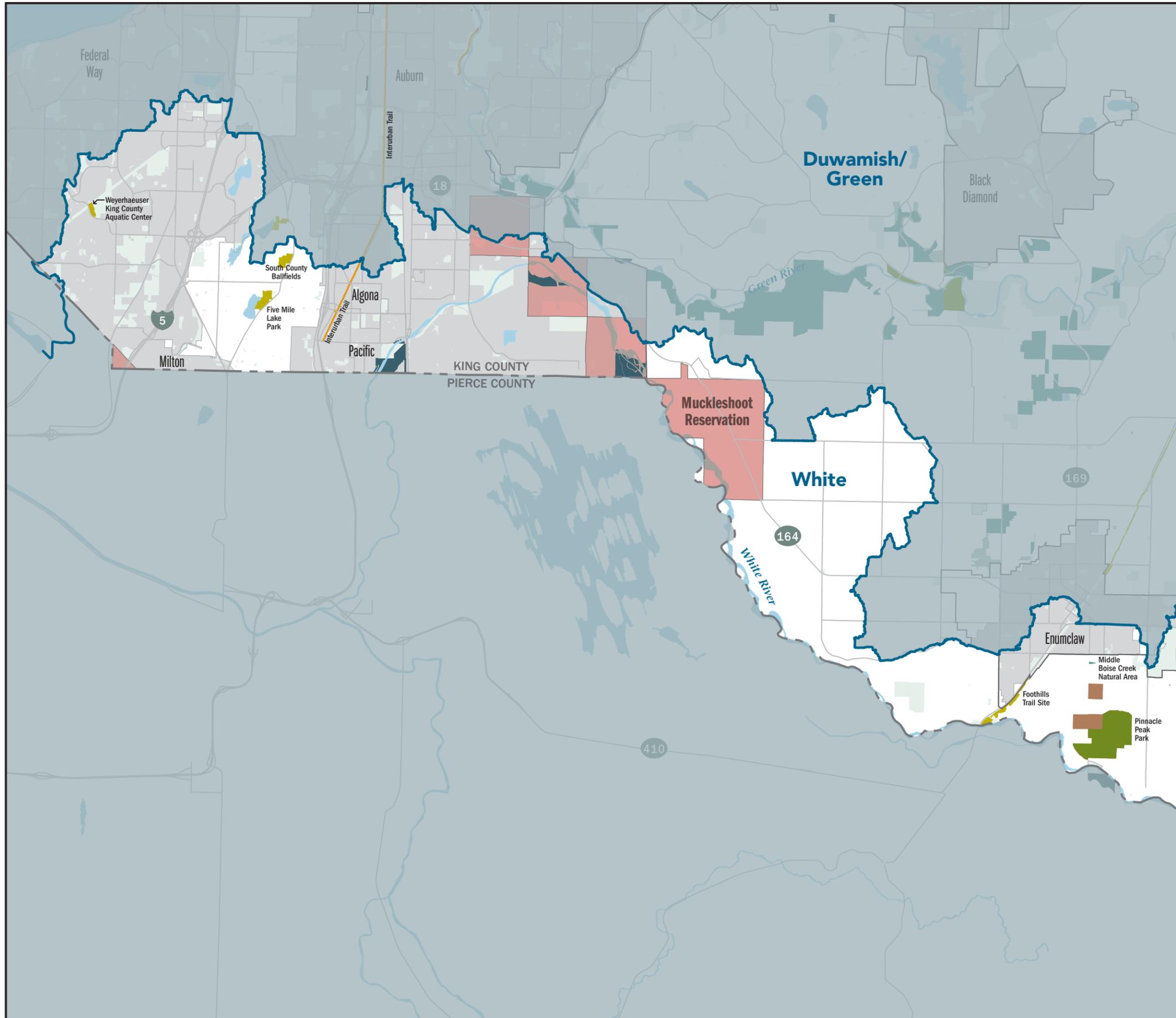
- |   |                  |   |   |
|---|------------------|---|---|
|    | <b>Fee owned</b> |  | <b>Easement, Use Agreement, or Other Interest</b> |
|    |                  |  | King County Regional Trail                        |
|    |                  |  | Recreation Site                                   |
|    |                  |  | Multi-Use Site                                    |
|    |                  |  | Natural Area                                      |
|   |                  |   | Working Forest Land                               |
|    |                  |   | Flood Hazard Property                             |
|    |                  |   | King County-Owned Farmland                        |
|    |                  |   | Other Public Land                                 |
|   |                  |   | Tribal Lands                                      |
|  |                  |   | Incorporated Area                                 |
|  |                  |   | WRIA (Watershed) Boundary                         |
|  |                  |   | Urban Growth Area Boundary                        |
|  |                  |   | Major Road  |



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 Data King County Datasets File 1601\_4985w\_6parksGREEN\_SEmap.ai

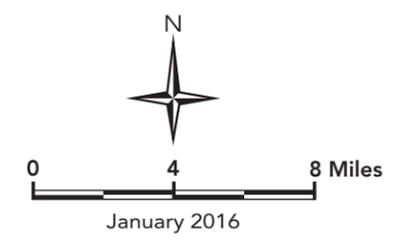




**Figure 7**  
**KING COUNTY'S**  
**OPEN SPACE SYSTEM**

**White River Watershed**

- |   |                  |   |   |
|---|------------------|---|---|
|    | <b>Fee owned</b> |  | <b>Easement, Use Agreement, or Other Interest</b> |
|    |                  |  | King County Regional Trail                        |
|    |                  |  | Recreation Site                                   |
|    |                  |  | Multi-Use Site                                    |
|    |                  |  | Natural Area                                      |
|    |                  |  | Working Forest Land                               |
|    |                  |   | Flood Hazard Property                             |
|    |                  |   | King County-Owned Farmland                        |
|    |                  |   | Other Public Land                                 |
|    |                  |   | Tribal Lands                                      |
|   |                  |   | Incorporated Area                                 |
|  |                  |   | WRIA (Watershed) Boundary                         |
|  |                  |   | Urban Growth Area Boundary                        |
|  |                  |   | Major Road  |



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 Data King County Datasets File 1601\_4985w\_7parksWHITEmap.ai



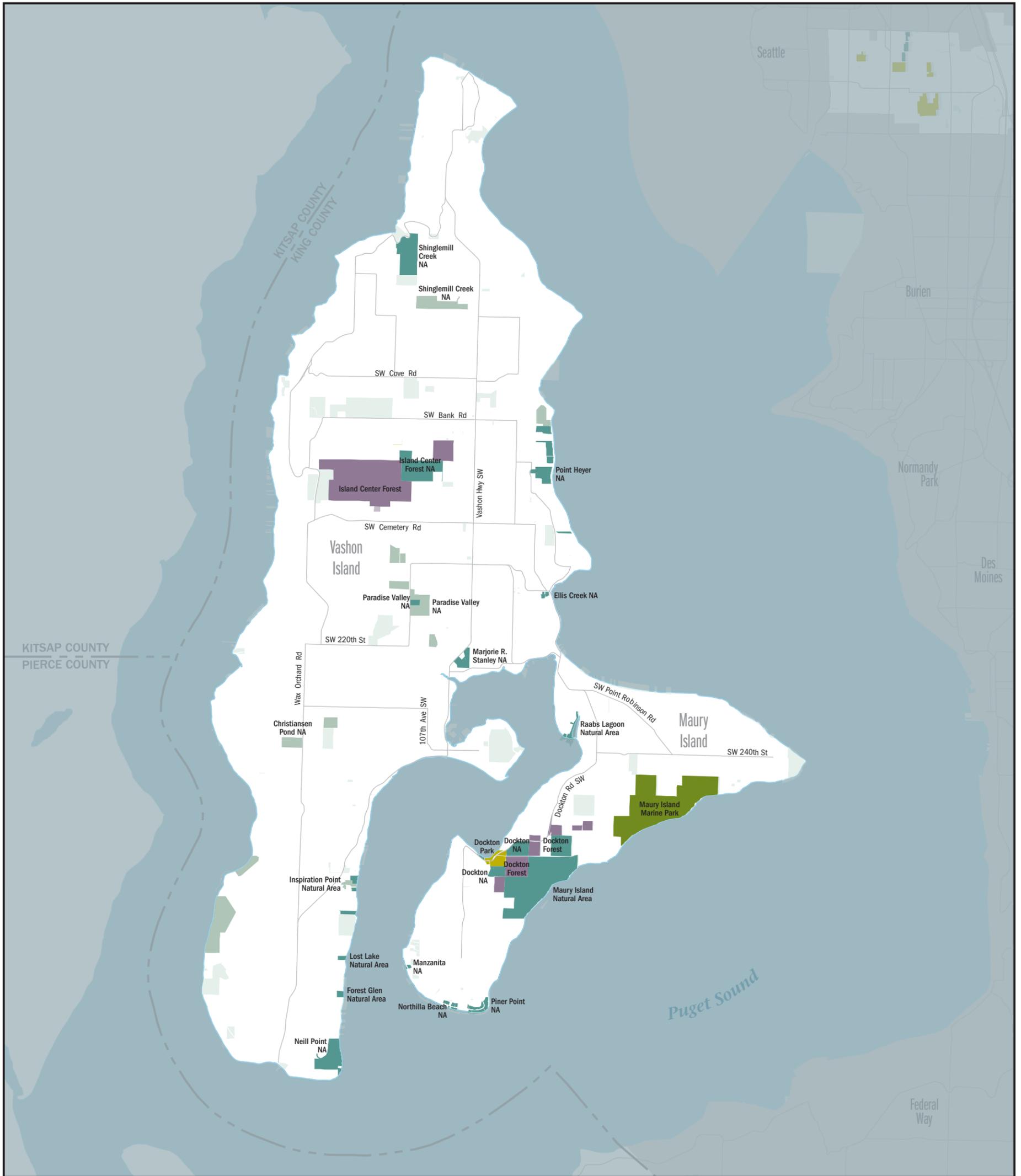
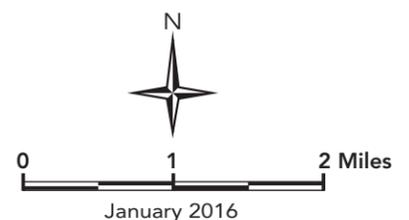


Figure 8

KING COUNTY'S OPEN SPACE SYSTEM

Vashon – Maury Island

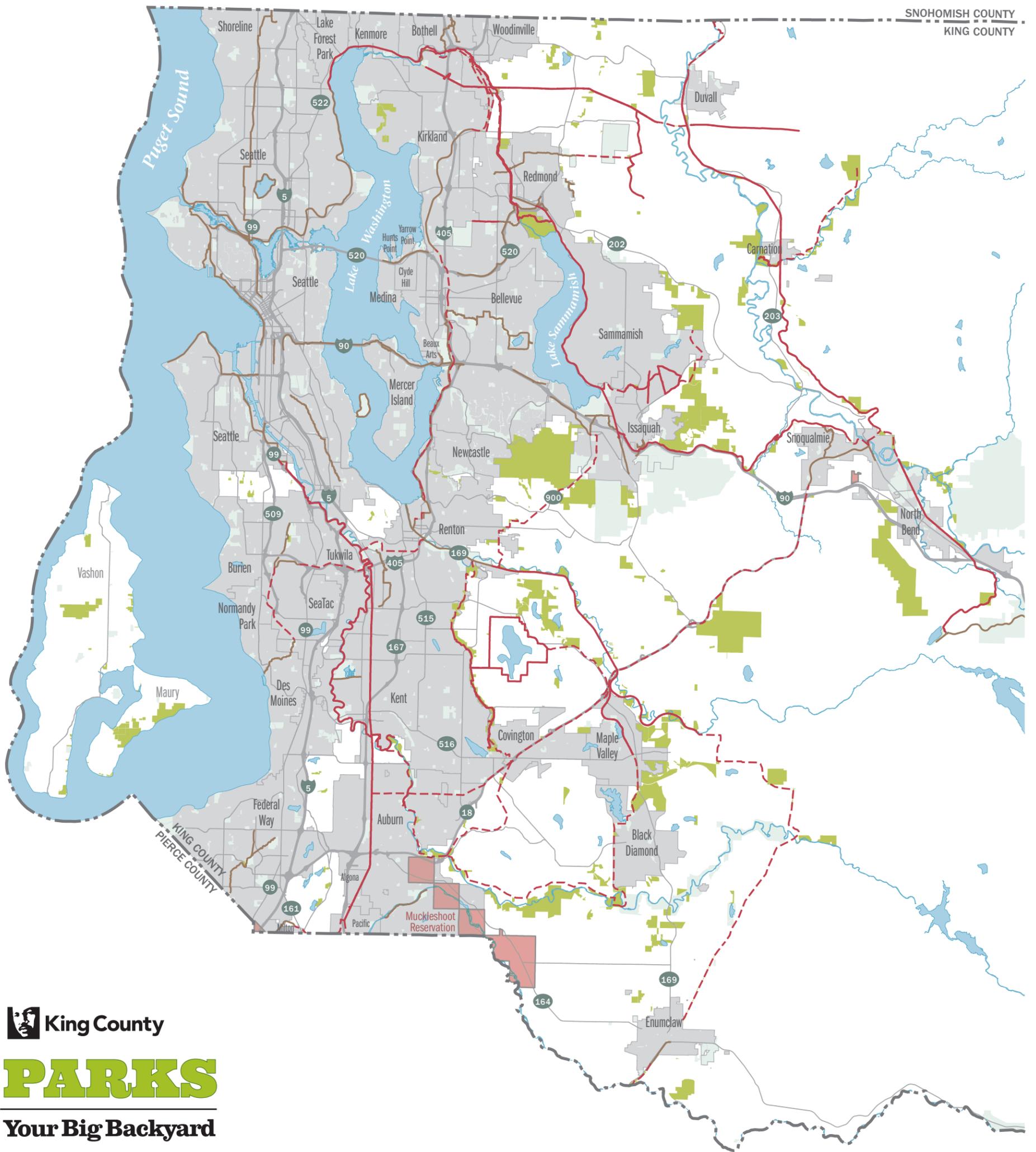
- |                     |  |                            |
|---------------------|--|----------------------------|
| Fee owned           | Easement, Use Agreement, or Other Interest | Flood Hazard Property      |
| Recreation Site     | King County Regional Trail                 | King County-Owned Farmland |
| Multi-Use Site      | Natural Area                               | Other Public Land          |
| Natural Area        | Working Forest Land                        | Incorporated Area          |
| Working Forest Land |  | WRIA (Watershed) Boundary  |
|                     |  | Urban Growth Area Boundary |
|                     |  | Major Road                 |



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Map created by King County GIS Center and KCIT/DNRP GIS, Visual Communications, Web Unit  
Data King County Datasets File 1601\_4985w\_8parksVASHONmap.ai

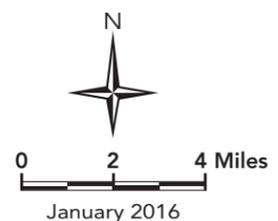




**King County**  
**PARKS**  
**Your Big Backyard**

**Figure 9 KING COUNTY'S OPEN SPACE SYSTEM Regional Trails System**

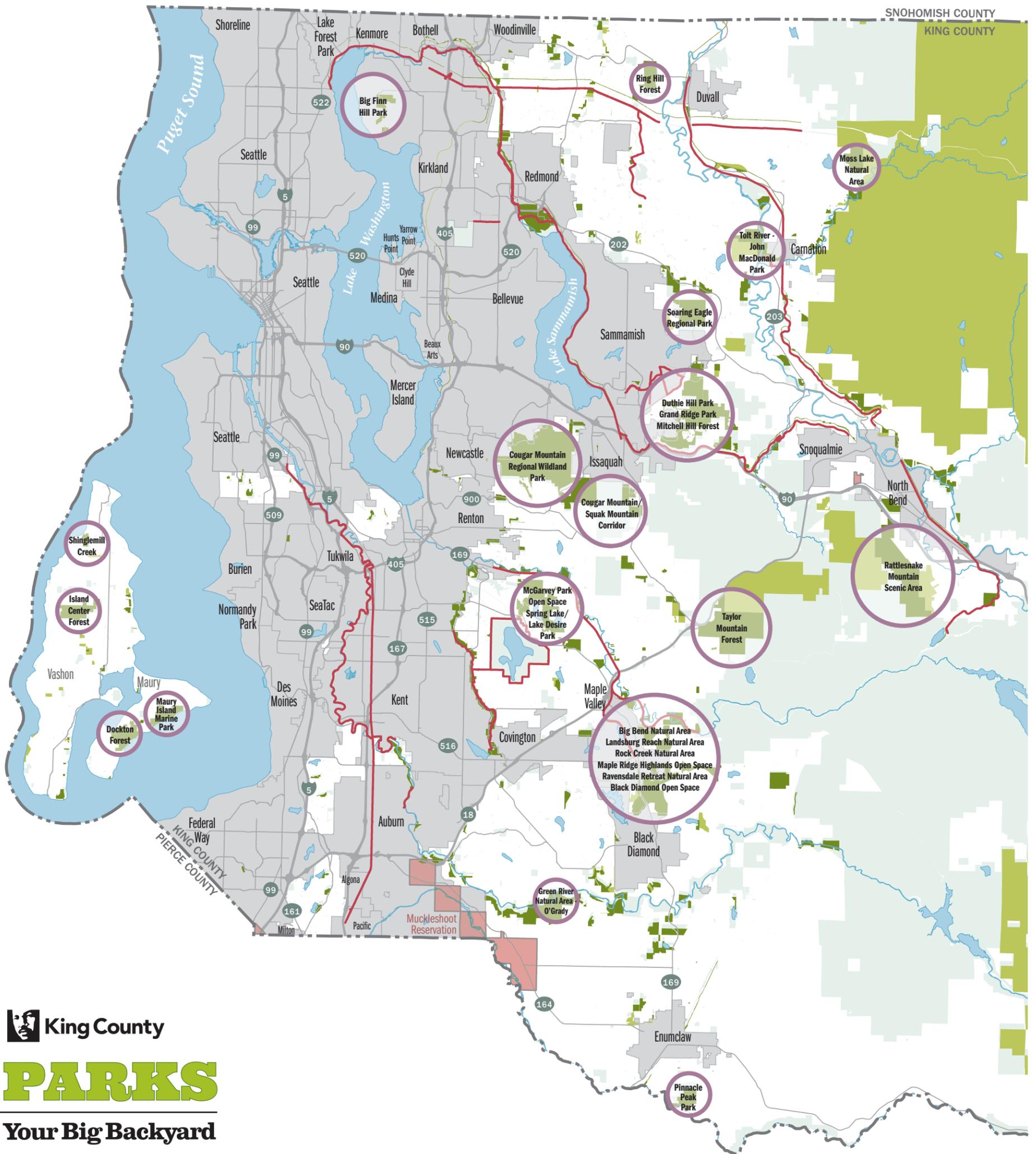
-  King County Regional Trails
-  King County Future Trail Project
-  Other Regional Trails
-  King County Park System
-  Other Parks
-  Tribal Land
-  Incorporated Area
-  Major Road



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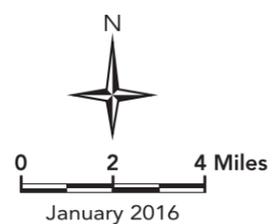
Map created by King County GIS Center and KCIT/DNRP GIS, Visual Communications, Web Unit  
 Data King County Datasets File 1601\_4985w\_9parksREGtrails.ai

Details regarding King County Future Trail Projects can be found in the Regional Trails Needs Report in the Appendices of the King County Comprehensive Plan.



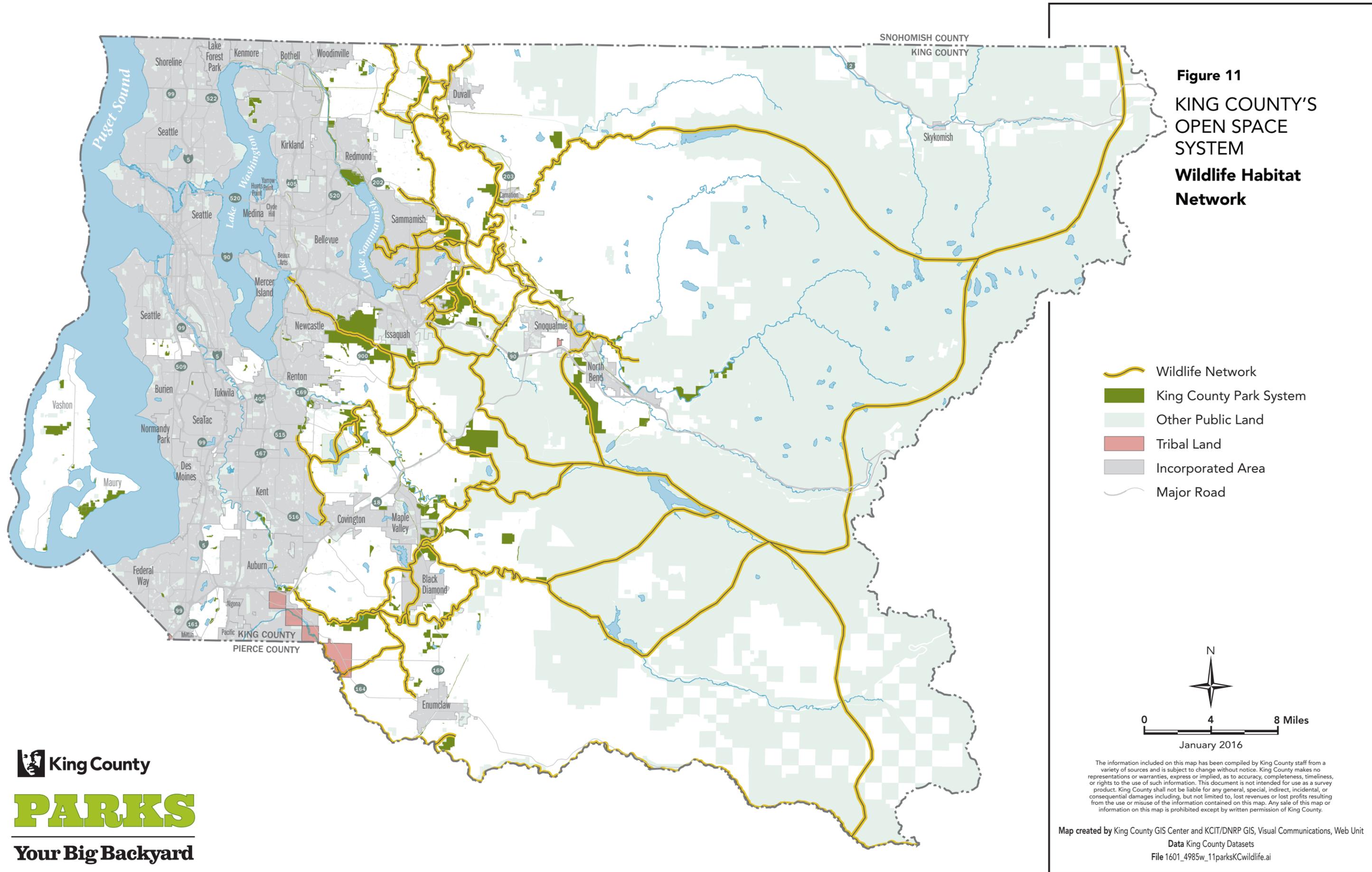
**Figure 10 KING COUNTY'S OPEN SPACE SYSTEM Backcountry Trail Sites**

-  Backcountry Trail Site
-  Regional Trail
-  King County Park System
-  King County Park System Easement
-  Other Public Land
-  Tribal Lands
-  Incorporated Area
-  Major Road



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**Figure 11**  
**KING COUNTY'S**  
**OPEN SPACE**  
**SYSTEM**  
**Wildlife Habitat**  
**Network**

-  Wildlife Network
-  King County Park System
-  Other Public Land
-  Tribal Land
-  Incorporated Area
-  Major Road

N  
  
 0 4 8 Miles  
 January 2016

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 Data King County Datasets  
 File 1601\_4985w\_11parksKCwildlife.ai



# APPENDIX II: KING COUNTY PARKS HISTORY

## **King County's Evolving Role**

Since the early 1900s, the role of Parks in providing recreation and open space opportunities has evolved and expanded through several distinct periods, largely driven by the major funding efforts that directed them.

## **1900 to 1950: Establishment of King County's Parks System**

During this era, the need for a parks and recreational system for unincorporated areas of the County became apparent, and the first steps were taken to acquire land and provide recreation programs. Many of the original park lands were donated to the County, and the first park properties were acquired. Facilities added or built during this period include the Works Progress Administration (WPA) buildings, which are some of the largest and most well-preserved log structures that remain in the nation today.

## **1951 to 1965: Focus on Recreation**

The focus during this period shifted to providing innovative recreational programs and acquiring additional park lands. Acquisition became important as growth shifted to suburban areas on the Eastside and to the north and south of Seattle. Of particular interest for the government was lakefront access, as well as areas for playgrounds, games, sports and parkways. The first county-wide park bond issue was passed for \$1 million in 1956. The County acquired its first regional park, Marymoor Park, in 1962 for \$1.1 million.

## **1966 to 1980: The Forward Thrust Era**

During a period of unprecedented park expansion funded by the Forward Thrust bond issue, what was then called the King County Department of Parks and Recreation acquired and developed recreation facilities and programs distributed widely throughout the county. Forward Thrust was a model interjurisdictional and interdisciplinary effort at the regional planning level. With \$49.2 million from the bond, the county government was

able to leverage millions more in grants and matching funds from other state and national programs. King County's park system doubled in size, adding more than 4,000 acres, 53 miles of waterfront, and miles of trail rights of way. One of the most notable Forward Thrust park initiatives was the creation of the aquatics system of sixteen indoor pools and one outdoor pool. The King County Comprehensive Plan, the Ten Year Program for Open Space Acquisition (1965), the Urban Trails Plan and the General Bicycle Plan (1976) all contributed to shaping the future of the system at this time.

## **1980 to 2000: The Open Space Era**

By 1980, the focus shifted to regional parks, natural resources and the preservation of open space. County residents, responding to dwindling open spaces and loss of habitat and public access, passed a \$50 million Farmlands Preservation Bond issue in 1979 to preserve agricultural open space, and then a \$117 million Open Space Bond in 1989 to acquire other open space lands. In 1993, King County established a \$60 million Conservation Futures Bond Acquisition Program to purchase open space, parks and trails and initiated the \$14.8 million Waterways 2000 Program to conserve streams and rivers to protect salmon and provide open space for recreation and education. During this period, regional facilities, such as the Weyerhaeuser King County Aquatic Center, were developed and significant passive recreation and natural area parks, such as Cougar Mountain Regional Wildland Park, Moss Lake Natural Area, Spring Lake/Lake Desire Park, and Middle Fork Snoqualmie Natural Area, were acquired to protect ecological resources and provide passive recreation opportunities.

Another significant development during this period was the 1999 listing of Puget Sound Chinook salmon and bull trout as threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act. As a result, the State of Washington passed several

laws directing planning efforts to address habitat degradation in fresh and salt water on a watershed-scale. This led to the beginning of the Watershed Resource Inventory Area (WRIA) planning process that continues to shape open space planning and management today.

King County also led the way in building a regional trails network during this period. The development and expansion of active recreation parks characterized this era, in particular delivering sports programs outside the incorporated areas of the County. Innovative programs such as the Youth Sports Facilities Grant program and the 101 Ballfields Initiative provided funds for construction and rehabilitation of many recreation facilities located on school sites throughout the County.

### **2000 to 2004: A Time of Transition**

The Washington State Growth Management Act encourages the annexation or incorporation of urban unincorporated areas. Between 1990 and 2000, ten new cities formed in King County, shifting the responsibility for local parks and recreation services from King County to the cities. The cumulative impact of annexations and incorporations coupled with a fiscal crisis in 2002 prompted King County to reevaluate the provision of all non-mandated services supported by its general fund, including the parks and recreation system. Committed to ensuring that the public be able to enjoy the trails, parks and recreation facilities in the County, King County investigated a broad variety of funding options to preserve its open space system.

In the spring of 2002, the Metropolitan Parks Task Force (MPTF) was established to identify ways to keep the county's parks and recreation system open in 2003 and beyond and to restore stability to the parks system by removing it from dependence on the general fund. The MPTF issued its recommendations in June 2002 and called for the County to:

- Refocus its parks and recreation mission to provide for regional trails, regional passive parks, regional resource and ecological lands, regional active recreation facilities and rural parks
- Transfer all local facilities within cities and work to transfer local facilities in potential annexation areas
- Implement a broad variety of new entrepreneurial strategies to help raise revenues to support park operations
- Facilitate the acquisition and development of active recreation facilities by convening potential partners and providing capital funding when appropriate rather than assuming ongoing operation and maintenance obligations
- Seek voter approval for a property tax lid lift to support county regional and rural parks

These recommendations evolved into the Parks Business Transition Plan, becoming the blueprint for the transformation of the county's parks system. Another key element to the transition was a companion ordinance, referred to as the Parks Omnibus Ordinance (14509), which was approved by the King County Council and gave Parks the authority to implement its newly refocused mission and vision. In the spring of 2003, voters approved a four-year levy to support regional trails, parks, and recreation facilities maintained by King County.

It was also during this period that the parks agency was merged with the Department of Natural Resources, forming the Department of Natural Resources and Parks.

### **2004 to Present: A Refocused Mission**

After the tumultuous start to the decade, Parks came away with a refocused mission and role, providing regional active and passive parks and recreation amenities, natural area parks, regional trails, working forest lands, and local rural parks. As a result, it diversified its revenue base, which currently largely comes from property tax levy support; nearly a quarter of the agency's operations funding is derived from a combination of entrepreneurial initiatives, competitively priced user fees, and gifts and grants. Public-private partnerships have further contributed to the agency's ability to leverage resources, creating new public recreation amenities and offering programs, events and other ways for the public to enjoy and benefit from King County's open space system.

Parks has also continued to transfer local urban parks and pools to cities and other entities, such as school districts and non-profit organizations. Since 2000, more than 60 local parks and pools comprising over 1,500 acres of local park sites have transferred to cities.

In 2007, King County voters renewed the original operations and maintenance levy for an additional six years and approved a companion, six-year capital expansion levy dedicated to support the acquisition of natural area parks and expansion of the regional trails system. In 2009, King County voters passed the "Open Space Protection Act", an amendment to the county Charter to strengthen the protections against the sale or transfer of 96 open space properties totaling 156,000 acres.

In 2013, King County voters renewed their support and approved the 2014-2019 Parks, Trails and Open Space Replacement Levy by more than 70 percent. This six-year levy provide funding for operations and maintenance, as well as for capital improvements for King County's growing open space system.



## APPENDIX III: SOURCE DOCUMENTS

Green//Duwamish and Central Puget Sound Watershed (WRIA 9). *2005 Salmon Habitat Plan: Making our Watershed Fit for a King: Green//Duwamish and Central Puget Sound (WRIA 9)*. August 2005. <http://www.govlink.org/watersheds/9/plan-implementation/HabitatPlan.aspx>

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King County. *King County Comprehensive Plan Update 2013*. Adopted December 3, 2012. <http://www.kingcounty.gov/property/permits/codes/growth/CompPlan/2012Adopted.aspx>

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King County Department Natural Resources. *Farm and Forest: A Strategy for Preserving the Working Landscapes of Rural King County*. 1996. <http://www.kingcounty.gov/environment/waterandland/forestry/forestpolicyplanning/farm-and-forest-report-1996.aspx>

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## APPENDIX IV : SIX-YEAR CIP

	2016	2017	2018	2019 <sup>2</sup>	2020	2021
Regional Open Space Acquisition <sup>3</sup>	7,750,000	7,000,000	7,150,000	7,300,000	-	-
<b>Regional Trail System</b>						
<i>Eastside Rail Corridor</i>	4,000,000	3,860,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	-
<i>Lake to Sound Trail (South County Regional Trail)</i>	2,000,000	1,200,000	6,900,000	8,400,000	-	-
<i>East Lake Sammamish Trail</i>	2,600,000	7,500,000	8,000,000	4,000,000	-	-
<i>Foothills Regional Trail</i>	1,000,000	2,750,000	1,000,000	5,500,000	-	-
<i>Snoqualmie Valley Trail</i>	600,000	2,000,000	-	-	-	-
<i>Mobility Connections</i>	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	-
<i>Other Regional Trail Projects</i>	1,150,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	-	-
<b>Major Maintenance and Infrastructure Repair</b>						
<i>Trailhead Development and Access</i>	500,000	1,000,000	500,000	1,000,000	-	-
<i>Bridges and Trestles Rehabilitation</i>	350,000	2,000,000	500,000	1,500,000	300,000	300,000
<i>Play Area Rehabilitation</i>	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	200,000	200,000
<i>Central Maintenance Shop</i>	2,250,000	2,900,000	2,900,000	200,000	-	-
<i>Park Facility Rehabilitation</i>	800,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000
<i>Emergency Repairs (small capital projects)</i>	1,100,000	1,200,000	1,300,000	1,400,000	1,500,000	1,600,000
<i>Other Major Maintenance and Infrastructure Repair<sup>4</sup></i>	9,900,000	5,400,000	7,100,000	8,400,000	7,900,000	9,300,000
<b>Community Partnerships and Grants</b>						
<i>Mitigation Monitoring</i>	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
<i>Feasibility Studies</i>	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>35,550,000</b>	<b>44,760,000</b>	<b>44,300,000</b>	<b>46,650,000</b>	<b>13,450,000</b>	<b>14,950,000</b>

### Notes:

- 1 Funding sources for the six-year capital improvement program include: Parks Levy, Real Estate Excises Taxes (REET), and state and federal grants.
- 2 The 6-year Parks Levy expires on December 31, 2019.
- 3 Specific projects are determined each year through recommendations from a citizens committee.
- 4 Other major maintenance projects includes but is not limited to repairs and rehabilitation to ballfields, parking lots, sewer systems, and restrooms.



# APPENDIX V: ACQUISITION GUIDANCE

This information provides clarification to the information contained in Section 4.2.

- The King County Parks and Recreation Division further considers the following elements when evaluating and selecting sites for acquisition:
- Consistent with applicable open space policies and goals
- Identified as a Regional Trail Corridor in the Regional Trails Needs Report (RTNR), the Regional Trails Inventory and Implementation Guidelines, or other relevant regional trails plans
- Provides connectivity, such as an in-holding in an existing King County-owned site, adjacent to an existing King County-owned site, adjacent to another publicly-owned or a privately-owned recreation/conservation land,
- Provides multiple benefits/functions, such as active recreation, passive recreation, habitat protection, forest conservation, revenue generation, greenbelt/greenspace, view corridor
- Buffers/protects the urban growth line
- Provides for increased recreation opportunities that are regional in scope, such as allowing for a recreation use that is not available elsewhere in the system and/or allowing for a recreation use that is underserved elsewhere in the system
- Addresses a rural local park need
- Able to become financially sustainable through direct and indirect revenue generation, partnerships, efficiencies, or other means
- Provides an opportunity for a public/private partnership in development, management and maintenance of the site
- Accommodates, or able to accommodate a backcountry trail that adds to/enhances

a backcountry trail network on an existing King County-owned site; would allow for a trailhead and/or parking facility; provides trail connection to a regional trail; is located within a designated equestrian community, and/or provides trail linkages between public lands

- Resolves a land/resource management issue, such as providing maintenance access, providing public access, resolving an encroachment and/or allowing for a higher impact recreation use, thus conserving other more sensitive sites
- Addresses needs for cost efficiency/savings including leveraging of other acquisition, stewardship and/or development funds, providing public benefit in proportion to cost of acquisition/ownership, and not providing significant out-of-the-ordinary long-term maintenance or capital expense

The Water and Land Resources Division further considers elements when evaluating and selecting acquisitions. Some examples include:

- Provides priority salmon habitat as identified by a WRIA Salmon Recovery Plan
- Provides large contiguous tracts of forest land within Forest Production Districts and Rural Forest Focus Areas identified the King County Comprehensive Plan
- Consistent with King County's goals for habitat and natural area protection and restoration

When assessing individual open space sites for acquisition, King County should include the following types of information as part its analysis:

- Identify proposed site's role and classification (i.e. active park, trail, natural area)

- Inventory and analyze proposed site's conditions for assessing suitability for the proposed acquisition purpose (topography, soils, hydrology, vegetation, sensitive areas, wildlife, size, access, visibility, zoning, adjacent land uses, etc.)
- Identify proposed site's boundaries and any adjustments that may be needed to provide for access, use, management, and sustainability of the site resources
- Estimate future costs of ownership (site clean-up, removal of structures, securing of site, signage, restoration, development, maintenance, etc.)
- Identify relationship and/or linkage of proposed site to larger open space system context

This information is available in alternative formats.  
Please call 206-477-4527 or TTY Relay: 711.

File name: 1604\_4985w\_parksOSplan.indd



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June 21, 2016

[mb]

Sponsor: Dembowski

Proposed No.: 2016-0249

1 **AMENDMENT TO PROPOSED ORDINANCE 2016-0249, VERSION 1**

2 On page 3, beginning on line 38, after "Update," delete "Attachment A to this ordinance,  
3 is adopted as the principal document guiding the future of the county open space system"  
4 and insert "Attachment A to this ordinance, is adopted as the implementation plan  
5 guiding the future of the county open space system"

6

7 Delete Attachment A, King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas  
8 2016 Update, and insert Attachment A, King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails, and  
9 Natural Areas 2016 Update, Updated June 21, 2016.

10

11 ***EFFECT: The amendment would clarify that the Open Space Plan is King County’s  
12 implementation plan, which guides the future of the County’s open space system.***

13 ***It would replace the transmitted Open Space Plan with a revised version that corrects  
14 several policy numbers that were inadvertently used twice.***

15 ***It would restore a deleted policy within the Open Space Plan about the relationship  
16 between open space and health disparities.***

17 *It would add language to a policy about translation of signs to clarify that translation*  
18 *should reflect the predominant languages spoken by the community in which the site is*  
19 *located and be consistent with County policies regarding provision of services to*  
20 *populations with limited English proficiency.*

Updated June 21, 2016



King County  
Open Space Plan:  
Parks, Trails, and  
Natural Areas  
2016 Update



 King County

**PARKS**

**Your Big Backyard**

Updated June 21, 2016

# King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas 2016 Update

## **King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks Parks and Recreation Division**

201 South Jackson Street  
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King County

**PARKS**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

King County, with its 1.9 million inhabitants, is the 14<sup>th</sup> most populous county in the country. With nearly one-third of Washington State's population, King County is also the state's urban center and economic engine. Both urban and rural, King County is known for its majestic mountain ranges, forests, farmlands, waterways and shorelines that define the natural beauty and character of the region's landscape, which extends from Puget Sound on the west to 8,000-foot Mt. Daniel at the Cascade crest to the east.

These natural features contribute to an open space system that provides environmental and health benefits as well as recreational opportunities. The open space system offers places to exercise, participate in competitive sports, socialize with others, and experience the solace of the natural environment. It provides habitat for fish and wildlife, helps conserve cultural resources, maintains air and water quality, offers scenic beauty, and helps retain agriculture and forest activities in the county. Both regional and backcountry trails link the features of the county's regional open space system and serve recreation, transportation and habitat corridor functions.

The lands that make up the county's open space system contribute to residents' physical, mental and emotional health and support the high quality of life for which our area is known. The open space system also contributes to the economic strength of the County by attracting businesses, jobs and tourists. King County residents have repeatedly declared the importance of preserving open spaces and our quality of life through their continued support of funding for parks and recreation.

*The King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas 2016 Update (Open Space Plan)*, an update to the 2010 plan, provides a framework guiding King County in the acquisition, planning, development, stewardship, maintenance and management



*Soaring Eagle Regional Park*

of its complex system of 200 parks, 175 miles of regional trails, and 28,000 acres of open space. The Open Space Plan reflects the many changes the King County's Parks and Recreation Division (Parks) has undergone in recent years and reconfirms the agency's mission and goals of stewarding regional passive and active parks, regional and backcountry trails, natural areas, local rural parks, and forest lands to provide recreation and environmental benefits to the residents of King County.

This Open Space Plan update addresses the King County Strategic Plan's goals of achieving environmental and social justice, public engagement, environmental and financial sustainability, quality local government, and regional collaboration. It also incorporates policy direction provided by the 2015 King County Strategic Climate Action Plan. Specific revisions that provide additional policy direction to implement the county's strategic vision include the following:



*Yurt at Tolt-MacDonald Park and Campground*

- King County will be developing and implementing stewardship plans for forests on all types of park lands, not just working forest lands, consistent with the Strategic Climate Action Plan, to ensure healthy and resilient forests
- Clarification that regional trail corridors provide recreational opportunities as well as nonmotorized transportation options and that future development will focus on filling gaps in the system, providing connections to regional destinations and providing equal access for all
- Acknowledgement of the importance of preserving and stewarding significant historic and archaeological resources within the open space system
- Recognition of the priority goals and objectives of the 2014-2019 Parks, Trails and Open Space Replacement Levy

Objectives for this Open Space Plan include:

- Serving as a strategic plan guiding the work of the division
- Establishing the policy framework for operating and capital funding priorities
- Improving coordination among King County agencies involved in expanding and stewarding King County's open space system
- Defining the division's role as a leader for regional trails, parks, recreation facilities, natural areas, and working forests

- Defining the division's role as a provider of local parks in the rural area of King County
- Providing clarification and guidance on maintenance and operations of Parks' open spaces and facilities
- Guiding the development of site management and master plans

Over the past decade, Parks has transitioned from a traditional general-tax funded agency to an organization that is supported significantly by a voter approved levy, and is more entrepreneurial, accountable, and performance-driven. At the same time, new challenges are on the horizon; among the most pressing is maintaining a growing system of regional trails, natural areas and forests and fulfilling the commitment to generate business revenues from this asset base. Moreover, both the division's six-year operations and capital levies expire at the end of 2019. Funding the open space system beyond 2019 will require significant effort on the part of the King County Executive, the King County Council, the Department of Natural Resources and Parks, Parks, its partners and the public. Maintaining relationships with civic, corporate, community partners and recreation users will continue as a central tenet, as the agency remains committed to stewarding and enhancing the parks and trails that make up Parks' remarkable open space system.

# CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Overview

### 1.1.1 Purpose of this document

King County's intention in preparing the *King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas 2016 Update* includes establishing both a strategic and functional plan, as well as complying with the Washington State Growth Management Act (GMA) and Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) requirements. It is consistent with the *King County Comprehensive Plan*, the *King County Strategic Plan (as updated in 2015)*, and the *2015 Strategic Climate Action Plan*, must be adopted by the King County Council, has undergone State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) review and will be updated at least every six years.

#### 1.1.1.1 Strategic Plan

The Open Space Plan is a strategic plan guiding the activities and goals of the Parks and Recreation and the Water and Land Resources Divisions of the King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks for the next six years.



*Chinook Bend*

The following Strategic Plan goals, objectives and implementation strategies that relate most closely with the Open Space Plan are:

#### Economic Growth and Built Environment

- Meet the growing need for transportation services and facilities
  - Enhance bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure as alternative transportation options
  - Explore innovative approaches and strategies to expand the current system
- Shape a built environment that allows communities to flourish
  - Acquire regional parks, trails, and open space
  - Maintain acquired parks, trails and open spaces

#### Environmental Sustainability

- Restore water quality, biodiversity, open space and ecosystems
- Protect natural resource areas through acquisition and maintenance

#### Public Engagement

- Expand opportunities to seek input, listen and respond to residents.
  - Ensure that communication, outreach and engagement efforts reach all residents, particularly communities that have been historically under-represented
  - Empower people to play an active role in shaping their future
  - Promote meaningful community participation in decisions that affect their community
- Improve public awareness of the King County parks system
  - Develop guidelines and standards for public engagement and education
  - Engage in the community and be available for public discussion

### 1.1.1.2 Functional Plan

The Open Space Plan is a functional plan that implements the *King County Comprehensive Plan*. The *Comprehensive Plan* is a long-range plan developed in response to the GMA that addresses urban and rural land use, transportation, housing, economic development, open space and recreation, the natural environment, facilities and services, cultural resources, resource lands, energy, and telecommunications. The policies established in the *King County Comprehensive Plan* serve as a blueprint for growth through 2022 and beyond; the policies most applicable to the Open Space Plan are found in:

- Chapter Three - Rural Legacy and Natural Resource Lands
- Chapter Four - Environment
- Chapter Seven - Parks, Open Space and Cultural Resources

### 1.1.1.3 GMA Requirements

The Open Space Plan complies with the GMA, which requires that jurisdictions include a Park and Recreation Element in the jurisdiction's comprehensive plan consistent with the Capital Facilities Element and provide estimates of park and recreation needs and demand for a ten-

year period. The Open Space Plan addresses the GMA's planning requirements (RCW 36.70A.020) that relate to parks and resource lands, including:

- *Open space and recreation.* Retain open space, enhance recreational opportunities, conserve fish and wildlife habitat, increase access to natural resource lands and water, and develop parks and recreation facilities.
- *Environment.* Protect the environment and enhance the state's high quality of life, including air and water quality, and the availability of water.
- *Natural resource industries.* Maintain and enhance natural resource-based industries, including productive timber, agricultural, and fisheries industries. Encourage the conservation of productive forest lands and productive agricultural lands, and discourage incompatible uses.
- *Property rights.* Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation having been made.
- *Citizen participation and coordination.* Encourage the involvement of citizens in the planning process and ensure coordination between communities and jurisdictions to reconcile conflicts.



View from Maury Island Natural Area

- *Public facilities and services.* Ensure that those public facilities and services necessary to support development shall be adequate to serve the development at the time the development is available for occupancy and use without decreasing current service levels below locally established minimum standards.

#### 1.1.1.4 RCO Requirements

The Open Space Plan ensures that King County remains eligible for funding from RCO, which administers state and federal grant funds for recreation and conservation projects in Washington State. The RCO requires that plans include the following information (*RCFB Manual 2: Planning Policies and Guidelines*, dated February 1, 2014):

1. Goals and objectives
2. Inventory
3. Public Involvement
4. Demand and Need Analysis Section
5. Capital Improvement Program
6. Plan adoption

#### 1.1.1.5 Open Space Plan Sources

The Open Space Plan is consistent with and informed by the planning efforts and public processes of other County plans and initiatives including:

- King County Comprehensive Plan (2016 update)
- King County Strategic Plan (2015 update)
- King County Equity and Social Justice Strategic Plan (2016)
- King County Strategic Climate Action Plan (2015)
- King County Countywide Planning Policies (2012)
- King County Parks, Trails and Open Space Replacement Levy Ordinance 17568 (2013)
- King County Parks Levy Task Force Report (2012)
- Regional Trails Needs Report (2016)

- Parks Omnibus Ordinance 14509 (2002)
- King County Historic Preservation Program Strategic Plan (2013 )
- King County Flood Management Plan (2013 Update)
- Water Resource Inventory Areas 7, 8, 9 and 10 Salmon Recovery Plans

#### 1.1.2 How to Read This Document

The Open Space Plan is organized into five chapters that provide an overview of King County, its landscape, and the parks, trails, natural areas, and forests that fall under the jurisdiction of Parks. Chapter One provides background and context as well as provides an overview of Parks and its goals as a major open space provider. Chapter Two discusses King County's approach to and classification of open space, including an overview and inventory of the open space assets managed by Parks. Finally, Chapters Three, Four and Five relate to partnerships and public engagement, the Capital Improvement Program and operations of Parks.

Within each of the chapters are policy statements, which are numbered and highlighted in bold, a style and format similar to that of the *King County Comprehensive Plan*. The Open Space Plan also uses the same definitions of "should" and "shall" as the *King County Comprehensive Plan*. The use of the terms "shall," "will," "should," and "may" in policies determines the level of discretion exercised in making future and specific land use, budget, development regulation, and other decisions. For clarification, "shall" and "will" in a policy mean that it is mandatory to carry out the policy, even if a timeframe is not included. "Shall" and "will" are imperative and nondiscretionary. Likewise, the use of "should" and "may" in a policy reflects noncompulsory guidance. "May" and "should" in a policy statement mean that there is discretion in implementation.

## 1.2 About the King County Parks and Recreation Division

Parks stewards more than 200 parks, 175 miles of regional trails and 28,000 acres of open space, 220 miles of backcountry trails and approximately 145,000 acres of working forest and ecological conservation easements. By cultivating strong relationships with non-profit, corporate and community partners, the division provides recreational opportunities for King County residents and protects the region's public lands, leaving a legacy for future generations.

### 1.2.1 Mission/Vision/Values

#### Mission

Steward, enhance and acquire parks to inspire healthy communities.

#### Vision

Parks, trails, and natural lands for all, sustained with the cooperative efforts of our community.

#### Values

- *Regional and Rural Service:* Provide park and recreation assets that serve the county-wide population, as well as communities in rural unincorporated King County.
- *Safety:* Ensure that parks, trails and recreation facilities are safe for all users.
- *Partnerships:* Pursue partnerships with public, private, and non-profit entities that leverage public dollars, enhance public recreation opportunities, and involve King County residents in the stewardship of King County's open space and recreation assets.
- *Entrepreneurial:* Generate revenue and contribute to the financial sustainability of agency operations.
- *Conservation:* Protect and enhance the ecological values of open space assets, including fish and wildlife habitat, native biodiversity, critical areas, and air and water quality.



Taylor Mountain Forest

- *Equity:* Strive to provide public open spaces and recreation opportunities that maximize accessibility and are equitably distributed.
- *Efficiency:* Maximize the value of public dollars through sensible cost reduction strategies while respecting best environmental management practices.

### 1.2.2 Goals and Objectives

In addition to county-wide guidance, such as the King County Strategic Plan, the Equity and Social Justice Ordinance, and the King County Energy Plan, the following goals and objectives are based on priorities developed for the 2014-2019 Parks, Trails and Open Space Replacement Levy (Ordinance # 17568).

*Goal 1: Take care of King County’s existing system of parks and trails, ensuring the system remains clean, safe and open.*

Objective 1.1: Sustain levels of service in the day-to-day operations and maintenance of King County’s parks and trails by:

- Increasing staffing resources for peak seasonal maintenance and the growing inventory;
- Replacing and upgrading technology, equipment, and vehicles;
- Investing in the planning and design of a central maintenance shop; and
- Preserving and protecting the Maury Island Natural Area and the Eastside Rail Corridor.

Objective 1.2: Maintain the operation of existing park infrastructure by employing a system-wide approach to rehabilitating, repairing, or replacing elements such as play structures, restrooms, sports courts, ballfields, and bridges and trestles on the Regional Trails System.

Objective 1.3: Ensure park and recreation facilities remain safe and open throughout the County.

*Goal 2: Grow and connect regional open space and natural lands, in order to protect habitat important for fish and wildlife and to provide recreation opportunities.*

Objective 2.1: Focus on securing lands in strategic acquisition zones that build upon prior public land and conservation easement investments, connect to existing sites, provide multiple benefits (recreation, public access, habitat protection) and protect regional watersheds and streams (informed by Salmon Recovery Plans, the Open Space Plan, and Conservation Futures Tax criteria).

Objective 2.2: Be a good steward of the newly acquired open space by completing stewardship plans and management goals to provide direction for maintaining and rehabilitating the sites.

*Goal 3: Improve regional trails and non-motorized mobility, to ensure that essential connections are completed and existing trails are maintained.*

Objective 3.1: Address missing trail connections, such as developing additional segments of the East Lake Sammamish Trail and planning and designing the Green-to-Cedar Rivers Trail.

Objective 3.2: Invest in planning, design, and construction of new major trail corridors, the Eastside Rail Corridor and the Lake to Sound Trail.

Objective 3.3: Preserve existing trail infrastructure by repairing and replacing aging bridges and trestles and making surface improvements throughout the system.

Objective 3.4: Identify and invest in regional trail connections in historically underserved communities such as beginning preliminary planning for a connection from the Green River Trail in Tukwila to the Duwamish River Trail in Seattle.

Objective 3.5: Identify opportunities to invest in trail connections that improve nonmotorized mobility, especially connections to transit centers.

*Goal 4: Make parks and recreation opportunities more accessible for all King County residents to enjoy.*

Objective 4.1: Expand public access to existing parklands by building and/or improving trailhead facilities, such as parking lots, restrooms, and signage, at sites including Pinnacle Peak Park and Taylor Mountain Forest.

Objective 4.2: Ensure park and recreation facilities remain safe and open by completing major maintenance projects, in all parts of the county.

Objective 4.3: Provide funding for recreational programs that serve historically underserved communities, including the White Center Teen Program, Evergreen Community Aquatics Center, and the King County 4-H program.

Objective 4.4: Cultivate community and corporate partnerships that generate revenue, create efficiencies, and/or nurture goodwill by increasing the capital appropriation for the Community Partnerships and Grants Program.

### **1.2.3 Organizational Structure and Funding**

Parks is part of the King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks (DNRP). As of 2015, there were 180 full-time employees, approximately 90 part-time employees who work on a seasonal basis, and 120 intermittent temporary employees, all organized into six sections. Parks works closely with the Water and Land Resources Division, particularly in the areas of acquisition of natural areas, river restoration/flood protection projects, water quality monitoring, and forest stewardship. The division also frequently works with the Department of Transportation to coordinate on regional trails maintenance and capital improvements.

The voter-approved 2014-2019 Parks, Trails and Open Space Replacement Levy (Parks Levy) provides approximately 75 percent of the division's funding for maintenance and operations. This measure will generate an

estimated \$66 million per year from 2014 through 2019 through a Consumer Price Indexed property tax levy lid lift of 18.77 cents per \$1,000 of assessed value. It replaced two parks levies, the King County Parks Levy and the Open Space and Trails Levy, which expired at the end of 2013. Approximately 20 percent of the division's revenue comes from business revenues, which include user fees, land use fees, concessions, and other types of entrepreneurial activities and public-private partnerships (outlined in greater detail in Chapter 3). Parks does not receive any King County General Funds. Funding for the Capital Improvement Program is described in Chapter 4.

### **1.2.4 Public Engagement**

Whether planning for a specific capital investment, developing agency policies and park management plans or addressing the future needs of King County residents, Parks makes on-going efforts to engage and communicate with King County residents about their interests, needs and priorities for the County's open space system.

#### **1.2.4.1 Planning for the Future**

The goals and priorities outlined in this open space plan reflect the comprehensive public involvement and customer satisfaction effort carried out by Parks in 2011-2012.

#### **Data Gathering**

In 2011, Parks undertook a multi-faceted customer satisfaction effort with the following objectives:

- Determine the level of general satisfaction with the services currently provided by Parks
- Develop a better understanding of the region's current and future parks and recreation needs
- Identify the roles that King County can play in meeting those needs

The division engaged the following stakeholders through this effort:

- Parks employees and King County employees from other agencies
- Parks and recreation agency directors from other jurisdictions in King County
- The Public (via focus groups and online and on-site surveys)

Similar questions were posed to all stakeholder groups. Several meetings were held with division employees and King County employees from other agencies, and two meetings were held with parks directors from other parks and recreation departments in which 16 jurisdictions were represented. The division worked with consultants to engage the public, specifically through the use of focus groups and on-site and online surveying. In addition to two focus groups, nearly 400 people were interviewed in person, and more than 1,700 people completed the online survey.

The common themes that arose from this data gathering work include:

- Level of satisfaction was high with Parks.
- Those familiar with the division’s facilities rated them favorably.
- The public recognized the value of overall systems (open space, regional trails) more than specific facilities.
- Operations and maintenance generally rated higher than other concerns (e.g. capital expansion).
- Water quality and wildlife habitat protection were highly valued.
- Trails (including making trail connections and addressing missing links) and taking care of existing facilities and infrastructure were also top priorities.

These findings provided direction to decision-makers about priorities for the future of King County’s open space system, as well as how to develop and measure the division’s service delivery in the future.



*Burke-Gilman Trail*

### King County Parks Levy Task Force

In June 2012, King County Executive Dow Constantine convened a citizen-based task force to make recommendations addressing the following:

- What should be done to preserve the County's then 26,000-acre system of parks and trails after the current operating and capital levies expire at the end of 2013?
- What should be done to meet the future parks and recreation needs of King County residents?

The Task Force, which was made up of twenty citizens representing community groups, businesses, recreational and environmental interests, and other public agencies, issued a report recommending the County pursue a six-year, inflation-adjusted property tax levy lid lift mechanism to fund the division's operations and capital improvement program.

#### The Task Force's recommendations included the following:

- King County's parks, trails, and open space contribute to our region's high quality of life; King County residents recognize and value these services.
- A voter-approved property tax levy lid lift should be sought to fund King County Parks. There are currently no reasonable alternative revenue sources.
- Taking care of existing park and trail assets should be a priority.
- Parks has been successful at leveraging levy funds and generating revenue, but future business revenue growth should reflect slightly lower targets.
- Regional and local parks, trails, and recreation facilities are integrally linked and should be supported under a regional levy.

More information about the Task Force proceedings and its findings and recommendations can be found at <http://kingcounty.gov/parks/levy.aspx>.

### 1.2.4.2 On-going Engagement

Parks has a variety of ways to reach out to and interact with park user groups, other stakeholders, and the general public, including a division web site, robust social media presence, e-newsletter, strong media relations, participation in community fairs and festivals, and an online feedback tool.

Moreover, the division maintains relationships with more than 300 organizations, from "Friends of" groups to sports leagues to volunteer groups, which are described in more detail in Chapter 4.

#### Open Space Plan 2016 Update

This Open Space Plan update goes through a public review process under the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA). Parks sent this document to cities, agencies and other organizations based on experience from years of issuing SEPA documents and regular communication with various stakeholders. This final plan will be transmitted to King County Council for consideration. That review and approval process will include a public hearing.



*Duthie Hill Mountain Bike Park*

## CHAPTER TWO: KING COUNTY'S OPEN SPACE SYSTEM

### 2.1 Service Area: A Profile of King County

#### 2.1.1 Population and Demographics of King County

As King County government contemplates need and demand for conservation and recreation assets to serve the public now and in the future, changing demographic trends provide a critical roadmap for the open space system's growth and foundation for King County's values as an open space provider. The trends in population growth and distribution inform King County's vision for acquisition, development, and management of its open space system. They also present serious challenges for the future, in particular revenue sources, recreational use patterns, and protection and conservation of ecological resources.



*Black Diamond Natural Area*

King County, with its 1.9 million inhabitants, is the 14<sup>th</sup> most populous county in the country and the most populous in the state. With a metropolitan area of more than 3.61 million inhabitants, it is among the fastest growing regions in the country, a trend that is expected to continue well into the future. Forecasts anticipate King County growing by an additional 320,000 persons (16 percent) by 2030. With more than 1.1 million workers employed within its borders, King County is also the state's urban center and economic engine.

King County covers 2,130 square miles, approximately the size of the state of Delaware, and while unincorporated areas, that is, the territory outside of any city, cover 80 percent of the county's land area, more than 87 percent of the population resides within one of King County's 39 cities. Some 126,000 people reside in rural unincorporated areas, where King County has jurisdiction as the local government, and 127,000 residents make up unincorporated populations living within the Urban Growth Area (UGA). King County provides local government services to these unincorporated areas within the UGA, most of which are to be annexed into cities within the next ten years under the state GMA.

King County's population is becoming increasingly diverse, with more than one-third of the population being persons of color. According to 2010 census data, 65 percent of the population is non-Hispanic white, 15 percent is Asian or Pacific Islander, 9 percent is Latino, 6 percent is African-American, and 1 percent is Native American. There are 170 different languages spoken in King County, and 26 percent of the population speaks a language other than English at home. Spanish is by far the most common language other than English spoken in King County, with Chinese, Vietnamese, Somali, Korean and Tagalog the next most common languages.

The median annual household income in King County is about \$71,000, which is well above the state and national levels. However, income disparity has increased since 2000, with the gap between those earning less than 50 percent of the median income and those earning over 180 percent of the median income becoming wider. Recent trends have shown a shift in where people experiencing poverty reside, with poverty rates now highest in suburban King County.

**For more information:**

2012 King County Growth Report

[www.kingcounty.gov/exec/PSB/Demographics/KCGrowthReport.aspx](http://www.kingcounty.gov/exec/PSB/Demographics/KCGrowthReport.aspx)

PSRC Vision 2040

[www.psrc.org/growth/vision2040/](http://www.psrc.org/growth/vision2040/)

## 2.1.2 Community Setting: Natural Landscape of King County

Within the 2,130 square miles (1,355,760 acres) that make up King County are mountain ranges, forests, farmlands, waterways and shorelines that define the natural beauty and character of the region's landscape.

This landscape was created by an active geological history of advance and retreat of glacial ice sheets, volcanic activity and constant erosion by wind and water. The County is home to the foothills of the Cascades, forested lands, lakes, and Puget Sound. These natural features provide open spaces that offer scenic beauty as well as a wide range of outdoor recreational activities, create critical habitat for fish and wildlife, help maintain air and water quality, support natural resource economies such as forestry and agriculture and provide numerous other benefits that contribute to the high quality of life in the County.

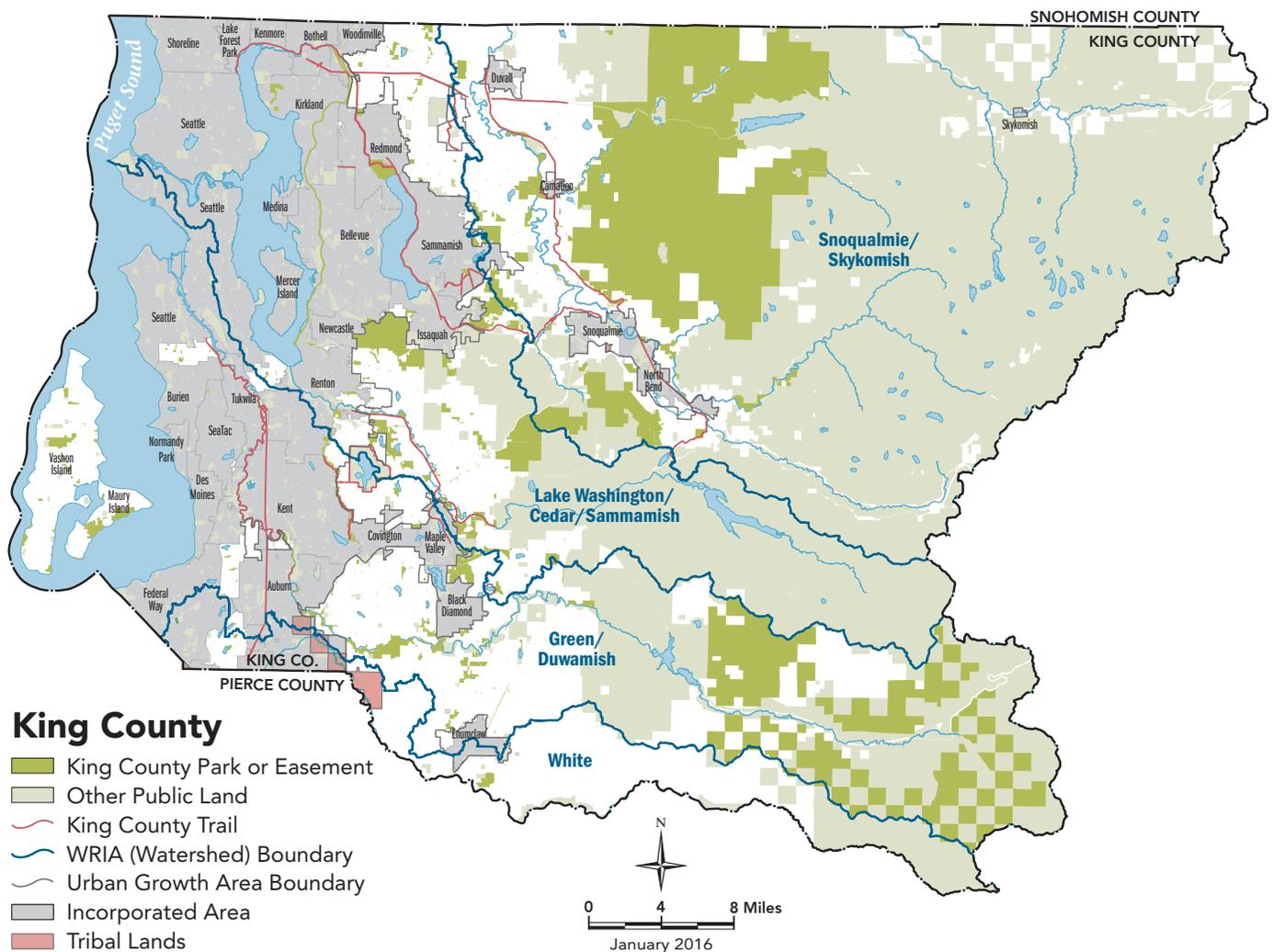


*Bass-Beaver Lake Natural Area*

## 2.2 Open Space System Guiding Principles

The following section details the major watersheds that shape King County's open space system. A watershed is defined simply as an area of land delineated by hills and mountains in which all rain water runs to the same end body of water, usually a river or lake. Water flow and quality are tempered by forests, fields, and marshes; because of this, open space planning must be approached from the landscape level, which requires long-term integrated and comprehensive land stewardship.

More detailed information about King County's watersheds, fish and wildlife, other natural features, and recreational opportunities may be found in other County inventories, plans, reports and studies. These include individual park management and master plans, regional trail planning documents, programmatic plans for King County's natural area parks and forest lands, Salmon Recovery, Water Resource Inventory Area (WRIA) plans, drainage basin plans and water quality plans. See Appendix III for a list of source documents that contributed to this plan.



## 2.2.1 Snoqualmie/Skykomish Watershed

The Snoqualmie/Skykomish/Snohomish watershed extends from the crest of the Cascade Mountains to the confluence of the Snoqualmie and Skykomish Rivers north of Duvall, and eventually drains through the Snohomish River to Puget Sound. The watershed includes many streams that provide habitat for nine salmonid species, contains the 268-foot high cultural heritage site Snoqualmie Falls, and is home to two federally recognized tribes, the Tulalip and Snoqualmie Tribes. The watershed provides habitat to native char, bull trout/Dolly Varden and eight species of anadromous salmon: Chinook, coho, chum, sockeye, pink salmon, coastal cutthroat trout, and steelhead.

Bisected by the jurisdictional border between King and Snohomish counties, urban land use is currently concentrated near the estuary and is largely outside the boundaries of King County. Population growth in the basin is expected to

increase from just over 300,000 in 2000 to over 500,000 in 2030, a 59 percent increase over 30 years, though this will largely occur in the parts of the basin outside of the boundaries of King County.

Within King County, the Snoqualmie/Skykomish Watershed encompasses more than 680 square miles with approximately 75 percent of the land classified as Forest Production District (FPD), including both public and private forest. There are a few King County owned working forest sites within this watershed, including a 90,000-acre forest conservation easement on the Snoqualmie Tree Farm, a 4,000 acre conservation easement on the Raging River Forest, and the 440 acres of King County's Mitchell Hill Forest. Downstream of the Snoqualmie Falls, most of the floodplain is zoned for agriculture and lies within the 14,500 acre Snoqualmie Agriculture Production District (APD). Almost 5,000 acres of farmland within the Snoqualmie APD has been protected through King County's Farmland Preservation Program.



*A view of Mt. Si from the Three Forks Natural Area*

There is growing interest in recreation opportunities within the watershed on federal, state, county, and local government lands; much of the recreational focus is located on and along the Snoqualmie and Skykomish Rivers and their tributaries. The US Forest Service manages large swaths of public land in the watershed including Wild Sky and Alpine Lakes Wilderness Areas. King County's Snoqualmie Valley Regional Trail is highly valued as a recreational corridor providing opportunities for users to ride horses, walk or bike along the valley and experience its rich natural beauty and agriculture history.

Within the Snoqualmie/Skykomish watershed, the Middle Fork of the Snoqualmie is recognized as a top whitewater kayaking destination, drawing river enthusiasts from across the County. A collaborative effort involving federal, state, county and local agencies and community and recreation groups has been working to expand recreational opportunities in this area, including expanding and formalizing public access to the river.

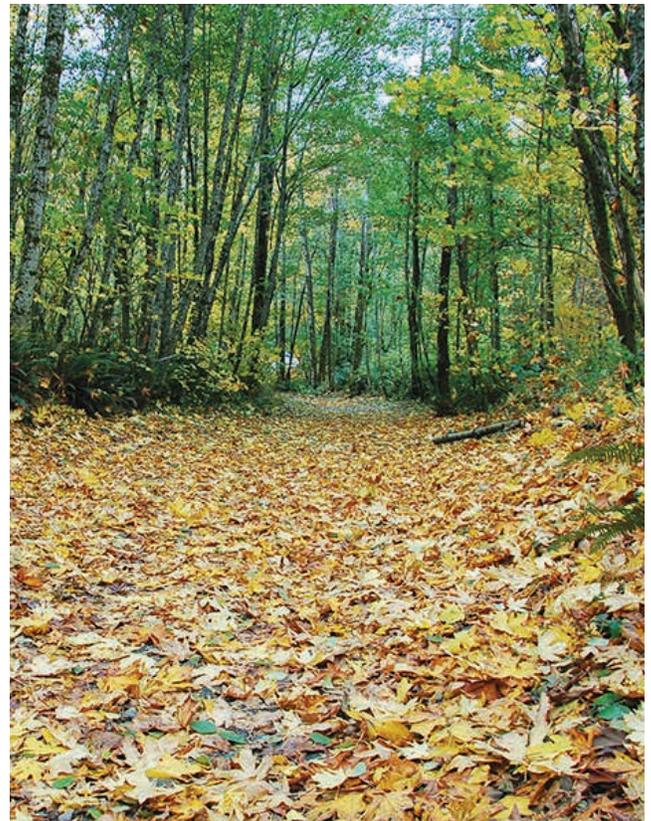
The Middle Fork Snoqualmie Natural Area is located along the Middle Fork of the Snoqualmie River, about nine miles east of the city of North Bend. At nearly 5,658 acres, it contains primarily forested lands and wetlands, and its tributary streams provide important habitat for terrestrial and aquatic wildlife. River access for kayak launching and fishing is also possible from the Middle Fork Snoqualmie Natural Area, along with the 40-acre Tanner Landing Park. These opportunities, combined with the state's popular Mount Si Natural Resources Conservation Area and Middle Fork Natural Resource Conservation Area (WADNR) just miles away, are quickly developing a "destination recreation" reputation for the Middle Fork of the Snoqualmie River.

County-owned upland sites offer hiking, mountain biking and horseback riding and include sites such as Soaring Eagle (600 acres), Duthie Hill (130 acres) and portions of the 1,300-acre Grand Ridge Park (also part of

Sammamish watershed). King County provides additional recreation parks at Preston Park and Athletic Fields, and the historic Preston Community Center. In total, King County manages more than 4,300 acres of parks and natural areas in the Snoqualmie basin.

## 2.2.2 Lake Washington/Cedar/Sammamish Watershed

The Lake Washington/Cedar/Sammamish Watershed covers 692 square miles and contains two major river systems (Cedar and Sammamish), three large lakes (Washington, Sammamish, and Union), and numerous creeks including Issaquah and Bear Creeks. The watershed drains to Lake Washington, through the Hiram Chittenden Locks and into the Puget Sound. It is the most densely populated watershed in Washington, with approximately 55 percent of the watershed's population inside the Urban Growth Area. The watershed's projected population for 2022 is 1.6 million. Two basins, the Cedar River and the Sammamish River, are highlighted on the upcoming pages.



*Cougar Mountain*

### 2.2.2.1 Cedar River

The Cedar River is the largest tributary to Lake Washington and drains an elongated basin of 188 square miles that flows approximately 50 miles from its headwaters in the Cascade Mountains to Lake Washington.

The Cedar River can be divided into two reaches: the Upper Cedar River, from the Cascade Crest to the Landsburg Diversion Dam, and the Lower Cedar River, from the Landsburg Dam to the mouth at the City of Renton. The Upper Cedar River watershed contains roughly 79,951 acres, most of which are owned by the City of Seattle to provide a major part of the area's water supply. The municipal watershed is almost entirely coniferous forest and is governed by a Habitat Conservation Plan. The Lower Cedar River contains 42,240 acres of land with an extensive hydrological system that includes 15 named tributaries, and many high-value wetlands, lakes, and aquifers. Most of the lower basin remains forested, with less than half the land use classified as low- to medium-density development.

The Cedar River corridor provides a network for fish and wildlife migration. Chinook, coho, and sockeye salmon, winter steelhead, bull trout, and coastal cutthroat are known species to inhabit the Cedar River system. The Lower Cedar River main stem and four main fish-bearing tributaries (Lower Rock Creek, Walsh Lake Diversion, Peterson Creek and Taylor Creek) provide spawning habitat for Chinook, sockeye and coho salmon and steelhead and cutthroat trout. The Cedar River's Chinook population is one of the native stocks that comprise the evolutionarily significant unit of Puget Sound Chinook salmon, which is listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). The Cedar River also provides habitat for Puget Sound steelhead which are listed as a threatened species under the ESA.

Within the Cedar River watershed is the multi-use Danville-Georgetown site (341 acres) with a network of well-kept trails, which are popular with equestrians. There are multiple natural area parks along the Cedar River with river access, including Belmondo Reach Natural Area and Cedar Grove Road Natural Area.

Ravensdale Park, a recreation park, is located in Rock Creek Valley, a few miles east of Maple Valley between Kent-Kangley Road and Ravensdale Way. The historic mining town of Ravensdale sits adjacent to the park's southeast corner, and the small community of Georgetown borders the north side of the park, across the road. The facilities in the park, consisting of six athletic fields, a community center, parking and a picnic area and restrooms serve many of the rural residents of Rock Creek Valley, as well as the City of Maple Valley. Aside from the Tahoma School District's fields, there are no public athletic fields in the valley other than those at Ravensdale Park.

The Cedar River offers fishing and whitewater recreation. In addition, the river corridor provides recreation opportunities offered at the local and regional levels. The 16-mile Cedar River Trail, owned and maintained by King County, follows a former railroad right-of-way alongside the river from King County's 37-acre Landsburg Park to downtown Renton and continues on a city trail to the shores of Lake Washington. The Cedar River Trail links a number of King County-owned park sites, providing a scenic natural setting in addition to recreation and educational/interpretive experiences for those passing along on foot, bicycle or horse. Future interagency agreements may establish links between the Cedar River Trail and the county's Snoqualmie Valley Regional Trail and Iron Horse State Park.

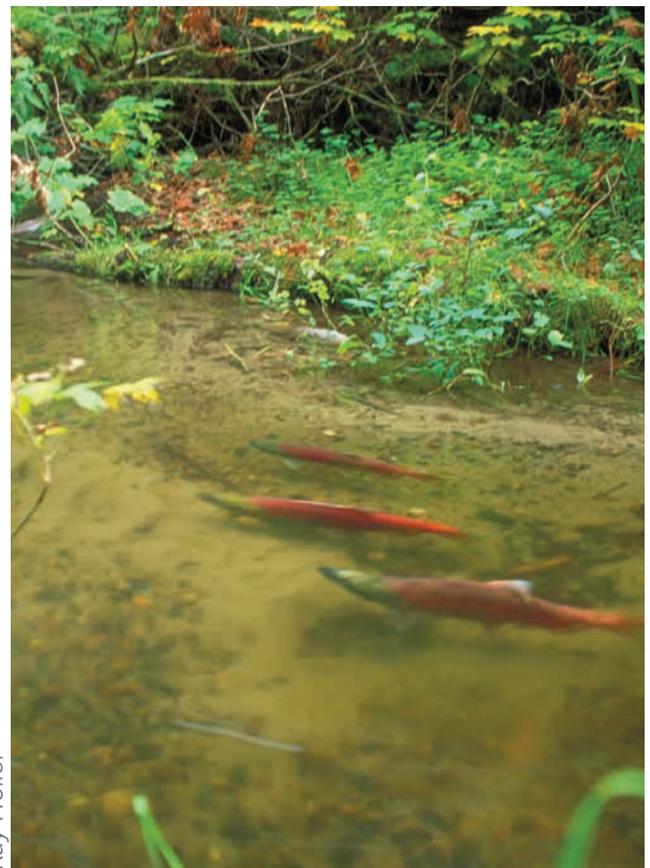
### 2.2.2.2 Sammamish River

The Sammamish River basin covers approximately 240 square miles and encompasses the land area that drains to Lake Sammamish, the Sammamish River and out into Lake Washington. The Sammamish River stretches 13.8 miles from its origin at the north end of Lake Sammamish to its mouth at the northern tip of Lake Washington.

Over the past century, the Sammamish River, previously a slough, has been significantly altered by human activities. In the 1960s, the river channel was deepened and straightened to increase its flood-flow capacity and to drain the surrounding wetlands for farming and development. Ongoing restoration and enhancement efforts are helping to mitigate these actions and improve water quality and habitat.

The Sammamish River Valley is known for its farming history, and approximately 1,100 acres of the valley have been designated as an Agricultural Production District (APD). Through the Farmlands Preservation Program, King County has acquired development rights on more than 70 percent (800 acres) of that APD, which has been instrumental in retaining agricultural production in the scenic valley.

The Sammamish River is primarily a migratory corridor for Chinook, coho, sockeye and kokanee salmon and steelhead trout that spawn in Issaquah Creek, Bear Creek, Little Bear Creek, North Creek and Swamp Creek. However, the river exhibits water temperatures in the summer and early fall that can pose a thermal barrier to salmon migration and can reach temperatures lethal to salmon.



Ray Heller

*Sockeye Salmon in Bear Creek*

### 2.2.2.2.2 Issaquah Creek Basin

The Issaquah Creek Basin is an important ecological basin in urbanized King County. Issaquah Creek is the main tributary to Lake Sammamish with headwaters originating from the steep slopes of Cougar, Squak, Tiger and Taylor mountains. The basin encompasses about 61 square miles, over 75 percent of which is forested, with the remainder in wetlands and pastures. Less than 10 percent is urban or cleared areas, however, the population in the basin is projected to increase 18 percent by 2020. More than 40 percent of the land is in public ownership by the Washington State Department of Natural Resources, Washington State Parks, King County, and the City of Issaquah.

The upper and middle Issaquah Creek Basin is identified as a Regionally Significant Resource Area (RSRA) because of its exceptional fisheries habitat and undeveloped character. RSRAs are portions of watersheds that contribute to the resource base of the entire Puget Sound region because they contain exceptional species and habitat diversity and may support rare, threatened or endangered species. Eight species of salmonids (six anadromous) are known to utilize the Issaquah Basin, including Chinook salmon listed as threatened under the ESA. The Issaquah Creek Hatchery currently produces Chinook, coho, and Lake Washington steelhead.

The basin includes a significant amount of public open space for conservation and recreation purposes. King County manages several sites within the basin: the multi-use Cougar Mountain Regional Wildland Park (approximately 3,200 acres), the Cougar-Squak and Squak-Tiger Corridors (970 acres), Preston Ridge Forest which is a 190-acre working forest, and a portion of the multi-use 1,300-acre Grand Ridge Park. King County's 1,900 acre Taylor Mountain Forest and Washington State Department of Natural Resources' Tiger Mountain Forest are managed

as working forest lands, protecting and conserving important salmon habitats, providing sustainable timber production, and providing passive recreation opportunities. The County owns almost 6,000 acres of forest easement land in the Upper Raging River area. In addition, King County has acquired land for ecological purposes, including the 120-acre Log Cabin Reach Natural Area and the 212-acre Middle Issaquah Reach Natural Area.

From its beginning as a dairy farm and country estate to its current use as a regional hub for recreation, Marymoor Park has been recognized for its rich natural setting and outstanding location at the north end of Lake Sammamish. King County first acquired Marymoor Park in 1962 in an effort to save the land from development and establish a public park. Today, the 620 acres that make up Marymoor Park offer a myriad of year-round recreational opportunities, which include 15 natural and six artificial athletic fields (soccer, baseball, cricket, lacrosse, and rugby), a velodrome, tennis courts, walking/biking trails, nature trails, a community garden, a rowing launch, an off-leash dog park, a climbing rock, a foot reflexology path and a model airplane flying field. Marymoor is also home to outdoor summer concerts and movies and the historic Clise Mansion, which is used for weddings and other events.

Several regional trails link the various parts of the Sammamish Watershed. The Sammamish River Trail runs along both sides of the river with a hard surface trail on one side and a soft surface trail along the other. The trail links numerous King County park sites and parks in the cities of Bothell, Woodinville and Redmond. The trail links with the Burke-Gilman Trail to the west and offers more than 20 miles of paved trail for bicyclists and walkers along waterways in urban and suburban King County. The Marymoor Connector Trail links the Sammamish River Trail to the East Lake Sammamish Trail, extending the trail connection into the city of Issaquah.

### 2.2.3 Green/Duwamish Watershed

The Green/Duwamish River Watershed is located in south King County and covers 482 square miles. The Green River is the longest river in the County, flowing for more than 93 miles from in the Cascade Range to Elliott Bay in Seattle. The mountainous headwaters of the Green River are within the forested Tacoma Municipal Watershed, which supplies most of the drinking water for the Tacoma area. The Green River becomes the Duwamish River at its confluence with the remains of the historic Black River at Tukwila. Land use in the watershed is varied, with mostly forest at the headwaters, agriculture, forest and rural residential in the middle watershed, and residential, commercial, and industrial in the lower watershed. The population of the watershed is approximately 400,000. The Green River system provides habitat to eight species of anadromous salmon: Chinook, coho, chum, sockeye, and pink salmon, coastal cutthroat trout, steelhead, and bull trout/Dolly Varden.

There are three regional trails in this watershed, including the southern segment of the 15-mile Interurban Trail and the 7.5-mile Soos Creek Trail. The Green River Regional Trail winds more than 19 miles from the County's Cecil Moses Park near Seattle's south boundary (along the Duwamish River) to North Green River Park in south Kent (along the Green River), near the city of Auburn. It provides excellent views and access to the Green River and surrounding river valley.

The Green/Duwamish River Watershed contains a significant amount of public lands managed for conservation and recreation purposes. Active recreation opportunities are predominantly provided by city jurisdictions, such as Seattle, Tukwila, and Kent. Washington State manages three popular state parks which provide river and lake access for whitewater rafting, kayaking and boating, and for shoreline activities like wildlife watching, fishing, picnicking and hiking.

Within the Green/Duwamish River Watershed is the 1,100-acre Black Diamond Open Space. Located just south of Maple Valley along Maple Valley-Black Diamond Road, this site is very popular with mountain bikers and equestrians. Black Diamond open space provides habitat to a variety of wildlife, by containing both upland habitat as well as aquatic habitat in the various creeks and ponds. King County owns many open space sites in this watershed in fee and conservation easements ranging from a five-acre park to a forest conservation easement holding more than 45,000 acres in the upper watershed resulting from a transfer of development rights. Most open space sites offer mostly passive recreation such as hiking, horseback riding, mountain biking, and water access. The 105-acre Auburn Narrows Natural Area is a popular fishing site, the 1,400-acre Green River Natural Area is a popular equestrian site and the 30-acre Whitney Bridge Park offers picnicking and boat access. The 97-acre North Green River Park offers additional recreation amenities, including soccer fields and a community garden.

### 2.2.4 White River Watershed

Part of the larger Puyallup/White River Watershed, the White River, (located in south King County), originates from glaciers on Mount Rainier, travels 68 miles, and drains 494 square miles before ultimately meeting the Puyallup River near the city of Sumner and draining to Puget Sound at Commencement Bay in Tacoma. The vast majority of the Puyallup/White River Watershed lies within Pierce County. The description below focuses on the White River and the specific areas and resources within King County.

The White River joins the West Fork of the White River just before reaching the Greenwater River at the town of Greenwater and together they form the boundary between Pierce and King Counties. The White River's headwaters and a majority of the river are protected by the Seattle and Tacoma Municipal Watersheds, Mount Rainier National Park and the Mount Baker Snoqualmie National Forest. Downstream

of the Mud Mountain Dam and upstream of a Puget Sound Energy (PSE) diversion dam, the river flows through agricultural areas, rural residential properties, and private forestlands. Within this reach, the river flows between large blocks of public land, including King County's 314-acre Pinnacle Peak Park, the City of Enumclaw's Anderson Riverview Park, and floodplains protected by King County to more urban areas further downstream.

The White River and its tributaries serve as spawning, rearing and transportation areas for Chinook, pink, chum, and coho salmon, as well as rainbow, steelhead and cutthroat trout. The native spring run Chinook salmon is listed under the Endangered Species Act as threatened. The White River system is also home to native char (bull trout/Dolly Varden).

Pinnacle Peak is a multi-use site; a volcanic cone that rises straight out of Enumclaw farmlands and down to the White River. Pinnacle Peak is one of the most popular hikes for Enumclaw and South county families. A one mile long forested trail climbs 1,000 vertical feet to the top of the 1,800 foot geological knob. At the top, there are concrete footings of an old fire lookout and spectacular views from the south-side of Mt. Rainier and the White River valley.

With much of the open space either in the ownership of PSE, within the Muckleshoot Reservation, or privately held as agricultural properties, public access is limited in this area.

The Muckleshoot Tribe, a federally recognized Indian tribe, owns 3,850 acres in southern King County, near the Pierce County border. Members of this tribe are descendants of the Duwamish and Upper Puyallup people, and have lived in the region for thousands of years.

## 2.2.5 Vashon - Maury Island

Vashon-Maury Island is located in the central Puget Sound and encompasses a total land area of 37 square miles (24,000 acres). The topography of Vashon-Maury Island varies from sea level to elevations in excess of 460 feet. At these upper elevations the topography levels off into gently rolling plateaus.

Vashon-Maury Island has a population of about 10,500 and has a rural character. The vast majority of the Island is zoned rural, most of the residential population is concentrated along parts of the shoreline. Vashon-Maury Island is in rural, unincorporated King County and features such natural resources as forests, wetlands, streams a sole source aquifer, and a saltwater shoreline. The island is about 73 percent forested land; 16 percent non-forested land, and 11 percent developed land.

Vashon-Maury Island has been altered significantly in the last 100+ years. Virtually all of the original pre-settlement forested wetlands and upland forests were logged by the late 1800s. The resulting second-growth forest was heavily logged in the mid-1900s. Although forest lands have been regenerated on the island, land cover has changed from native, large spans of old-growth coniferous forests to younger, even-aged forests dominated by Douglas-fir and with a significant hardwood presence.



*Island Center Forest*

Vashon's freshwater environment includes more than 70 mapped streams and tributaries, which originate from upland seeps and wetlands and drop through the steep channels and bluff line that surrounds the island. The two primary stream basins which represent a substantial portion of the island's freshwater environment are Shinglemill Creek and Judd Creek. Vashon-Maury Island also has approximately 70 mapped and likely many more unmapped freshwater wetlands.

The Vashon-Maury Island nearshore accounts for 51 miles of the 92 miles of marine shoreline found within the boundaries of King County, and it represents the only marine shoreline under King County's jurisdiction. It supports a variety of ecosystem functions and is characterized by a combination of beaches, bluffs, lagoons, spits, pocket estuaries, and fringing eelgrass. In 2000, some of the state owned aquatic lands along the Maury Island and Quartermaster Harbor were designated an aquatic reserve by Washington State Department of Natural Resources.

Fifteen island streams are known to support salmonids including coastal cutthroat trout, rainbow/steelhead trout, coho salmon, chum salmon, and juvenile Chinook salmon. Juvenile and adult coho, Chinook and coastal trout have been observed at numerous points along the marine shorelines, as well.

Approximately nine percent of Vashon-Maury Island is in public ownership, additionally, the Vashon Maury Island Land Trust owns several nature reserve parcels and holds conservation easements on many more. King County and the Vashon Park District both offer passive recreational opportunities on natural lands and parks.

Located in the center of Vashon Island, Island Center Forest is a 350-acre working forest and nature preserve that is managed to demonstrate sustainable forest management while protecting and restoring the health of the site's habitat. Island Center Forest features various forest



*Maury Island Marine Park*

stands, Mukai Pond, and Meadowlake wetlands, and forms the headwaters of Judd Creek. It provides habitat for a variety of wildlife, including more than 70 bird species. There are over nine miles of backcountry trails used by hikers, equestrians and mountain bikers, and its wetlands are popular for bird watching and wildlife photography. A diverse site with a unique history, Island Center Forest is also used for scientific research.

King County's 320-acre Maury Island Marine Park and 275-acre Maury Island Natural Area offer close to 2.5 miles of Puget Sound shoreline and provide habitat for a diversity of marine species. Dockton Park (23 acres) lies along the eastern shoreline of Quartermaster Harbor and is primarily used as a marina, picnic and boat launch area, and summer swim beach. Dockton Forest is an 85-acre working forest that offers an extensive trail system used by hikers, equestrians, and mountain bikers. The County has acquired several hundred acres of natural area sites, such as Neil Point, Piner Point, and Raab's Lagoon, which are largely undeveloped and may provide public access to the shoreline as well as significant ecological value.

Parks implements its mission in the context of the policies outlined below. The policies reflect the evolution of King County government in the region and reinforce the vision set forth by key guiding documents, such as the *2016 King County Comprehensive Plan*, *2015 King County Strategic Plan*, *King County Parks, Trails and Open Space Replacement Levy Ordinance 17568 (2013)*, *King County Parks Levy Task Force Report (2012)*, and the *Parks Omnibus Ordinance 14509 (2002)*.

- OS-101 King County will be a regional provider of open space with a major focus on systems of open space corridors that conserve natural and cultural resources and provide recreation, education and interpretative opportunities, ecological value, and scenic beauty.
- OS-102 King County will focus its regional open space efforts on key corridors within the following: Snoqualmie/Skykomish Watershed; Lake Washington/Cedar/Sammamish Watershed; Green/Duwamish Watershed; White River Watershed; and Vashon-Maury Island.
- OS-103 King County will focus its regional open space efforts on the following functional roles: recreation, regional and backcountry trails, natural areas, forest lands, and multi-use sites.
- OS-104 Regional parks will be available to all citizens of the County.
- OS-105 King County will be the provider of local parks for unincorporated rural areas of the County.
- OS-106 Local open space sites in urban growth areas will become the responsibility of cities.
- OS-107 King County will have a countywide regional trails network of non-motorized, shared use (multi-purpose) paths that link cities and communities and offers recreation, alternative commuting options, cultural opportunities, and migration corridors for wildlife.
- OS-108 King County will conserve and manage valuable forest lands for the health of the forest ecosystem, and where appropriate, as viable working resource lands.
- OS-109 King County will acquire lands for their ecological value and steward them in a manner that protects and enhances their environmental benefits while ensuring appropriate public use, appreciation, and enjoyment.
- OS-110 King County should consider adding natural areas that are outside of key open space corridors if they include regionally significant features and improve the distribution of open space within the County.
- OS-111 King County will develop a system of soft surface backcountry trails that provides passive recreation experiences in a natural, rustic setting.
- OS-112 King County's efforts in aquatics will focus on the operation of the Weyerhaeuser King County Aquatic Center as a venue for regional, national and international competitive events and recreation programs.
- OS-113 King County will work with a variety of public and private groups to identify and protect significant open space lands.
- OS-113a **King County shall consider equity in the development and acquisition of its open space system to help in the reduction of health disparities and in the promotion of environmental justice.**

## 2.3 Classification of King County's Open Space System

King County's open space system includes lands and facilities with a variety of resources and functions. This classification system forms the framework for stewardship and management of open space sites, while balancing elements such as recreational opportunities, public access, and ecological values.

- OS-114 Open space sites in the King County system will be classified using a two level system; first, identifying the site as regional or local (rural or urban (UGA)); and second, identifying its primary role within the system.
- OS-115 New open space sites will be classified at the time of acquisition and through development of site management, stewardship or master plans.

### 2.3.1 Level One Classification: Regional/Local Open Space

Level one classifies a site as regional or local based on size, features, significance of ecological value, and who it serves. This classification guides future use, development, and preservation and is appropriately scaled to serve a site's purposes. Local sites are further identified by location within a rural area or UGA.

#### 2.3.1.1 Regional Open Space

- OS-116 Regional sites and facilities are generally large in size, have unique features or character, and/or are important as part of a larger system. These sites are destinations whose users come from distances and from multiple jurisdictions drawn by the type of site or facility (such as a regional trail), and/or that provide a unique or high level of activity, contain significant facilities, and/or have high ecological value.

Designating a site as regional establishes a presumption of county ownership and management responsibility. For those regional sites that lie within multiple jurisdictions, single custodianship is more appropriate, thus ensuring consistent management and cost efficiencies.

Some sites with both regional and local characteristics may attract a significant number of users from a city, and these sites may best be owned and managed by a city or cities. Cities and other agencies may negotiate with King County to own or develop partnerships for these regional sites. King County may also pursue cost sharing arrangements with cities, where appropriate.

- OS-117 King County should retain ownership of regional open space system assets, including sites that lie within both urban and rural areas and those that serve as "urban separators" providing a buffer along the UGA boundary. However, partnerships and cost-sharing are encouraged to maximize opportunities and enhance levels of service.

#### 2.3.1.2 Local Open Space

Local parks are often informal meeting places for the surrounding neighborhoods or communities, providing a social function and a sense of community identity. Traditional local parks have active and passive recreation facilities including play areas, open grassy fields, developed ballfields, tennis or sport courts, small picnic areas and trails. Less developed local parks provide for conservation of local community character and natural resources and offer opportunities for passive recreation.

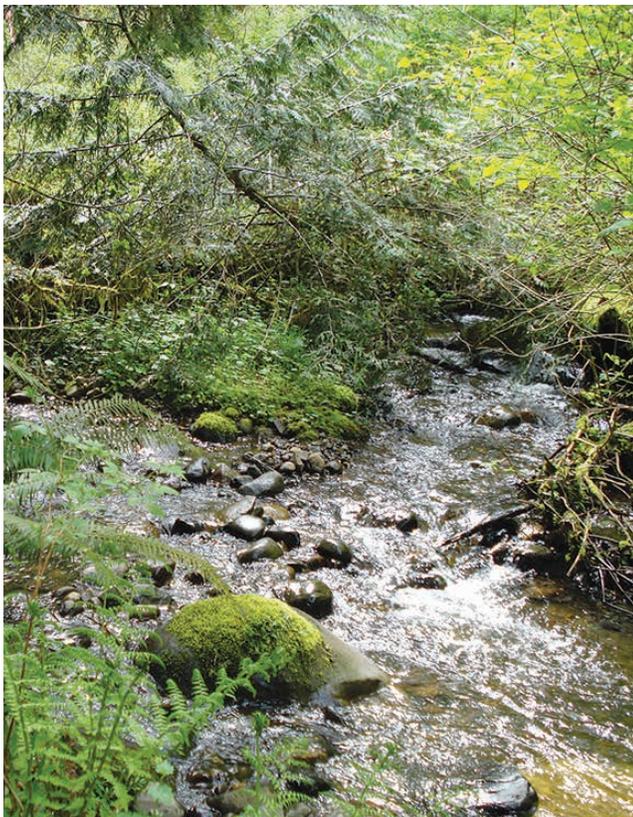
- OS-118 Local sites and facilities are smaller in size and serve the close-to-home park and recreation needs of a community. These sites are predominantly used by nearby residents.

OS-119 King County will provide local sites in the rural area predominantly serving rural residents.

The designation of local facilities within unincorporated King County is used to guide future ownership responsibility. Consistent with the State GMA and the Countywide Planning Policies, King County’s role in the urban unincorporated area is the temporary stewardship of remaining local facilities until these areas annex to cities.

OS-120 King County will transfer local parks and other open space sites to the cities in which they are located. Transfer of local open space sites should be included as part of annexation or incorporation interlocal agreements that cover other services and facilities.

OS-121 King County will encourage and promote the transfer of local parks in the UGA to the cities in whose potential annexation area (PAA) they are located.



Grand Ridge – Canyon Creek

## 2.3.2 Level Two Classification: Role in the System

Level two classifies each site based on its primary intended purpose, while acknowledging that many sites may have multiple benefits and/or functions. This designation guides the site’s use, development, restoration, management and conservation.

OS-122 All King County open space sites will be classified within the following categories: 1) recreation site, 2) regional trail, 3) natural areas, 4) working forest land, and 5) multi-use site.

### 2.3.2.1 Recreation Site

For both regional and local sites, active recreation can be characterized by the prevalence of organized, scheduled activities and/or a variety of recreational uses, such as a highly developed athletic field complex with lights and extensive support facilities. Parks manages 2,686 acres of recreation sites in fee and 219 acres in easement. This type of recreation accommodates intensive use that requires a significant amount of development to support the site. Site development, maintenance and programming will reflect this level of developed facilities and intensive use. Undeveloped or low development areas may exist on predominantly active recreation sites, providing additional benefits such as habitat value, environmental protection, and scenic value.

OS-123 Recreation sites are dominated by recreation facilities. They receive a higher level of public use and should be managed to accommodate developed areas for informal, organized or intense recreation. This may include either or both active and passive recreation activities.

Passive recreation can be characterized by the prevalence of low-impact, individually-oriented activities, such as informal play, hiking, walking, jogging, horseback riding and mountain biking.

This type of recreation is less intensive and may require some minimal improvement or development, which helps ensure appropriate public access. Examples of such improvements or development include picnic tables and park furniture, signage, grass fields or open meadows, and backcountry trails.

### 2.3.2.2 Regional Trail

King County is home to one of the largest nonmotorized regional trail systems in the country. King County and numerous city jurisdictions collectively offer approximately 300 miles of shared-use (multi-purpose) paved and unpaved trails connecting urban areas of the County with rural valleys and mountains, linking communities along the way. King County stewards approximately 175 miles of the overall network, and several cities and other jurisdictions are responsible for the remaining portions of the current network.

Regional trails are nonmotorized facilities and may be paved or soft-surface (gravel) or a combination of both. Regional trails provide both recreational opportunities and mobility options, connecting users with dedicated nonmotorized routes to parks, work, school and other destinations. Trails can be used for walking, jogging, cycling, skating, and, where appropriate, horseback riding.



*Burke-Gilman Trail*

Regional trails run through residential neighborhoods, commercial and business districts, and industrial areas, as well as farmlands, river valleys, lake shores, foothills, and dense forests. Routes use abandoned railroad grades, water pipeline and power line corridors, linear parks, river levees and other special features. Some routes use innovative means such as sharing road rights-of-way to fill gaps or extend the network to important destinations. Wooded trail corridors provide routes for wildlife migration throughout the County. Soos Creek Regional Trail, for example, parallels one of the largest wetland corridors in King County; this stream and wetland system provide habitat for hundreds of species of animals.

Local trails, which may include safe routes to schools, local municipal paths, or official neighborhood connectors, are locally important facilities but are not part of the Regional Trails System. Connections from local trails that feed into the Regional Trails System are coordinated between King County and the relevant local jurisdictions.

Several regional trails cross county boundaries to the north and south and connect with similar trails in Snohomish and Pierce counties and to the east with the cross-state John Wayne Pioneer Trail and Iron Horse State Park.

For more than 30 years, King County has played a leadership role in developing the overall vision of a countywide Regional Trails System, as well as in maintaining the regional trails that are under its direct jurisdiction. King County works with other county agencies, local jurisdictions and the Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) to develop the overall trails network and ensure connectivity throughout the County. King County also collaborates with community groups and trail users, such as Friends of the Soos Creek Park and the Cascade Bicycle Club, who help maintain trails and advocate for the vision of the Regional Trails System.

- OS-124 Regional Trails provide nonmotorized recreational, transportation and commuting opportunities and may serve a variety of user types or may be designed for a more limited user group.
- OS-125 Regional trail corridors serve multiple users and should be designed to accommodate different modes of use. Trail corridors may include separate trail areas for different uses where feasible and practicable.
- OS-126 Regional trails may be designated as primary or secondary for mapping or other purposes based on the trail's development condition and its ability to be used for multiple purposes such as bicycling, walking, skating, jogging, horseback riding and other uses.

A "primary" regional trail is defined as a shared-use (multi-purpose) regionally-significant off-road facility that provides recreational opportunities and enhances regional mobility. Primary trails are facilities that meet regional trail development guidelines for size, grade, and other characteristics and are suitable for multi-purpose use (e.g., bicycling, hiking, jogging, skating, etc.). Some primary trails may also be appropriate for equestrian use.

A "secondary" regional trail is a regionally significant off-road facility that provides connections essential to the Regional Trails System, but which may not meet all of the criteria for shared-use, size, grade, surfacing, and other characteristics. While not being appropriate for all uses, secondary trails may provide important connections within the regional trails system. Some secondary trails may be appropriate for equestrian use.

### 2.3.2.3 Natural Areas

Natural areas are characterized by a site's uniqueness or diversity of native vegetation and fish and wildlife habitat, and embody the beauty and character of the region's landscape. These lands often support wetlands, streams and rivers, riparian areas, small lakes and ponds, upland forests and vulnerable or rare habitats. The management goals for these areas are to conserve and enhance ecological value including native biodiversity and to accommodate passive recreation use that does not harm the ecological resources in the site. Natural areas provide an opportunity for the County to maintain and enhance the ecological value of the region because of the ability afforded to preserve, protect, and enhance ecological processes and habitat features. In the future, some natural areas may be looked upon to provide refuge for certain species from the impacts of climate change.



*Black Diamond Natural Area*

King County supports passive recreation on 8,231 acres of natural area land so long as the use does not degrade a site's natural systems. Public use is thoughtfully and sustainably integrated into each site through an evaluation of historic and current public use patterns and the identification of those portions of the site that require maximum protection from human impacts. Appropriate levels of public use on natural areas will vary from site to site and may require some minimal improvement to appropriately direct use. The Programmatic Plan for Management of King County-Owned Natural Areas describes general policies for ecological land management. The King County Ecological Lands Handbook provides guidance and structure for writing individual site plans. Parks also holds conservation easements on 1,235 acres of private properties; those easements restrict development and help protect the lands' natural resource values.

OS-127 Natural areas, also known as ecological lands, are managed almost exclusively for environmental protection and enhancement. These areas are valued for their important natural resource functions and character, including but not limited to benefiting and protecting ecosystems and critical areas such as wetland and riparian areas, air and water quality, fish and wildlife habitat, native biodiversity, trees and other natural or scenic resource purposes. Healthy and diverse forest cover on these sites promote resiliency to changing climate conditions and in addition sequester carbon which minimizes the impact of climate change.

OS-128 Interpretive and educational programs, nature programs, and activities that emphasize the enjoyment, understanding and appreciation of the natural resources of the site and the outdoors are appropriate uses of natural areas.

OS-129 Appropriate public access, use and

management activities should be allowed on natural areas as compatible with the natural resource values of these sites and consistent with the long-term quality of the site or its resources. Development will be limited to making the site available for public enjoyment in a manner consistent with site resources. Improvements and enhancements will focus on keeping the site as a fully functioning natural ecosystem.

OS-130 Natural areas require individual management plans to determine how best to determine the enhancement and restoration efforts needed and support public uses. Site management/stewardship plans should be developed for natural areas guided by the King County Ecological Lands Handbook and the Programmatic Plans for Management of King County-owned Ecological Lands.

### 2.3.2.4 Working Forest Land

Forests are an important part of the character, environment, and economy that make King County a unique place to work, live, and play. Yet, development pressure in King County has resulted in a rapid decline in forested acreage and a decline in forest health. Since the values forests provide are best achieved at the landscape level, forest viability quickly erodes when fragmentation by conversion to residential development or other land use occurs.

Healthy forest lands contribute significant benefits to any open space system. They have important ecological value for the retention and infiltration of stormwater for the elimination of runoff and replenishment of groundwater, as a source of water for rivers and streams that support fish populations, for providing fish and wildlife habitat, improving air quality, reducing wildfire risk, sequestering and storing carbon dioxide and helping mitigate the impacts of climate change. Forests can also provide

economic value, both as a source of revenue generated from harvesting timber and other forest products and as a recreation destination. King County has undertaken a multi-faceted approach to forestry that encourages the conservation of forest land and economically viable forestry, and is working cooperatively across agency and landowner boundaries to retain a viable forested landscape.

King County has determined that some forested properties in its open space inventory should be managed as working forest lands. These lands preserve contiguous tracts of forested property (primarily in the Rural Forest Focus Areas and the Forest Production District) to retain active forestry, protect areas from development and/or provide a buffer between commercial forestland and adjacent residential development.

Parks manages 3,789 acres in fee and 142,285 acres in easement of working forest properties to sustain and enhance environmental benefits, demonstrate progressive forest management and research, and provide revenue for a self-supported management program. When managing working forests, King County balances sustainable timber production with conservation and restoration of resources, and public use. Managing this balance will be most effective over time if done in the context of the surrounding regional landscape of each working forestland. Success of this forestland conservation vision will depend on a cooperative approach with other public agencies, conservation organizations and private owners to retain a viable forested landscape.

Prior to county ownership, working forests on open space sites were not managed for conservation purposes. They tended to be low-elevation, second- or third-growth forests altered by previous human activity, with a wide range of management histories. Because of historic management activities, these forests are now mostly dominated by monoculture and/or overstocked stands and contain minimal understory vegetation. These site conditions

make them susceptible to insects, diseases, fire and storm damage and negatively affect the forests' ecological values, scenic qualities, and recreational enjoyment.

In addition, King County stewards approximately 22,000 acres of forested lands within all open space land categories. A majority of this acreage is located adjacent to the urban/rural boundary and experiences heavy public use. These lands serve as a buffer along the urban growth boundary, enhance wildlife habitat, and provide recreational opportunities such as hiking and trail running, mountain biking, and horseback riding. In some specific instances, forests on these open space sites can benefit from the same working forest policies, stewardship plans, and actions as those for working forest sites to preserve forest health and long-term viability.

Historically, the Puget Sound was predominantly covered in conifer forests; today, large diameter conifer trees occupy only 17 percent of King County open space lands. King County conducted an assessment of forest conditions using the Forest Landscape Assessment Tool and found an estimated 1.6 million trees on King County open space lands, or an average of 188 trees per acre. The County's open space forest lands pose a significant management challenge especially with additional environmental stressors resulting from climate change, drought, urban development and increased fire risk. Approximately 80 percent of King County's forested open space lands are candidates for stewardship restoration; this would include shifting from passive maintenance to active stewardship restoration actions that would improve ecological value, transitioning the forests from one planted for commercial value to ones of a more natural ecosystem.

Complementing the working forests owned by Parks, King County holds forest conservation easements on more than 145,000 acres of land, including those secured as part of the transfer of development rights program.

Key policies and goals for managing working

forests in the King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks inventory are outlined in the *King County Comprehensive Plan*, Executive Order for the Implementation of Forest Policies (PUT 8-18), the *Programmatic Plan for Management of King County-owned Forest Properties* and the *Farm and Forest Report (1996)*.

King County’s working forest lands were acquired for and are managed to balance sustainable timber production with conservation and restoration of resources and public use. These forestry-related policies may also be considered in directing stewardship of forest lands on other open space sites.

- OS-131 Forest lands should be conserved in key areas through land or easement acquisitions to provide a buffer between commercial forestland and adjacent residential development, to protect forested lands from development, and to retain lands in forest cover.
- OS-132 Management goals for working forest lands should include enhancing ecological benefits and services, demonstrating progressive forest management, providing passive recreation opportunities and generating revenue to facilitate sustainable management of those sites.
- OS-133 Working forest lands shall be managed consistent with the Executive Order for Implementation of Forestry Policies (PUT 8-18) and the Programmatic Plan for Management of King County-owned Working Forest Properties (2003).
- OS-134 Forest Stewardship Plans shall

be completed for each working forest site.

- OS-135 Balancing multiple management goals will be most effective taking into context the surrounding regional situation; therefore, sites should be managed through a cooperative approach with other public agencies, conservation organizations and private owners to retain a viable forested landscape.

**2.3.2.5 Multi-Use Site**

King County multi-use sites include 13,091 acres in fee and 38 acres in easement that support both active and passive recreation, with less intensively developed facilities and natural resource areas. Many of these sites are distinguished into informal levels of use “zones,” directing heavy public use to localized sections of the park in order to preserve and protect native habitat and natural resources in other portions of the park. Thus, these sites can be more heavily used by hikers, horseback riders and mountain bikers while serving as key upland wildlife corridors. Additionally, some multi-use sites are large enough to accommodate multiple fish bearing streams and essential wetlands and bogs.

- OS-136 Multi-use sites include lands that have areas of ecological value, but also may accommodate extensive public access and active and/or passive recreation opportunities.

Each portion of a multi-use site will be developed and managed to support the level of use or conservation appropriate to that portion of the site.

**2.4 Regional Facilities**

## 2.4.1 Backcountry Trails

Many local, state, federal, and private open space sites in the County offer hundreds of miles of natural surface “backcountry” trails that allow users to directly experience the County’s vast and varying natural beauty found in the County’s forests, meadows, and marine and fresh water shorelines. These trails are intended for passive recreation and users of backcountry trails are generally looking for a natural experience with forests and trees, streams and wetlands, and birds and wildlife.

Parks stewards a growing network of more than 220 miles of backcountry trails distributed among 18 sites.

Backcountry trails are designed to take advantage of the natural terrain. These trails are generally narrow paths, but may also include existing maintenance roads and former logging roads. Backcountry trails are characterized



*Grand Ridge Park*

by natural surface trails that cross a variety of landscapes and terrain and at varying lengths and distances. These trails feature loops, single track trails and trail connections between parks and other natural areas.

Backcountry trail uses include hiking, horseback riding, mountain biking, running and nature observation. Designated allowable uses may differ by trail and site, though at present, most backcountry trails in King County’s jurisdiction are shared by all nonmotorized users.

Backcountry trails are managed in a manner that protects natural resources, ensures public safety, and requires minimal maintenance.

Many of the natural area parks, multi-use sites, and forest lands acquired by King County over the past 25 years contain existing networks of ‘social trails’, which were originally created by local hikers, equestrians, and mountain bikers. King County formalized and improved some of these trails, which now serve as the backbone of its backcountry trail network.

Cougar Mountain Regional Wildland Park, purchased in the mid-1980s, was the first backcountry trail network developed and managed by King County in partnership with hiking and equestrian trail users. Other major backcountry trail sites in King County’s inventory were once private timber holdings (Taylor Mountain Forest, Grand Ridge Park, Henry’s Ridge and Black Diamond Natural Areas) or Washington State Department of Natural Resources Trust Lands (Dockton Forest, Soaring Eagle, and Island Center Forest).

The County has also established a destination mountain bike park at Duthie Hill Park that contains six miles of cross country and nearly two miles of freeride trails. Proposals for other enhanced mountain bike park areas on other sites within the park system are being considered.

King County collaborates with other major public and private land holders of adjacent sites

with backcountry trails to ensure connections and improve access to these trails. King County also relies upon trail users and community groups to help preserve lands for trails and open space, maintain and improve existing trails, and construct new trails to meet the growing demand for hiking, horseback riding and mountain biking. King County partners with many trail user and advocacy groups including the Washington Trails Association, Evergreen Mountain Biking Alliance, Issaquah Alps Trails Club, Backcountry Horsemen – Tahoma Chapter, Enumclaw Forested Foothills Recreation Association, Friends of Rock Creek Valley, King County Executive Horse Council, Vashon-Maury Island Horse Association and the Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust.

### **2.4.2. King County Parks Local Historical Landmarks**

King County has a rich cultural history going back at least 1,200 years that is evident in archaeological traces of hunting, fishing, stone tool creation, early settlement and other activities. Euro-Americans and other immigrants arrived in the early 1850s to farm, log, fish, mine, settle and form communities. This long and varied history is present in a wide variety of cultural resources including subsurface sites and above-ground buildings, structures, objects and districts throughout the County. Many of these resources are recognized and protected through state registration, listing in the National Register of Historic Places and/or with County landmark designation. The value of cultural resources is recognized in both Comprehensive Plan policies and the Executive Procedures for Treatment of Cultural Resources. Their preservation is compatible with park and open space uses.

People continue to be attracted to waterways and lowlands for many of the reasons assumed to be important in prehistoric times: sustenance, transportation, views, recreation and more. Particularly in floodplain and waterfront areas, recreation and open space

lands have a high probability for archaeological sites, both prehistoric and historic. Cultural resources attract visitors and often contribute character and identity to parks and provide rich interpretive opportunities. Several King County parks contain significant historic resources, known archaeological sites, or both, including Marymoor, White Center, Tolt-MacDonald, Fall City and Preston Community Center. It is highly likely that archaeological sites are present in many other recreation and open space lands.

- OS-135a King County should preserve and steward significant historic and archaeological resources within its open space system, including those with facilities created and/or managed in partnership with other organizations.
- OS-136a King County should consider cultural resources in its open space acquisitions and management and steward such resources in a manner that protects and enhances their cultural, educational and scientific benefits while ensuring appropriate public use, appreciation and enjoyment.

### **2.4.3. Other Facilities**

Parks constructs and maintains many facilities, including parking lots, restrooms, and picnic and rest areas for public benefit throughout the open space system. The Weyerhaeuser King County Aquatic Center with its Olympic-sized pool hosts over 50 competitive events annually as well as provides space for public lap swims and family swims. Throughout the Parks system, over 80 ballfields, 25 picnic shelters, a community center, and an outdoor concert venue are available to be reserved for private use.

## **2.5 Open Space Inventory**

Today, Parks stewards more than 28,000 acres of open space, which is comprised of 200 parks and 175 miles of regional trail corridors. In addition, King County holds nearly 145,000 acres of conservation easements. More than 220 miles of backcountry trails are located in county open space and conservation easements.

King County's open space system is an ever-evolving inventory of public land that has experienced considerable change since its beginnings in the early twentieth century. Many of the first parks in the system were donated to the County, and early park facility development was spurred on by the construction of community centers by the Works Progress Administration (WPA). Many of the initial county park sites and facilities are now owned and operated by cities that have expanded or incorporated in the ensuing years.

Over the years, King County has expanded, shifted and refined its role in the provision of park and recreation services to become an open space system that is focused on regional parks and recreation amenities, natural areas, forests, regional and backcountry trails and local parks in rural unincorporated areas of the County. In response to the State GMA, this shift called for local parks located in the urban area to be transferred to cities. Since 2002, more than 60 parks and pools comprising nearly 1,600 acres of local park sites have been transferred to cities, among them, the transfer

of the King County Fairgrounds to the City of Enumclaw.

In the last 20 years, thousands of acres of open space have been added to the open space inventory, mainly in the form of new sites, additions to existing sites, and through conservation easements. These acquisitions reflect the shift toward regional natural areas, regional trails and forest lands.

In addition, King County has looked beyond fee acquisition for the preservation of open space and has utilized a number of tools to obtain forest and ecological conservation easements that provide conservation values and benefits without the need for County ownership. Since 2004, King County has added nearly 140,000 acres of conservation easements; today, Parks owns a total of nearly 145,000 acres.

The chart on the following pages shows the inventory of King County's open space system, identifying each site by its primary role and classification as described in Section 2.2 Classification of the Open Space Plan. The classification system provides a method to describe the role of each site in the system and provides direction for its use, management, development or restoration and enhancement.

This inventory list can be expected to change due to new acquisitions and transfers to cities, but provides a snapshot of the system of open space lands as of January 2016.

## Local Parks

Park Name	Open Space Classification	Fee (Easement)	Urban or Rural
Bingaman Pond Natural Area	Natural Area	16.72 (1.05)	Urban
Boulevard Lane Park	Multi-use	30.28	Urban
Bridle Crest Trail Site	Recreation	1.51 (.56)	Urban
Bryn Mawr Park	Recreation	4.81	Urban
Camelot Park	Multi-use	18.08	Urban
Cedar Creek Park	Multi-use	77.97	Rural
Coalfield Park	Multi-use	19.81	Rural
Cottage Lake Park	Multi-use	20.63	Rural
Dockton Park	Recreation	20.76	Rural
Dick Thurnau Memorial Park	Recreation	33.42	Urban
Duvall Park	Multi-use	24.50	Rural
Echo Lake Interchange Site	Natural Area	7.75	Rural
Fall City Park	Multi-use	27.54	Rural
Fall City Park West	Multi-use	33.36	Rural
Five Mile Lake Park*	Recreation	25.15	Urban
Flaming Geyser Park	Multi-use	104.34	Rural
Gold Creek Park	Recreation	34.68	Rural
Hamm Creek Natural Area	Natural Area	3.88	Urban
Hollywood Hills Equestrian Park	Recreation	7.29 (12.24)	Rural
Honeydew Park	Multi-use	0.15	Urban
Hyde Lake Park	Multi-use	25.49	Rural
Instebo Park	Recreation	0.69	Rural
Kathryn Taylor Equestrian Park	Recreation	25.95	Rural
Lake Desire 2 Natural Area	Natural Area	1.10	Urban
Lake Francis Park	Recreation	9.66	Rural
Lake Geneva Park	Recreation	18.64	Urban
Lake Joy Park	Recreation	0.74	Rural
Levdansky Park	Recreation	17.27	Rural
Maple Valley Heights Park	Recreation	2.95	Rural
Maplewood Heights Park	Recreation	19.16	Urban
Maplewood Park	Recreation	44.61	Urban
May Creek Park - County	Natural Area	47.29	Urban
May Valley Park	Recreation	54.27	Rural
Mirrormont Park	Multi-use	10.82	Rural
North Green River Park	Multi-use	104.92	Urban
North Shorewood Park	Recreation	6.26	Urban
Northshore Athletic Fields	Recreation	19.08	Rural
Novelty Hill Little League Fields	Recreation	6.63	Urban

**Local Parks *continued***

Park Name	Open Space Classification	Fee (Easement)	Urban or Rural
Ormes Hill Park Site	Multi-use	9.55	Urban
Preston Park	Recreation	0.56	Rural
Quigley Park	Recreation	0.51	Rural
Ravenhill Open Space	Multi-use	25.68	Rural
Ravensdale Park	Recreation	42.47	Rural
Redmond Ridge Park	Recreation	10.00	Urban
Renton Park	Multi-use	19.09	Urban
Sierra Heights Park	Recreation	8.30	Urban
Sixty Acres Park	Recreation	89.69	Rural
Skyway Park	Recreation	23.40	Urban
South County Ballfields	Recreation	21.16	Urban
Sunset Playfield*	Recreation	13.95	Urban
White Center Heights Park	Recreation	6.38	Urban
Whitney Bridge Park	Multi-use	29.82	Rural

\* Managed by others

**Regional Parks**

Park Name	Open Space Classification	Fee (Easement)	Urban or Rural
Ames Lake Forest	Working Forest	(425.38)	Rural
Auburn Narrows Natural Area	Natural Area	104.89	Urban/Rural
Bass Lake Complex Natural Area	Natural Area	419.83	Rural
Bassett Pond Natural Area	Natural Area	31.71	Rural
Belmondo Reach Natural Area	Natural Area	23.79	Rural
Big Bend Natural Area	Natural Area	101.15	Rural
Big Finn Hill Park	Multi-use	218.86	Urban
Big Spring/Newaukum Creek Natural Area	Natural Area	89.66 (76.83)	Rural
Black Diamond Open Space	Multi-use	1,101.89	Rural
BN Peninsula Natural Area	Natural Area	26.57	Rural
Boxley Creek Site	Multi-use	146.72	Rural
Camp Sealth Creek Natural Area	Natural Area	(100.99)	Rural
Canyon Creek Headwaters Natural Area	Natural Area	69.92	Rural
Canyon Creek Natural Area	Multi-use	(27.28)	Rural
Carey Creek Natural Area	Natural Area	(9.91)	Rural
Carnation Marsh Natural Area	Natural Area	175.43	Rural
Cavanaugh Pond Natural Area	Natural Area	61.49	Rural
Cecil Moses Memorial Park	Recreation	3.25	Urban

**Regional Parks *continued***

Park Name	Open Space Classification	Fee (Easement)	Urban or Rural
Cedar Grove Natural Area	Natural Area	74.92	Rural
Cedar Grove Road Natural Area	Natural Area	5.66	Rural
Cemetery Reach Natural Area	Natural Area	45.87	Rural
Chinook Bend Natural Area	Natural Area	70.98	Rural
Christiansen Pond Natural Area	Natural Area	(19.17)	Rural
Cold Creek Natural Area	Natural Area	129.53	Rural
Cougar Mountain Regional Wildland Park	Multi-use	3,178.03 (4.69)	Urban/Rural
Cougar Mountain Wellsite 2	Recreation	0.55	Urban
Cougar/Squak Corridor	Multi-use	704.20 (.51)	Rural
Covington Natural Area	Natural Area	55.84	Rural
Cross Kirkland Corridor	Recreation	(67.61)	Urban
Crow Marsh Natural Area	Natural Area	25.86 (100.16)	Rural
Danville-Georgetown Open Space	Multi-use	341.09	Rural
Dockton Forest	Working Forest	105.40	Rural
Dockton Natural Area	Natural Area	43.55	Rural
Dorre Don Reach Natural Area	Natural Area	93.80 (.76)	Rural
Duthie Hill Park	Multi-use	135.63	Rural
Ellis Creek Natural Area	Natural Area	3.25	Rural
Evans Creek Natural Area	Natural Area	38.22	Rural
Evans Crest Natural Area	Natural Area	29.84	Rural
Fall City Natural Area	Natural Area	76.29	Rural
Flaming Geyser Natural Area	Natural Area	73.07	Rural
Forest Glen Natural Area	Natural Area	3.76	Rural
Fred V. Habenicht Rotary Park	Recreation	4.42	Rural
Grand Ridge Park	Multi-use	1,295.96 (.88)	Urban/Rural
Green River Natural Area	Natural Area	1,110.92 (.19)	Rural
Griffin Creek Natural Area	Natural Area	65.97 (2.67)	Rural
Hatchery Natural Area	Natural Area	24.46	Rural
Hazel Wolf Wetland Natural Area	Natural Area	(115.93)	Rural
Henrys Ridge Open Space	Multi-use	246.74	Rural
Horsehead Bend Natural Area	Natural Area	34.91	Rural
Inspiration Point Natural Area	Natural Area	6.07	Rural
Island Center Forest	Working Forest	357.07	Rural
Island Center Forest Equestrian Trail	Recreation	(.43)	Rural
Island Center Forest Natural Area	Natural Area	81.90	Rural
Issaquah Creek Natural Area	Natural Area	48.08	Urban/Rural
Jenkins Creek Natural Area	Natural Area	7.25	Rural
Jones Reach Natural Area	Natural Area	2.54	Rural

**Regional Parks *continued***

Park Name	Open Space Classification	Fee (Easement)	Urban or Rural
Juanita Triangle Park	Multi-use	0.55	Urban
Juanita Woodlands Park	Multi-use	36.27	Urban
Kanaskat Natural Area	Natural Area	196.76 (.24)	Rural
Kathryn C. Lewis Natural Area	Natural Area	10.05	Rural
Lake Youngs Park	Recreation	4.81	Urban
Landsburg Reach Natural Area	Natural Area	87.66	Rural
Little Si Natural Area	Natural Area	28.07 (.38)	Rural
Log Cabin Reach Natural Area	Natural Area	118.18	Rural
Lost Lake Natural Area	Natural Area	8.11	Rural
Lower Bear Creek Natural Area	Natural Area	16.43	Rural
Lower Lions Reach Natural Area	Natural Area	6.57	Rural
Lower Newaukum Creek Natural Area	Natural Area	36.38	Rural
Lower Peterson Creek Corridor Natural Area	Natural Area	66.65	Rural
Manzanita Natural Area	Natural Area	2.03	Rural
Marjorie R. Stanley Natural Area	Natural Area	17.61	Rural
Marymoor Park	Recreation	617.66	Urban
Maury Island Marine Park	Multi-use	316.65	Rural
Maury Island Natural Area	Natural Area	273.86	Rural
May Valley 164th Natural Area	Natural Area	3.66	Rural
McGarvey Park Open Space	Multi-use	400.43	Rural
Middle Bear Creek Natural Area	Natural Area	106.43 (25.06)	Rural
Middle Boise Creek Natural Area	Natural Area	1.84	Rural
Middle Evans Creek Natural Area	Natural Area	(38.29)	Rural
Middle Fork Snoqualmie Natural Area	Natural Area	662.46 (79.35)	Rural
Middle Issaquah Creek Natural Area	Natural Area	88.39 (124.17)	Rural
Mitchell Hill Forest	Working Forest	443.37	Rural
Mitchell Hill East Equestrian Trail	Recreation	(.64)	Rural
Moss Lake Natural Area	Natural Area	371.93	Rural
Mouth Of Taylor Reach Natural Area	Natural Area	28.84	Rural
Neely Bridge Natural Area	Natural Area	36.88	Rural
Neill Point Natural Area	Natural Area	53.11	Rural
Northilla Beach Natural Area	Natural Area	5.86	Rural
Nowak Natural Area	Natural Area	8.08	Rural
Paradise Lake Natural Area	Natural Area	122.66 (50.51)	Rural
Paradise Valley Natural Area	Natural Area	4.72 (79.35)	Rural
Patterson Creek Natural Area	Natural Area	329.47	Rural
Patterson Creek Preserve Forest	Working Forest	(243.01)	Rural
Peterson Lake Natural Area	Natural Area	144.89	Rural

**Regional Parks *continued***

Park Name	Open Space Classification	Fee (Easement)	Urban or Rural
Petrovitsky Park	Multi-use	88.02	Urban
Piner Point Natural Area	Natural Area	13.64	Rural
Pinnacle Peak Park	Multi-use	313.95	Rural
Pipeline Number 5 Trail Site	Recreation	(.93)	Urban
Point Heyer Natural Area	Natural Area	49.75	Rural
Porter Levee Natural Area	Natural Area	51.35	Rural
Preston Athletic Fields	Recreation	13.81	Rural
Preston Mill	Recreation	21.67	Rural
Preston Ridge Forest	Working Forest	189.55	Rural
PSE Trail Site	Recreation	0.28	Rural
Raabs Lagoon Natural Area	Natural Area	17.07	Rural
Raging River Natural Area	Natural Area	55.13	Rural
Rattlesnake Mountain Scenic Area	Multi-use	1,913.25	Rural
Ravensdale Retreat Natural Area	Natural Area	145.63	Rural
Redmond Ridge Trail Site	Recreation	0.19 (9.73)	Urban
Redmond Watershed Addition Park	Recreation	2.47	Rural
Redmond Watershed Trail Site	Recreation	0.56 (.34)	Rural
Ricardi Reach Natural Area	Natural Area	10.12	Rural
Ring Hill Forest	Working Forest	320.52	Rural
Rock Creek Natural Area	Natural Area	143.74	Rural
Shadow Lake Natural Area	Natural Area	41.61 (22.20)	Rural
Shinglemill Creek Natural Area	Natural Area	69.25 (45.66)	Rural
Snoqualmie Forest	Working Forest	(89,603.28)	Rural
Soaring Eagle Regional Park	Multi-use	597.01	Rural
Spring Lake/Lake Desire Park	Multi-use	391.38	Urban/Rural
Squak Mt/Tiger Mt Corridor	Multi-use	266.28	Rural
Steve Cox Memorial Park	Recreation	9.88	Urban
Stillwater Natural Area	Natural Area	45.39 (101.38)	Rural
Stossel Creek Forest	Working Forest	(52.27)	Rural
Sugarloaf Mountain Forest	Working Forest	284.28 (2.54)	Rural
Tanner Landing Park	Multi-use	40.80	Rural
Taylor Mountain Forest	Working Forest	1923.91	Rural
Three Forks Park	Multi-use	285.44 (.71)	Rural
Tokul Creek Forest	Working Forest	165.36 (536.47)	Rural
Tollgate Farm	Multi-use	161.23	Rural
Tolt River - John MacDonald Park	Multi-use	522.10	Urban/Rural
Tolt River Natural Area	Natural Area	272.84	Rural
Uplands Forest	Working Forest	(506.13)	Rural
Upper Bear Creek Natural Area	Natural Area	21.56 (15.99)	Rural

**Regional Parks continued**

Park Name	Open Space Classification	Fee (Easement)	Urban or Rural
Upper Green River Watershed Forest	Working Forest	(45,051.40)	Rural
Upper Raging River Forest	Working Forest	(5,837.40)	Rural
Wetland 14 Natural Area	Natural Area	50.81	Rural
Wetland 79 Natural Area	Natural Area	6.87	Rural

**Regional Trails**

Trail Name	Open Space Classification	Fee	Urban or Rural
Burke Gilman Trail Site	Recreation	31.21	Urban
Cedar River Trail Site	Recreation	145.46	Urban/Rural
Cedar River to Lake Sammamish Trail Site	Recreation	22.16	Urban
East Lake Sammamish Trail Site	Recreation	121.47 (.21)	Urban
East Plateau Trail Site	Recreation	27.35 (2.84)	Urban/Rural
Eastside Rail Corridor	Recreation	171.17 (13.33)	Urban
Eastside Rail Corridor - Woodinville	Recreation	(29.09)	Urban
Foothills Trail Site	Recreation	69.11	Rural
Green River Trail Site	Recreation	24.28 (5.15)	Urban
Green To Cedar Rivers Trail Site	Recreation	131.64 (23.71)	Urban/Rural
Klahanie Trail Site	Recreation	(7.60)	Urban
Landsburg Kanaskat Trail Site	Recreation	21.46 (.28)	Rural
Marymoor Connector Trail Site	Recreation	(1.48)	Urban
Preston Snoqualmie Trail Site	Recreation	94.68 (.36)	Rural
Sammamish River Trail Site	Multi-use	131.04 (.31)	Urban/Rural
Snoqualmie Valley Trail Kellogg Site	Recreation	27.93	Rural
Snoqualmie Valley Trail Site	Recreation	501.34 (2.57)	Rural
Soos Creek Park and Trail	Multi-use	788.83 (3.52)	Urban/Rural
Soos Creek To Lake Youngs Trail Site	Recreation	0.46	Rural
Tokol Bypass Site	Multi-use	(34.79)	Urban
Tolt Pipeline Trail Site	Recreation	2.36	Urban/Rural
West Sammamish Trail Site	Recreation	56.48 (7.87)	Urban

**Pool**

Name	Open Space Classification	Urban or Rural
Weyerhaeuser King County Aquatic Center Site	Recreation	Other

## CHAPTER THREE: PARTNERSHIPS AND PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

### 3.1 Partnerships

In addition to collaboration with other King County agencies such as the Water and Land Resources Division, Parks works to establish strategic community and corporate partnerships, which enhance its ability to acquire property, develop recreational opportunities and amenities, restore lands and maintain and operate facilities. As Parks is only partially funded by tax revenue, development of strategic revenue-generating partnerships is a core component to ensure that open space lands are acquired and stewarded and recreation facilities are developed, operated and maintained.

#### 3.1.1 Values and Benefits of Partnerships

The value and benefits of partnerships are recognized throughout the Open Space Plan. There are many benefits to King County, its partners and county residents in establishing these partnerships.

- Partnerships enable King County and its partners to leverage their fiscal and human resources to provide facilities and services greater than any one partner could achieve.
- Partnerships, such as those with schools, athletic organizations, user groups, and community-based organizations, encourage optimal and appropriate use of public facilities.



*Volunteers at Tolt River Natural Area*

- Partnerships enable King County and its partners to draw on each other’s expertise to steward and maintain the region’s open space resources and recreation facilities.
- Partnerships provide opportunities to bring together agencies, individuals, and interests to work toward achieving common goals.
- Partnerships empower community groups to invest in their open space system.
- Partnerships can generate non-tax revenue designed to support maintenance and operations of the system.

King County is committed to actively pursuing and facilitating partnerships to provide regional open space sites and recreation facilities, programs and services throughout the County. The following policies provide a solid foundation on which to build these partnerships.

PIO-101 King County will encourage and pursue partnerships with public agencies and jurisdictions, private organizations and businesses for support and funding of the open space system and its resources to increase the range of sites, facilities and interpretive and educational programs available to the public.



*Painting the Wayne Mural Tunnel*

PIO-102 King County will encourage and promote mutually beneficial agreements with school districts, other agencies and private groups for the joint use, stewardship and management of sites and facilities for public recreation and natural resource protection consistent with the planned purposes for each site and facility.

PIO-103 King County will evaluate its various private and community programs to determine how best to increase opportunities for all residents of King County.

### 3.1.2 Types of Partnerships

Agreements and partnerships are varied and site specific, depending upon the parties involved and the type of acquisition, development, use, and stewardship being considered. However, partnerships may generally be categorized within the following areas:

- Fund Development
- Community Partnerships and Grants Program
- Youth Sports Facilities Grant Program
- Inter-agency and Inter-jurisdictional Coordination
- Community-based Partnerships

#### 3.1.2.1 Fund Development

Through the Partnerships for Parks initiative, Parks cultivates and establishes corporate partnerships that increase recreational opportunities for King County residents and generate new non-tax revenue to support the operations and maintenance of the open space system. The division strives to ensure that corporate partnerships and agreements reflect the aesthetics and values of the division in supporting vibrant communities and healthy lifestyles.

The Parks Omnibus Ordinance (14509) provides the statutory framework for the Parks and Recreation Division's financial structure, offering flexibility in negotiating partnerships for fund development. These partnerships generally generate business revenues for the division and can take a variety of forms, including concessions, naming rights, event sponsorships, legacy gifts and grants, marketing and advertising, parking, facility rentals, utilities and lease agreements, and public/private real estate development, among others.

Business revenues represent approximately 15 percent of the Parks and Recreation Division's operating expenditures. The division's financial plan requires the total amount of business revenue earned to grow three percent each year. For more detailed information, reports on these revenues are available on the King County Parks website.

Future revenues necessary for maintaining a status quo system are dependent on the

successful cultivation of fund development partnerships and strategic use of capital investments that balance recreation, stewardship and revenue objectives.

To date, examples of partnership revenue include:

- \$984,000 annually from events and facility use agreements (including Cirque Du Soleil, Marymoor Park Concerts Series, Timber! Outdoor Music Festival)
- \$918,000 annually from parking fees at Marymoor Park
- \$279,000 annually from concession agreements
- \$200,000 annually from cell towers and other utility agreements
- \$107,400 annually from sponsorships and general donations
- \$107,000 annually from camping fees at Told-MacDonald Park and Campground



*Concert at Marymoor Park*

The King County Parks Foundation, established in 2013, is devoted to cultivating private sector philanthropies by leveraging public donations, including land, to enhance community connections to regional trails and open space, support land and easement acquisitions, increase recreation opportunities and support the parks system for future generations.

**3.1.2.2 Community Partnerships and Grants Program (CPG)**

The Community Partnerships and Grants Program is a public/private partnership initiative that empowers user groups, sports associations, recreation clubs, and other types of non-profit organizations to construct, develop, program, and/or maintain new or enhanced public recreation facilities on King County land in a manner that maximizes public investment in facilities and/or does not result in significant new publicly funded operations and maintenance costs.

King County contributes use of land and capital improvement seed grants, while community partners contribute the necessary additional capital and in-kind resources to develop the new or enhanced facility. Community partners also sign a long-term agreement with Parks to manage and clarify responsibility for operations, maintenance, and programming, which is typically carried out by volunteers and/or through revenue-based programs or other resources.

As of 2015, more than 60 projects were in early discussions, design development, under construction, or completed. In total these projects represent over \$70 million dollars in current and potential future recreation facilities for the citizens of King County.

Some examples of completed projects resulting from this type of partnership include:



*Ravensdale Park Ballfield*

- Ravensdale Park redevelopment with the Ravensdale Park Foundation includes four new synthetic fields for baseball, soccer, lacrosse, and football, a new restroom, parking lot, new maintenance building, and related infrastructure.
- New synthetic lacrosse field (with lights, restrooms, and related infrastructure) in partnership with Kirkland Lacrosse.
- New 20,000 square foot Bethaday Community Learning Center at Dick Thurnau Memorial Park in partnership with Technology Access Foundation which includes classrooms and community space.
- New boathouse at Marymoor Park in partnership with the Sammamish Rowing Association that includes a 12,000 square foot multi-story boathouse with three bays, multi-purpose room, lockers, offices, and related infrastructure.
- New picnic shelters at Maury Island Marine Park, Preston Park, Fred Habenicht Park, and Island Center Forest through relationships with various CPG partners.

### 3.1.2.3 Youth Sports Facilities Grant Program

The Youth Sports Facilities Grant (YSFG) program provides matching grant funds to rehabilitate or develop sports fields and facilities serving youth in King County. Initiated in 1993, the program strives to facilitate new athletic opportunities for as many youth in King County as possible. Eligible public sector entities include: school districts, park districts, utility districts, cities, or King County. Non-profit organizations, such as youth sports leagues or youth oriented agencies, are also eligible, but must partner with the public entity on whose land the field or facility is or will be located unless a long-term lease is in place. Only projects located in King County are eligible for funding. Types of projects the program funds include athletic fields, sports courts, skateboard parks, climbing walls, playgrounds, running tracks, and gymnasiums, among others.

The YSFG program is funded and sustained through a one-quarter of one percent car rental tax and interest on the program's \$2.6 million endowment. Program funds can only be used for constructing or renovating facilities and not for maintaining or operating them. Through year 2015, the program has awarded roughly \$13 million in grants, funding about 325 projects widely distributed throughout the county. Examples of YSFG partnerships include:

- Auburn Parks and Recreation, Lea Hill Park, Free-Game Court, \$60,000 grant
- Si View Metropolitan Park District, Si View Park Athletic Fields, \$65,000 grant
- Vashon Park District, Burton Adventure Recreation Center, Skate Park, \$75,000
- Seattle Parks and Recreation, Montlake Park, Sports court, \$53,500

### 3.1.2.4 Inter-agency and Inter-jurisdictional Coordination

Parks has formed several partnerships with other public entities, such as school districts and cities, to coordinate planning, acquisition, and/or development of open space sites and recreational amenities.

PIO-104 King County will provide regional leadership in open space efforts and encourage public understanding, involvement and commitment to regional open space preservation and recreation goals.

PIO-105 King County will work to bring together a diversity of agencies, groups and individuals to advocate for, help grow and support the region's open space.

Some examples of these types of partnerships include:

- Bellevue ballfields at Marymoor Park – Jointly funded the development of and share responsibilities for maintenance and operations.

- Middle Green River Coalition – Participate with the Coalition, local and state entities, recreationists, landowners, and citizens to protect and enhance open space along the Middle Green River and its tributaries.
- Mountains to Sound Greenway – Collaboratively plan and implement the Greenway vision with local and state entities, non-profit organizations, the private sector, and citizens through strategic acquisitions, habitat restoration and invasive weed control.
- Vashon-Maury Island Land Trust – Coordinate with the Trust to conserve lands to protect the natural ecosystems and rural character of Vashon-Maury Island.
- Trust for Public Lands (TPL)—Work with TPL on purchases of key lands and easements.
- Forterra – Work with Forterra on achieving long-term conservation initiatives such as the Skykomish Valley Economic Development, Recreation, and Natural Resource Conservation Initiative (2014).



Camp Sealth

### 3.1.2.5 Community-based Partnerships

In planning, developing and stewarding King County's large and complex open space system, Parks often develops relationships with community-based organizations that represent constituencies concerned with a particular community, recreational asset (including the range and scope of recreational activities taking place on properties throughout the system), wildlife species, or ecosystem. These partnerships vary in nature and complexity, depending upon the issue, and often involve some level of volunteer commitment on behalf of the group.

Some current partners include:

- *Enumclaw Forested Foothills Recreation Association* works cooperatively with public agencies and other groups to conserve and protect the multi-purpose use of forested foothills, aquifers, wetlands and wildlife habitat of southeast King County.
- *Evergreen Mountain Bike Alliance (EMBA)* advocates and volunteers to build and maintain trails for mountain biking in Washington State, as well as educates people about the sport. They also developed and provide programming for the Duthie Hill Mountain Bike Park.
- *Friends of Island Center Forest* is a community-based coalition of stakeholders that actively stewards and advocates for the protection of Island Center Forest.
- *Friends of Marymoor Park* is made up of park users groups, park neighbors and others who want to share information and help enhance and better utilize the facilities and programs within the park.
- *Washington Trails Association*, works to preserve and promote hiking opportunities across the state, constructs and maintains backcountry trails at multiple sites on King County's open space lands.

- *Water Tenders* is a group of citizens who work to protect, preserve and restore the wetlands and streams in the Bear Creek watershed.
- *Sammamish Rowing Club* offers rowing lessons and programming based out of Marymoor Park.

### 3.1.3 Future Partnerships

Parks will continue to establish partnerships for planning, acquisition, development, preservation, maintenance, and stewardship of the open space system by actively identifying and cultivating potential opportunities for the formation of partnerships. These relationships will be pursued through a variety of activities including community outreach, requests for proposals, and direct cultivation of other agencies and groups to identify opportunities for collaboration.

Several considerations must be addressed in the evaluation and prioritization of potential partnerships. These include public benefits and costs (human resources, financial resources, opportunity costs, direct and indirect costs), as well as the legal framework which defines King County's ability to enter into partnership agreements and the conditions of those agreements. This framework includes federal laws, Washington State laws, and the King County Code and ordinances (such as land-use zoning codes and development regulations) deed restrictions, and funding source restrictions.

PIO-106 King County will assess partnerships to ensure the success for each of the partners and provision of the greatest public benefit.

PIO-107 King County will evaluate partnerships at sites slated for capital development to enhance revenue generation opportunities and create additional recreation uses in appropriate locations.

## 3.2 Public Engagement

Parks continually seeks ways to encourage the public to explore and enjoy King County's open space system, provide feedback in acquisition, planning, restoration, development and management of lands and amenities provided by the division and its partners.

The following policies encourage public participation in the planning and delivery of services and programs to balance the diverse and competing needs and priorities of King County residents:

PIO-108 King County will seek and encourage public input, advice and participation in open space system issues using a variety of methods to encourage public engagement, including public meetings, focus groups, advisory committees, surveys, email and other electronic communication tools.

PIO 109 The King County Parks and Recreation Division will engage the public consistent with the County's Strategic Plan's goals related to public engagement, service excellence and equity and social justice.

PIO-110 King County will design and conduct a public participation process appropriate for the site when preparing master plans, park project program plans, site development and site management plans.

Parks establishes advisory committees to provide input and recommendations on a variety of issues affecting the management of the lands and assets of the park system. Examples of current advisory committees include:

- *Cedar River Council* is a group of citizens and local, state, federal and tribal government representatives and elected officials working to preserve and restore the health and public benefit of the Cedar River.

- *The Conservation Futures Citizens Committee* makes annual recommendations for allocation of Conservation Futures Tax levy funds to King County jurisdictions and the Parks Levy funds for King County Parks' related acquisitions.
- *The King County Rural Forest Commission* represents a variety of rural forest interests and advises King County on policies and programs affecting rural forestry. It works to identify strategies to conserve and manage private and county forestlands and promotes the practice of forestry in rural areas of the County.
- *The Parks Levy Citizen Oversight Board*, which was created as part of the 2004-2007 Parks Levy and renewed with subsequent Parks levies (2014-2019), plays an integral role in ensuring citizen input and oversight of the expenditure of levy proceeds per guidance provided in the levy ordinance.
- *The Community Service Areas* are seven independent entities formed to improve communication between the County and the residents of the unincorporated areas.

PIO-111 New funding initiatives for open space should be based on a county-wide planning and public engagement process that identifies community needs and regional opportunities.

PIO-112 King County will encourage appropriate public use of the open space system, provide awareness of the opportunities it offers and increase public knowledge and understanding of the system.

PIO-113 King County will utilize clear, concise and timely communication with the public.

As part of its public engagement process, Parks utilizes a variety of communication channels that employ best practices and the latest technology and through which the public can engage with King County. Some examples of these efforts include:

- [Parksfeedback.com](http://Parksfeedback.com) – a survey tool that allows park users to respond to questions and write comments about their experiences – both positive and negative -



Island Center Forest

in King County's open space system, which is then "red flagged" in the email inboxes of key agency staff.

- *King County Parks electronic media presence* – through its website, blog, and other multi-media tools, the agency frequently disseminates information to the public about its services and operations using channels that encourage interaction with and the involvement of readers.
- *Outreach Events* – throughout the year, agency staff attend fairs, festivals, and other gatherings, which provide opportunities to interact directly with the public, answer questions, and distribute information about King County's parks, trails, and open space system.

PIO-114 King County will encourage and support volunteer efforts to maintain and enhance lands and their natural resources, programs and recreation facilities, including trails as well as help promote understanding, appreciation and support of the county's open space system.

From one-day events to years of stewardship, the individuals who volunteer their time, energy, and passion in King County's parks and trails play an important role in protecting and preserving the county's natural heritage and recreational assets. While providing invaluable assistance, volunteers become involved with and invested in King County's open space system, in turn contributing to and ensuring resources for the long-term stewardship of the system.

There are multiple ways volunteers are involved with King County's open space, such as:

- *Parks and Trails Ambassadors* – these volunteers commit to providing 100 hours annually of their time to carry out tasks such as educating and assisting visitors, reporting on trail conditions, monitoring restoration efforts, assisting with volunteer work parties,

and clearing litter on park properties.

- *Adopt-a-Park or Trail* – these volunteers often form formal or informal "Friends of..." types of associations and provide volunteer service at least four times annually in a specific park or trail.
- *Service Volunteers* – these volunteers, who come from local businesses, schools, scout troops, religious institutions, community-based organizations, and other groups and individuals, are interested in participating in community service projects, with commitments extending from one day to many years' involvement over multiple sites. They are matched with volunteer opportunities throughout the system, appropriate to their availability, geographic preference, age levels, and other factors.
- *Cultivating Corporate Volunteerism* – these volunteers provide significant volunteer hours and match volunteer hours with corporate matching dollars.



*Trail building at Taylor Mountain Forest*



## CHAPTER FOUR: CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

King County Parks and Recreation Division's Capital Improvement Program (CIP) supports open space acquisition and stewardship to enhance King County's natural areas and forests; the construction and rehabilitation of regional and rural park facilities; and the development of regional and backcountry trails for the benefit of King County citizens. The CIP is consistent with the direction set forth in the enacting ordinance for the 2014-2019 Parks, Trails and Open Space Replacement Levy (Ordinance #17568), the King County Parks Levy Task Force Report and the King County Strategic Plan. The CIP aligns with the division's goals including:

- Goal 1: Take care of what we have.
- Goal 2: Grow/connect regional open space and natural lands.
- Goal 3: Improve regional trails system and regional mobility.
- Goal 4: Make parks more accessible.

Furthermore, the CIP reflects King County's emphasis on promoting equity and social justice and the county's "fair and just" principle by undertaking projects that reduce barriers to accessing park sites and trails and investing in major maintenance in underserved areas of the County. More information on the County's equity and social justice policies can be found on King County's website [www.kingcounty.gov/elected/executive/equity-social-justice.aspx](http://www.kingcounty.gov/elected/executive/equity-social-justice.aspx).

### 4.1 Funding

Funding for park and trail development, recreation facilities and acquisition projects comes from a variety of revenue sources described in this section. The budget process for the operating budget and the development of a six-year CIP plan occurs biennially. The process involves Parks staff, the King County Executive, the Metropolitan King County Council, and the public.



Marymoor Park

The primary sources for Parks' CIP funding include:

- *Parks, Trails and Open Space Replacement Levy*: On August 6, 2013, King County voters approved a Consumer Price Index property tax levy lid lift of 18.77 cents per \$1,000 of assessed value for the period of 2014-2019. Over 37 percent of the revenue generated by this levy is allocated to the King County Parks' CIP for the purposes of regional trail development; open space and natural lands acquisition; major maintenance repair; and development of trailhead facilities to increase access to parks and trails. The levy expires at the end of 2019.
- *Real Estate Excise Tax #1 (REET 1)*: Under state law, and further refined by King County code, REET funds may be spent on specified types of capital projects. REET 1 funds may be spent on capital projects for "planning, acquisition, construction, reconstruction,

repair, replacement, rehabilitation, or improvement of a variety of facilities within the unincorporated area including parks; recreational facilities; [and] trails." Revenues are generated by a real estate sales tax of 0.25 percent collected in unincorporated King County.

- *Real Estate Excise Tax #2 (REET 2)*: Under state law, REET 2 funds may be spent on capital projects for "planning, construction, reconstruction, repair, rehabilitation, or improvement of a variety of facilities within the unincorporated area including parks". The King County Code further defines the use of REET 2 allowing their use only for "planning, construction, reconstruction, repair, rehabilitation or improvement of parks located in or providing a benefit and open to residents of the unincorporated area of King County." Revenues are generated by a real estate sales tax of 0.25 percent collected in unincorporated King County.
- *Conservation Futures Tax (CFT)*: A countywide property tax of 6.25 cents per \$1,000 of assessed value. Revenues may be used solely for acquisition of open space, agriculture, and timber lands. This source cannot be used to acquire park sites for active recreation.
- *Partnerships*: The Community Partnerships and Grants (CPG) Program leverages county funds typically through a use agreement in which a community-based partner or sports organization contributes funding or in-kind donations toward the construction of a capital project.
- *Grants*: Grant funding typically comes from federal or state agencies and has included Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) transportation grants for nonmotorized mobility and the Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office's various grant programs. Other federal and state programs may also offer grant opportunities.



Burke-Gilman Trail

- CIP-101 King County will encourage and pursue partnerships with other agencies, jurisdictions and the private sector to maximize funding of the park, trail and open space system and its resources.
- CIP-102 King County will leverage its funding with external resources, including the aggressive pursuit of grants, outside funding sources, and partnerships.

## 4.2 Planning, Acquisition and Development

King County will use this Open Space Plan as a guide for acquisition, planning, stewardship, and design decisions for the enhancement and development of the open space system.

- CIP-103 King County will plan, acquire, develop, restore and enhance open space sites and recreation facilities as appropriate, including recreation and multi-use sites, regional trails and backcountry trails, natural areas and forest lands, to further the vision and goals of this plan.
- CIP-104 King County will plan and develop facilities that encourage multiple public uses and benefits and will work to reduce user conflicts while minimizing impacts to natural resources.
- CIP-105 King County will systematically apply the open space classification system to sites in its inventory, along with use area designations of county open space lands to clearly facilitate appropriate use, programming, development, maintenance, and stewardship.
- CIP-106 King County will coordinate open space planning, acquisition and development with other county projects and programs and with other agencies and organizations that may provide mutual benefits.
- CIP-107 King County will acquire, plan for, steward, develop and operate the park system consistent with the King County Strategic Plan's goals for economic growth and built environment, environmental sustainability, financial stewardship, service excellence and public engagement.

### 4.2.1 Planning

King County pursues a variety of planning activities that are coordinated with and build upon each other to further the goals of the open space system.

- CIP-108 King County will evaluate and update the King County Open Space Plan when necessary to address changing conditions such as system growth, respond to new initiatives, and remain eligible for grant opportunities.
- CIP-109 King County will evaluate and update the Regional Trails Needs Report (RTNR) and engage in other regional trail planning efforts to respond to changing conditions and needs, provide a viable capital development program, and remain eligible for grant opportunities.
- CIP-110 As soon as possible after acquisition and prior to significant development, use or large scale restoration of a site, King County will prepare a site management, stewardship or master plan. These individual plans should identify appropriate types and levels of development and public access, rules for use, and required stewardship (including maintenance, restoration, monitoring and enforcement) needed for public enjoyment, resource conservation, safety and liability. King County will prepare interim maintenance plans for all new property acquisitions to address basic resource protection, public access, safety/liability issues and budget and staffing needs.

CIP-111 Management and stewardship plans will be guided by the King County Ecological Lands Handbook and the Programmatic Plans for Management of King County-owned Ecological Lands and for Working Forest Lands. These plans will also be informed by the regional and backcountry trails planning documents and best available science.

CIP-112 Future management actions for open space sites shall be consistent with their individual plans. Changes in conditions, such as increased public use or acquisition of new land, will require evaluation and periodic updating of these plans. Plans should be evaluated every 10 years and updated as appropriate.

Planning should also consider the potential for redevelopment, restoration and enhancement of existing sites and facilities as an especially important strategy to maximize the recreation and resource values and revenue generating potential of existing sites. Recognition of an adaptive strategy for use and management

of open space lands provides for appropriate long-term public benefit and health of the system.

CIP-113 King County should monitor open space recreation use patterns as background for future planning efforts, including how open space sites serve the public benefit and determine subsequent recommendations to enhance or restore sites to increase their benefit to King County's open space system, its goals and vision.

#### 4.2.1.1 Recreation Planning

King County, along with many other local jurisdictions, has created new athletic fields on sites throughout the County in recent years. Considering population growth and other demographic trends, it is important to understand and monitor the need for recreation facilities and ways in which they can be built and maintained to maximize resources and serve the greatest public benefit. King County currently achieves this in part through partnership-based



*The Blue Trees on Burke-Gilman Trail in Kenmore*



*East Lake Sammamish Trail Construction*

programs such as the Community Partnerships and Grants Program and Youth Sports Facilities Grants Program. Refer to **3.1.2.3** and **3.1.2.5**.

CIP-114 King County should work with athletic organizations, school districts and the public to identify active recreation facility needs and coordinate funding strategies.

#### **4.2.1.2 Regional Trails Planning**

King County's long-term capital program for expansion and enhancement of its regional trails system is found in the *King County Regional Trails Needs Report (RTNR)*, which serves as King County's official long-term plan for the Regional Trails System. The RTNR provides guidance for development of King County's components of the overall regional trails network. This plan is based upon previous regional trail plans including the *Regional Trails System Network Vision (2012)*, the *King County Regional Trails Plan (1992)*, and the *King County Urban Trails Plan (1971)*, as well as ongoing

regional trails feasibility, planning and open space initiatives. These plans recognize the regional trails system as a major element of King County's open space system. They are the result of regional planning processes that identified trail routes, trail types, development policies and cost estimates.

Coordination and/or partnerships with local cities in planning for the regional trails system are important to King County, as regional trails that pass through city jurisdictions play an important and growing role in the overall trails system.

CIP-115 King County should provide regional leadership and coordination for the planning, design, implementation and maintenance of the countywide Regional Trails System to ensure regional trail connections between jurisdictions and linkages with other local trails.

### 4.2.1.3 Habitat Planning

Planning for the protection and conservation of fish and wildlife habitat and native biodiversity provides valuable information that contributes to the planning and management of open space sites, especially for natural areas and forest lands. This type of planning also informs decisions regarding how best to determine appropriate public access and recreational activities at an open space site.

CIP-116 King County will continue fish and wildlife planning efforts through individual site management, stewardship and maintenance plans that are consistent with salmon recovery plans and to ensure biodiversity values are an integral part of open space decisions.

### 4.2.1.4 Backcountry Trails Planning

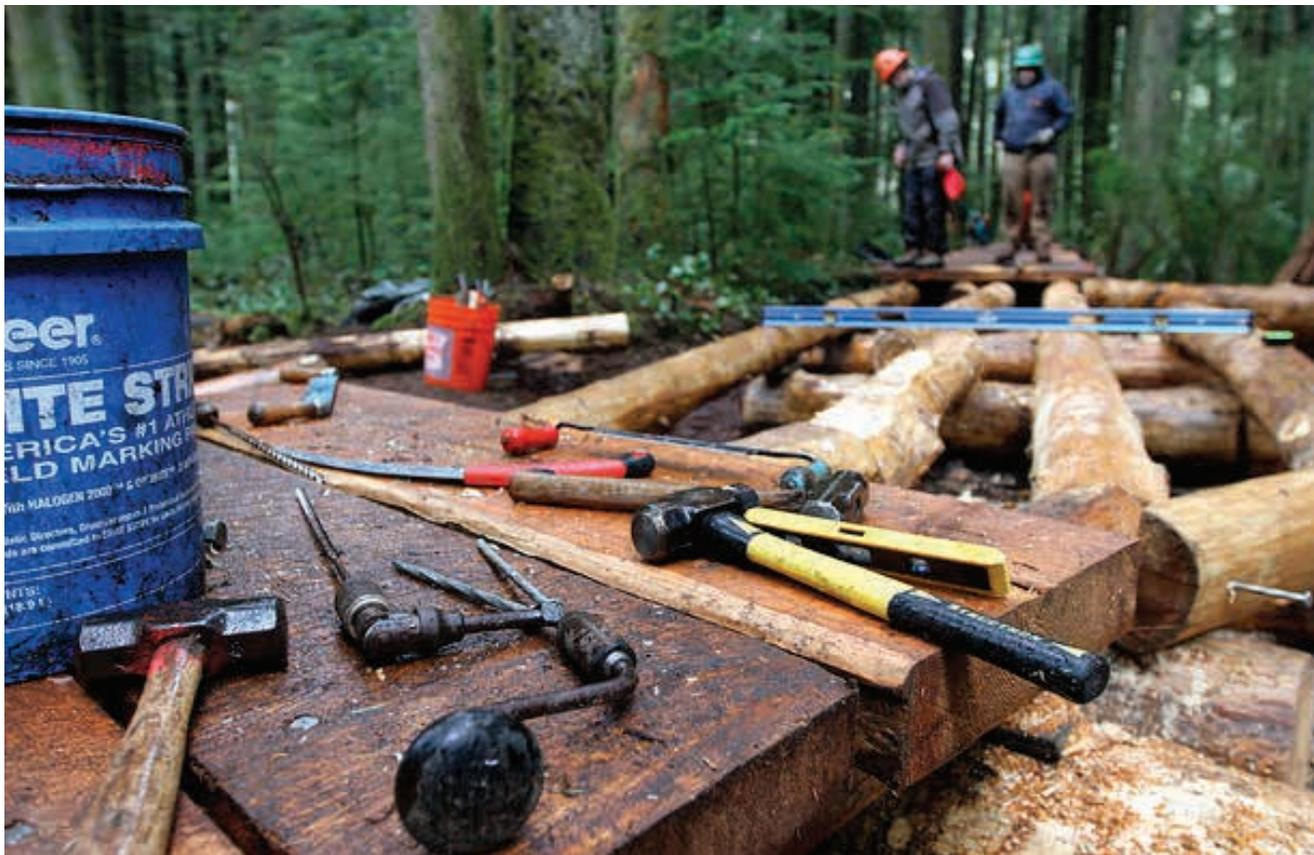
Planning for backcountry trails helps to ensure that such trails are properly located

and constructed to accommodate and balance appropriate uses. Planning also helps identify the need for and location of support infrastructure such as trailheads, parking lots, kiosks, signage, and restrooms. Public involvement with trail user groups and other agencies providing similar nearby recreational opportunities should be a critical part of the planning process.

CIP-117 King County should develop a backcountry trails programmatic plan that establishes protocols for and guides planning, design, construction, and maintenance of backcountry trails on King County's open space sites.

### 4.2.1.5 Planning Tools

Having a variety of information about park sites and the county's overall open space landscape is critical for the planning and stewardship of the system. To properly manage the system it is imperative to employ such database tools as Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and



Grand Ridge Boardwalk

the Forest Landscape Assessment Tool. An inventory should include information such as purchase information, funding records, historic site development and survey information, master plans, site management guidelines, forest stewardship plans, site plans and specifications, site conditions including site improvements and maintenance requirements. Such an inventory will facilitate King County's property acquisition, planning, property management, development review, project development, stewardship, restoration and scheduling responsibilities.

CIP-118 King County will maintain a comprehensive asset inventory, in coordination with other county inventories, databases, and information provided by GIS tools.

#### 4.2.1.5 External Influences

Outside activities can affect the open space system. This may be a result of new local, state or federal legislation or regulations, planning proposals from other agencies or from private sector development proposals. Participation in the development and review of these proposed actions is important to ensure the future enhancement, protection and sustainability of the open space system.

CIP-119 King County will review legislation, codes, regulations and land use and development proposals, to ensure the full range of open space issues and impacts are addressed.

CIP-120 King County will pursue opportunities for participation with the private sector to further open space goals.

#### 4.2.2 Acquisition

The lands that are added to the open space system enrich the quality of life in the County and contribute to a public lands legacy for future generations. Anticipated development growth in King County will bring additional pressures to preserve all types of open spaces for their many benefits including conservation

values and recreational opportunities. Limited public funds make every acquisition decision important. Acquisition decisions must consider the implications of future maintenance and development, use and management, natural resource conservation, and ecological restoration.

Because resources such as rivers, wetlands, or habitat corridors seldom reflect human-made jurisdictional boundaries, open space acquisitions for conservation or recreation goals must be informed by a systems-based, landscape level strategy to maximize both ecological and public benefits.

CIP-121 King County will emphasize acquisition of sites that provide for multiple benefits and functions.

CIP-122 King County's open space acquisitions should be consistent with the goals of this plan. Appendix V summarizes more specific acquisition criteria to be considered when evaluating future potential open space acquisitions.

CIP-123 King County should work with conservation organizations, local, state and federal governments, tribes, and landowners during the formation of acquisition strategies to identify acquisition priorities to protect systemic goals not bound by jurisdictional and property boundaries.

CIP-124 Acquisitions of lands or easements that are of adequate size to achieve the acquisition purpose, provide continuity, expand public access, and/or are adjacent to, or provide connections between, existing public open space lands should be considered priority acquisitions.

CIP-125 King County should acquire open space properties that provide public benefit and recreational opportunities or resource protection in proportion to the cost of acquisition, ownership, development and management.

CIP-126 King County will acquire, protect and conserve high priority sites through a variety of means, including fee simple purchase, donations and purchase of conservation easements and covenants, as well as through the use of the King County Transfer of Development Rights Program.

CIP-127 King County will prepare a site acquisition evaluation of potential open space lands before they are acquired to evaluate short and long-term stewardship funding needs and availability and ensure the lands are appropriate for the intended use and contribute to larger open space goals.

CIP-128 King County will strive to protect through fee acquisition or easement acquisition lands that have high ecological value with unique or otherwise significant habitat features where development would negatively impact important ecological processes and functions.

CIP-129 Distribution, spatial structure, and diversity of native wildlife and plant populations and communities as well as potential impacts on them of climate change should be taken into account when acquiring conservation easements or land.

Areas on park land with high ecological value that are provided special protection under the County's Critical Areas Ordinance protection include, but are not limited to: aquatic areas, wetlands including bogs and their buffers, marine shorelines, intertidal and subtidal habitat and riparian zones, lands that protect and conserve headwater and old growth upland forest, Regionally Significant Resource Areas and Locally Significant Resource Areas; designated Wildlife Habitat Network, Fish and Wildlife Habitat Conservation Areas, Critical Aquifer Recharge Areas; 100-year floodplains, and channel migration hazard areas. As another level of natural land conservation, the voter approved Open Space Protection Amendment



*Preston Ballfields Construction*

to the King County Charter ensures that King County owned property listed on a "High Conservation Value Property Inventory" receives a higher level of protection against land use change, specifically to preserve natural or scenic resources and passive recreational opportunities.

### 4.2.3 Design and Development

Early King County participation in review of development proposals can result in mutual benefits to the community and neighborhood by ensuring appropriate levels of recreation development and protection of natural resources while providing predictability in the early stages of the review process. Safe, environmentally-sensitive and cost effective design of site development, restoration or enhancement projects is a major responsibility in public projects. The following policies demonstrate King County's commitment to the development and approval of capital projects.

- CIP-130 King County will prepare site designs and specifications for the development, enhancement or restoration of an open space site to ensure consistency with the goals and policies of this plan. This is consistent with funding, project program plans, site management plans and guidelines, forest stewardship plans and master plans.
- CIP-131 King County will design, develop, restore and maintain sites to encourage the safe use and public enjoyment of the county's open space sites, while protecting and enhancing their natural resources.
- CIP-132 King County is committed to the design and development of accessible sites and recreation facilities.
- CIP-133 King County will demonstrate fiscal responsibility in its review and approval of design and development to balance development costs with long-term operational costs and public benefits.

Regulatory compliance is a required element of any project, resulting in increased public safety and resource protection. For example, King County's backcountry trail programmatic permit has reduced permitting costs and staff labor hours and helped facilitate consistent trail design and construction standards while ensuring compliance with critical area regulations. This has resulted in enhanced stewardship of natural resources and increased appropriate recreation use of open space sites.

- CIP-134 King County will maintain, develop and restore open space sites consistent with all local, state and federal regulatory permit requirements. Programmatic permits, where allowed and appropriate, will be pursued when such permits increase cost effectiveness and increase project success.

#### 4.2.3.1 Unified Design

A unified design program is cost effective in terms of minimizing future design and maintenance costs. Standardization minimizes replacement and repair costs, reduces part and supply inventories and simplifies maintenance. It also promotes an identifiable image for the system.

- CIP-135 King County will develop and implement design standards and details which promote a unified, identifiable image of the county's open space system.
- CIP-136 High priority will be given to aesthetic considerations in the design and development of open space sites. Designs will be evaluated based on color, scale, style, and materials appropriate for their proposed use. Development should be consistent with the site's role and purpose in the system and blend with surroundings and the natural environment.

CIP-137 When appropriate and feasible, open spaces should include educational and interpretive signage or other features which enhance a user’s understanding and enjoyment of a site and its features and resources.

**4.2.3.2 Regional Trails**

Development of the King County Regional Trails System is based on guidance from the *King County Regional Trails System Development Guidelines*, the *American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) Guide for the Development of Bicycle Facilities* and other professionally-recognized guidelines such as the Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) local roadway standards. These guidelines provide technical guidance for on-going development of regional trails and are updated periodically to incorporate best available trail development engineering and design/development practices.



*Burke-Gilman Trail*

CIP-138 Regional trails should be developed in accordance with the most recent edition of the King County Regional Trails System Development Guidelines, the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) Guide for the Development of Bicycle Facilities, United States Department of Transportation (USDOT) Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD), National Association of City Transportation Officials (NACTO) Urban Bikeway Design Guide and/ or other appropriate state or national professional guidelines.

CIP-139 Development plans should be prepared for regional trail corridors in King County based on the priority guidance provided by the 2016 Regional Trails Needs Report. These plans may include feasibility studies, trail designs, construction materials, and environmental mitigation. Development of additional mobility connections between regional trail corridors and important destinations may be based on applicable access feasibility analysis. New trail planning activities should include public outreach to ensure important community involvement in the development of the Regional Trails System.

CIP-140 Ensure that equity is considered and appropriately prioritized in the development and operations of the Regional Trails System.

CIP-141 The regional trails network will provide access to important regional destinations: urban centers, civic and commercial centers, regional transit, and important points of interest throughout King County.

CIP-142 Regional trail corridors should, to the extent possible, provide a network of linear parks and routes that enhance the natural environment of our

- region, encourage healthy lifestyles, and provide positive benefits to the environment.
- CIP-143 Regional Trails System development should prioritize the filling of important gaps in the planned trails network to enhance connectivity and overall network integrity.
- CIP-143 King County should explore innovative opportunities and strategies to expand the regional trails network.
- CIP-144 Regional trails development should be based on relevant trail plans including Regional Trails Plan (1992), 2016 Regional Trails Needs Report (RTNR), Regional Trail System Network Vision (2012).
- CIP-145 King County recognizes and fosters the unique character and environment of each regional trail corridor while ensuring the consistent development of regional trail facilities.
- CIP-146 The Arts Master Plan for the King County Regional Trails System (2015), which provides a vision and blueprint for the cultural and aesthetic development of the regional trails network, should provide a basis for the implementation of site-specific or temporary art and cultural activities on the trails network as well as for planning the aesthetic character of new regional trails.
- CIP-147 In depth planning for development may be undertaken in potential high-use urban corridors where regional trails will be utilized most.
- CIP-148 Regional Trails System development and related activities should be guided by the Planning and Development goals and strategies in the King County Regional Trails System Strategic Plan (2011) and the King County Strategic Plan (2010-2014).
- CIP-149 Regional trails should be accessible when trail users wish to use the trails for recreation and utility uses such as home-to-work or other “commute” type trips.
- CIP-150 Regional trails network planning should be based on the most accurate data and information available, including accurate estimates of trail uses.
- CIP-151 King County should/shall provide up-to-date mapping and consistent wayfinding throughout the regional trails network to enhance user navigation and travel. Trail wayfinding programs should be consistent with the USDOT MUTCD and regionally-accepted wayfinding programs.

#### **4.2.3.4 Backcountry Trails**

- CIP-152 King County should strive to design, develop and maintain backcountry trails in a manner that protects natural resources, ensures public safety, and requires minimal maintenance. The latest versions of the US Forest Service Trails Management Handbook and US Forest Service Specifications for the Construction of Trails should inform construction and management of King County’s backcountry trails.

### 4.3 Asset Management

King County Parks is in the process of selecting and implementing an asset management system that will be able to integrate tabular data with spatial components (i.e. GIS integration). This system will be used to store and manage a detailed inventory and condition assessment of existing parks system assets. An asset management system will allow the division to improve the ability to plan, schedule, and implement major maintenance programs; track and report costs; and improve long-term

financial planning. With an aging, diverse and geographically dispersed parks system, an asset management system is an essential step to achieve the goal of protecting the public's investment and keeping King County's park system safe and open for all residents to enjoy.

CIP-153 King County should implement an asset management system to manage its aging, diverse and geographically dispersed system of park assets.



*Grand Ridge Boardwalk*

## CHAPTER FIVE: OPERATIONS AND STEWARDSHIP

As of 2016, the King County Parks and Recreation Division is the caretaker of 200 parks, 175 miles of regional trails, 200 miles of backcountry trails, 28,000 acres of open space, and 145,000 of conservation easements. These open space lands make King County one of the region's important providers and managers of public lands. As such, the principles and policies that guide the stewardship and management of these lands and resources are critical to ensure that these assets continue to contribute to the region's quality of life now and for future generations.

### 5.1 Operations

Parks' Operations section is responsible for a wide variety of tasks including maintenance and repair of facilities, preparation and upkeep of athletic fields, preservation of ecological restoration, including invasive weed control and vegetation management, and other day-to-day activities to keep all King County parks safe and enjoyable spaces.

The Section is organized into 11 maintenance districts, two business units, five specialty programs, six professional support teams, and two public service programs.

#### 5.1.1 Funding

Operational funding supports a wide range of activities associated with the stewardship and operation of the open space system. Historically, operational funding for King County's open space system came from the County's general fund. In 2002 general fund support for Parks was greatly reduced; in 2004 a four year property tax Parks levy largely replaced lost funding. Subsequent six-year Park levies (2008-2013 and 2014-2019) provide the majority of the division's funding.

Parks aggressively pursues efforts to diversify sources of revenue to supplement the levies, which do not provide full funding for operations. One significant revenue source includes user fees from ballfield use, facility



*King County Parks Maintenance*



*Cirque du Soleil*

rentals, camping, swimming and parking. Other revenue sources include, but are not limited to, grants, King County Park Foundation donations, park permit fees, concessions on park lands, and entrepreneurial revenues, which include corporate sponsorships and major events such as the Marymoor Park Concert Series or Cirque du Soleil.

- SO-101 King County will continue to work with agencies, jurisdictions and the public to develop new and creative funding sources and other strategies to build and support the system.
- SO-102 King County will maximize and leverage operational funds through public-private and nonprofit partnerships, pursuit of grant funds, use of volunteers, development, use and management agreements, as well as continue to seek other opportunities.
- SO-103 King County will continue to pursue workforce efficiencies to help offset the growth in operation and maintenance costs.

- SO-104 King County will continue to pursue use of a portion of open space capital revenue sources, such as REET (per RCW 82.46.010) or CFT (per RCW 84.34.30 and KCC 26.12.010), for ongoing maintenance and stewardship of sites acquired or developed with these funds.
- SO-105 A fiscal analysis should be prepared to evaluate all capital project proposals to address stewardship needs of new projects. It should identify the long-term operation and maintenance cost and the source of funds to support the project.
- SO-106 King County will work to ensure that future funding strategies to acquire and develop land for all open space purposes include a funding source to cover stewardship and maintenance costs.

## 5.1.2 Maintenance

### 5.1.2.1 Maintenance Practices

Maintenance actions include enhancement, restoration, and the day-to-day care of the open space assets under the responsibility of the Parks and Recreation Division. Rooted in the mission, vision, and values outlined in this Open Space Plan, the maintenance practices implemented by the division will follow the subsequent policies:

- SO-107 King County should strive to use locally-adapted native species for landscaping, natural area restoration, rehabilitation, and erosion control wherever feasible. Landscaping and habitat restoration projects should include provisions for adequate maintenance of plantings to prevent invasion of weeds and ensure survival of native plantings.
- SO-108 Use of drought-tolerant plants and native vegetation in new site development projects will be

emphasized to minimize the need for irrigation, reduce impact of non-native species and help mitigate the impacts of climate change.

- SO-109 Water conservation is an important consideration in management of the system. New construction and the rehabilitation of older facilities will incorporate low water use principles and equipment. Use of recycled water will be considered, when practical and effective.
- SO-110 Recycling efforts in parks will be promoted along with use of recycled materials available and appropriate for park uses. Salvage of materials from structure demolitions will also be conducted when feasible.
- SO-111 The environment and the health and safety of staff and park users will be protected from the inappropriate use of hazardous or toxic materials and the use of those materials in the soils or structures. Safety Plans will be developed when needed to further outline safety protocols and practices.
- SO-112 Use of pesticides and fungicides will be based on integrated pest management (IPM) principles, per Executive Order PUT 8-17 related to pest and vegetation management activities and Parks' Best Management Practices. The goal of this policy is to minimize the use of chemical pesticides to contribute to improvement in public health and the environment in King County, including the habitat, food, and sensitive life stages of threatened Chinook salmon and bull trout.
- SO-113 Landscaping along King County's regional trails should be consistent with the most recent version of the Regional Trails System Development Guidelines and the Regional Trails System Landscape Characterization Study or as determined by a professional landscape architect.

### 5.1.2.2 Assessing Maintenance Needs

King County will strive to understand and plan for current and future maintenance needs through the following policies:

- SO-114 King County will develop measurable site maintenance plans and management goals to provide direction for the stewardship of open space sites and utilize these measures to evaluate effectiveness and provide guidance and historical data for future maintenance decisions.
- SO-115 King County will monitor, review and evaluate how site maintenance is conducted to account for the changing needs of the system and identify and incorporate new procedures and tasks to address the conservation of ecological values and recreational assets.
- SO-116 King County will develop and maintain a plan for major maintenance needs and rehabilitation of open space sites and facilities to ensure safe and sustainable public use and to reduce lifecycle costs.
- SO-117 King County will steward and maintain lands and facilities within the park system in compliance with the division's Best Management Practices Manual.



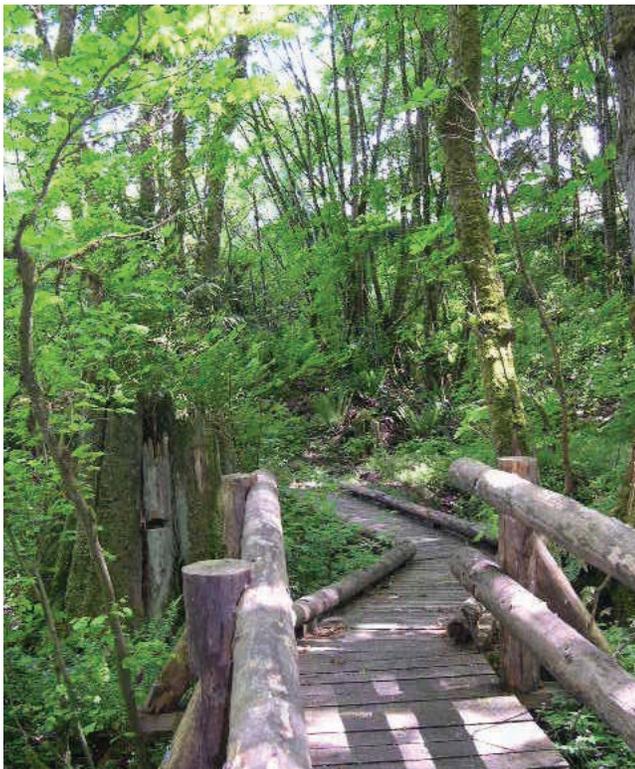
King County Parks site boundary sign

### 5.1.3 Property Management

Good property management reinforces King County's commitment to sound stewardship of its open space system. As property custodian and manager, Parks is responsible for guiding the use of its 28,000 acres of open space and 145,000 acres of conservation easements and ensuring the value of this legacy for future generations.

SO-119 King County will encourage and allow the use of open space land that is compatible with its location and condition, consistent with its acquisition funding source, purpose of the acquisition and management goals and can be demonstrated to appropriately provide public recreation opportunities and protect the lands' natural resources.

SO-120 King County will encourage and promote mutually beneficial agreements with school districts, other agencies, jurisdictions, partners and private groups for the use and management of sites and facilities



Grand Ridge

for recreation, educational and revenue generating activities as well as to accomplish habitat and forest restoration.

SO-121 King County will evaluate requests for alterations to open space sites to ensure that they are consistent with park purposes, master plans, forest stewardship plans and site management guidelines and will not diminish open space values, public use, aesthetics and stewardship.

SO-122 King County will issue use permits or agreements for events sponsored by others when the use is consistent with site conditions and amenities, aesthetics, park purposes, acquisition funding restrictions and will not deter from open space stewardship and other public use of the site.

SO-123 King County will not allow alterations or enter into agreements or permit uses that incur future obligations to the County for maintenance, replacement, rehabilitation or removal until a thorough analysis of the long-term cost has been prepared, risks and liabilities to the County clearly identified, and supportive funding is identified or provided.

SO-123a King County will monitor all existing agreements, easements and use permits to ensure they continue to be in compliance with their terms and conditions, current county policies and codes, and remain in the best interests of the site and the public.

SO-124 King County will consider concessions and business endeavors that are compatible with site management goals and enhance the park experience by providing an opportunity for increased public use, enjoyment, education, and enhanced stewardship of the site.

- SO-125 King County will consider concession and business operations for effectiveness and efficiency in delivery of services, as well as for revenue generation. The County will grant concession and business agreements that do not result in uncompensated costs to the County.
- SO-126 King County will clearly post signage with applicable rules and restrictions for open space sites in a manner that is easily understood by the public. Language(s) used on signage should reflect the **predominant languages spoken in the** community in which the site is located and those using the site, **consistent with County policies regarding provision of services to populations with limited English proficiency.**
- SO-127 King County will address unauthorized uses of open space land by working to abate and restore impacts resulting from encroachments, seek voluntary compliance with park rules and work with the Sheriff's Office on emphasis patrols and issuing citations.
- SO-128 King County will maintain a policy and procedure for the naming of park, recreation and other open space sites and features, including trails, and consistent with RCW 36.32.430.
- SO-129 King County will accept gifts or donations of equipment, materials, land, labor or improvements for a site that are consistent with site purposes and conditions, enhance aesthetics and stewardship values, are consistent with site management guidelines, forest stewardship, master, maintenance and development plans; reduce stewardship costs, provide additional resource protection and/or improve efficiencies.
- SO-130 King County will work with nearby property owners, park users, volunteers, agencies and the public to enhance and protect the character, function and natural resources of the open space system.

## 5.2 Stewardship

For King County, the term 'stewardship' represents responsible management of the open space system to ensure public safety, provide appropriate public access and use, and protect a site's ecological and recreational value through maintenance, monitoring, enhancement, and restoration. Stewardship also implies the use of new techniques, skills, training and equipment, the development and implementation of best management practices, and the pursuit of revenue and partnership opportunities that sustain sound stewardship and operations.

In light of population growth and development, diminishing natural resources and a challenging revenue environment for county government, sound stewardship of the open space system only grows in importance. Even as public use of and demand for parks and trails continues to rise, Parks will continue to face challenges in securing appropriate levels of funding to maintain and manage the open space system for the foreseeable future.



*Cold Creek Natural Area*

SO-131 King County will steward its open space system and keep these lands in perpetuity for open space purposes. Other uses will be considered only if they can be demonstrated to be appropriate through a public process. Recommendations for disposing of any property shall be carried out in compliance with King County's codified surplus property provisions and based on the County's public recreation or open space needs. Surplus of open space sites must also be consistent with requirements associated with their funding sources and Section 897 of the King County Charter Amendment regarding the conveyance, surplus and use of high conservation value open space properties.

SO-132 King County will manage open space sites to ensure that the land, facilities and natural resources are protected and that appropriate public use is safe and enjoyable. The public is expected to have access to the fee owned properties within the open space system for recreational, scientific, and traditional cultural use, but access may be restricted when necessary to protect or restore natural resource values and processes, when deed or easement restrictions limit or prohibit public access, and/or when safety issues warrant limitations on public use. Restrictions on some types of recreation uses may be required to achieve management goals. Access strategies for each site will be identified through management and stewardship plans and appropriate use determined via a public process.

Ponds created by beavers can be an asset to ecosystems by helping retain runoff, reducing downstream runoff and trapping sediments and pollutants. However, beaver dams cause

upstream flooding and as development expands into areas with an abundance of beaver habitat, there is an increased chance of private and public properties being affected by beaver activity.

SO-133 King County shall prepare a strategic beaver management policy based on science to guide decisions and actions on where and how beavers can co-exist with humans and where beavers should be excluded or removed. Prior to strategy development, King County shall work on a case by case basis on park lands to reduce public safety or public infrastructure risk or impacts to neighboring properties.

### 5.2.1 Stewardship and the Public

As park and trails users, advocates, volunteers, and taxpayers, the public plays a key role in the long-term stewardship of the open space system. King County residents continue to demonstrate that they value the benefits of King County's open space system and the role that it plays in enhancing regional quality of life and communities. Most recently this was demonstrated through public votes, including:

- 2003 approval of a four-year property tax levy to support operations and maintenance
- 2007 approval of a six-year property tax levy to support operation and maintenance and support open space expansion
- 2009 approval of a charter amendment strengthening protection and conservation of certain ecologically valuable open space properties
- 2013 approval of a six-year property tax levy to support regional trail development; open space and natural lands acquisition; and major maintenance repair, including development of trailhead facilities to increase access to parks and trails

SO-134 King County will promote awareness of the role of the County's open space system in the quality of life in the region, in the recreation industry and its economic benefit to the region.

### 5.2.2 Preservation and Conservation

SO-135 King County will integrate habitat management and enhancement as a major component of its stewardship. Natural areas will be managed primarily to protect and restore ecological processes, conserve wildlife habitat, and foster native biodiversity. This focus may include management, enhancement and restoration of degraded natural areas to increase their ecological, wildlife habitat, climate change adaptation and resiliency, and educational values.

SO-136 King County commits itself to preservation, protection and conservation of native biodiversity and will demonstrate this in daily activities. Environmentally sensitive maintenance techniques and best management practices will be followed to the greatest extent possible at all open space sites.



*Auburn Narrows*

SO-137 King County will work with other agencies to maintain the necessary quality and quantity of water in its streams and lakes to provide for plant communities, suitable fish and wildlife habitat and recreational use.

SO-138 King County will promote forest management and restoration in order to conserve and enhance its parks with healthy forest canopies that contribute to improved water and air quality, surface water management, fish and wildlife habitat, aesthetics, climate change adaptation, and energy conservation.

SO-139 King County should be a leader in natural resource management by demonstrating environmentally sound and sustainable forest practices on County-owned open space sites that result in retention of forest cover and improved forest health. This may include adopting forest management practices that promote carbon sequestration.

SO-140 Priorities for restoration projects on open space sites should be based on priority recommendations in the WRIA plans (Salmon Recovery Plans), the Flood Hazard Management Plan, individual site management and stewardship plans, and other King County-endorsed planning documents.

SO-141 King County will track and monitor the ecological and forest conservation easements in its inventory to ensure conservation values are protected and that lands are being managed consistent with the terms and conditions of the individual recorded easement. Parks shall work with the King County Department of Permitting and Environmental Review to ensure conservation easement information is available in the county's permit system.

Biodiversity includes plant and animal species, their genetic diversity, the habitats they use, the ways that species and habitats interact with each other, and the physical environment and processes necessary for those interactions. Some major benefits of biodiversity include purification of air and water, soil fertility, and moderation of floods, droughts, temperature extremes, and forces of wind, as well as control of pests and disease, resiliency and adaptation to a changing climate, and pollination of plants.

Parks encourages native plant and animal diversity through natural resource restoration implemented by King County or other agencies or partnerships. Parks is committed to tracking those restoration efforts through mapping and on-site evaluation.

King County is developing and implementing an expanded forest stewardship program to restore a diversity of native tree species, remove invasive species, and gradually return the forests within the open space system to a more resilient mature conifer forest structure. An assessment of the current state of forest composition and structure has already occurred and will be continued as new lands are acquired. This assessment will provide needed baseline data to inform stewardship planning. Developing and implementing forest stewardship plans for Parks owned sites is identified as a significant goal in the County's 2015 Strategic Climate Action Plan.

SO-142 King County will continue to conduct forest assessments, develop stewardship plans and implement forest restoration projects that will promote healthy forest throughout the park system.

SO-143 King County supports the integration of conservation principles into its management actions in order to conserve native biodiversity through policies for land and water resource management, climate change planning, and fish and wildlife habitat conservation.

SO-144 King County will strive to identify and conserve components of native biodiversity within its open space system that may be especially sensitive to the impacts of climate change and work to conserve biodiversity through the protection and restoration of ecological processes that create and sustain habitats and species diversity.

SO-145 The conservation principles presented in King County's Ecological Lands Handbook and in the King County Comprehensive Plan provide broad guidance to focus and direct restoration activities to enhance natural resources and ecological value on open space sites. King County will strive to steward natural lands consistent with these principles, where applicable.

SO-146 On all open space sites, Parks will develop a coordinated strategy for preventing, monitoring and controlling infestations of state-listed noxious weeds, and where feasible, other non-native invasive weeds of concern.

### 5.2.3 Regional Trails

Safety and enjoyment are high priorities on King County's Regional Trails System. Millions of nonmotorized trips are made annually on regional trails, and the condition of these trail corridors is a high priority for King County. Regional trails provide linear parkland corridors that enhance our region's natural environmental character, provide environmental benefits, and create a pleasant alternative to increasingly dense urban landscapes.

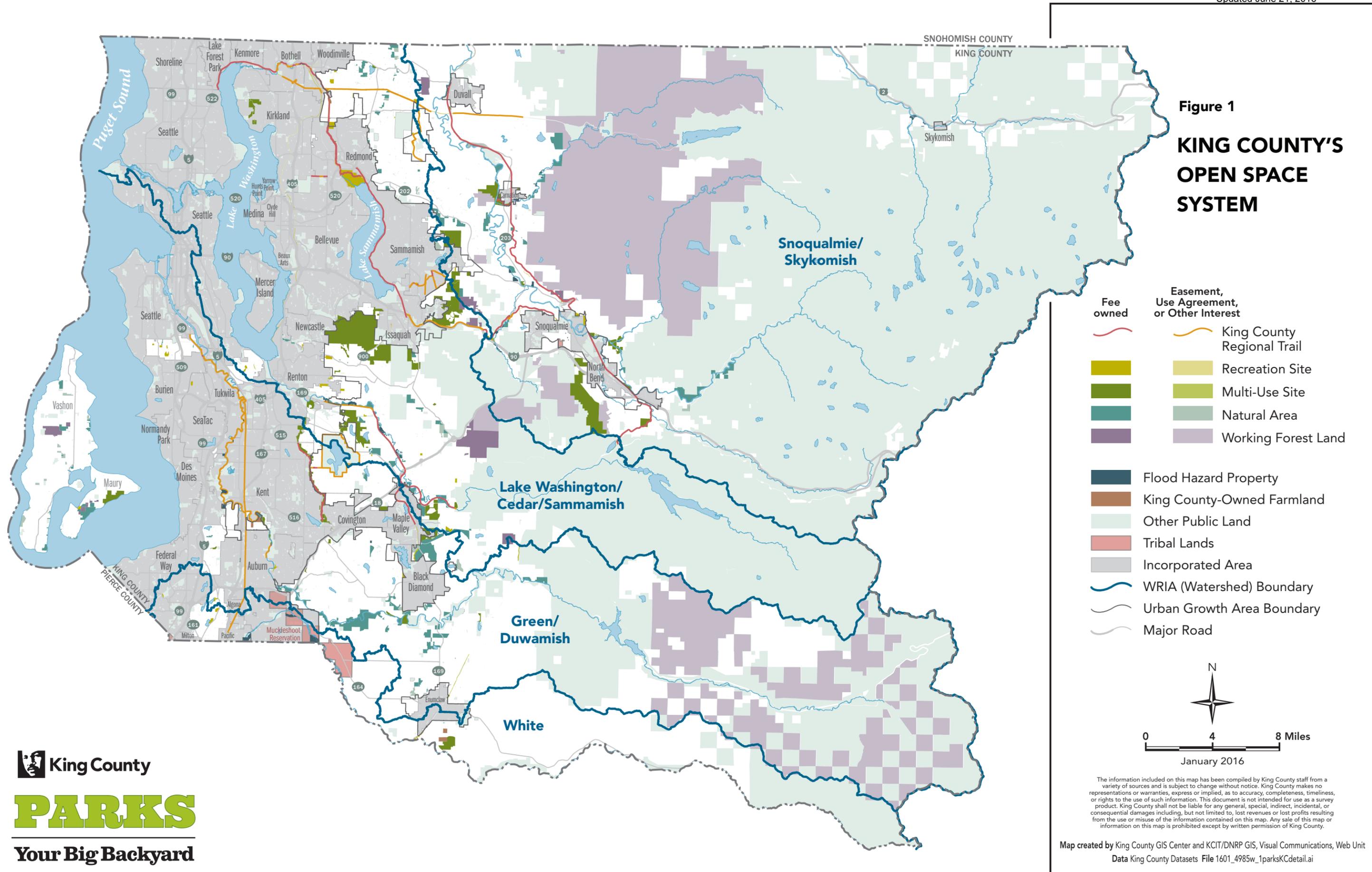
SO-147 King County should maintain regional trails in a safe and secure manner. Ongoing maintenance should seek to ensure that trail surfaces are in good condition and that corridor landscaping is maintained to preserve trailside clearance, site lines, and user enjoyment.

# APPENDICES

- Appendix I     **Maps**
- Appendix II    **King County Parks History**
- Appendix III   **Source Documents**
- Appendix IV    **Six-Year CIP**
- Appendix V     **Acquisition Guidance**

## APPENDIX I: MAPS

- Figure 1 **King County Open Space System**
- Figure 2 **Snoqualmie/Skykomish Watershed**
- Figure 3 **Lake Washington/Cedar/Sammamish Watershed (Southeast)**
- Figure 4 **Lake Washington/Cedar/Sammamish Watershed (Northwest)**
- Figure 5 **Green/Duwamish Watershed (Northwest)**
- Figure 6 **Green/Duwamish Watershed (Southeast)**
- Figure 7 **White River Watershed**
- Figure 8 **Vashon-Maury Island**
- Figure 9 **Regional Trail System**
- Figure 10 **Backcountry Trail Sites**
- Figure 11 **Wildlife Habitat Network**



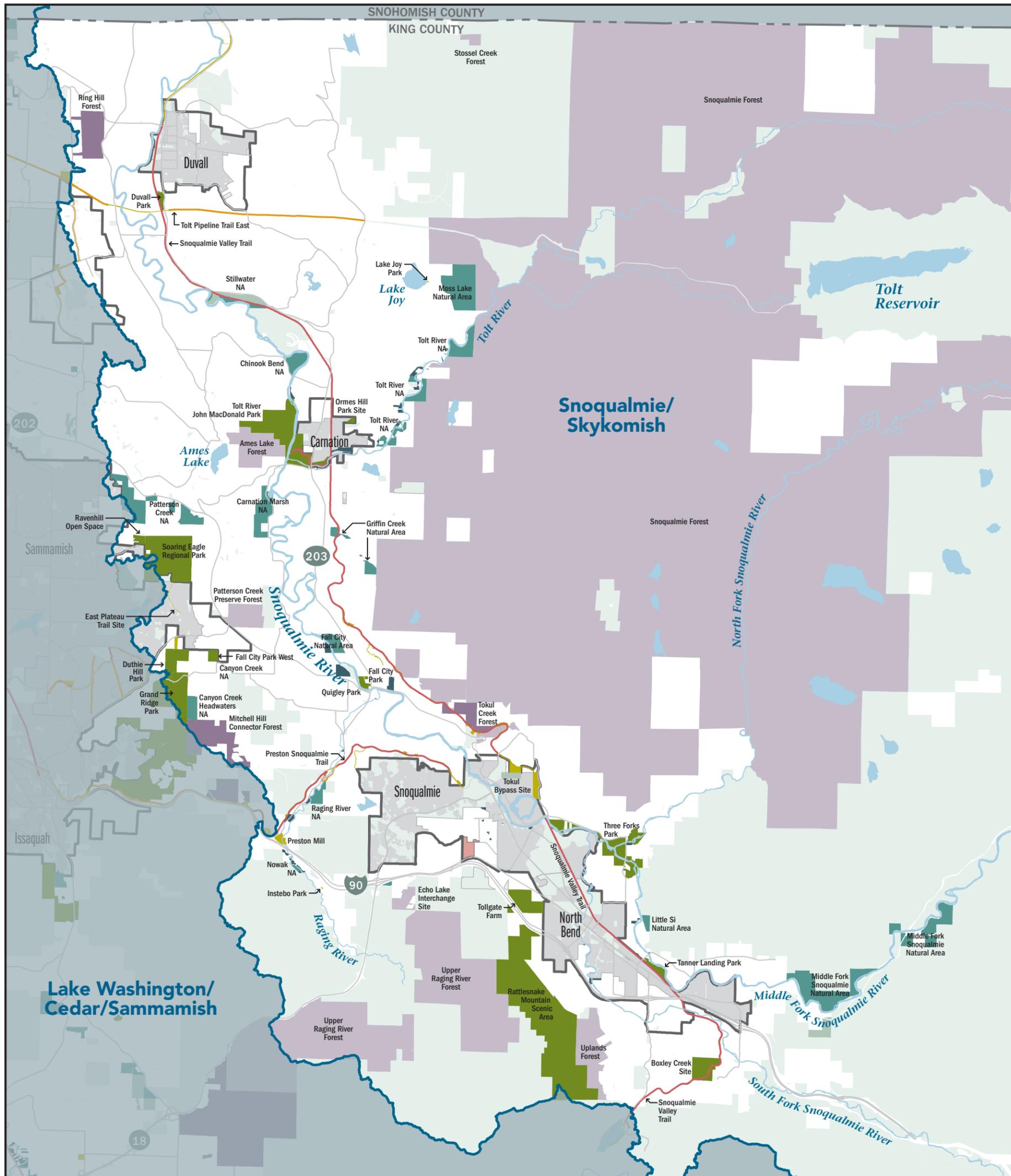
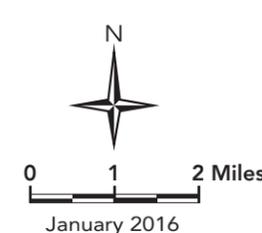


Figure 2

KING COUNTY'S OPEN SPACE SYSTEM

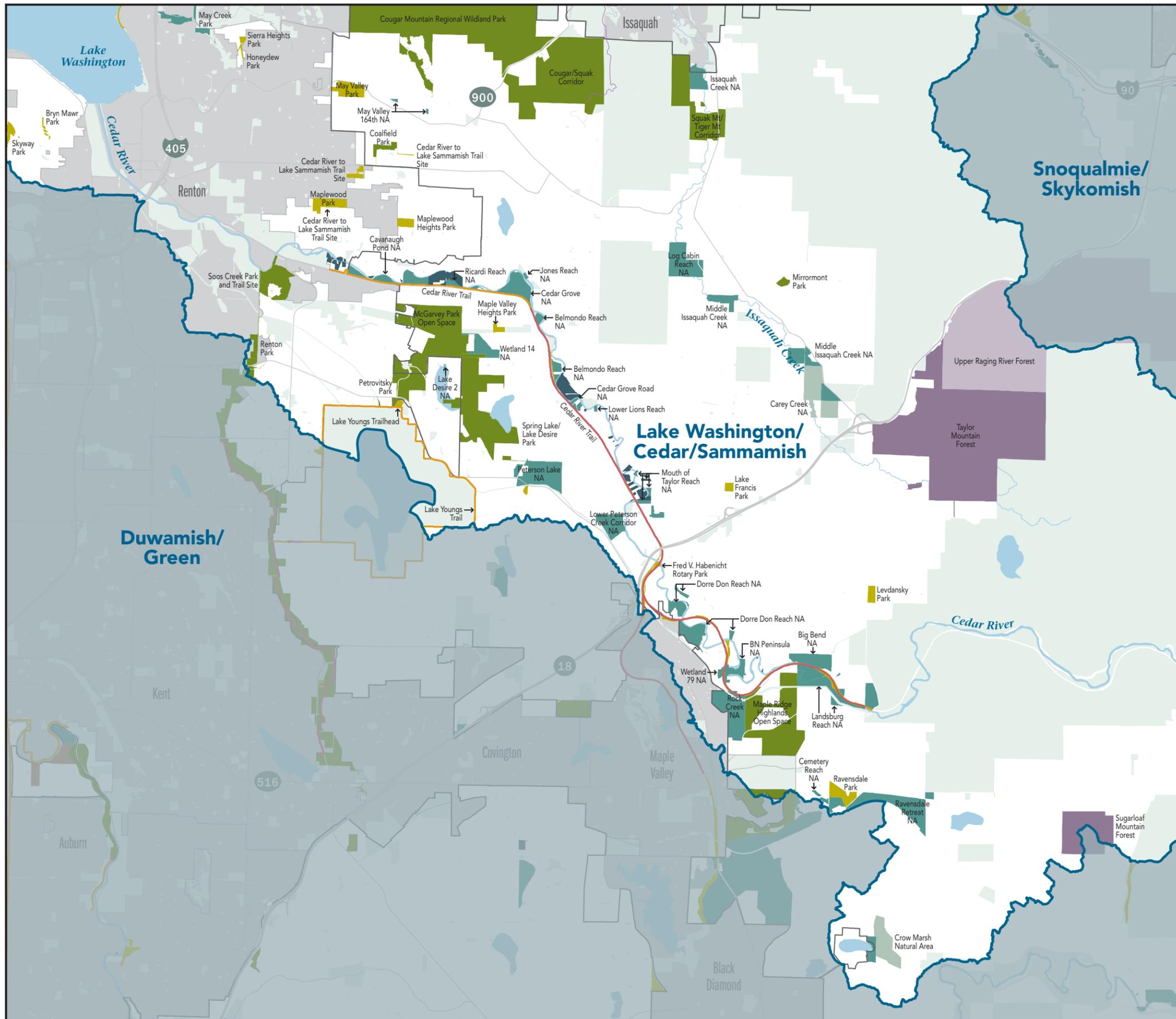
Snoqualmie/Skykomish Watershed

- |                            |  |                            |
|----------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| Fee owned                  | Easement, Use Agreement, or Other Interest | Flood Hazard Property      |
| King County Regional Trail | Recreation Site                            | King County-Owned Farmland |
| Multi-Use Site             | Natural Area                               | Other Public Land          |
| Working Forest Land        | Tribal Lands                               | Incorporated Area          |
|                            | WRIA (Watershed) Boundary                  | Urban Growth Area Boundary |
|                            | Major Road                                 |                            |



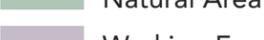
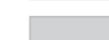
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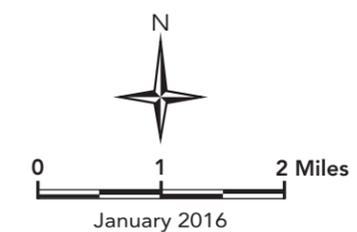
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**Figure 3**  
**KING COUNTY'S**  
**OPEN SPACE SYSTEM**

**Lake Washington/  
 Cedar/Sammamish  
 Watershed (Southeast)**

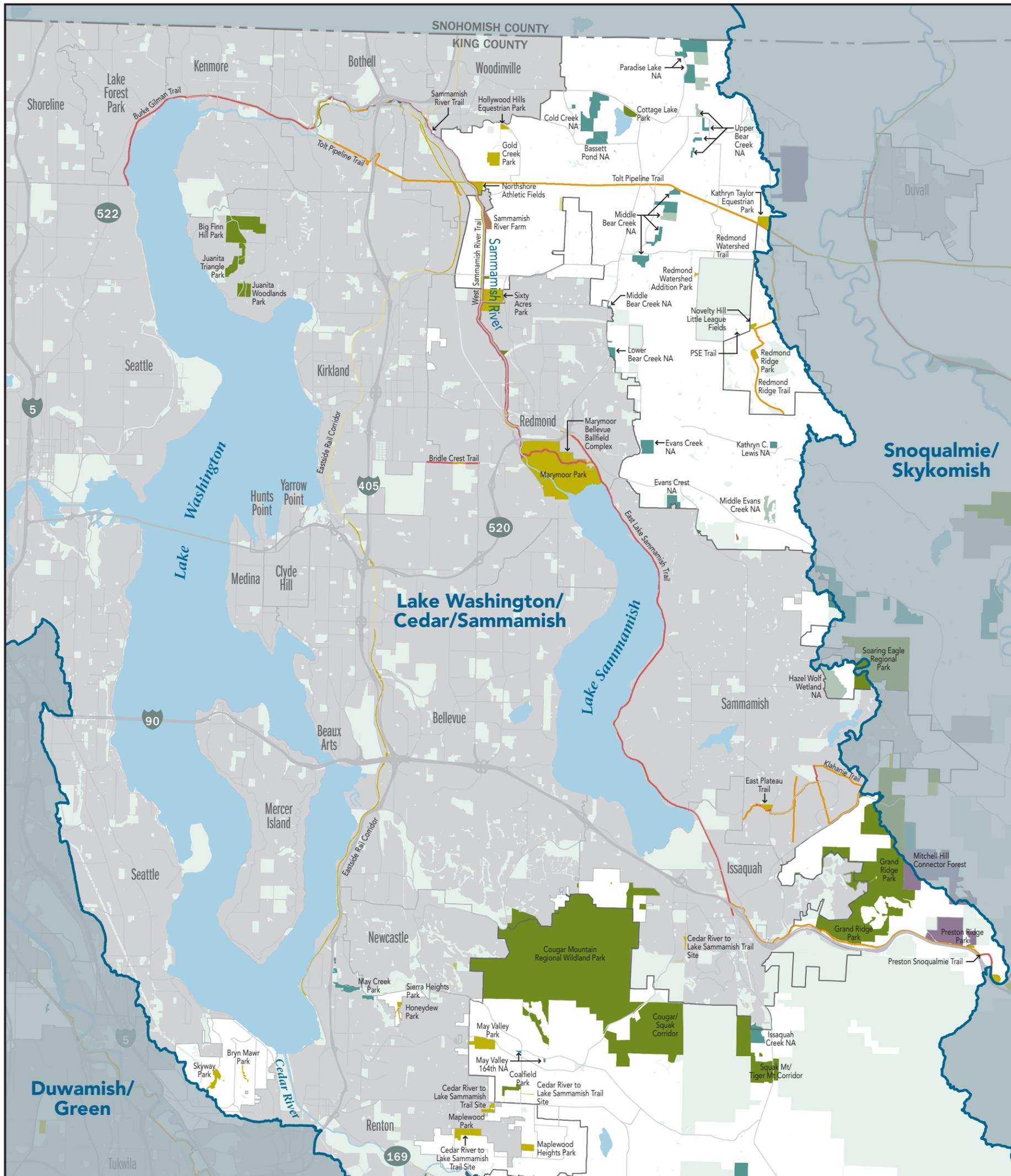
- |   |                  |   |   |
|---|------------------|---|---|
|    | <b>Fee owned</b> |  | <b>Easement, Use Agreement, or Other Interest</b> |
|    |                  |  | King County Regional Trail                        |
|    |                  |  | Recreation Site                                   |
|    |                  |  | Multi-Use Site                                    |
|    |                  |  | Natural Area                                      |
|    |                  |  | Working Forest Land                               |
|   |                  |   | Flood Hazard Property                             |
|  |                  |   | King County-Owned Farmland                        |
|  |                  |   | Other Public Land                                 |
|  |                  |   | Incorporated Area                                 |
|  |                  |   | WRIA (Watershed) Boundary                         |
|  |                  |   | Urban Growth Area Boundary                        |
|  |                  |   | Major Road  |



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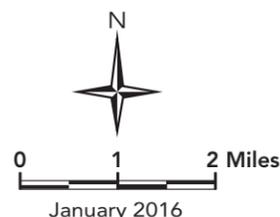




**Figure 4 KING COUNTY'S OPEN SPACE SYSTEM**

**Lake Washington/Cedar/Sammamish Watershed (Northwest)**

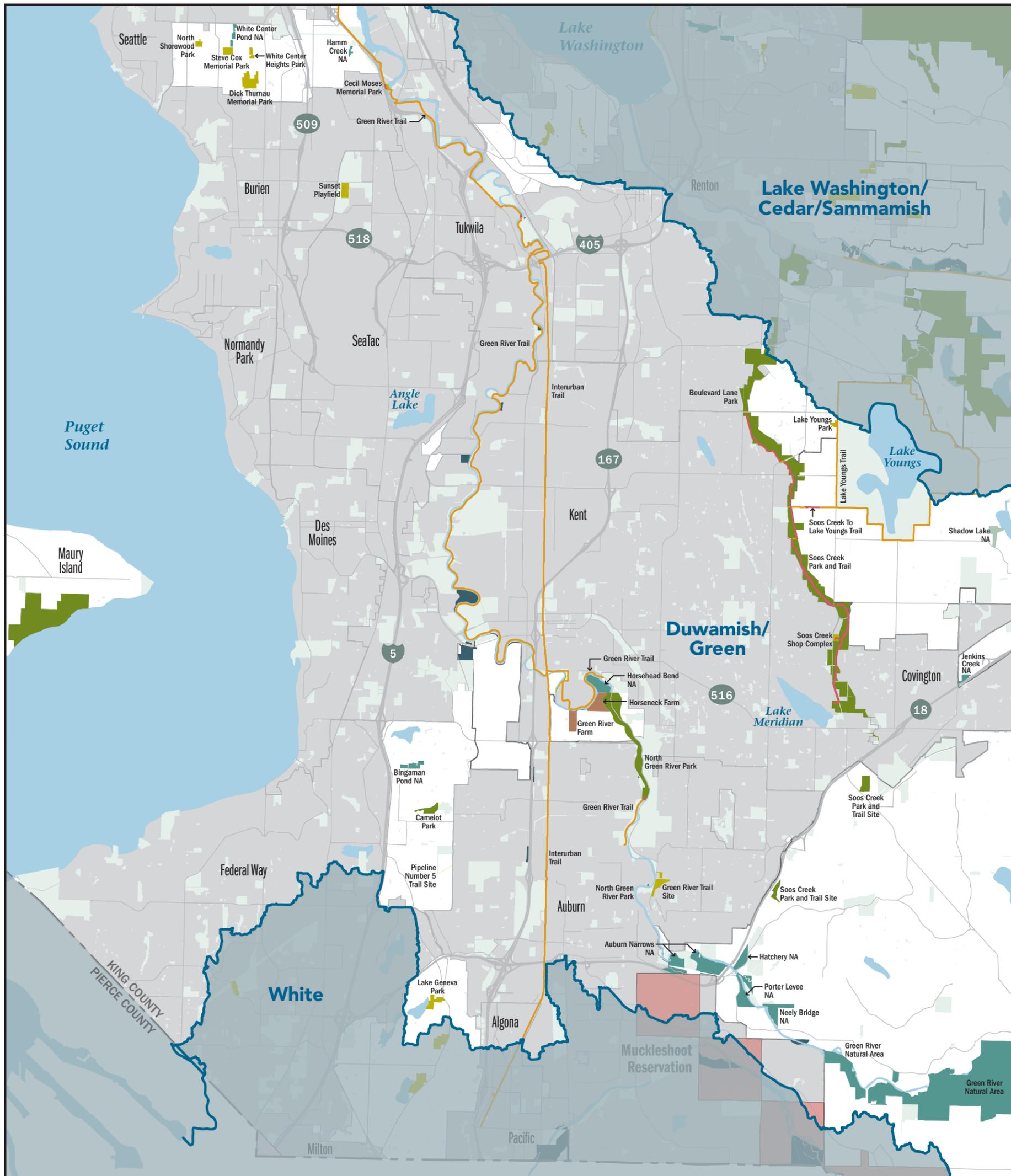
- |                            |  |                            |
|----------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| Fee owned                  | Easement, Use Agreement, or Other Interest | Flood Hazard Property      |
| King County Regional Trail | Recreation Site                            | King County-Owned Farmland |
| Multi-Use Site             | Natural Area                               | Other Public Land          |
| Working Forest Land        | Working Forest Land                        | Incorporated Area          |
|                            |  | WRIA (Watershed) Boundary  |
|                            |  | Urban Growth Area Boundary |
|                            |  | Major Road                 |



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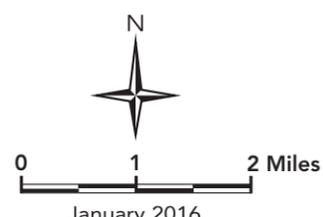
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**Figure 5 KING COUNTY'S OPEN SPACE SYSTEM Duwamish/Green Watershed (Northwest)**

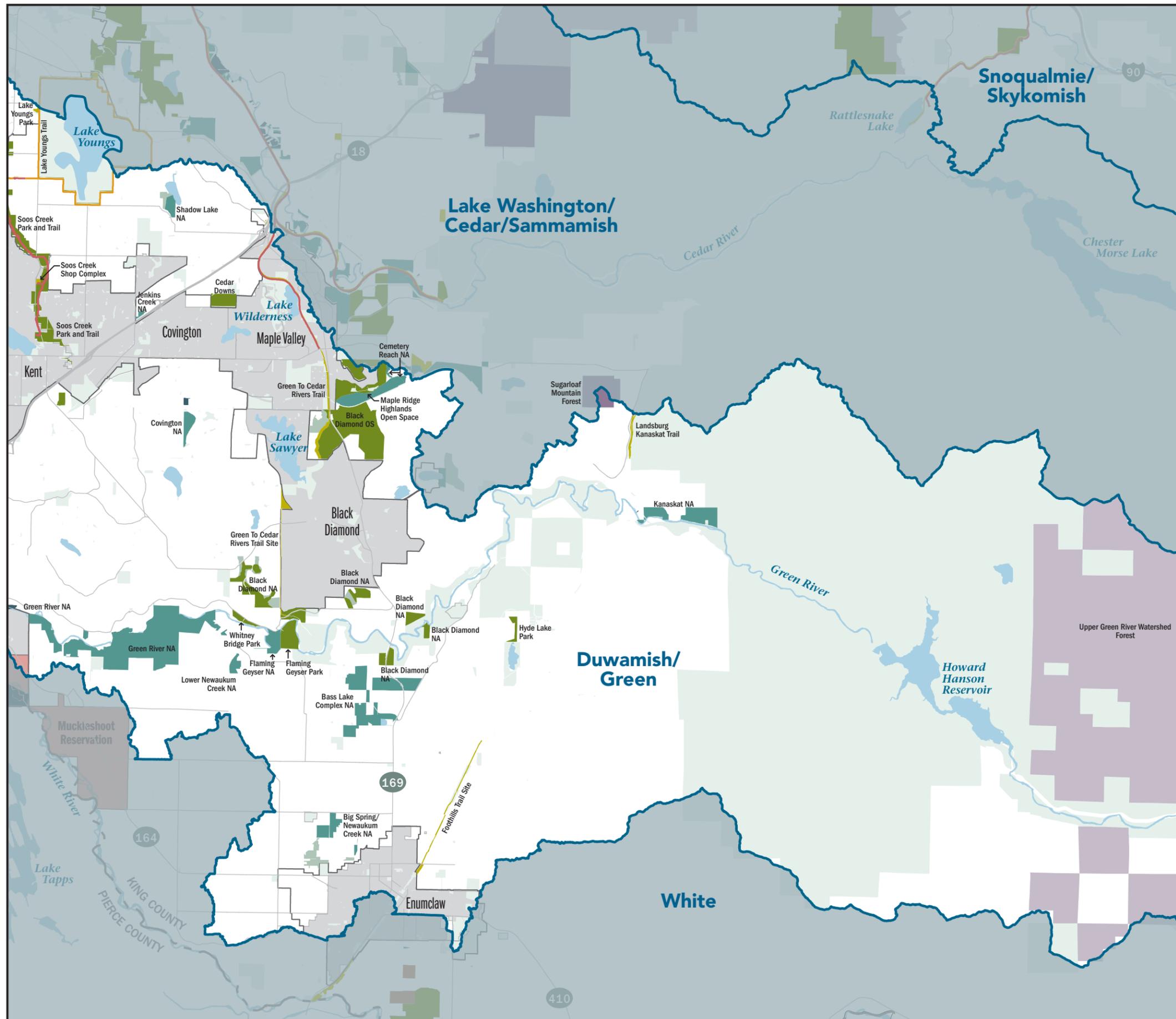
- |                     |  |                            |
|---------------------|--|----------------------------|
| Fee owned           | Easement, Use Agreement, or Other Interest | Flood Hazard Property      |
| Recreation Site     | King County Regional Trail                 | King County-Owned Farmland |
| Multi-Use Site      | Recreation Site                            | Other Public Land          |
| Natural Area        | Multi-Use Site                             | Tribal Lands               |
| Working Forest Land | Natural Area                               | Incorporated Area          |
|                     | Working Forest Land                        | WRIA (Watershed) Boundary  |
|                     |  | Urban Growth Area Boundary |
|                     |  | Major Road                 |



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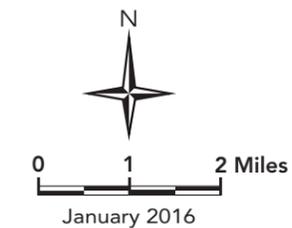
Map created by King County GIS Center and KCIT/DNRP GIS, Visual Communications, Web Unit  
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**Figure 6**  
**KING COUNTY'S**  
**OPEN SPACE SYSTEM**  
**Duwamish/Green**  
**Watershed (Southeast)**

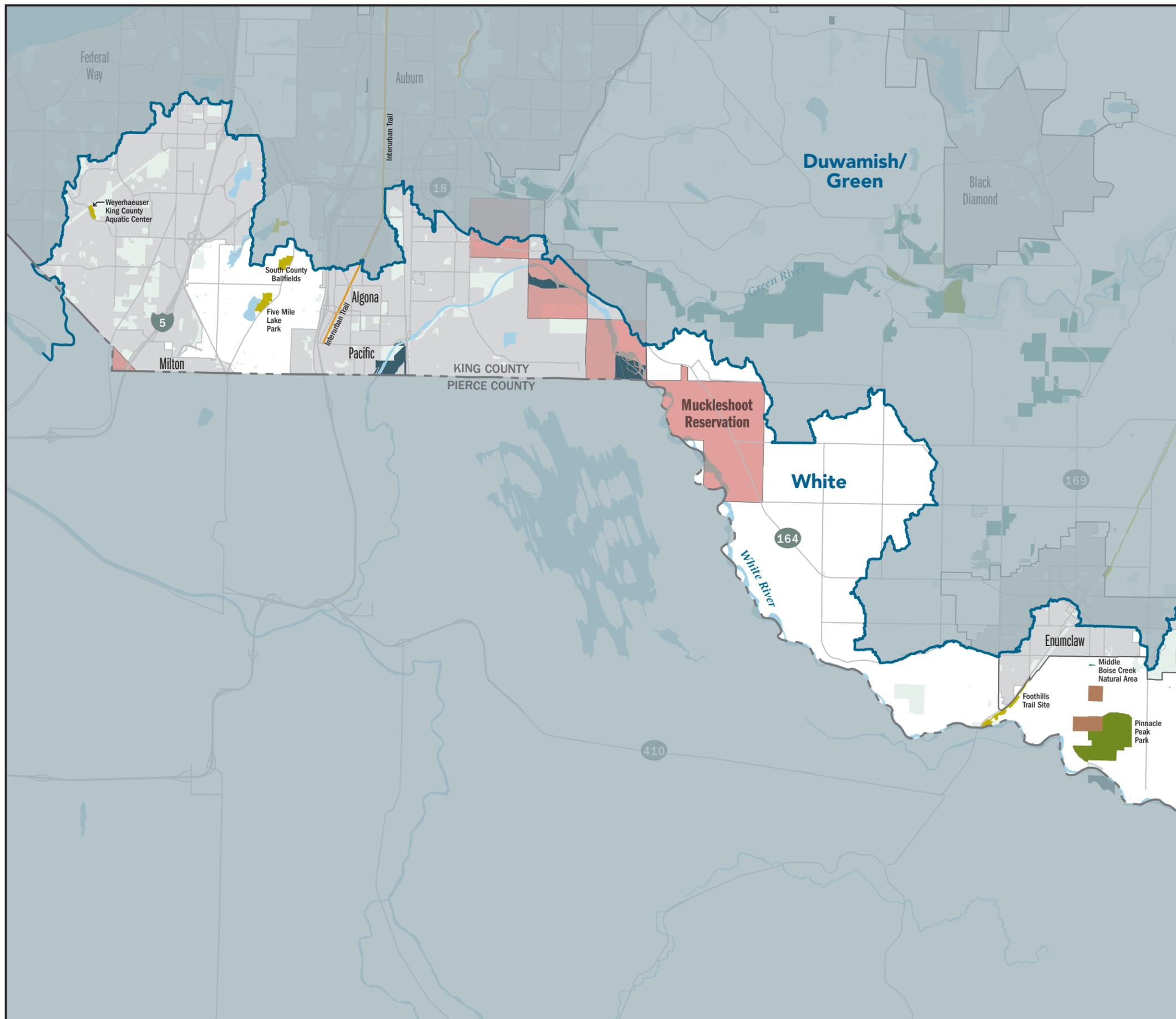
- |   |                  |   |   |
|---|------------------|---|---|
|    | <b>Fee owned</b> |  | <b>Easement, Use Agreement, or Other Interest</b> |
|    |                  |  | King County Regional Trail                        |
|    |                  |  | Recreation Site                                   |
|    |                  |  | Multi-Use Site                                    |
|    |                  |  | Natural Area                                      |
|   |                  |  | Working Forest Land                               |
|    |                  |   | Flood Hazard Property                             |
|    |                  |   | King County-Owned Farmland                        |
|    |                  |   | Other Public Land                                 |
|   |                  |   | Tribal Lands                                      |
|  |                  |   | Incorporated Area                                 |
|  |                  |   | WRIA (Watershed) Boundary                         |
|  |                  |   | Urban Growth Area Boundary                        |
|  |                  |   | Major Road  |



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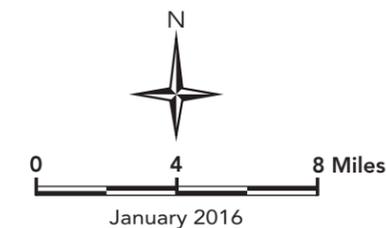




**Figure 7**  
**KING COUNTY'S**  
**OPEN SPACE SYSTEM**

**White River Watershed**

- |   |                  |   |   |
|---|------------------|---|---|
|    | <b>Fee owned</b> |  | <b>Easement, Use Agreement, or Other Interest</b> |
|    |                  |  | King County Regional Trail                        |
|    |                  |  | Recreation Site                                   |
|    |                  |  | Multi-Use Site                                    |
|    |                  |  | Natural Area                                      |
|    |                  |  | Working Forest Land                               |
|    |                  |   | Flood Hazard Property                             |
|    |                  |   | King County-Owned Farmland                        |
|    |                  |   | Other Public Land                                 |
|   |                  |   | Tribal Lands                                      |
|  |                  |   | Incorporated Area                                 |
|  |                  |   | WRIA (Watershed) Boundary                         |
|  |                  |   | Urban Growth Area Boundary                        |
|  |                  |   | Major Road  |



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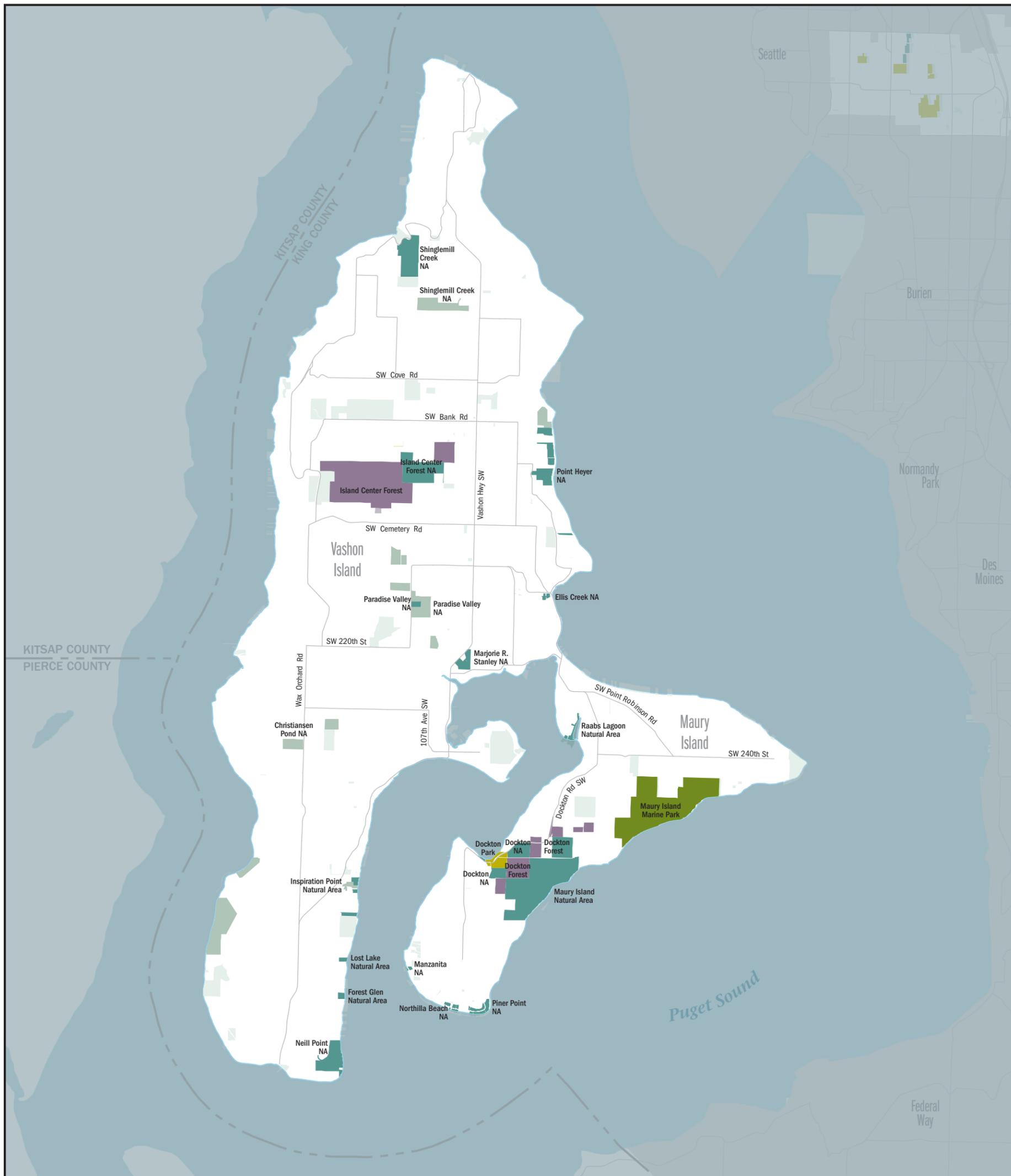
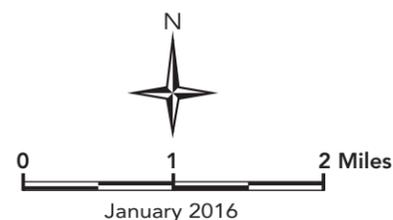


Figure 8

KING COUNTY'S OPEN SPACE SYSTEM

Vashon - Maury Island

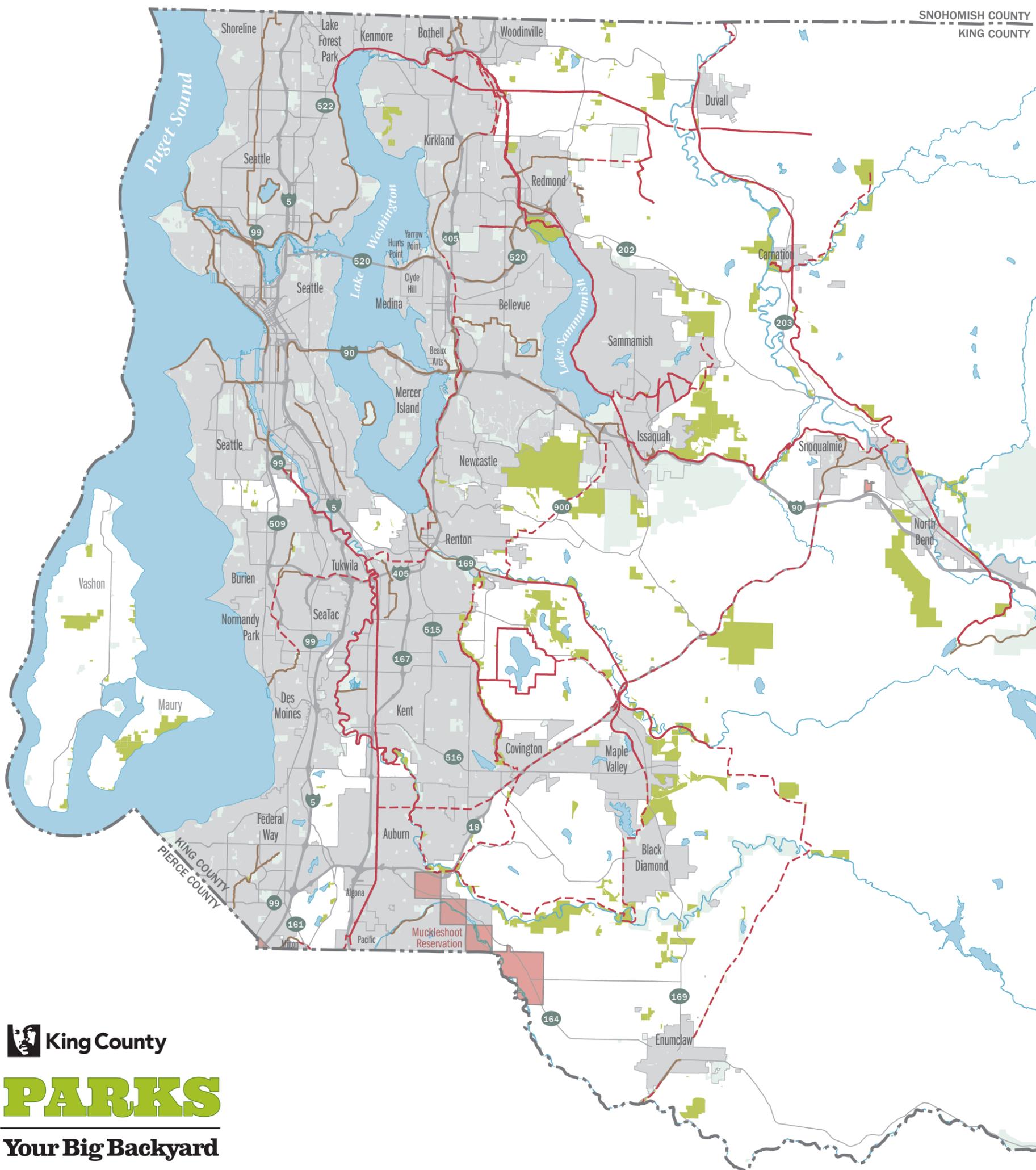
- |                     |  |                            |
|---------------------|--|----------------------------|
| Fee owned           | Easement, Use Agreement, or Other Interest | Flood Hazard Property      |
| Recreation Site     | King County Regional Trail                 | King County-Owned Farmland |
| Multi-Use Site      | Recreation Site                            | Other Public Land          |
| Natural Area        | Multi-Use Site                             | Incorporated Area          |
| Working Forest Land | Natural Area                               | WRIA (Watershed) Boundary  |
|                     | Working Forest Land                        | Urban Growth Area Boundary |
|                     |  | Major Road                 |



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Data King County Datasets File 1601\_4985w\_8parksVASHONmap.ai

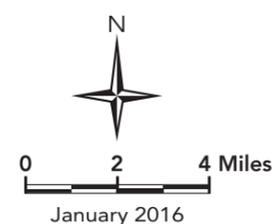




**King County**  
**PARKS**  
**Your Big Backyard**

**Figure 9 KING COUNTY'S OPEN SPACE SYSTEM Regional Trails System**

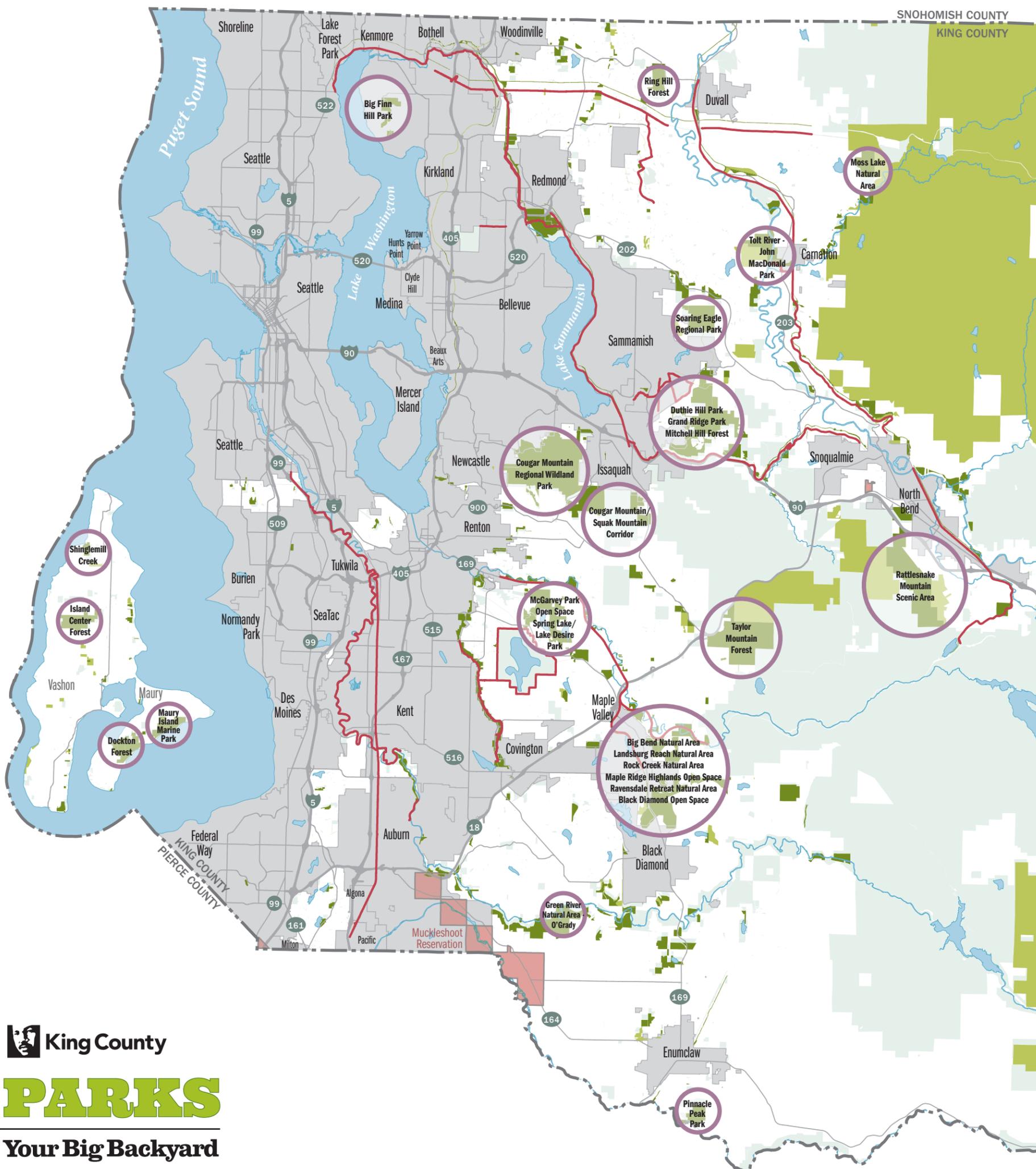
- King County Regional Trails
- King County Future Trail Project
- Other Regional Trails
- King County Park System
- Other Parks
- Tribal Land
- Incorporated Area
- Major Road



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 Data King County Datasets File 1601\_4985w\_9parksREGtrails.ai

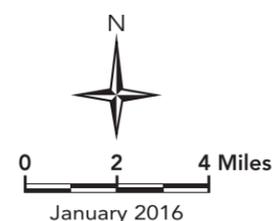
Details regarding King County Future Trail Projects can be found in the Regional Trails Needs Report in the Appendices of the King County Comprehensive Plan.



**King County**  
**PARKS**  
 Your Big Backyard

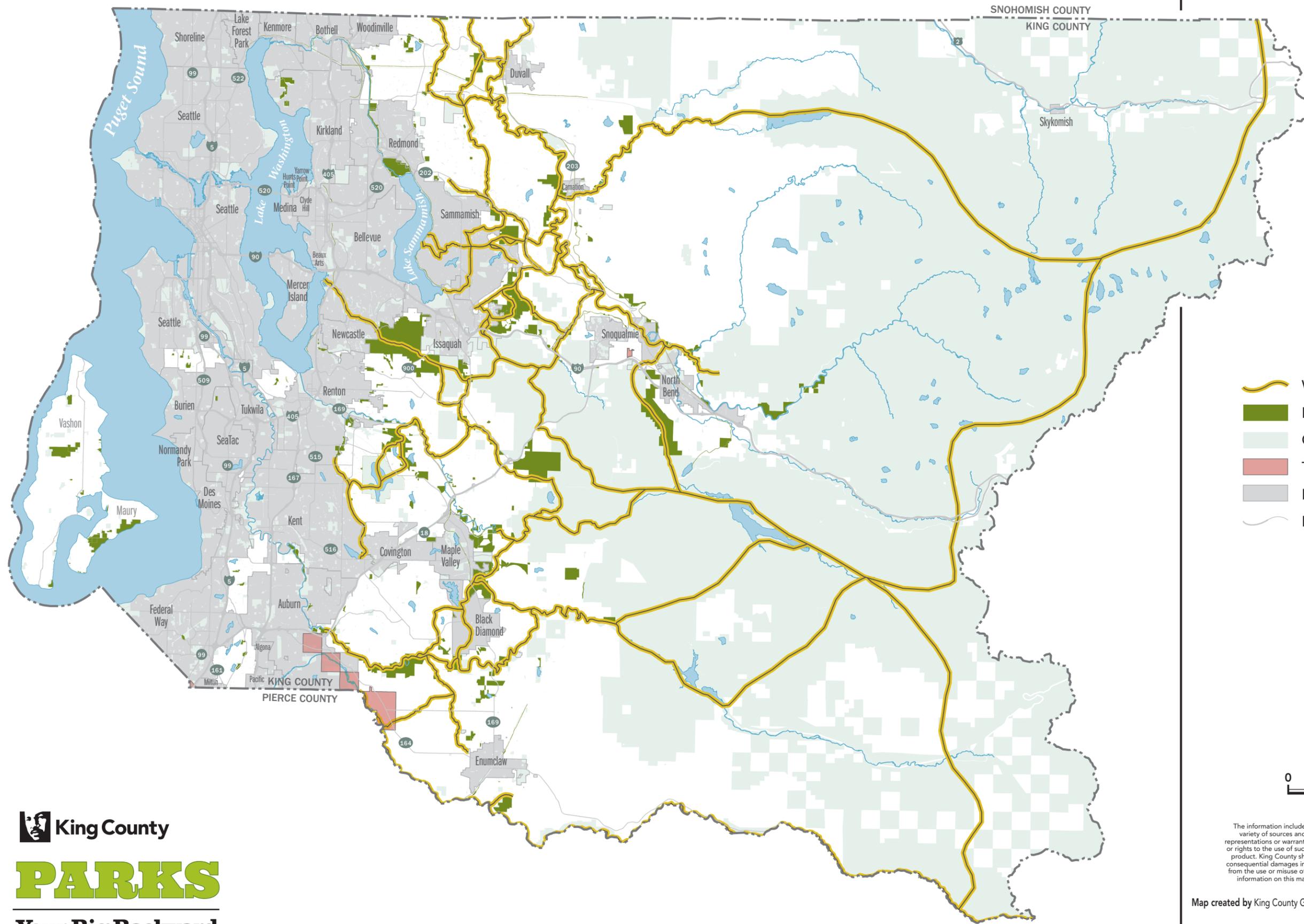
**Figure 10 KING COUNTY'S OPEN SPACE SYSTEM Backcountry Trail Sites**

- Backcountry Trail Site
- Regional Trail
- King County Park System
- King County Park System Easement
- Other Public Land
- Tribal Lands
- Incorporated Area
- Major Road



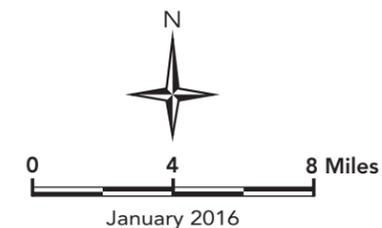
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 Data King County Datasets File 1601\_4985w\_11parksKCwildlife.ai



**Figure 11**  
**KING COUNTY'S**  
**OPEN SPACE**  
**SYSTEM**  
**Wildlife Habitat**  
**Network**

-  Wildlife Network
-  King County Park System
-  Other Public Land
-  Tribal Land
-  Incorporated Area
-  Major Road



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 Data King County Datasets  
 File 1601\_4985w\_11parksKCwildlife.ai



## APPENDIX II: KING COUNTY PARKS HISTORY

### **King County's Evolving Role**

Since the early 1900s, the role of Parks in providing recreation and open space opportunities has evolved and expanded through several distinct periods, largely driven by the major funding efforts that directed them.

### **1900 to 1950: Establishment of King County's Parks System**

During this era, the need for a parks and recreational system for unincorporated areas of the County became apparent, and the first steps were taken to acquire land and provide recreation programs. Many of the original park lands were donated to the County, and the first park properties were acquired. Facilities added or built during this period include the Works Progress Administration (WPA) buildings, which are some of the largest and most well-preserved log structures that remain in the nation today.

### **1951 to 1965: Focus on Recreation**

The focus during this period shifted to providing innovative recreational programs and acquiring additional park lands. Acquisition became important as growth shifted to suburban areas on the Eastside and to the north and south of Seattle. Of particular interest for the government was lakefront access, as well as areas for playgrounds, games, sports and parkways. The first county-wide park bond issue was passed for \$1 million in 1956. The County acquired its first regional park, Marymoor Park, in 1962 for \$1.1 million.

### **1966 to 1980: The Forward Thrust Era**

During a period of unprecedented park expansion funded by the Forward Thrust bond issue, what was then called the King County Department of Parks and Recreation acquired and developed recreation facilities and programs distributed widely throughout the county. Forward Thrust was a model interjurisdictional and interdisciplinary effort at the regional planning level. With \$49.2 million from the bond, the county government was

able to leverage millions more in grants and matching funds from other state and national programs. King County's park system doubled in size, adding more than 4,000 acres, 53 miles of waterfront, and miles of trail rights of way. One of the most notable Forward Thrust park initiatives was the creation of the aquatics system of sixteen indoor pools and one outdoor pool. The King County Comprehensive Plan, the Ten Year Program for Open Space Acquisition (1965), the Urban Trails Plan and the General Bicycle Plan (1976) all contributed to shaping the future of the system at this time.

### **1980 to 2000: The Open Space Era**

By 1980, the focus shifted to regional parks, natural resources and the preservation of open space. County residents, responding to dwindling open spaces and loss of habitat and public access, passed a \$50 million Farmlands Preservation Bond issue in 1979 to preserve agricultural open space, and then a \$117 million Open Space Bond in 1989 to acquire other open space lands. In 1993, King County established a \$60 million Conservation Futures Bond Acquisition Program to purchase open space, parks and trails and initiated the \$14.8 million Waterways 2000 Program to conserve streams and rivers to protect salmon and provide open space for recreation and education. During this period, regional facilities, such as the Weyerhaeuser King County Aquatic Center, were developed and significant passive recreation and natural area parks, such as Cougar Mountain Regional Wildland Park, Moss Lake Natural Area, Spring Lake/Lake Desire Park, and Middle Fork Snoqualmie Natural Area, were acquired to protect ecological resources and provide passive recreation opportunities.

Another significant development during this period was the 1999 listing of Puget Sound Chinook salmon and bull trout as threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act. As a result, the State of Washington passed several

laws directing planning efforts to address habitat degradation in fresh and salt water on a watershed-scale. This led to the beginning of the Watershed Resource Inventory Area (WRIA) planning process that continues to shape open space planning and management today.

King County also led the way in building a regional trails network during this period. The development and expansion of active recreation parks characterized this era, in particular delivering sports programs outside the incorporated areas of the County. Innovative programs such as the Youth Sports Facilities Grant program and the 101 Ballfields Initiative provided funds for construction and rehabilitation of many recreation facilities located on school sites throughout the County.

### **2000 to 2004: A Time of Transition**

The Washington State Growth Management Act encourages the annexation or incorporation of urban unincorporated areas. Between 1990 and 2000, ten new cities formed in King County, shifting the responsibility for local parks and recreation services from King County to the cities. The cumulative impact of annexations and incorporations coupled with a fiscal crisis in 2002 prompted King County to reevaluate the provision of all non-mandated services supported by its general fund, including the parks and recreation system. Committed to ensuring that the public be able to enjoy the trails, parks and recreation facilities in the County, King County investigated a broad variety of funding options to preserve its open space system.

In the spring of 2002, the Metropolitan Parks Task Force (MPTF) was established to identify ways to keep the county's parks and recreation system open in 2003 and beyond and to restore stability to the parks system by removing it from dependence on the general fund. The MPTF issued its recommendations in June 2002 and called for the County to:

- Refocus its parks and recreation mission to provide for regional trails, regional passive parks, regional resource and ecological lands, regional active recreation facilities and rural parks
- Transfer all local facilities within cities and work to transfer local facilities in potential annexation areas
- Implement a broad variety of new entrepreneurial strategies to help raise revenues to support park operations
- Facilitate the acquisition and development of active recreation facilities by convening potential partners and providing capital funding when appropriate rather than assuming ongoing operation and maintenance obligations
- Seek voter approval for a property tax lid lift to support county regional and rural parks

These recommendations evolved into the Parks Business Transition Plan, becoming the blueprint for the transformation of the county's parks system. Another key element to the transition was a companion ordinance, referred to as the Parks Omnibus Ordinance (14509), which was approved by the King County Council and gave Parks the authority to implement its newly refocused mission and vision. In the spring of 2003, voters approved a four-year levy to support regional trails, parks, and recreation facilities maintained by King County.

It was also during this period that the parks agency was merged with the Department of Natural Resources, forming the Department of Natural Resources and Parks.

**2004 to Present: A Refocused Mission**

After the tumultuous start to the decade, Parks came away with a refocused mission and role, providing regional active and passive parks and recreation amenities, natural area parks, regional trails, working forest lands, and local rural parks. As a result, it diversified its revenue base, which currently largely comes from property tax levy support; nearly a quarter of the agency's operations funding is derived from a combination of entrepreneurial initiatives, competitively priced user fees, and gifts and grants. Public-private partnerships have further contributed to the agency's ability to leverage resources, creating new public recreation amenities and offering programs, events and other ways for the public to enjoy and benefit from King County's open space system.

Parks has also continued to transfer local urban parks and pools to cities and other entities, such as school districts and non-profit organizations. Since 2000, more than 60 local parks and pools comprising over 1,500 acres of local park sites have transferred to cities.

In 2007, King County voters renewed the original operations and maintenance levy for an additional six years and approved a companion, six-year capital expansion levy dedicated to support the acquisition of natural area parks and expansion of the regional trails system. In 2009, King County voters passed the "Open Space Protection Act", an amendment to the county Charter to strengthen the protections against the sale or transfer of 96 open space properties totaling 156,000 acres.

In 2013, King County voters renewed their support and approved the 2014-2019 Parks, Trails and Open Space Replacement Levy by more than 70 percent. This six-year levy provide funding for operations and maintenance, as well as for capital improvements for King County's growing open space system.



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## APPENDIX IV : SIX-YEAR CIP

	2016	2017	2018	2019 <sup>2</sup>	2020	2021
Regional Open Space Acquisition <sup>3</sup>	7,750,000	7,000,000	7,150,000	7,300,000	-	-
<b>Regional Trail System</b>						
<i>Eastside Rail Corridor</i>	4,000,000	3,860,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	-
<i>Lake to Sound Trail (South County Regional Trail)</i>	2,000,000	1,200,000	6,900,000	8,400,000	-	-
<i>East Lake Sammamish Trail</i>	2,600,000	7,500,000	8,000,000	4,000,000	-	-
<i>Foothills Regional Trail</i>	1,000,000	2,750,000	1,000,000	5,500,000	-	-
<i>Snoqualmie Valley Trail</i>	600,000	2,000,000	-	-	-	-
<i>Mobility Connections</i>	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	-
<i>Other Regional Trail Projects</i>	1,150,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	-	-
<b>Major Maintenance and Infrastructure Repair</b>						
<i>Trailhead Development and Access</i>	500,000	1,000,000	500,000	1,000,000	-	-
<i>Bridges and Trestles Rehabilitation</i>	350,000	2,000,000	500,000	1,500,000	300,000	300,000
<i>Play Area Rehabilitation</i>	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	200,000	200,000
<i>Central Maintenance Shop</i>	2,250,000	2,900,000	2,900,000	200,000	-	-
<i>Park Facility Rehabilitation</i>	800,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000
<i>Emergency Repairs (small capital projects)</i>	1,100,000	1,200,000	1,300,000	1,400,000	1,500,000	1,600,000
<i>Other Major Maintenance and Infrastructure Repair<sup>4</sup></i>	9,900,000	5,400,000	7,100,000	8,400,000	7,900,000	9,300,000
<b>Community Partnerships and Grants</b>						
<i>Mitigation Monitoring</i>	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
<i>Feasibility Studies</i>	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>35,550,000</b>	<b>44,760,000</b>	<b>44,300,000</b>	<b>46,650,000</b>	<b>13,450,000</b>	<b>14,950,000</b>

## Notes:

- 1 Funding sources for the six-year capital improvement program include: Parks Levy, Real Estate Excises Taxes (REET), and state and federal grants.
- 2 The 6-year Parks Levy expires on December 31, 2019.
- 3 Specific projects are determined each year through recommendations from a citizens committee.
- 4 Other major maintenance projects includes but is not limited to repairs and rehabilitation to ballfields, parking lots, sewer systems, and restrooms.



## APPENDIX V: ACQUISITION GUIDANCE

This information provides clarification to the information contained in Section 4.2.

- The King County Parks and Recreation Division further considers the following elements when evaluating and selecting sites for acquisition:
- Consistent with applicable open space policies and goals
- Identified as a Regional Trail Corridor in the Regional Trails Needs Report (RTNR), the Regional Trails Inventory and Implementation Guidelines, or other relevant regional trails plans
- Provides connectivity, such as an in-holding in an existing King County-owned site, adjacent to an existing King County-owned site, adjacent to another publicly-owned or a privately-owned recreation/conservation land,
- Provides multiple benefits/functions, such as active recreation, passive recreation, habitat protection, forest conservation, revenue generation, greenbelt/greenspace, view corridor
- Buffers/protects the urban growth line
- Provides for increased recreation opportunities that are regional in scope, such as allowing for a recreation use that is not available elsewhere in the system and/or allowing for a recreation use that is underserved elsewhere in the system
- Addresses a rural local park need
- Able to become financially sustainable through direct and indirect revenue generation, partnerships, efficiencies, or other means
- Provides an opportunity for a public/private partnership in development, management and maintenance of the site
- Accommodates, or able to accommodate a backcountry trail that adds to/enhances

a backcountry trail network on an existing King County-owned site; would allow for a trailhead and/or parking facility; provides trail connection to a regional trail; is located within a designated equestrian community, and/or provides trail linkages between public lands

- Resolves a land/resource management issue, such as providing maintenance access, providing public access, resolving an encroachment and/or allowing for a higher impact recreation use, thus conserving other more sensitive sites
- Addresses needs for cost efficiency/savings including leveraging of other acquisition, stewardship and/or development funds, providing public benefit in proportion to cost of acquisition/ownership, and not providing significant out-of-the-ordinary long-term maintenance or capital expense

The Water and Land Resources Division further considers elements when evaluating and selecting acquisitions. Some examples include:

- Provides priority salmon habitat as identified by a WRIA Salmon Recovery Plan
- Provides large contiguous tracts of forest land within Forest Production Districts and Rural Forest Focus Areas identified in the King County Comprehensive Plan
- Consistent with King County's goals for habitat and natural area protection and restoration

When assessing individual open space sites for acquisition, King County should include the following types of information as part of its analysis:

- Identify proposed site's role and classification (i.e. active park, trail, natural area)

- Inventory and analyze proposed site's conditions for assessing suitability for the proposed acquisition purpose (topography, soils, hydrology, vegetation, sensitive areas, wildlife, size, access, visibility, zoning, adjacent land uses, etc.)
- Identify proposed site's boundaries and any adjustments that may be needed to provide for access, use, management, and sustainability of the site resources
- Estimate future costs of ownership (site clean-up, removal of structures, securing of site, signage, restoration, development, maintenance, etc.)
- Identify relationship and/or linkage of proposed site to larger open space system context

This information is available in alternative formats.  
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June 7, 2016

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Sponsor: Dembowski

Proposed No.: 2016-0249

1 **TITLE AMENDMENT TO PROPOSED ORDINANCE 2016-0249, VERSION 1**

2 On page 1, beginning on line 1, delete everything through line 5, and insert:

3 "AN ORDINANCE relating to King County's open space  
4 system and adopting the King County Open Space Plan:  
5 Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas 2016 Update as the  
6 implementation plan guiding the future of the county open  
7 space system."

8 **EFFECT:** *The amendment would clarify that the Open Space Plan is King County’s*  
9 *“implementation plan” for open space planning.*

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Comparison of Open Space Plan Policies (Proposed 2016 vs. Adopted 2010)

2016 Open Space Plan	2010 Open Space Plan	Comparison 2010-2016	2012 Adopted KCCP	2016 Proposed KCCP
<p><b>OS-101 King County will be a regional provider of open space with a major focus on systems of open space corridors that conserve natural and cultural resources and provide recreation, education and interpretative opportunities, ecological value, and scenic beauty.</b></p>	<p>G-101 King County will be a regional provider of open space with a major focus on systems of open space corridors that conserve natural resources and provide recreation, education and interpretative opportunities, ecological value, and scenic beauty.</p>	<p><u>OS-101</u> (<del>G-101</del>) King County will be a regional provider of open space with a major focus on systems of open space corridors that conserve natural (<del>and cultural</del>) resources and provide recreation, education and interpretative opportunities, ecological value, and scenic beauty.</p>	<p><i>P-102 King County shall be a regional leader in the provision of a regional open space system consisting of parks, trails, natural areas, working resource lands, and flood hazard management lands. The regional network of open spaces provides benefits to all county residents including: recreation facilities, conservation of natural and working resource lands, improving air and water quality, flood hazard management and related programs and services, thereby contributing to the physical, mental and emotional well-being of county residents.</i></p>	<p><i>P-102 King County shall be a regional leader in the provision of a regional open space system consisting of parks, regional trails, natural areas, (<del>working</del>) natural resource lands, and flood hazard management lands. The regional network of open spaces provides benefits to all county residents including: recreation facilities, conservation of natural and working resource lands, improving air and water quality, flood hazard management and related programs and services, thereby contributing to the physical, mental and emotional well-being of county residents.</i></p>
<p><b>OS-102 King County will focus its regional open space efforts on key corridors within the following: Snoqualmie/Skykomish Watershed; Lake Washington/Cedar/Sammamish Watershed; Green/Duwamish Watershed; White River Watershed; and Vashon-Maury Island.</b></p>	<p>OS-101 King County will focus its regional open space efforts on key corridors within the following: Snoqualmie/Skykomish Watershed; Lake Washington/Cedar/Sammamish Watershed; Green/Duwamish Watershed; White River Watershed; and Vashon-Maury Island.</p>	<p><u>OS-102</u> (<del>OS-101</del>) King County will focus its regional open space efforts on key corridors within the following: Snoqualmie/Skykomish Watershed; Lake Washington/Cedar/Sammamish Watershed; Green/Duwamish Watershed; White River Watershed; and Vashon-Maury Island.</p>	<p><i>P-103 King County will preserve wildlife corridors and riparian habitat, as well as open space areas separating Urban and Rural Areas as part of its open space system.</i></p>	<p><i>P-103 King County will preserve wildlife corridors, (<del>and</del>) riparian habitat, contiguous forest land, as well as open space areas separating Urban and Rural Areas as part of its open space system.</i></p>
<p><b>OS-103 King County will focus its regional open space efforts on the following functional roles: recreation, regional and backcountry trails, natural areas, forest lands, and multi-use sites.</b></p>	<p>OS-102 King County will focus its regional open space efforts on the following functional roles: recreation (active and passive), trails (regional and backcountry), natural area parks, forest lands, and multi-use sites.</p>	<p><u>OS-103</u> (<del>OS-102</del>) King County will focus its regional open space efforts on the following functional roles: recreation (<u>active and passive</u>), (<del>regional and backcountry</del>) trails (<u>regional and backcountry</u>), natural</p>	<p><i>P-102 King County shall be a regional leader in the provision of a regional open space system consisting of parks, trails, natural areas, working resource lands, and flood hazard management lands. The regional network</i></p>	<p><i>P-102 King County shall be a regional leader in the provision of a regional open space system consisting of parks, regional trails, natural areas, (<del>working</del>) natural resource lands, and flood hazard</i></p>

## Comparison of Open Space Plan Policies (Proposed 2016 vs. Adopted 2010)

2016 Open Space Plan	2010 Open Space Plan	Comparison 2010-2016	2012 Adopted KCCP	2016 Proposed KCCP
		<p>area(<del>€</del>) parks, forest lands, and multi-use sites.</p>	<p><i>of open spaces provides benefits to all county residents including: recreation facilities, conservation of natural and working resource lands, improving air and water quality, flood hazard management and related programs and services, thereby contributing to the physical, mental and emotional well-being of county residents.</i></p>	<p><i>management lands. The regional network of open spaces provides benefits to all county residents including: recreation facilities, conservation of natural and working resource lands, improving air and water quality, flood hazard management and related programs and services, thereby contributing to the physical, mental and emotional well-being of county residents.</i></p>
	<p>OS-103 Future research, planning efforts and priorities for the regional open space system should focus on the protection and enhancement of the areas and categories identified in OS-101 and OS-102. This work should result in planning, acquisition, development and management plans and strategies for each system that coordinates recreation and public use with resource conservation.</p>	<p><del>OS-103 Future research, planning efforts and priorities for the regional open space system should focus on the protection and enhancement of the areas and categories identified in OS-101 and OS-102. This work should result in planning, acquisition, development and management plans and strategies for each system that coordinates recreation and public use with resource conservation.</del></p>		
<p><b>OS-104 Regional parks will be available to all citizens of the County.</b></p>	<p>G-102 Regional active, passive and multi-purpose parks will be available to all citizens of the county.</p>	<p><del>OS-104 ((G-102)) Regional ((active, passive and multi-purpose)) parks will be available to all citizens of the ((€)) County.</del></p>	<p><i>P-101 For the purposes of the King County open space system: “regional parks” shall mean sites and facilities that are large in size, have unique features or characteristics or significant ecological value, and serve communities from many jurisdictions; and “local parks” shall mean sites and facilities that serve unincorporated communities</i></p>	<p><i>P-101 For the purposes of the King County open space system: “regional ((parks))” shall ((mean)) define sites and facilities that are large in size, have unique features or characteristics or significant ecological value, and serve communities from many jurisdictions; and “local ((parks))” shall ((mean)) define sites and facilities that serve</i></p>

## Comparison of Open Space Plan Policies (Proposed 2016 vs. Adopted 2010)

2016 Open Space Plan	2010 Open Space Plan	Comparison 2010-2016	2012 Adopted KCCP	2016 Proposed KCCP
			<i>predominately in the rural area.</i>	<i>unincorporated communities predominately in the (<del>rural area</del>) Rural Area and Natural Resource Lands.</i>
<b>OS-105 King County will be the provider of local parks for unincorporated rural areas of the County.</b>	G-103 King County will be the provider of local parks for unincorporated rural areas the county.	<b>OS-105</b> ( <del>G-103</del> ) King County will be the provider of local parks for unincorporated rural areas of the ( <del>e</del> ) County.	<i>P-109 King County shall provide local parks, trails and other open spaces in the Rural Area. Local parks, trails and other open spaces that complement the regional system should be provided in each community in Rural Areas to meet local recreation needs and enhance environmental and visual quality.</i>  <i>P-110 King County should provide local parks within rural communities with fields and other facilities that provide opportunities for active sports. These facilities shall be in addition to and compatible with King County's regional parks.</i>	<i>(<del>P-109</del>) P-107 King County shall provide local parks, trails and other open spaces in the Rural Area. Local parks, trails and other open spaces that complement the regional system should be provided in each community in Rural Areas to meet local recreation needs and enhance environmental and visual quality.</i>  <i>(<del>P-110</del>) P-108 King County should provide local parks within rural communities with fields and other facilities that provide opportunities for active sports. These facilities shall be in addition to and compatible with King County's regional parks.</i>
<b>OS-106 Local open space sites in urban growth areas will become the responsibility of cities.</b>	G-108 Local open space sites in urban growth areas will become the responsibility of cities.	<b>OS-106</b> ( <del>G-108</del> ) Local open space sites in urban growth areas will become the responsibility of cities.	<i>P-130 In the Urban Area, King County shall work in partnership with other jurisdictions to facilitate annexation and transfer of local parks, trails and other open spaces to cities or other providers to ensure continued service to the community.</i>	<i>P-130 In the Urban Area, King County shall work in partnership with other jurisdictions to facilitate annexation and transfer of local parks, <u>and local</u> trails (<del>and other open spaces</del>) to cities or other providers to ensure continued service to the community.</i>
<b>OS-107 King County will have a countywide regional trails network of non-motorized, shared use (multi-purpose) paths that link cities and communities</b>	G-104 King County will have a countywide regional trail network of non-motorized, shared use (multi-purpose) paths that link cities and communities and offers	<b>OS-107</b> ( <del>G-104</del> ) King County will have a countywide regional trails network of non-motorized, shared use (multi-purpose) paths that link cities and	<i>P-107 King County shall complete a regional trail system, linking trail corridors to form a countywide network. King County will continue to primarily own the</i>	<i>(<del>P-107</del>) P-109 King County shall complete a regional trail system, linking trail corridors to form a countywide network. King County will continue to primarily own the</i>

## Comparison of Open Space Plan Policies (Proposed 2016 vs. Adopted 2010)

2016 Open Space Plan	2010 Open Space Plan	Comparison 2010-2016	2012 Adopted KCCP	2016 Proposed KCCP
and offers recreation, alternative commuting options, cultural opportunities, and migration corridors for wildlife.	recreation, alternative commuting options, and migration corridors for wildlife.	communities and offers recreation, alternative commuting options, <del>((cultural opportunities,))</del> and migration corridors for wildlife.	<i>land necessary for the operation and management of the trail system.</i>	<i>land necessary for the operation and management of the trail system <u>and pursue public-private funding opportunities for development and maintenance.</u></i>
<b>OS-108 King County will conserve and manage valuable forest lands for the health of the forest ecosystem, and where appropriate, as viable working resource lands.</b>	G-105 King County will conserve and manage valuable forest lands for the health of the forest ecosystem, and where appropriate, as viable working resource lands.	<u>OS-108</u> <del>((G-105))</del> King County will conserve and manage valuable forest lands for the health of the forest ecosystem, and where appropriate, as viable working resource lands.	<i>P-117 Forest land owned by King County shall be used to sustain and enhance environmental benefits, demonstrate progressive forest management and research, and provide revenue for the management of the working forest lands.</i>	<i>P-117 Forest land owned by King County shall be used to sustain and enhance environmental benefits, demonstrate progressive forest management and research, and provide revenue for the management of the working forest lands.</i>
<b>OS-109 King County will acquire lands for their ecological value and steward them in a manner that protects and enhances their environmental benefits while ensuring appropriate public use, appreciation, and enjoyment.</b>	G-106 King County will acquire lands for their ecological value and steward them in a manner that protects and enhances their environmental benefits while ensuring appropriate public use, appreciation, and enjoyment.	<u>OS-109</u> <del>((G-106))</del> King County will acquire lands for their ecological value and steward them in a manner that protects and enhances their environmental benefits while ensuring appropriate public use, appreciation, and enjoyment.	<i>P-119 Open space lands should be acquired to expand and enhance the open space system as identified in the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas, or when needed to meet adopted local park and recreation guidelines, or to protect contiguous tracts of working resource lands or ecological resources under the Acquisition Criteria in the King County Open Space Plan.</i>  <i>P-111 King County will manage its natural areas to protect, preserve and enhance important natural resource habitat, biological diversity, and the ecological integrity of natural systems.</i>	<i>P-119 Open space lands should be acquired to expand and enhance the open space system as identified in the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, <u>Regional Trails</u> and Natural Areas<del>((, or when needed to meet adopted local park and recreation guidelines, or to protect contiguous tracts of working resource lands or ecological resources under the Acquisition Criteria in the King County Open Space Plan))</del>.</i>  <i>P-111 King County will manage its natural areas to protect, preserve and enhance important natural resource habitat, biological diversity, and the ecological integrity of natural systems.</i>
<b>OS-110 King County should consider adding natural areas that are</b>	OS-104 King County should consider adding significant natural areas not directly	<u>OS-110</u> <del>((OS-104))</del> King County should consider adding <del>((significant))</del> natural	<i>P-112 King County shall recognize and protect the natural character and</i>	<i>P-112 King County shall recognize and protect the natural character and</i>

## Comparison of Open Space Plan Policies (Proposed 2016 vs. Adopted 2010)

2016 Open Space Plan	2010 Open Space Plan	Comparison 2010-2016	2012 Adopted KCCP	2016 Proposed KCCP
<p><b>outside of key open space corridors if they include regionally significant features and improve the distribution of open space within the County.</b></p>	<p>associated with the areas identified in OS-101 and OS-102 only if they include regionally significant features and improve the distribution of open space within the county.</p>	<p>areas (<del>not directly associated with the areas identified in OS-101 and OS-102 only</del>) that are <u>outside of key open space corridors</u> if they include regionally significant features and improve the distribution of open space within the <del>((e))</del>County.</p>	<p><i>ecological value of its natural areas. These areas are important for preserving fish and wildlife and their habitat, native vegetation, and features of scientific and educational value. Development and public use may be limited to preserve the natural state and reduce disturbance of the natural resources. Site improvements should be focused on providing educational and interpretive opportunities. Public access should be directed to the less fragile portions of a site to ensure continued protection of the ecological resources.</i></p>	<p><i>ecological value of its natural areas. These areas are important for preserving fish and wildlife and their habitat, native vegetation, and features of scientific and educational value. Development and public use may be limited to preserve the natural state and reduce disturbance of the natural resources. Site improvements should be focused on providing educational and interpretive opportunities. Public access should be directed to the less fragile portions of a site to ensure continued protection of the ecological resources.</i></p>
<p><b>OS-111 King County will develop a system of soft surface backcountry trails that provides passive recreation experiences in a natural, rustic setting.</b></p>	<p>G-107 King County will develop a system of backcountry trails that provide passive recreation experiences in a more natural, rustic setting.</p>	<p><u>OS-111</u> (<del>(G-107)</del>) King County will develop a system of (<del>soft surface</del>) backcountry trails that provide passive recreation experiences in a <u>more</u> natural, rustic setting.</p>	<p><i>P-108 King County will continue to provide and manage a backcountry trail system on its lands in collaboration with other public and private landholders and consistent with its Trail Programmatic Permit.</i></p>	<p><del>((P-108))</del> <u>P-118a</u> King County will continue to provide and manage a backcountry trail system on its lands in collaboration with other public and private landholders and consistent with its Trail Programmatic Permit.</p>
<p><b>OS-112 King County's efforts in aquatics will focus on the operation of the Weyerhaeuser King County Aquatic Center as a venue for regional, national and international competitive events and recreation programs.</b></p>	<p>OS-105 King County's efforts in aquatics will focus on the operation of the Weyerhaeuser King County Aquatic Center as a venue for regional, national and international competitive events and recreation programs.</p>	<p><u>OS-112</u> (<del>(OS-105)</del>) King County's efforts in aquatics will focus on the operation of the Weyerhaeuser King County Aquatic Center as a venue for regional, national and international competitive events and recreation programs.</p>	<p><i>P-105 King County should facilitate educational, interpretive and aquatic programs on county-owned properties that further the enjoyment, understanding and appreciation of the natural, cultural and recreational resources of the park system and the region.</i></p>	<p><i>P-105 King County should facilitate <u>affordable and culturally-accessible</u> educational, interpretive and aquatic programs on county-owned properties that further the enjoyment, understanding and appreciation of the natural, cultural and recreational resources of the park system and the region.</i></p>

## Comparison of Open Space Plan Policies (Proposed 2016 vs. Adopted 2010)

2016 Open Space Plan	2010 Open Space Plan	Comparison 2010-2016	2012 Adopted KCCP	2016 Proposed KCCP
<p><b>OS-113 King County will work with a variety of public and private groups to identify and protect significant open space lands.</b></p>	<p>OS-106 King County will work with a variety of public and private groups to identify and protect significant open space lands.</p>	<p><u>OS-113</u> (<del>OS-106</del>) King County will work with a variety of public and private groups to identify and protect significant open space lands.</p>	<p><i>P-124 A variety of measures should be used to acquire, protect, manage and develop regional and local parks, trails and open space. Measures can include: county funding and other funding mechanisms, grants, partnerships, incentives, regulations, dedications and contributions from residential and commercial development based on their service impacts and trades of lands and shared development activities.</i></p>	<p><i>P-124 A variety of measures should be used to acquire, protect, manage and develop regional and local parks, <u>regional</u> trails and open space. Measures can include: county funding and other funding mechanisms, grants, partnerships, incentives, regulations, dedications and contributions from residential and commercial development based on their service impacts and trades of lands and shared development activities.</i></p>
<p><b>OS-114 Open space sites in the King County system will be classified using a two level system; first, identifying the site as regional or local (rural or urban (UGA)); and second, identifying its primary role within the system.</b></p>	<p>OS-107 Open spaces in the King County system will be classified using a three level system; first, identifying the site as regional or local (rural or urban (UGA)); second, identifying its primary role within the system; and third, identifying use areas within a site.</p>	<p><u>OS-114</u> (<del>OS-107</del>) Open spaces in the King County system will be classified using a (<del>three</del>)<u>two</u> level system; first, identifying the site as regional or local (rural or urban (UGA)); <u>and second</u>, identifying its primary role within the system(<del>and third, identifying use areas within a site</del>).</p>	<p><i>P-127 Open space lands shall be classified to identify their role in the open space system and the purpose of the acquisition as recreation site, trail, natural area park, multiuse site, or working resource land. They will also be classified as regional or local open space land.</i></p>	<p><i>P-127 Open space lands shall be classified to identify their role in the open space system and the purpose of the acquisition as recreation site, trail, natural area park, multiuse site, or working (<del>resource</del>) <u>forest</u> land. They will also be classified as regional or local open space land.</i></p>
<p><b>OS-115 New open space sites will be classified at the time of acquisition and through development of site management, stewardship or master plans.</b></p>	<p>OS-108 New open spaces will be classified at the time of acquisition and through development of site management, site development or master plans.</p>	<p><u>OS-115</u> (<del>OS-108</del>) New open space(<del>s</del>) sites will be classified at the time of acquisition and through development of site management, (<del>site development</del>) <u>stewardship</u> or master plans.</p>	<p><i>P-126 Development and management of parks, trails and open space sites should be consistent with the purposes of their acquisition and in consideration of their funding sources.</i></p> <p><i>P-127 Open space lands shall be classified to identify their role in the open space system and the purpose of the acquisition as recreation site, trail, natural area park,</i></p>	<p><i><u>P-128a King County shall develop management plans (such as master plans, forest stewardship plans or site management guidelines) that outline goals and objectives and management recommendations for sites within the open space system as appropriate and as budget and staffing resources allow.</u></i></p>

## Comparison of Open Space Plan Policies (Proposed 2016 vs. Adopted 2010)

2016 Open Space Plan	2010 Open Space Plan	Comparison 2010-2016	2012 Adopted KCCP	2016 Proposed KCCP
			<i>multiuse site, or working resource land. They will also be classified as regional or local open space land.</i>	
<p><b>OS-116 Regional sites and facilities are generally large in size, have unique features or character, and/or are important as part of a larger system. These sites are destinations whose users come from distances and from multiple jurisdictions drawn by the type of site or facility (such as a regional trail), and/or that provide a unique or high level of activity, contain significant facilities, and/or have high ecological value.</b></p>	<p>OS-109 Regional sites and facilities are generally large in size, have unique features or character, and/or are important as part of a larger system. These sites are destinations whose users come from distances and from multiple jurisdictions drawn by the type of site or facility (such as a regional trail), and/or that provide a unique or high level of activity, contain significant facilities, and/or have high ecological value.</p>	<p><u>OS-116</u> (<del>OS-109</del>) Regional sites and facilities are generally large in size, have unique features or character, and/or are important as part of a larger system. These sites are destinations whose users come from distances and from multiple jurisdictions drawn by the type of site or facility (such as a regional trail), and/or that provide a unique or high level of activity, contain significant facilities, and/or have high ecological value.</p>	<p><i>P-101 For the purposes of the King County open space system: “regional parks” shall mean sites and facilities that are large in size, have unique features or characteristics or significant ecological value, and serve communities from many jurisdictions; and “local parks” shall mean sites and facilities that serve unincorporated communities predominately in the rural area.</i></p>	<p><i>P-101 For the purposes of the King County open space system: “regional (<del>parks</del>)” shall (<del>mean</del>) <u>define</u> sites and facilities that are large in size, have unique features or characteristics or significant ecological value, and serve communities from many jurisdictions; and “local (<del>parks</del>)” shall (<del>mean</del>) <u>define</u> sites and facilities that serve unincorporated communities predominately in the (<del>rural area</del>) <u>Rural Area and Natural Resource Lands</u>.</i></p>
<p><b>OS-117 King County should retain ownership of regional open space system assets, including sites that lie within both urban and rural areas and those that serve as “urban separators” providing a buffer along the UGA boundary. However, partnerships and cost-sharing are encouraged to maximize opportunities and enhance levels of service.</b></p>	<p>OS-110 King County should retain ownership of regional open space system assets, including sites that lie within both urban and rural areas and those that serve as “urban separators” providing a buffer along the Urban Growth Area boundary. However, partnerships and cost-sharing are encouraged to maximize opportunities and enhance levels of service.</p>	<p><u>OS-117</u> (<del>OS-110</del>) King County should retain ownership of regional open space system assets, including sites that lie within both urban and rural areas and those that serve as “urban separators” providing a buffer along the (<del>Urban Growth Area</del>) <u>UGA</u> boundary. However, partnerships and cost-sharing are encouraged to maximize opportunities and enhance levels of service.</p>	<p><i>P-131 King County should work with cities to share operational and maintenance costs of parks and other open spaces in unincorporated areas in which a substantial portion of the users are from incorporated areas.</i></p> <p><i>P-116 Forest land owned by King County shall provide large tracts of forested property in the Rural Forest Focus Areas, and the Forest Production District (FPD) that will remain in active forestry, protect areas from development or provide a buffer between commercial forestland and adjacent residential development.</i></p>	<p><i>P-131 King County should work with cities to share operational and maintenance costs of parks and other open spaces in unincorporated areas in which a substantial portion of the users are from incorporated areas.</i></p> <p><i>P-116 (<del>F</del>) <u>Working forest land and conservation easements</u> owned by King County shall provide large tracts of forested property in the Rural Forest Focus Areas, (<del>and</del>) the Forest Production District (FPD) <u>and Rural Area</u> that will remain in active forestry, protect areas from development or provide a buffer between commercial</i></p>

## Comparison of Open Space Plan Policies (Proposed 2016 vs. Adopted 2010)

2016 Open Space Plan	2010 Open Space Plan	Comparison 2010-2016	2012 Adopted KCCP	2016 Proposed KCCP
<p><b>OS-118 Local sites and facilities are smaller in size and serve the close-to-home park and recreation needs of a community. These sites are predominantly used by nearby residents.</b></p>	<p>OS-111 Local sites and facilities are smaller in size and serve the close-to-home park and recreation needs of a community. These sites are predominantly used by nearby residents.</p>	<p><u>OS 118</u> (<del>OS-111</del>) Local sites and facilities are smaller in size and serve the close-to-home park and recreation needs of a community. These sites are predominantly used by nearby residents.</p>	<p><i>P-101 For the purposes of the King County open space system: "regional parks" shall mean sites and facilities that are large in size, have unique features or characteristics or significant ecological value, and serve communities from many jurisdictions; and "local parks" shall mean sites and facilities that serve unincorporated communities predominately in the rural area.</i></p>	<p><i>forestland and adjacent residential development.</i></p> <p><i>P-101 For the purposes of the King County open space system: "regional (<del>(parks)</del>)" shall (<del>(mean)</del>) define sites and facilities that are large in size, have unique features or characteristics or significant ecological value, and serve communities from many jurisdictions; and "local (<del>(parks)</del>)" shall (<del>(mean)</del>) define sites and facilities that serve unincorporated communities predominately in the (<del>(rural area)</del>) <u>Rural Area and Natural Resource Lands.</u></i></p>
<p><b>OS-119 King County will provide local sites in the rural area predominantly serving rural residents.</b></p>	<p>OS-112 King County will provide local sites in the rural area predominantly serving rural residents.</p>	<p><u>OS-119</u> (<del>OS-112</del>) King County will provide local sites in the rural area predominantly serving rural residents.</p>	<p><i>P-109 King County shall provide local parks, trails and other open spaces in the Rural Area. Local parks, trails and other open spaces that complement the regional system should be provided in each community in Rural Areas to meet local recreation needs and enhance environmental and visual quality.</i></p>	<p><i>(<del>(P-109)</del>) P-107 King County shall provide local parks, trails and other open spaces in the Rural Area. Local parks, trails and other open spaces that complement the regional system should be provided in each community in Rural Areas to meet local recreation needs and enhance environmental and visual quality.</i></p>
<p><b>OS-120 King County will transfer local parks and other open space sites to the cities in which they are located. Transfer of local open space sites should be included as part of annexation or incorporation interlocal agreements that cover</b></p>	<p>OS-113 King County will transfer local parks and other open space sites to the cities in which they are located. Transfer of local open space sites should be included as part of annexation or incorporation interlocal agreements which cover other services and facilities.</p>	<p><u>OS-120</u> (<del>OS-113</del>) King County will transfer local parks and other open space sites to the cities in which they are located. Transfer of local open space sites should be included as part of annexation or incorporation interlocal agreements (<del>(which)</del>) <u>that</u> cover other services and facilities.</p>	<p><i>P-130 In the Urban Area, King County shall work in partnership with other jurisdictions to facilitate annexation and transfer of local parks, trails and other open spaces to cities or other providers to ensure continued service to the community.</i></p>	<p><i>P-130 In the Urban Area, King County shall work in partnership with other jurisdictions to facilitate annexation and transfer of local parks, <u>and local trails</u> (<del>(and other open spaces)</del>) to cities or other providers to ensure continued service to the community.</i></p>

## Comparison of Open Space Plan Policies (Proposed 2016 vs. Adopted 2010)

2016 Open Space Plan	2010 Open Space Plan	Comparison 2010-2016	2012 Adopted KCCP	2016 Proposed KCCP
other services and facilities.				
<b>OS-121 King County will encourage and promote the transfer of local parks in the UGA to the cities in whose potential annexation area (PAA) they are located.</b>	OS-114 King County will encourage and promote the transfer of local parks in the UGA to the cities in whose potential annexation area (PAA) they are located.	<u>OS-121</u> ( <del>OS-114</del> ) King County will encourage and promote the transfer of local parks in the UGA to the cities in whose potential annexation area (PAA) they are located.	<i>P-130 In the Urban Area, King County shall work in partnership with other jurisdictions to facilitate annexation and transfer of local parks, trails and other open spaces to cities or other providers to ensure continued service to the community.</i>	<i>P-130 In the Urban Area, King County shall work in partnership with other jurisdictions to facilitate annexation and transfer of local parks, <u>and local</u> trails (<del>and other open spaces</del>) to cities or other providers to ensure continued service to the community.</i>
<b>OS-122 All King County open space sites will be classified within the following categories: 1) recreation site, 2) regional trail, 3) natural areas, 4) working forest land, and 5) multi-use site.</b>	OS-115 All King County open space sites will be classified within the following categories: 1) recreation site, 2) trail, 3) natural area park, 4) working forest land, and 5) multi-use site.	<u>OS-122</u> ( <del>OS-115</del> ) All King County open space sites will be classified within the following categories: 1) recreation site, 2) <u>regional trail</u> , 3) natural areas ( <del>park</del> ), 4) working forest land, and 5) multi-use site.	<i>P-127 Open space lands shall be classified to identify their role in the open space system and the purpose of the acquisition as recreation site, trail, natural area park, multiuse site, or working resource land. They will also be classified as regional or local open space land.</i>	<i>P-127 Open space lands shall be classified to identify their role in the open space system and the purpose of the acquisition as recreation site, trail, natural area park, multiuse site, or working (<del>resource</del>) <u>forest</u> land. They will also be classified as regional or local open space land.</i>
<b>OS-123 Recreation sites are dominated by recreation facilities. They receive a higher level of public use and should be managed to accommodate developed areas for informal, organized or intense recreation. This may include either or both active and passive recreation activities.</b>	OS-116 Recreation sites are dominated by recreation facilities. They receive a higher level of public use and are intended to accommodate developed areas for informal, organized or intense recreation. This may include either or both active and passive recreation activities.	<u>OS-123</u> ( <del>OS-116</del> ) Recreation sites are dominated by recreation facilities. They receive a higher level of public use and <u>should be managed</u> ( <del>are intended</del> ) to accommodate developed areas for informal, organized or intense recreation. This may include either or both active and passive recreation activities.	<i>P-104 King County shall provide regional parks and recreational facilities that serve users from multiple neighborhoods and communities. Regional parks include unique sites and facilities that should be equitably and geographically distributed.</i>	<i>P-104 King County shall provide regional parks and recreational facilities that serve users from multiple neighborhoods and communities. Regional parks include unique sites and facilities that should be equitably and geographically distributed.</i>
<b>OS-124 Regional Trails provide non-motorized recreational, transportation and commuting opportunities and may serve a variety of user types or may be designed</b>	OS-117 Trails provide non-motorized recreational and transportation opportunities and may serve a variety of user types or may be designed for a more limited user group.	<u>OS-124</u> ( <del>OS-117</del> ) <u>Regional Trails</u> provide non-motorized recreational, ( <del>and</del> ) <u>transportation and commuting</u> opportunities and may serve a variety of user	<i>P-107 King County shall complete a regional trail system, linking trail corridors to form a countywide network. King County will continue to primarily own the land necessary for the</i>	<i>(<del>P-107</del>) <u>P-109</u> King County shall complete a regional trail system, linking trail corridors to form a countywide network. King County will continue to primarily own the land necessary for the</i>

## Comparison of Open Space Plan Policies (Proposed 2016 vs. Adopted 2010)

2016 Open Space Plan	2010 Open Space Plan	Comparison 2010-2016	2012 Adopted KCCP	2016 Proposed KCCP
for a more limited user group.		types or may be designed for a more limited user group.	<i>operation and management of the trail system.</i>	<i>operation and management of the trail system <u>and pursue public-private funding opportunities for development and maintenance.</u></i>
<b>OS-125 Regional trail corridors serve multiple users and should be designed to accommodate different modes of use. Trail corridors may include separate trail areas for different uses where feasible and practicable.</b>	OS-118 Regional trail corridors serve multiple users and where possible should be designed to include separate surface areas to serve different modes of use. This includes a hard surface with shoulders along with a parallel or nearby soft surface path with adequate separation between them.	<u>OS-125 ((OS-118))</u> Regional trail corridors serve multiple users and <del>((where possible))</del> should be designed to <del>((include separate surface areas to serve))</del> <u>accommodate</u> different modes of use. <u>Trail corridors may include separate trail areas for different uses where feasible and practicable</u> <del>((This includes a hard surface with shoulders along with a parallel or nearby soft surface path with adequate separation between them))</del> .	<i>P-122 Lands preserved for public parks, <u>regional</u> trails or other open space should provide multiple benefits whenever possible.</i>	<i>P-122 Lands preserved for public parks, <u>regional</u> trails or other open space should provide multiple benefits whenever possible.</i>
<b>OS-126 Regional trails may be designated as primary or secondary for mapping or other purposes based on the trail's development condition and its ability to be used for multiple purposes such as bicycling, horseback riding and other uses.</b>	OS-119 Regional trails may be designated as primary or secondary for mapping or other purposes based on the trail's development condition and its ability to be used for multiple purposes such as bicycling, walking, skating, jogging, horseback riding and other uses.	<u>OS-126 ((OS-119))</u> Regional trails may be designated as primary or secondary for mapping or other purposes based on the trail's development condition and its ability to be used for multiple purposes such as bicycling, <del>((walking, skating, jogging,))</del> horseback riding and other uses.	<i>P-120 Trails should be acquired when identified in King County Trails Plans, the Regional Trails Needs Report or when identified as part of a regional community trail network.</i>	<i>P-120 <del>((Trails))</del> <u>Regional trail corridors</u> should be acquired when identified in King County's <del>((Trails Plans, the))</del> Regional Trails Needs Report or <u>other trails plans</u> <del>((when identified as part of a regional community trail network))</del>.</i>
<b>OS-127 Natural areas, also known as ecological lands, are managed almost exclusively for environmental protection and enhancement. These areas are valued for their important natural resource functions and character,</b>	OS-120 Natural area parks, also known as ecological lands, recognize areas valued for their important natural resource functions and character, including but not limited to benefiting and protecting ecosystems, air and water quality, fish and	<u>OS-127 ((OS-120))</u> Natural area <del>((park))</del> s, also known as ecological lands, <u>are managed almost exclusively for environmental protection and enhancement. These areas are</u> <del>((recognize areas))</del> valued for their important natural resource functions	<i>P-111 King County will manage its natural areas to protect, preserve and enhance important natural resource habitat, biological diversity, and the ecological integrity of natural systems.</i>	<i>P-111 King County will manage its natural areas to protect, preserve and enhance important natural resource habitat, biological diversity, and the ecological integrity of natural systems.</i>

## Comparison of Open Space Plan Policies (Proposed 2016 vs. Adopted 2010)

2016 Open Space Plan	2010 Open Space Plan	Comparison 2010-2016	2012 Adopted KCCP	2016 Proposed KCCP
<p><b>including but not limited to benefiting and protecting ecosystems and critical areas such as wetland and riparian areas, air and water quality, fish and wildlife habitat, native biodiversity, trees and other natural or scenic resource purposes. Healthy and diverse forest cover on these sites promote resiliency to changing climate conditions and in addition sequester carbon which minimizes the impact of climate change.</b></p>	<p>wildlife habitat, native biodiversity, trees and other natural or scenic resource purposes. They also contribute to climate change adaptation and should be managed to promote resiliency in the face of a changing climate. Improvements and enhancements will focus on keeping the site as a fully functioning natural ecosystem. There may be low impact public access and use of these sites and development of related supporting infrastructure.</p>	<p>and character, including but not limited to benefiting and protecting ecosystems <u>and critical areas such as wetland and riparian areas</u>, air and water quality, fish and wildlife habitat, native biodiversity, trees and other natural or scenic resource purposes. <u>Health and diverse forest cover on these sites</u> <del>((They also contribute to climate change adaptation and should be managed to))</del> promote resiliency <del>to ((in the face of a))</del> changing climate <u>conditions and in addition sequester carbon which minimizes the impact of climate change.</u> <del>((Improvements and enhancements will focus on keeping the site as a fully functioning natural ecosystem. There may be low impact public access and use of these sites and development of related supporting infrastructure.))</del></p>	<p><i>P-112 King County shall recognize and protect the natural character and ecological value of its natural areas. These areas are important for preserving fish and wildlife and their habitat, native vegetation, and features of scientific and educational value. Development and public use may be limited to preserve the natural state and reduce disturbance of the natural resources. Site improvements should be focused on providing educational and interpretive opportunities. Public access should be directed to the less fragile portions of a site to ensure continued protection of the ecological resources.</i></p>	<p><i>P-112 King County shall recognize and protect the natural character and ecological value of its natural areas. These areas are important for preserving fish and wildlife and their habitat, native vegetation, and features of scientific and educational value. Development and public use may be limited to preserve the natural state and reduce disturbance of the natural resources. Site improvements should be focused on providing educational and interpretive opportunities. Public access should be directed to the less fragile portions of a site to ensure continued protection of the ecological resources.</i></p>
<p><b>OS-128 Interpretive and educational programs, nature programs, and activities that emphasize the enjoyment, understanding and appreciation of the natural resources of the site and the outdoors are appropriate uses of natural areas.</b></p>	<p>OS-121 Appropriate uses of natural area parks may include interpretive and educational programs, nature programs, and activities that emphasize the enjoyment and appreciation of the natural resources of the site and the outdoors.</p>	<p><b>OS-128</b> <del>((OS-124))</del> <del>((Appropriate uses of natural area parks may include i))</del> Interpretive and educational programs, nature programs, and activities that emphasize the enjoyment, understanding and appreciation of the natural resources of the site and the outdoors <u>are appropriate uses of natural areas.</u></p>	<p><i>P-105 King County should facilitate educational, interpretive and aquatic programs on county-owned properties that further the enjoyment, understanding and appreciation of the natural, cultural and recreational resources of the park system and the region.</i></p>	<p><i>P-105 King County should facilitate <u>affordable and culturally-accessible</u> educational, interpretive and aquatic programs on county-owned properties that further the enjoyment, understanding and appreciation of the natural, cultural and recreational resources of the park system and the region.</i></p>

**Comparison of Open Space Plan Policies (Proposed 2016 vs. Adopted 2010)**

2016 Open Space Plan	2010 Open Space Plan	Comparison 2010-2016	2012 Adopted KCCP	2016 Proposed KCCP
<p><b>OS-129 Appropriate public access, use and management activities should be allowed on natural areas as compatible with the natural resource values of these sites and consistent with the long-term quality of the site or its resources. Development will be limited to making the site available for public enjoyment in a manner consistent with site resources. Improvements and enhancements will focus on keeping the site as a fully functioning natural ecosystem.</b></p>	<p>OS-122 Appropriate public access, use and management activities should be allowed on natural area parks as compatible with the natural resource values of these sites and consistent with the long-term quality of the site or its resources. Development will be limited to making the site available for public enjoyment in a manner consistent with site resources.</p>	<p><u>OS-129 ((OS-122))</u> Appropriate public access, use and management activities should be allowed on natural area(<del>(-park))</del>s as compatible with the natural resource values of these sites and consistent with the long-term quality of the site or its resources. Development will be limited to making the site available for public enjoyment in a manner consistent with site resources. <u>Improvements and enhancements will focus on keeping the site as a fully functioning natural ecosystem.</u></p>	<p><i>P-112 King County shall recognize and protect the natural character and ecological value of its natural areas. These areas are important for preserving fish and wildlife and their habitat, native vegetation, and features of scientific and educational value. Development and public use may be limited to preserve the natural state and reduce disturbance of the natural resources. Site improvements should be focused on providing educational and interpretive opportunities. Public access should be directed to the less fragile portions of a site to ensure continued protection of the ecological resources.</i></p>	<p><i>P-112 King County shall recognize and protect the natural character and ecological value of its natural areas. These areas are important for preserving fish and wildlife and their habitat, native vegetation, and features of scientific and educational value. Development and public use may be limited to preserve the natural state and reduce disturbance of the natural resources. Site improvements should be focused on providing educational and interpretive opportunities. Public access should be directed to the less fragile portions of a site to ensure continued protection of the ecological resources.</i></p>
<p><b>OS-130 Natural areas require individual management plans to determine how best to determine the enhancement and restoration efforts needed and support public uses. Site management/ stewardship plans should be developed for natural areas guided by the King County Ecological Lands Handbook and the Programmatic Plans for Management of King County-owned Ecological Lands.</b></p>	<p>OS-123 Natural area parks require individual management plans to determine how best to support public uses and to determine the enhancement and restoration efforts needed. A site management plan should be developed for natural area parks as outlined by the Site Management Guidelines.</p>	<p><u>OS-130 ((OS-123))</u> Natural area(<del>(-park))</del>s require individual management plans to determine how best to <del>((support public uses and to))</del> determine the enhancement and restoration efforts needed <u>and support public uses. ((A-s))</u>Site management/ <u>stewardship plans</u> should be developed for natural areas <del>((-parks as outlined by the Site Management Guidelines))</del> <u>guided by the King County Ecological Lands Handbook and the Programmatic Plans for Management of King County-owned Ecological Lands.</u></p>	<p><i>P-125 Management of the regional open space system of parks, trails, natural areas and working resource lands is guided by the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas. That plan includes policies on the management of parks and trails, natural areas, and working resource lands.</i></p>	<p><i>P-125 Management of the regional open space system of parks, <u>regional</u> trails, natural areas and working resource lands is guided by the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas. <del>((That plan includes policies on the management of parks and trails, natural areas, and working resource lands.))</del></i></p> <p><i><u>P-128a King County shall develop management plans (such as master plans, forest stewardship plans or site management guidelines) that outline goals and objectives and management</u></i></p>

## Comparison of Open Space Plan Policies (Proposed 2016 vs. Adopted 2010)

2016 Open Space Plan	2010 Open Space Plan	Comparison 2010-2016	2012 Adopted KCCP	2016 Proposed KCCP
				<i>recommendations for sites within the open space system as appropriate and as budget and staffing resources allow.</i>
	OS-130 Site use area designations establish areas of development, use, restoration or enhancement, and direct maintenance and stewardship. Their purpose is to organize and identify uses within a site.	<del>OS-130 Site use area designations establish areas of development, use, restoration or enhancement, and direct maintenance and stewardship. Their purpose is to organize and identify uses within a site.</del>		
<b>OS-131 Forest lands should be conserved in key areas through land or easement acquisitions to provide a buffer between commercial forestland and adjacent residential development, to protect forested lands from development, and to retain lands in forest cover.</b>	OS-124 Forest lands should be acquired to provide a buffer between commercial forestland and adjacent residential development, to protect forested lands from development, and to retain lands in active forestry.	<b>OS-131 ((OS-124))</b> Forest lands should be conserved in <u>key areas through land or easement acquisitions ((acquired))</u> to provide a buffer between commercial forestland and adjacent residential development, to protect forested lands from development, and to retain lands in <u>forest cover</u> ((active forestry)).	<i>P-117 Forest land owned by King County shall be used to sustain and enhance environmental benefits, demonstrate progressive forest management and research, and provide revenue for the management of the working forest lands.</i>  <i>P-118 Forest land owned by King County shall provide a balance between sustainable timber production, conservation and restoration of resources, and appropriate public use.</i>	<i>P-117 Forest land owned by King County shall be used to sustain and enhance environmental benefits, demonstrate progressive forest management and research, and provide revenue for the management of the working forest lands.</i>  <i>P-118 Forest land owned by King County shall provide a balance between sustainable timber production, conservation and restoration of resources, and appropriate public use.</i>
	OS-131 The following categories may be used to identify the individual use areas within a site: 1) natural area, 2) active recreation area, 3) passive recreation area, 4) staging area, and 5) special management area.	<del>OS-131 The following categories may be used to identify the individual use areas within a site: 1) natural area, 2) active recreation area, 3) passive recreation area, 4) staging area, and 5) special management area.</del>		
<b>OS-132 Management goals for working forest lands should include enhancing ecological benefits and services, demonstrating</b>	OS-125 Management goals for forest lands should include enhancing ecological benefits and services, demonstrating progressive	<b>OS-132 ((OS-125))</b> Management goals for <u>working</u> forest lands should include enhancing ecological benefits and	<i>P-117 Forest land owned by King County shall be used to sustain and enhance environmental benefits, demonstrate progressive</i>	<i>P-117 Forest land owned by King County shall be used to sustain and enhance environmental benefits, demonstrate progressive</i>

## Comparison of Open Space Plan Policies (Proposed 2016 vs. Adopted 2010)

2016 Open Space Plan	2010 Open Space Plan	Comparison 2010-2016	2012 Adopted KCCP	2016 Proposed KCCP
<p><b>progressive forest management, providing passive recreation opportunities and generating revenue to facilitate sustainable management of those sites.</b></p>	<p>forest management, providing passive recreation opportunities and generating revenue to facilitate sustainable management of those sites.</p>	<p>services, demonstrating progressive forest management, providing passive recreation opportunities and generating revenue to facilitate sustainable management of those sites.</p>	<p><i>forest management and research, and provide revenue for the management of the working forest lands.</i></p> <p><i>P-118 Forest land owned by King County shall provide a balance between sustainable timber production, conservation and restoration of resources, and appropriate public use.</i></p>	<p><i>forest management and research, and provide revenue for the management of the working forest lands.</i></p> <p><i>P-118 Forest land owned by King County shall provide a balance between sustainable timber production, conservation and restoration of resources, and appropriate public use.</i></p>
	<p>OS-132 "Natural area" designates areas of a site with natural character and natural resources. These areas may support little development and limited public access. Development may include basic improvements necessary for appropriate public access, restoration projects, trails, nature study and related outdoor activities.</p>	<p><del>OS-132 "Natural area" designates areas of a site with natural character and natural resources. These areas may support little development and limited public access. Development may include basic improvements necessary for appropriate public access, restoration projects, trails, nature study and related outdoor activities.</del></p>		
<p><b>OS-133 Working forest lands shall be managed consistent with the Executive Order for Implementation of Forestry Policies (PUT 8-18) and the Programmatic Plan for Management of King County-owned Working Forest Properties (2003).</b></p>	<p>OS-126 Forest lands shall be managed consistent with the Executive Order for Implementation of Forestry Policies (PUT 8-18) and the Programmatic Plan for Management of King County-owned Working Forest Properties (2003).</p>	<p><del>OS-133 ((OS-126)) Working</del> <b>OS-133 ((F))</b> forest lands shall be managed consistent with the Executive Order for Implementation of Forestry Policies (PUT 8-18) and the Programmatic Plan for Management of King County-owned Working Forest Properties (2003).</p>	<p><i>P-117 Forest land owned by King County shall be used to sustain and enhance environmental benefits, demonstrate progressive forest management and research, and provide revenue for the management of the working forest lands.</i></p> <p><i>P-118 Forest land owned by King County shall provide a balance between sustainable timber production, conservation and restoration of resources, and appropriate public use.</i></p>	<p><i>P-117 Forest land owned by King County shall be used to sustain and enhance environmental benefits, demonstrate progressive forest management and research, and provide revenue for the management of the working forest lands.</i></p> <p><i>P-118 Forest land owned by King County shall provide a balance between sustainable timber production, conservation and restoration of resources, and appropriate public use.</i></p>

**Comparison of Open Space Plan Policies (Proposed 2016 vs. Adopted 2010)**

2016 Open Space Plan	2010 Open Space Plan	Comparison 2010-2016	2012 Adopted KCCP	2016 Proposed KCCP
	OS-133 "Active recreation area" designates areas with the highest level of development, use and programming. These areas include facilities to support organized athletics, such as athletic fields or sports courts, and areas for large scale group picnics, gatherings and special events.	<del>OS-133 "Active recreation area" designates areas with the highest level of development, use and programming. These areas include facilities to support organized athletics, such as athletic fields or sports courts, and areas for large scale group picnics, gatherings and special events.</del>		
<b>OS-134 Forest Stewardship Plans shall be completed for each working forest site.</b>	OS-127 Forest Stewardship Plans shall be completed for each working forest site consistent with Public Rule 8-19-1, which outlines format and content requirements for such plans.	<del>OS-134 ((OS-127)) Forest Stewardship Plans shall be completed for each working forest site ((consistent with Public Rule 8-19-1, which outlines format and content requirements for such plans)).</del>	<p><i>P-117 Forest land owned by King County shall be used to sustain and enhance environmental benefits, demonstrate progressive forest management and research, and provide revenue for the management of the working forest lands.</i></p> <p><i>P-118 Forest land owned by King County shall provide a balance between sustainable timber production, conservation and restoration of resources, and appropriate public use.</i></p>	<p><i>P-117 Forest land owned by King County shall be used to sustain and enhance environmental benefits, demonstrate progressive forest management and research, and provide revenue for the management of the working forest lands.</i></p> <p><i>P-118 Forest land owned by King County shall provide a balance between sustainable timber production, conservation and restoration of resources, and appropriate public use.</i></p>
	OS-134 "Passive recreation area" designates areas for informal, self-directed activities such as informal play, hiking, bicycling, jogging, and picnicking. These areas may include open fields, trails, children's play equipment, and picnic sites.	<del>OS-134 "Passive recreation area" designates areas for informal, self-directed activities such as informal play, hiking, bicycling, jogging, and picnicking. These areas may include open fields, trails, children's play equipment, and picnic sites.</del>		

## Comparison of Open Space Plan Policies (Proposed 2016 vs. Adopted 2010)

2016 Open Space Plan	2010 Open Space Plan	Comparison 2010-2016	2012 Adopted KCCP	2016 Proposed KCCP
<p><b>OS-135 Balancing multiple management goals will be most effective taking into context the surrounding regional situation; therefore, sites should be managed through a cooperative approach with other public agencies, conservation organizations and private owners to retain a viable forested landscape.</b></p>	<p>OS-128 Balancing multiple management goals will be most effective taking into context the surrounding regional situation; therefore, sites should be managed through a cooperative approach with other public agencies, conservation organizations and private owners to retain a viable forested landscape.</p>	<p><u>OS-135</u> (<del>OS-128</del>) Balancing multiple management goals will be most effective taking into context the surrounding regional situation; therefore, sites should be managed through a cooperative approach with other public agencies, conservation organizations and private owners to retain a viable forested landscape.</p>	<p><i>P-112 King County shall recognize and protect the natural character and ecological value of its natural areas. These areas are important for preserving fish and wildlife and their habitat, native vegetation, and features of scientific and educational value. Development and public use may be limited to preserve the natural state and reduce disturbance of the natural resources. Site improvements should be focused on providing educational and interpretive opportunities. Public access should be directed to the less fragile portions of a site to ensure continued protection of the ecological resources.</i></p>	<p><i>P-112 King County shall recognize and protect the natural character and ecological value of its natural areas. These areas are important for preserving fish and wildlife and their habitat, native vegetation, and features of scientific and educational value. Development and public use may be limited to preserve the natural state and reduce disturbance of the natural resources. Site improvements should be focused on providing educational and interpretive opportunities. Public access should be directed to the less fragile portions of a site to ensure continued protection of the ecological resources.</i></p>
	<p>OS-135 "Staging area" designates a place for support facilities needed for public access and recreational use of a site. Facilities will generally be located in the least sensitive portions of a site, at the edge of a site or at previously disturbed locations within a site.</p>	<p><del>OS-135 "Staging area" designates a place for support facilities needed for public access and recreational use of a site. Facilities will generally be located in the least sensitive portions of a site, at the edge of a site or at previously disturbed locations within a site.</del></p>		
<p><b>OS-136 Multi-use sites include lands that have areas of ecological value, but also may accommodate extensive public access and active and/or passive recreation opportunities.</b></p>	<p>OS-129 Multi-use sites include lands that may have areas of environmental value, but also may accommodate extensive public access and active and/or passive recreation opportunities.</p>	<p><u>OS-136</u> (<del>OS-129</del>) Multi-use sites include lands that <del>(may)</del> have areas of environmental value, but also may accommodate extensive public access and active and/or passive recreation opportunities.</p>	<p><i>P-122 Lands preserved for public parks, trails or other open space should provide multiple benefits whenever possible.</i></p>	<p><i>P-122 Lands preserved for public parks, <u>regional</u> trails or other open space should provide multiple benefits whenever possible.</i></p> <p><i><u>P-110c Multi-use sites include lands that have areas</u></i></p>

### Comparison of Open Space Plan Policies (Proposed 2016 vs. Adopted 2010)

2016 Open Space Plan	2010 Open Space Plan	Comparison 2010-2016	2012 Adopted KCCP	2016 Proposed KCCP
				<i>of environmental value, but also may accommodate extensive public access and active and/or passive recreation opportunities.</i>
	OS-136 "Special management area" designates areas within a site identified for special management or recreational use. These areas may include wetland or forest management areas, habitat corridor enhancement areas, resource restoration areas, scenic corridors, cultural sites, and historical districts.	<del>OS-136 "Special management area" designates areas within a site identified for special management or recreational use. These areas may include wetland or forest management areas, habitat corridor enhancement areas, resource restoration areas, scenic corridors, cultural sites, and historical districts.</del>		
<p><b>OS-135{a} King County should preserve and steward significant historic and archaeological resources within its open space system, including those with facilities created and/or managed in partnership with other organizations.</b></p> <p><i>**Duplicate policy number. {a} added in Amendment 1**</i></p>		<p><u>OS-135 King County should preserve and steward significant historic and archaeological resources within its open space system, including those with facilities created and/or managed in partnership with other organizations.</u></p>	<p><i>P-201 King County shall be a steward of cultural resources under its control. It shall identify and evaluate cultural resources, preserve public art works and significant historic properties, and interpret and provide public access to them whenever appropriate. County departments and divisions shall collaborate with the Historic Preservation Program to nominate eligible properties for landmark designation.</i></p>	<p><i>P-201 King County shall be a steward of cultural resources under its control. It shall identify and evaluate cultural resources, preserve public art works and significant historic properties, and interpret and provide public access to them whenever appropriate. County departments and divisions shall collaborate with the Historic Preservation Program to nominate eligible properties for landmark designation.</i></p>
<p><b>OS-136{a} King County should consider cultural resources in its open space acquisitions and management and steward such resources in a manner that protects and enhances their cultural, educational and scientific benefits while ensuring</b></p>		<p><u>OS-136 King County should consider cultural resources in its open space acquisitions and management and steward such resources in a manner that protects and enhances their cultural, educational and scientific benefits while ensuring</u></p>	<p><i>P-204 King County shall support the retention and promotion of the region's cultural legacy, promote cultural education, and encourage the preservation and celebration of cultural diversity and creativity.</i></p>	<p><i>P-204 King County shall support the retention and promotion of the region's cultural legacy, promote cultural education, and encourage the preservation and celebration of cultural diversity and creativity.</i></p>

### Comparison of Open Space Plan Policies (Proposed 2016 vs. Adopted 2010)

2016 Open Space Plan	2010 Open Space Plan	Comparison 2010-2016	2012 Adopted KCCP	2016 Proposed KCCP
<p><b>appropriate public use, appreciation and enjoyment.</b></p> <p><i>**Duplicate policy number. {a} added in Amendment 1**</i></p>		<p><u>appropriate public use, appreciation and enjoyment.</u></p>	<p><i>P-125 Management of the regional open space system of parks, trails, natural areas and working resource lands is guided by the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas. That plan includes policies on the management of parks and trails, natural areas, and working resource lands.</i></p>	<p><i>P-125 Management of the regional open space system of parks, <u>regional</u> trails, natural areas and working resource lands is guided by the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas. ((<del>That plan includes policies on the management of parks and trails, natural areas, and working resource lands.</del>))</i></p>
	<p>OS-137 Park standards are guidelines to evaluate park, recreation and other open space needs, direct the planning, acquisition, development and management of the system and evaluate the impact of growth and development.</p>	<p><del>OS-137 Park standards are guidelines to evaluate park, recreation and other open space needs, direct the planning, acquisition, development and management of the system and evaluate the impact of growth and development.</del></p>		
	<p>OS-138 King County's goal for the regional open space system is to preserve the county's valuable open space and natural resources and provide a wide range of recreational opportunities to county residents. This goal is implemented based on the opportunity presented by the physical landscape and can be evaluated by degree of protection of a system and its resources, features and processes.</p>	<p><del>OS-138 King County's goal for the regional open space system is to preserve the county's valuable open space and natural resources and provide a wide range of recreational opportunities to county residents. This goal is implemented based on the opportunity presented by the physical landscape and can be evaluated by degree of protection of a system and its resources, features and processes.</del></p>		
	<p>OS-139 King County's goal for the Regional Trails System will be based on opportunities to expand the overall network for recreation and mobility and to increase</p>	<p><del>OS-139 King County's goal for the Regional Trails System will be based on opportunities to expand the overall network for recreation and mobility and to increase</del></p>		

**Comparison of Open Space Plan Policies (Proposed 2016 vs. Adopted 2010)**

2016 Open Space Plan	2010 Open Space Plan	Comparison 2010-2016	2012 Adopted KCCP	2016 Proposed KCCP
	connectivity to local trails and other open space sites.	<del>connectivity to local trails and other open space sites.</del>		
	OS-140 King County's goal for location, size and distribution of regional active and multipurpose parks and facilities will be based on geographic distribution of sites, consideration of need, and public support and partnership opportunities.	<del>OS-140 King County's goal for location, size and distribution of regional active and multipurpose parks and facilities will be based on geographic distribution of sites, consideration of need, and public support and partnership opportunities.</del>		
	OS-141 King County shall consider equity in the development and acquisition of its open space system to help in the reduction of health disparities and in the promotion of environmental justice.	<del>OS-141 King County shall consider equity in the development and acquisition of its open space system to help in the reduction of health disparities and in the promotion of environmental justice.</del>		
	OS-142 Local parks in the rural areas should be equitably distributed throughout the rural area. However, due to lower population densities, there will be fewer individual facilities, and users can expect to travel greater distances in the rural areas. Ideally, rural park facilities should be located near schools, rural communities or activity centers.	<del>OS-142 Local parks in the rural areas should be equitably distributed throughout the rural area. However, due to lower population densities, there will be fewer individual facilities, and users can expect to travel greater distances in the rural areas. Ideally, rural park facilities should be located near schools, rural communities or activity centers.</del>		
	SO-143 King County will promote wildlife habitat enhancement projects by community groups, park users, stakeholders, non-profits, and businesses through education, active stewardship, and volunteer events.	<del>SO-143 King County will promote wildlife habitat enhancement projects by community groups, park users, stakeholders, non-profits, and businesses through education, active stewardship, and volunteer events.</del>		

## Comparison of Open Space Plan Policies (Proposed 2016 vs. Adopted 2010)

2016 Open Space Plan	2010 Open Space Plan	Comparison 2010-2016	2012 Adopted KCCP	2016 Proposed KCCP
<p><b>PIO-101 King County will encourage and pursue partnerships with public agencies and jurisdictions, private organizations and businesses for support and funding of the open space system and its resources to increase the range of sites, facilities and interpretive and educational programs available to the public.</b></p>	<p>PIO-101 King County will encourage and pursue partnerships with public agencies and jurisdictions, private organizations and businesses for support and funding of the open space system and its resources to increase the range of sites, facilities and programs available to the public.</p>	<p>PIO-101 King County will encourage and pursue partnerships with public agencies and jurisdictions, private organizations and businesses for support and funding of the open space system and its resources to increase the range of sites, facilities and <u>interpretive and educational</u> programs available to the public.</p>	<p><i>P-124 A variety of measures should be used to acquire, protect, manage and develop regional and local parks, trails and open space. Measures can include: county funding and other funding mechanisms, grants, partnerships, incentives, regulations, dedications and contributions from residential and commercial development based on their service impacts and trades of lands and shared development activities.</i></p>	<p><i>P-124 A variety of measures should be used to acquire, protect, manage and develop regional and local parks, <u>regional</u> trails and open space. Measures can include: county funding and other funding mechanisms, grants, partnerships, incentives, regulations, dedications and contributions from residential and commercial development based on their service impacts and trades of lands and shared development activities.</i></p>
<p><b>PIO-102 King County will encourage and promote mutually beneficial agreements with school districts, other agencies and private groups for the joint use, stewardship and management of sites and facilities for public recreation and natural resource protection consistent with the planned purposes for each site and facility.</b></p>	<p>PIO-102 King County will encourage and promote mutually beneficial agreements with school districts, other agencies and private groups for the joint use, stewardship and management of sites and facilities for public recreation and natural resource protection consistent with the planned purposes for each site and facility.</p>	<p>PIO-102 King County will encourage and promote mutually beneficial agreements with school districts, other agencies and private groups for the joint use, stewardship and management of sites and facilities for public recreation and natural resource protection consistent with the planned purposes for each site and facility.</p>	<p><i>P-129 King County shall be a leader in establishing partnerships with cities, adjacent counties, tribes, state and federal agencies, school and special purpose districts, community organizations, non-profit organizations, land owners and other citizens. The county and these partnerships should work to promote and protect all aspects of environmental quality and to complete the regional parks and open space system, linking local and regional lands and facilities.</i></p>	<p><i>P-129 King County shall be a leader in establishing partnerships with cities, adjacent counties, tribes, state and federal agencies, school and special purpose districts, community organizations, non-profit organizations, land owners and other citizens. The county and these partnerships should work to promote and protect all aspects of environmental quality <u>and address social and economic justice goals</u> (<del>and</del>) to complete the regional parks and open space system <u>through joint planning and management of</u> (<del>(linking)</del>) local and regional (<del>(lands)</del>) <u>sites</u> and facilities.</i></p>
<p><b>PIO-103 King County will evaluate its various private and community programs</b></p>	<p>PIO-103 King County will encourage and pursue partnerships with public</p>	<p>PIO-103 King County will <u>evaluate its various private and community</u></p>	<p><i>P-206 King County shall support and encourage community cultural</i></p>	<p><i>P-206 King County shall support and encourage community cultural</i></p>

## Comparison of Open Space Plan Policies (Proposed 2016 vs. Adopted 2010)

2016 Open Space Plan	2010 Open Space Plan	Comparison 2010-2016	2012 Adopted KCCP	2016 Proposed KCCP
<p><b>to determine how best to increase opportunities for all residents of King County.</b></p>	<p>agencies, organizations and individuals to increase the range and scope of recreational, interpretive and educational opportunities of the open space system.</p>	<p><u>programs to determine how best</u> <del>((encourage and pursue partnerships with public agencies, organizations and individuals))</del> to increase <del>((the range and scope of recreational, interpretive and educational))</del> opportunities <del>((of the open space system))</del> <u>for all residents of King County.</u></p>	<p><i>organizations, facilities, and services to provide opportunities for local access and participation by all residents throughout the county.</i></p>	<p><i>organizations, facilities, and services to provide opportunities for local access and participation by all residents throughout the county.</i></p>
<p><b>PIO-104 King County will provide regional leadership in open space efforts and encourage public understanding, involvement and commitment to regional open space preservation and recreation goals.</b></p>	<p>PIO-104 King County will provide regional leadership in open space efforts and encourage public understanding, involvement and commitment to regional open space preservation and recreation goals.</p>	<p>PIO-104 King County will provide regional leadership in open space efforts and encourage public understanding, involvement and commitment to regional open space preservation and recreation goals.</p>	<p><i>P-102 King County shall be a regional leader in the provision of a regional open space system consisting of parks, trails, natural areas, working resource lands, and flood hazard management lands. The regional network of open spaces provides benefits to all county residents including: recreation facilities, conservation of natural and working resource lands, improving air and water quality, flood hazard management and related programs and services, thereby contributing to the physical, mental and emotional well-being of county residents.</i></p>	<p><i>P-102 King County shall be a regional leader in the provision of a regional open space system consisting of parks, <u>regional</u> trails, natural areas, <del>((working))</del> <u>natural</u> resource lands, and flood hazard management lands. The regional network of open spaces provides benefits to all county residents including: recreation facilities, conservation of natural and working resource lands, improving air and water quality, flood hazard management and related programs and services, thereby contributing to the physical, mental and emotional well-being of county residents.</i></p>
<p><b>PIO-105 King County will work to bring together a diversity of agencies, groups and individuals to advocate for, help grow and support the region's open space.</b></p>	<p>PIO-105 King County will work to bring together a diversity of agencies, groups and individuals to advocate for and support the region's open space goals.</p>	<p>PIO-105 King County will work to bring together a diversity of agencies, groups and individuals to advocate for, <u>help grow</u> and support the region's open space <del>((goals))</del>.</p>	<p><i>P-124 A variety of measures should be used to acquire, protect, manage and develop regional and local parks, trails and open space. Measures can include: county funding and other funding mechanisms, grants, partnerships, incentives, regulations, dedications and</i></p>	<p><i>P-124 A variety of measures should be used to acquire, protect, manage and develop regional and local parks, <u>regional</u> trails and open space. Measures can include: county funding and other funding mechanisms, grants, partnerships, incentives, regulations,</i></p>

**Comparison of Open Space Plan Policies (Proposed 2016 vs. Adopted 2010)**

2016 Open Space Plan	2010 Open Space Plan	Comparison 2010-2016	2012 Adopted KCCP	2016 Proposed KCCP
			<i>contributions from residential and commercial development based on their service impacts and trades of lands and shared development activities.</i>	<i>dedications and contributions from residential and commercial development based on their service impacts and trades of lands and shared development activities.</i>
<p><b>PIO-106 King County will assess partnerships to ensure the success for each of the partners and provision of the greatest public benefit.</b></p>	<p>PIO-106 King County will evaluate partnerships to ensure the success for each of the partners and provision of the greatest public benefit.</p>	<p>PIO-106 King County will <u>assess</u> (<del>evaluate</del>) partnerships to ensure the success for each of the partners and provision of the greatest public benefit.</p>	<p><i>P-129 King County shall be a leader in establishing partnerships with cities, adjacent counties, tribes, state and federal agencies, school and special purpose districts, community organizations, non-profit organizations, land owners and other citizens. The county and these partnerships should work to promote and protect all aspects of environmental quality and to complete the regional parks and open space system, linking local and regional lands and facilities.</i></p>	<p><i>P-129 King County shall be a leader in establishing partnerships with cities, adjacent counties, tribes, state and federal agencies, school and special purpose districts, community organizations, non-profit organizations, land owners and other citizens. The county and these partnerships should work to promote and protect all aspects of environmental quality and address <u>social and economic justice goals</u> (<del>and</del>) to complete the regional parks and open space system <u>through joint planning and management of</u> (<del>(-linking)</del>) local and regional (<del>(lands)</del>) <u>sites</u> and facilities.</i></p>
<p><b>PIO-107 King County will evaluate partnerships at sites slated for capital development to enhance revenue generation opportunities and create additional recreation uses in appropriate locations.</b></p>		<p>PIO-107 King County will <u>evaluate partnerships at sites slated for capital development to enhance revenue generation opportunities and create additional recreation uses in appropriate locations.</u></p>	<p><i>P-129 King County shall be a leader in establishing partnerships with cities, adjacent counties, tribes, state and federal agencies, school and special purpose districts, community organizations, non-profit organizations, land owners and other citizens. The county and these partnerships should work to promote and protect all</i></p>	<p><i>P-129 King County shall be a leader in establishing partnerships with cities, adjacent counties, tribes, state and federal agencies, school and special purpose districts, community organizations, non-profit organizations, land owners and other citizens. The county and these partnerships should work to promote and protect all</i></p>

**Comparison of Open Space Plan Policies (Proposed 2016 vs. Adopted 2010)**

2016 Open Space Plan	2010 Open Space Plan	Comparison 2010-2016	2012 Adopted KCCP	2016 Proposed KCCP
			<p><i>aspects of environmental quality and to complete the regional parks and open space system, linking local and regional lands and facilities.</i></p>	<p><i>aspects of environmental quality and address social and economic justice goals ((and)) to complete the regional parks and open space system <u>through joint planning and management of ((-linking)) local and regional ((hands)) sites and facilities.</u></i></p>
<p><b>PIO-108 King County will seek and encourage public input, advice and participation in open space system issues using a variety of methods to encourage public engagement, including public meetings, focus groups, advisory committees, surveys, email and other electronic communication tools.</b></p>	<p>PIO-107 King County will seek and encourage public input, advice and participation in open space system issues.</p> <p>PIO-110 King County will use a variety of methods to encourage public involvement, including public meetings, focus groups, surveys, email and other electronic tools, and advisory committees, and when appropriate, will establish park advisory committees appropriate to the size and complexity of the site or issue.</p>	<p>PIO-108 ((PIO-107)) King County will seek and encourage public input, advice and participation in open space system issues((-PIO-110 King County will use)) <u>using</u> a variety of methods to encourage public involvement, including public meetings, focus groups, <u>advisory committees, surveys, email and other electronic communication tools((-and advisory committees, and when appropriate, will establish park advisory committees appropriate to the size and complexity of the site or issue))</u>.</p>	<p><i>P-208 King County shall pursue its cultural resource goals by working with residents, property owners, cultural organizations, public agencies, tribes, schools and school districts, and others.</i></p>	<p><i><u>P-133 King County will encourage and seek input, advice and participation from the public in decisions about management of the open space system that relate to key issues such as funding, planning, acquisition, development and stewardship.</u></i></p> <p><i><u>P-134 King County will work to invite and involve a wide variety of interests via a diversity of individuals, groups and agencies consistent with the County's economic and social justice policies.</u></i></p> <p><i><u>P-135 King County will use a variety of methods to ensure public involvement from all county residents such as public meetings, advisory groups, surveys, web and social media postings, news releases, park site signage, mailing lists, newsletters and through various community groups (including Community Service Areas). These methods will allow for early,</u></i></p>

## Comparison of Open Space Plan Policies (Proposed 2016 vs. Adopted 2010)

2016 Open Space Plan	2010 Open Space Plan	Comparison 2010-2016	2012 Adopted KCCP	2016 Proposed KCCP
				<i>continuous and broad public participation.</i>
<b>PIO 109</b> The King County Parks and Recreation Division will engage the public consistent with the County's Strategic Plan's goals related to public engagement, service excellence and equity and social justice.		<u>PIO 109</u> The King County Parks and Recreation Division will engage the public consistent with the County's Strategic Plan's goals related to public engagement, service excellence and equity and social justice.	<i>P-121</i> King County shall consider equity in the location, development and acquisition of its open space system to help in the reduction of health disparities and in the promotion of social and environmental justice.	<i>P-134</i> King County will work to invite and involve a wide variety of interests via a diversity of individuals, groups and agencies consistent with the County's economic and social justice policies.
<b>PIO-110</b> King County will design and conduct a public participation process appropriate for the site when preparing master plans, park project program plans, site development and site management plans.	PIO-108 King County will design and conduct a public participation process appropriate to the site when preparing master plans, park project program plans, site development or management plans.	<u>PIO-110</u> (( <del>PIO-108</del> )) King County will design and conduct a public participation process appropriate to the site when preparing master plans, park project program plans, site development (( <del>or</del> )) and site management plans.	<i>P-208</i> King County shall pursue its cultural resource goals by working with residents, property owners, cultural organizations, public agencies, tribes, schools and school districts, and others.	<i>P-133</i> King County will encourage and seek input, advice and participation from the public in decisions about management of the open space system that relate to key issues such as funding, planning, acquisition, development and stewardship.
<b>PIO-111</b> New funding initiatives for open space should be based on a county-wide planning and public engagement process that identifies community needs and regional opportunities.	PIO-109 New funding initiatives for open space should be based on a county-wide planning and public involvement process that identifies community needs and regional opportunities.	<u>PIO-111</u> (( <del>PIO-109</del> )) New funding initiatives for open space should be based on a county-wide planning and public engagement (( <del>involvement</del> )) process that identifies community needs and regional opportunities.	<i>P-208</i> King County shall pursue its cultural resource goals by working with residents, property owners, cultural organizations, public agencies, tribes, schools and school districts, and others.	<i>P-133</i> King County will encourage and seek input, advice and participation from the public in decisions about management of the open space system that relate to key issues such as funding, planning, acquisition, development and stewardship.
<b>PIO-112</b> King County will encourage appropriate public use of the open space system, provide awareness of the opportunities it offers and increase public knowledge and understanding of the system	PIO-112 King County will encourage appropriate public use of the open space system, provide awareness of the opportunities it offers and increase public knowledge of the system.	PIO-112 King County will encourage appropriate public use of the open space system, provide awareness of the opportunities it offers and increase public knowledge and understanding of the system.	<i>P-105</i> King County should facilitate educational, interpretive and aquatic programs on county-owned properties that further the enjoyment, understanding and appreciation of the natural, cultural and recreational resources of the park system and the region.	<i>P-105</i> King County should facilitate affordable and culturally-accessible educational, interpretive and aquatic programs on county-owned properties that further the enjoyment, understanding and appreciation of the natural, cultural and

**Comparison of Open Space Plan Policies (Proposed 2016 vs. Adopted 2010)**

2016 Open Space Plan	2010 Open Space Plan	Comparison 2010-2016	2012 Adopted KCCP	2016 Proposed KCCP
				<i>recreational resources of the park system and the region.</i>

**Comparison of Open Space Plan Policies (Proposed 2016 vs. Adopted 2010)**

<b>2016 Open Space Plan</b>	<b>2010 Open Space Plan</b>	<b>Comparison 2010-2016</b>	<b>2012 Adopted KCCP</b>	<b>2016 Proposed KCCP</b>
<b>PIO-113 King County will utilize clear, concise and timely communication with the public.</b>	PIO-113 King County will utilize clear, concise and timely communication with the public.	PIO-113 King County will utilize clear, concise and timely communication with the public.	<i>P-208 King County shall pursue its cultural resource goals by working with residents, property owners, cultural organizations, public agencies, tribes, schools and school districts, and others.</i>	<i><u>P-133 King County will encourage and seek input, advice and participation from the public in decisions about management of the open space system that relate to key issues such as funding, planning, acquisition, development and stewardship.</u></i>
<b>PIO-114 King County will encourage and support volunteer efforts to maintain and enhance lands and their natural resources, programs and recreation facilities, including trails as well as help promote understanding, appreciation and support of the county's open space system.</b>	PIO-111 King County will encourage and support volunteer efforts to maintain and enhance programs and facilities.	<u>PIO-114 ((PIO-444))</u> King County will encourage and support volunteer efforts to maintain and enhance <u>lands and their natural resources, programs and facilities, including trails as well as help promote understanding, appreciation and support of the county's open space system.</u>	<i>P-132 King County will encourage and support volunteer efforts to maintain and enhance programs, sites and facilities.</i>	<i>P-132 King County will encourage and support volunteer efforts to maintain and enhance programs, sites and facilities.</i>
<b>CIP-101 King County will encourage and pursue partnerships with other agencies, jurisdictions and the private sector to maximize funding of the park, trail and open space system and its resources.</b>	CIP-101 King County will encourage and pursue partnerships with other agencies, jurisdictions and the private sector to maximize funding of the park, trail and open space system and its resources.	CIP-101 King County will encourage and pursue partnerships with other agencies, jurisdictions and the private sector to maximize funding of the park, trail and open space system and its resources.	<i>P-129 King County shall be a leader in establishing partnerships with cities, adjacent counties, tribes, state and federal agencies, school and special purpose districts, community organizations, non-profit organizations, land owners and other citizens. The county and these partnerships should work to promote and protect all aspects of environmental quality and to complete the regional parks and open space system, linking local and regional lands and facilities.</i>	<i>P-129 King County shall be a leader in establishing partnerships with cities, adjacent counties, tribes, state and federal agencies, school and special purpose districts, community organizations, non-profit organizations, land owners and other citizens. The county and these partnerships should work to promote and protect all aspects of environmental quality <u>and address social and economic justice goals ((and))</u> to complete the regional parks and open space system <u>through joint planning and management</u></i>

**Comparison of Open Space Plan Policies (Proposed 2016 vs. Adopted 2010)**

2016 Open Space Plan	2010 Open Space Plan	Comparison 2010-2016	2012 Adopted KCCP	2016 Proposed KCCP
<p><b>CIP-102 King County will leverage its funding with external resources, including the aggressive pursuit of grants, outside funding sources, and partnerships.</b></p>	<p>CIP-102 King County will leverage its funding through outside resources, including the aggressive pursuit of grants, outside funding sources, and partnerships.</p>	<p>CIP-102 King County will leverage its funding through outside resources, including the aggressive pursuit of grants, outside funding sources, and partnerships.</p>	<p><i>P-124 A variety of measures should be used to acquire, protect, manage and develop regional and local parks, trails and open space. Measures can include: county funding and other funding mechanisms, grants, partnerships, incentives, regulations, dedications and contributions from residential and commercial development based on their service impacts and trades of lands and shared development activities.</i></p>	<p><i>of (<del>linking</del>) local and regional (<del>lands</del>) sites and facilities.</i></p> <p><i>P-124 A variety of measures should be used to acquire, protect, manage and develop regional and local parks, regional trails and open space. Measures can include: county funding and other funding mechanisms, grants, partnerships, incentives, regulations, dedications and contributions from residential and commercial development based on their service impacts and trades of lands and shared development activities.</i></p>
<p><b>CIP-103 King County will plan, acquire, develop, restore and enhance open space sites and recreation facilities as appropriate, including recreation and multi-use sites, regional trails and backcountry trails, natural areas and forest lands, to further the vision and goals of this plan.</b></p>	<p>CIP-103 King County will plan, acquire, develop, restore and enhance open space sites and recreation facilities as appropriate, including recreation and multi-use sites, regional trails, natural area parks and forest lands, to further the vision and goals of this plan.</p>	<p>CIP-103 King County will plan, acquire, develop, restore and enhance open space sites and recreation facilities as appropriate, including recreation and multi-use sites, regional trails and backcountry trails, natural area(<del>park</del>)s and forest lands, to further the vision and goals of this plan.</p>	<p><i>P-102 King County shall be a regional leader in the provision of a regional open space system consisting of parks, trails, natural areas, working resource lands, and flood hazard management lands. The regional network of open spaces provides benefits to all county residents including: recreation facilities, conservation of natural and working resource lands, improving air and water quality, flood hazard management and related programs and services, thereby contributing to the physical, mental and emotional well-being of county residents.</i></p>	<p><i>P-102 King County shall be a regional leader in the provision of a regional open space system consisting of parks, regional trails, natural areas, (<del>working</del>) natural resource lands, and flood hazard management lands. The regional network of open spaces provides benefits to all county residents including: recreation facilities, conservation of natural and working resource lands, improving air and water quality, flood hazard management and related programs and services, thereby contributing to the physical, mental and emotional well-being of county residents.</i></p>

**Comparison of Open Space Plan Policies (Proposed 2016 vs. Adopted 2010)**

2016 Open Space Plan	2010 Open Space Plan	Comparison 2010-2016	2012 Adopted KCCP	2016 Proposed KCCP
<p><b>CIP-104 King County will plan and develop facilities that encourage multiple public uses and benefits and will work to reduce user conflicts while minimizing impacts to natural resources.</b></p>	<p>CIP-104 King County will plan and develop facilities that encourage multiple public uses and benefits and will work to reduce user conflicts while minimizing impacts to natural resources.</p>	<p>CIP-104 King County will plan and develop facilities that encourage multiple public uses and benefits and will work to reduce user conflicts while minimizing impacts to natural resources.</p>	<p><i>P-122 Lands preserved for public parks, trails or other open space should provide multiple benefits whenever possible.</i></p>	<p><i>P-122 Lands preserved for public parks, <u>regional</u> trails or other open space should provide multiple benefits whenever possible.</i></p>
<p><b>CIP-105 King County will systematically apply the open space classification system to sites in its inventory, along with use area designations of county open space lands to clearly facilitate appropriate use, programming, development, maintenance, and stewardship.</b></p>	<p>CIP-105 King County will systematically apply the open space classification system to sites in its inventory, along with use area designations of county open space lands to clearly facilitate appropriate use, programming, development, maintenance, and stewardship.</p>	<p>CIP-105 King County will systematically apply the open space classification system to sites in its inventory, along with use area designations of county open space lands to clearly facilitate appropriate use, programming, development, maintenance, and stewardship.</p>	<p><i>P-102 King County shall be a regional leader in the provision of a regional open space system consisting of parks, trails, natural areas, working resource lands, and flood hazard management lands. The regional network of open spaces provides benefits to all county residents including: recreation facilities, conservation of natural and working resource lands, improving air and water quality, flood hazard management and related programs and services, thereby contributing to the physical, mental and emotional well-being of county residents.</i></p>	<p><i>P-102 King County shall be a regional leader in the provision of a regional open space system consisting of parks, <u>regional</u> trails, natural areas, <del>(working)</del> natural resource lands, and flood hazard management lands. The regional network of open spaces provides benefits to all county residents including: recreation facilities, conservation of natural and working resource lands, improving air and water quality, flood hazard management and related programs and services, thereby contributing to the physical, mental and emotional well-being of county residents.</i></p>
<p><b>CIP-106 King County will coordinate open space planning, acquisition and development with other county projects and programs and with other agencies and organizations that may provide mutual benefits.</b></p>	<p>CIP-106 King County will coordinate open space planning, acquisition and development with other county projects and programs and with other agencies and organizations that may provide mutual benefits.</p>	<p>CIP-106 King County will coordinate open space planning, acquisition and development with other county projects and programs and with other agencies and organizations that may provide mutual benefits.</p>	<p><i>P-124 A variety of measures should be used to acquire, protect, manage and develop regional and local parks, trails and open space. Measures can include: county funding and other funding mechanisms, grants, partnerships, incentives, regulations, dedications and contributions from residential and commercial development</i></p>	<p><i>P-124 A variety of measures should be used to acquire, protect, manage and develop regional and local parks, <u>regional</u> trails and open space. Measures can include: county funding and other funding mechanisms, grants, partnerships, incentives, regulations, dedications and contributions from residential and</i></p>

## Comparison of Open Space Plan Policies (Proposed 2016 vs. Adopted 2010)

2016 Open Space Plan	2010 Open Space Plan	Comparison 2010-2016	2012 Adopted KCCP	2016 Proposed KCCP
			<i>based on their service impacts and trades of lands and shared development activities.</i>	<i>commercial development based on their service impacts and trades of lands and shared development activities.</i>
<p><b>CIP-107 King County will acquire, plan for, steward, develop and operate the park system consistent with the King County Strategic Plan's goals for economic growth and built environment, environmental sustainability, financial stewardship, service excellence and public engagement.</b></p>		<p><u>CIP-107 King County will acquire, plan for, steward, develop and operate the park system consistent with the King County Strategic Plan's goals for economic growth and built environment, environmental sustainability, financial stewardship, service excellence and public engagement.</u></p>	<p><i>P-102 King County shall be a regional leader in the provision of a regional open space system consisting of parks, trails, natural areas, working resource lands, and flood hazard management lands. The regional network of open spaces provides benefits to all county residents including: recreation facilities, conservation of natural and working resource lands, improving air and water quality, flood hazard management and related programs and services, thereby contributing to the physical, mental and emotional well-being of county residents.</i></p>	<p><i>P-102 King County shall be a regional leader in the provision of a regional open space system consisting of parks, regional trails, natural areas, ((working)) natural resource lands, and flood hazard management lands. The regional network of open spaces provides benefits to all county residents including: recreation facilities, conservation of natural and working resource lands, improving air and water quality, flood hazard management and related programs and services, thereby contributing to the physical, mental and emotional well-being of county residents.</i></p>
<p><b>CIP-108 King County will evaluate and update the King County Open Space Plan when necessary to address changing conditions such as system growth, respond to new initiatives, and remain eligible for grant opportunities.</b></p>	<p>CIP-107 King County will evaluate and update the King County Open Space Plan when necessary to address changing conditions such as system growth, respond to new initiatives, and remain eligible for grant opportunities.</p>	<p><u>CIP-108 ((CIP-107)) King County will evaluate and update the King County Open Space Plan when necessary to address changing conditions such as system growth, respond to new initiatives, and remain eligible for grant opportunities.</u></p>	<p><i>P-125 Management of the regional open space system of parks, trails, natural areas and working resource lands is guided by the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas. That plan includes policies on the management of parks and trails, natural areas, and working resource lands.</i></p>	<p><i>P-125 Management of the regional open space system of parks, regional trails, natural areas and working resource lands is guided by the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas. ((That plan includes policies on the management of parks and trails, natural areas, and working resource lands.))</i></p>
<p><b>CIP-109 King County will evaluate and update the Regional Trails Needs</b></p>	<p>CIP-108 King County will evaluate and update the Regional Trails Needs Report</p>	<p><u>CIP-109 ((CIP-108)) King County will evaluate and update the Regional Trails</u></p>	<p><i>P-120 Trails should be acquired when identified in King County Trails Plans, the</i></p>	<p><i>P-120 ((Trails)) Regional trail corridors should be acquired when identified in King</i></p>

## Comparison of Open Space Plan Policies (Proposed 2016 vs. Adopted 2010)

2016 Open Space Plan	2010 Open Space Plan	Comparison 2010-2016	2012 Adopted KCCP	2016 Proposed KCCP
<p><b>Report (RTNR) and engage in other regional trail planning efforts to respond to changing conditions and needs, provide a viable capital development program, and remain eligible for grant opportunities.</b></p>	<p>(RTNR) and engage in other regional trail planning efforts to respond to changing conditions and needs, provide a viable capital development program, and remain eligible for grant opportunities.</p>	<p>Needs Report (RTNR) and engage in other regional trail planning efforts to respond to changing conditions and needs, provide a viable capital development program, and remain eligible for grant opportunities.</p>	<p><i>Regional Trails Needs Report when identified as part of a regional community trail network.</i></p>	<p><i>County's <del>((Trails Plans, the))</del> Regional Trails Needs Report or other trails plans <del>((when identified as part of a regional community trail network))</del>.</i></p>
<p><b>CIP-110 As soon as possible after acquisition and prior to significant development, use or large scale restoration of a site, King County will prepare a site management, stewardship or master plan. These individual plans should identify appropriate types and levels of development and public access, rules for use, and required stewardship (including maintenance, restoration, monitoring and enforcement) needed for public enjoyment, resource conservation, safety and liability. King County will prepare interim maintenance plans for all new property acquisitions to address basic resource protection, public access, safety/liability issues and budget and staffing needs.</b></p>	<p>CIP-109 As soon as possible after acquisition and prior to significant development, use or large scale restoration of a site, King County will prepare a site management plan, site master plan, or development plan for each open space site. These individual plans should identify appropriate types and levels of public access, necessary rules of use, and required stewardship, including maintenance, restoration, monitoring and enforcement needed for public enjoyment, resource conservation, safety and liability. King County will prepare interim maintenance plans for all new acquisitions to address basic resource protection, public access and safety.</p>	<p><u>CIP-110</u> <del>((CIP-109))</del> As soon as possible after acquisition and prior to significant development, use or large scale restoration of a site, King County will prepare a site management plan, site <u>stewardship or master plan</u> <del>((or development plan for each open space site))</del>. These individual plans should identify appropriate types and levels of <u>development and public access</u>, <del>((necessary))</del> rules for <del>((of))</del> use, and required stewardship <del>((r))</del> (including maintenance, restoration, monitoring and enforcement) needed for public enjoyment, resource conservation, safety and liability. King County will prepare interim maintenance plans for all new <u>property</u> acquisitions to address basic resource protection, public access, <del>((and))</del> <u>safety/ liability issues and budget and staffing needs</u>.</p>	<p><i>P-125 Management of the regional open space system of parks, trails, natural areas and working resource lands is guided by the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas. That plan includes policies on the management of parks and trails, natural areas, and working resource lands.</i></p>	<p><i>P-125 Management of the regional open space system of parks, <u>regional</u> trails, natural areas and working resource lands is guided by the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas. <del>((That plan includes policies on the management of parks and trails, natural areas, and working resource lands.))</del></i></p> <p><i><u>P-128a King County shall develop management plans (such as master plans, forest stewardship plans or site management guidelines) that outline goals and objectives and management recommendations for sites within the open space system as appropriate and as budget and staffing resources allow.</u></i></p>
<p><b>CIP-111 Management and stewardship plans will be guided by the King County Ecological Lands</b></p>	<p>CIP-110 Site Management Guidelines for natural area parks and Forest Stewardship Plans for forest</p>	<p><u>CIP-111</u> <del>((CIP-110))</del> <del>((Site))</del> Management <del>((Guidelines for natural area parks))</del> and <del>((Forest S))</del> stewardship</p>	<p><i>P-125 Management of the regional open space system of parks, trails, natural areas and working resource lands</i></p>	<p><i>P-125 Management of the regional open space system of parks, <u>regional</u> trails, natural areas and working</i></p>

## Comparison of Open Space Plan Policies (Proposed 2016 vs. Adopted 2010)

2016 Open Space Plan	2010 Open Space Plan	Comparison 2010-2016	2012 Adopted KCCP	2016 Proposed KCCP
<p><b>Handbook and the Programmatic Plans for Management of King County-owned Ecological Lands and for Working Forest Lands. These plans will also be informed by the regional and backcountry trails planning documents and best available science.</b></p>	<p>lands will be guided by the King County Ecological Lands Handbook for Natural Areas and the Programmatic Plans for Management of King County-owned Ecological Lands. They will also be informed by the various regional and backcountry trails planning documents and best available science.</p>	<p><del>((P))</del>plans <del>((for forest lands))</del> will be guided by the King County Ecological Lands Handbook <del>((for Natural Areas))</del> and the Programmatic Plans for Management of King County-owned Ecological Lands <u>and for Working Forest Lands</u>. These <del>plans</del><del>((y))</del> will also be informed by the <del>((various))</del> regional and backcountry trails planning documents and best available science.</p>	<p><i>is guided by the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas. That plan includes policies on the management of parks and trails, natural areas, and working resource lands.</i></p>	<p><i>resource lands is guided by the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas. <del>((That plan includes policies on the management of parks and trails, natural areas, and working resource lands.))</del></i></p> <p><i><u>P-128a King County shall develop management plans (such as master plans, forest stewardship plans or site management guidelines) that outline goals and objectives and management recommendations for sites within the open space system as appropriate and as budget and staffing resources allow.</u></i></p>
<p><b>CIP-112 Future management actions for open space sites shall be consistent with their individual plans. Changes in conditions, such as increased public use or acquisition of new land, will require evaluation and periodic updating of these plans. Plans should be evaluated every 10 years and updated as appropriate.</b></p>	<p>CIP-111 Future management actions for open space sites shall be consistent with their individual plans. Changes in conditions, such as increased public use or acquisition of new land, will require evaluation and periodic updating of these plans.</p>	<p><u>CIP-112</u> <del>((CIP-111))</del> Future management actions for open space sites shall be consistent with their individual plans. Changes in conditions, such as increased public use or acquisition of new land, will require evaluation and periodic updating of these plans. <u>Plans should be evaluated every 10 years and updated as appropriate.</u></p>	<p><i>P-125 Management of the regional open space system of parks, trails, natural areas and working resource lands is guided by the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas. That plan includes policies on the management of parks and trails, natural areas, and working resource lands.</i></p>	<p><i>P-125 Management of the regional open space system of parks, <u>regional</u> trails, natural areas and working resource lands is guided by the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas. <del>((That plan includes policies on the management of parks and trails, natural areas, and working resource lands.))</del></i></p> <p><i><u>P-128a King County shall develop management plans (such as master plans, forest stewardship plans or site management guidelines) that outline goals and objectives and management recommendations for sites within the open space system</u></i></p>

**Comparison of Open Space Plan Policies (Proposed 2016 vs. Adopted 2010)**

2016 Open Space Plan	2010 Open Space Plan	Comparison 2010-2016	2012 Adopted KCCP	2016 Proposed KCCP
<p><b>CIP-113 King County should monitor open space recreation use patterns as background for future planning efforts, including how open space sites serve the public benefit and determine subsequent recommendations to enhance or restore sites to increase their benefit to King County's open space system, its goals and vision.</b></p>	<p>CIP-112 King County should monitor open space use patterns as background for future planning efforts, including how open space sites serve the public benefit and what are subsequent recommendations to enhance or restore individual sites to increase their benefit to King County's open space system and its goals and vision.</p>	<p><u>CIP-113</u> ((CIP-112)) King County should monitor open space <u>recreation</u> use patterns as background for future planning efforts, including how open space sites serve the public benefit and <u>determine</u> ((what are)) subsequent recommendations to enhance or restore ((individual)) sites to increase their benefit to King County's open space system, ((and)) its goals and vision.</p>	<p><i>P-119 Open space lands should be acquired to expand and enhance the open space system as identified in the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas, or when needed to meet adopted local park and recreation guidelines, or to protect contiguous tracts of working resource lands or ecological resources under the Acquisition Criteria in the King County Open Space Plan.</i></p> <p><i>P-111 King County will manage its natural areas to protect, preserve and enhance important natural resource habitat, biological diversity, and the ecological integrity of natural systems.</i></p>	<p><i>as appropriate and as budget and staffing resources allow.</i></p> <p><i>P-119 Open space lands should be acquired to expand and enhance the open space system as identified in the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, <u>Regional</u> Trails and Natural Areas((<del>or when needed to meet adopted local park and recreation guidelines, or to protect contiguous tracts of working resource lands or ecological resources under the Acquisition Criteria in the King County Open Space Plan</del>)).</i></p> <p><i>P-111 King County will manage its natural areas to protect, preserve and enhance important natural resource habitat, biological diversity, and the ecological integrity of natural systems.</i></p>
<p><b>CIP-114 King County should work with athletic organizations, school districts and the public to identify active recreation facility needs and coordinate funding strategies.</b></p>	<p>CIP-113 King County should work with athletic organizations, school districts and the public to identify active recreation facility needs and coordinate funding strategies.</p>	<p><u>CIP-114</u> ((CIP-113)) King County should work with athletic organizations, school districts and the public to identify active recreation facility needs and coordinate funding strategies.</p>	<p><i>P-129 King County shall be a leader in establishing partnerships with cities, adjacent counties, tribes, state and federal agencies, school and special purpose districts, community organizations, non-profit organizations, land owners and other citizens. The county and these partnerships should work to promote and protect all aspects of environmental quality and to complete the regional parks and open</i></p>	<p><i>P-129 King County shall be a leader in establishing partnerships with cities, adjacent counties, tribes, state and federal agencies, school and special purpose districts, community organizations, non-profit organizations, land owners and other citizens. The county and these partnerships should work to promote and protect all aspects of environmental quality <u>and address social and economic justice goals</u></i></p>

**Comparison of Open Space Plan Policies (Proposed 2016 vs. Adopted 2010)**

2016 Open Space Plan	2010 Open Space Plan	Comparison 2010-2016	2012 Adopted KCCP	2016 Proposed KCCP
			space system, linking local and regional lands and facilities.	<del>((and))</del> to complete the regional parks and open space system <u>through joint planning and management of <del>((linking))</del> local and regional <del>((lands))</del> sites and facilities.</u>
<b>CIP-115 King County should provide regional leadership and coordination for the planning, design, implementation and maintenance of the countywide Regional Trails System to ensure regional trail connections between jurisdictions and linkages with other local trails.</b>	CIP-114 King County should provide regional leadership and coordination for the planning, design, implementation and maintenance of the countywide Regional Trails System to ensure regional trail connections between jurisdictions and linkages with other local trails.	<u>CIP-115</u> <del>((CIP-114))</del> King County should provide regional leadership and coordination for the planning, design, implementation and maintenance of the countywide Regional Trails System to ensure regional trail connections between jurisdictions and linkages with other local trails.	<i>P-107 King County shall complete a regional trail system, linking trail corridors to form a countywide network. King County will continue to primarily own the land necessary for the operation and management of the trail system.</i>	<del>((P-107))</del> <i>P-109 King County shall complete a regional trail system, linking trail corridors to form a countywide network. King County will continue to primarily own the land necessary for the operation and management of the trail system <u>and pursue public-private funding opportunities for development and maintenance.</u></i>
<b>CIP-116 King County will continue fish and wildlife planning efforts through individual site management, stewardship and maintenance plans that are consistent with salmon recovery plans and to ensure biodiversity values are an integral part of open space decisions.</b>	CIP-115 King County will continue fish and wildlife planning efforts through individual site management plans and maintenance plans to ensure biodiversity values are an integral part of open space decisions.	<u>CIP-116</u> <del>((CIP-115))</del> King County will continue fish and wildlife planning efforts through individual site management, <u>stewardship and maintenance plans that are consistent with salmon recovery plans</u> and <del>((maintenance plans))</del> to ensure biodiversity values are an integral part of open space decisions.	<i>P-112 King County shall recognize and protect the natural character and ecological value of its natural areas. These areas are important for preserving fish and wildlife and their habitat, native vegetation, and features of scientific and educational value. Development and public use may be limited to preserve the natural state and reduce disturbance of the natural resources. Site improvements should be focused on providing educational and interpretive opportunities. Public access should be directed to the less fragile portions of a site to ensure continued protection of the ecological resources.</i>	<i>P-112 King County shall recognize and protect the natural character and ecological value of its natural areas. These areas are important for preserving fish and wildlife and their habitat, native vegetation, and features of scientific and educational value. Development and public use may be limited to preserve the natural state and reduce disturbance of the natural resources. Site improvements should be focused on providing educational and interpretive opportunities. Public access should be directed to the less fragile portions of a site to ensure continued protection of the ecological resources.</i>

## Comparison of Open Space Plan Policies (Proposed 2016 vs. Adopted 2010)

2016 Open Space Plan	2010 Open Space Plan	Comparison 2010-2016	2012 Adopted KCCP	2016 Proposed KCCP
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**Comparison of Open Space Plan Policies (Proposed 2016 vs. Adopted 2010)**

<b>2016 Open Space Plan</b>	<b>2010 Open Space Plan</b>	<b>Comparison 2010-2016</b>	<b>2012 Adopted KCCP</b>	<b>2016 Proposed KCCP</b>
<b>CIP-117 King County should develop a backcountry trails programmatic plan that establishes protocols for and guides planning, design, construction, and maintenance of backcountry trails on King County's open space sites.</b>	CIP-116 King County should develop a backcountry trails plan that establishes protocols for and guides planning, design, construction, and maintenance of backcountry trails on King County's open space sites.	<u>CIP-117</u> (( <del>CIP-446</del> )) King County should develop a backcountry trails <u>programmatic</u> plan that establishes protocols for and guides planning, design, construction, and maintenance of backcountry trails on King County's open space sites.	<i>P-108 King County will continue to provide and manage a backcountry trail system on its lands in collaboration with other public and private landholders and consistent with its Trail Programmatic Permit.</i>	<del>((P-108))</del> <u>P-118a</u> King County will continue to provide and manage a backcountry trail system on its lands in collaboration with other public and private landholders and consistent with its Trail Programmatic Permit.
<b>CIP-118 King County will maintain a comprehensive asset inventory, in coordination with other county inventories, databases, and information provided by GIS tools.</b>	CIP-117 King County will maintain a comprehensive site inventory, in coordination with other county inventories, databases and information provided by Geographic Information System (GIS) tools.	<u>CIP-118</u> (( <del>CIP-447</del> )) King County will maintain a comprehensive <u>asset</u> ( <del>(site)</del> ) inventory, in coordination with other county inventories, databases and information provided by (( <del>Geographic Information System</del> ) <del>(GIS)</del> ) tools.	<i>P-125 Management of the regional open space system of parks, trails, natural areas and working resource lands is guided by the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas. That plan includes policies on the management of parks and trails, natural areas, and working resource lands.</i>  <i>P-126 Development and management of parks, trails and open space sites should be consistent with the purposes of their acquisition and in consideration of their funding sources.</i>	<i>P-125 Management of the regional open space system of parks, <u>regional</u> trails, natural areas and working resource lands is guided by the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas. ((That plan includes policies on the management of parks and trails, natural areas, and working resource lands.))</i>  <i>P-126 Development and management of parks, <u>regional</u> trails and open space sites should be consistent with the purposes of their acquisition and in consideration of their funding sources.</i>
<b>CIP-119 King County will review legislation, codes, regulations and land use and development proposals, to ensure the full range of open space issues and impacts are addressed.</b>	CIP-118 King County will review legislation, codes, regulations and land use and development proposals, to ensure the full range of open space issues and impacts are addressed.	<u>CIP-119</u> (( <del>CIP-448</del> )) King County will review legislation, codes, regulations and land use and development proposals, to ensure the full range of open space issues and impacts are addressed.	<i>P-128 King County will adopt an entrepreneurial approach to managing and operating the open space system and work aggressively to implement multiple and appropriate strategies to sustain fiscally the open space system.</i>	<i>P-128 King County will adopt an entrepreneurial approach to managing and operating the open space system and work aggressively to implement multiple and appropriate strategies to <u>fiscally</u> sustain ((<del>fiscally</del>)) the open space system.</i>

## Comparison of Open Space Plan Policies (Proposed 2016 vs. Adopted 2010)

2016 Open Space Plan	2010 Open Space Plan	Comparison 2010-2016	2012 Adopted KCCP	2016 Proposed KCCP
<p><b>CIP-120 King County will pursue opportunities for participation with the private sector to further open space goals.</b></p>	<p>CIP-119 King County will pursue opportunities for participation with the private sector in the development process to further open space goals.</p>	<p><u>CIP-120</u> ((<del>CIP-449</del>)) King County will pursue opportunities for participation with the private sector ((<del>in the development process</del>)) to further open space goals.</p>	<p><i>P-128 King County will adopt an entrepreneurial approach to managing and operating the open space system and work aggressively to implement multiple and appropriate strategies to sustain fiscally the open space system.</i></p>	<p><i>P-128 King County will adopt an entrepreneurial approach to managing and operating the open space system and work aggressively to implement multiple and appropriate strategies to <u>fiscally</u> sustain ((<del>fiscally</del>)) the open space system.</i></p>
<p><b>CIP-121 King County will emphasize acquisition of sites that provide for multiple benefits and functions.</b></p>	<p>CIP-120 King County will emphasize acquisition of sites that provide for multiple benefits and functions.</p>	<p><u>CIP-121</u> ((<del>CIP-420</del>)) King County will emphasize acquisition of sites that provide for multiple benefits and functions.</p>	<p><i>P-122 Lands preserved for public parks, <u>regional</u> trails or other open space should provide multiple benefits whenever possible.</i></p>	<p><i>P-122 Lands preserved for public parks, <u>regional</u> trails or other open space should provide multiple benefits whenever possible.</i></p>
<p><b>CIP-122 King County's open space acquisitions should be consistent with the goals of this plan. Appendix V summarizes more specific acquisition criteria to be considered when evaluating future potential open space acquisitions.</b></p>	<p>CIP-121 King County's open space acquisitions should be consistent with the goals of this plan.</p>	<p><u>CIP-122</u> ((<del>CIP-424</del>)) King County's open space acquisitions should be consistent with the goals of this plan. <u>Appendix V summarizes more specific acquisition criteria to be considered when evaluating future potential open space acquisitions.</u></p>	<p><i>P-119 Open space lands should be acquired to expand and enhance the open space system as identified in the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas, or when needed to meet adopted local park and recreation guidelines, or to protect contiguous tracts of working resource lands or ecological resources under the Acquisition Criteria in the King County Open Space Plan.</i></p>	<p><i>P-119 Open space lands should be acquired to expand and enhance the open space system as identified in the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, <u>Regional</u> Trails and Natural Areas((<del>or when needed to meet adopted local park and recreation guidelines, or to protect contiguous tracts of working resource lands or ecological resources under the Acquisition Criteria in the King County Open Space Plan</del>)).</i></p>
<p><b>CIP-123 King County should work with conservation organizations, local, state and federal governments, tribes, and landowners during the formation of acquisition strategies to identify acquisition priorities to protect systemic goals not bound</b></p>	<p>CIP-122 King County should work with adjacent jurisdictions, local, state and federal governments, tribes, and landowners during the formation of acquisition strategies to identify acquisition priorities to protect systemic goals not bound by jurisdictional and property boundaries.</p>	<p><u>CIP-123</u> ((<del>CIP-422</del>)) King County should work with <u>conservation organizations</u> ((<del>adjacent jurisdictions</del>)), local, state and federal governments, tribes, and landowners during the formation of acquisition strategies to identify acquisition priorities to protect systemic goals not</p>	<p><i>P-129 King County shall be a leader in establishing partnerships with cities, adjacent counties, tribes, state and federal agencies, school and special purpose districts, community organizations, non-profit organizations, land owners and other citizens. The county and these partnerships should work to</i></p>	<p><i>P-129 King County shall be a leader in establishing partnerships with cities, adjacent counties, tribes, state and federal agencies, school and special purpose districts, community organizations, non-profit organizations, land owners and other citizens. The county and these partnerships should work to</i></p>

## Comparison of Open Space Plan Policies (Proposed 2016 vs. Adopted 2010)

2016 Open Space Plan	2010 Open Space Plan	Comparison 2010-2016	2012 Adopted KCCP	2016 Proposed KCCP
<p>by jurisdictional and property boundaries.</p>		<p>bound by jurisdictional and property boundaries.</p>	<p><i>promote and protect all aspects of environmental quality and to complete the regional parks and open space system, linking local and regional lands and facilities.</i></p>	<p><i>promote and protect all aspects of environmental quality and address social and economic justice goals <del>(and)</del> to complete the regional parks and open space system through joint planning and management of <del>(, linking))</del> local and regional <del>(lands))</del> sites and facilities.</i></p>
<p><b>CIP-124 Acquisitions of lands or easements that are of adequate size to achieve the acquisition purpose, provide continuity, expand public access, and/or are adjacent to, or provide connections between, existing public open space lands should be considered priority acquisitions.</b></p>	<p>CIP-123 Acquisitions of lands that are of adequate size to achieve the acquisition purpose and/or those that provide continuity or appropriate public access where it does not exist should be considered priority acquisitions, as should acquisition of land or easements that are adjacent to, or provide a connection between, existing public open space lands or that are “in-holdings”.</p>	<p><u>CIP-124</u> <del>((CIP-123))</del> Acquisitions of lands or easements that are of adequate size to achieve the acquisition purpose, <del>((and/or those that))</del> provide continuity, <u>expand</u> <del>((or appropriate))</del> public access, <u>and/or are</u> <del>((where it does not exist should be considered priority acquisitions, as should acquisition of land or easements that are))</del> adjacent to, or provide <del>((a))</del> connections between, existing public open space lands <u>should be considered priority acquisitions</u> <del>((or that are “in-holdings”))</del>.</p>	<p>P-119 Open space lands should be acquired to expand and enhance the open space system as identified in the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas, or when needed to meet adopted local park and recreation guidelines, or to protect contiguous tracts of working resource lands or ecological resources under the Acquisition Criteria in the King County Open Space Plan.</p> <p>P-111 King County will manage its natural areas to protect, preserve and enhance important natural resource habitat, biological diversity, and the ecological integrity of natural systems.</p>	<p>P-119 Open space lands should be acquired to expand and enhance the open space system as identified in the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, <u>Regional</u> Trails and Natural Areas <del>((or when needed to meet adopted local park and recreation guidelines, or to protect contiguous tracts of working resource lands or ecological resources under the Acquisition Criteria in the King County Open Space Plan))</del>.</p> <p>P-111 King County will manage its natural areas to protect, preserve and enhance important natural resource habitat, biological diversity, and the ecological integrity of natural systems.</p>
<p><b>CIP-125 King County should acquire open space properties that provide public benefit and recreational opportunities or resource protection in proportion to the cost of</b></p>	<p>CIP-124 King County should acquire open space properties that provide public benefit and recreational opportunities or resource protection in proportion to the cost of acquisition,</p>	<p><u>CIP-125</u> <del>((CIP-124))</del> King County should acquire open space properties that provide public benefit and recreational opportunities or resource protection in proportion to the cost of</p>	<p>P-119 Open space lands should be acquired to expand and enhance the open space system as identified in the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas, or when</p>	<p>P-119 Open space lands should be acquired to expand and enhance the open space system as identified in the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, <u>Regional</u> Trails and Natural Areas <del>((or when</del></p>

## Comparison of Open Space Plan Policies (Proposed 2016 vs. Adopted 2010)

2016 Open Space Plan	2010 Open Space Plan	Comparison 2010-2016	2012 Adopted KCCP	2016 Proposed KCCP
<p><b>acquisition, ownership, development and management.</b></p>	<p>ownership, development and management.</p>	<p>acquisition, ownership, development and management.</p>	<p><i>needed to meet adopted local park and recreation guidelines, or to protect contiguous tracts of working resource lands or ecological resources under the Acquisition Criteria in the King County Open Space Plan.</i></p>	<p><del><i>needed to meet adopted local park and recreation guidelines, or to protect contiguous tracts of working resource lands or ecological resources under the Acquisition Criteria in the King County Open Space Plan.</i></del></p>
<p><b>CIP-126 King County will acquire, protect and conserve high priority sites through a variety of means, including fee simple purchase, donations and purchase of conservation easements and covenants, as well as through the use of the King County Transfer of Development Rights Program.</b></p>	<p>CIP-125 King County will acquire, protect and conserve high priority sites through a variety of means, including fee simple purchase, donations and purchase of conservation easements and covenants, as well as through the use of the Transfer of Development Rights Program.</p>	<p><u>CIP-126</u> ((CIP-125)) King County will acquire, protect and conserve high priority sites through a variety of means, including fee simple purchase, donations and purchase of conservation easements and covenants, as well as through the use of the <u>King County</u> Transfer of Development Rights Program.</p>	<p><i>P-124 A variety of measures should be used to acquire, protect, manage and develop regional and local parks, trails and open space. Measures can include: county funding and other funding mechanisms, grants, partnerships, incentives, regulations, dedications and contributions from residential and commercial development based on their service impacts and trades of lands and shared development activities.</i></p>	<p><i>P-124 A variety of measures should be used to acquire, protect, manage and develop regional and local parks, <u>regional</u> trails and open space. Measures can include: county funding and other funding mechanisms, grants, partnerships, incentives, regulations, dedications and contributions from residential and commercial development based on their service impacts and trades of lands and shared development activities.</i></p>
<p><b>CIP-127 King County will prepare a site acquisition evaluation of potential open space lands before they are acquired to evaluate short and long-term stewardship funding needs and availability and ensure the lands are appropriate for the intended use and contribute to larger open space goals.</b></p>	<p>CIP-126 King County will prepare a site acquisition evaluation of potential open space lands before they are acquired to evaluate short and long-term stewardship funding needs and availability and ensure the lands are appropriate for the intended use and contribute to larger open space goals.</p>	<p><u>CIP-127</u> ((CIP-126)) King County will prepare a site acquisition evaluation of potential open space lands before they are acquired to evaluate short and long-term stewardship funding needs and availability and ensure the lands are appropriate for the intended use and contribute to larger open space goals.</p>	<p><i>P-119 Open space lands should be acquired to expand and enhance the open space system as identified in the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas, or when needed to meet adopted local park and recreation guidelines, or to protect contiguous tracts of working resource lands or ecological resources under the Acquisition Criteria in the King County Open Space Plan.</i></p>	<p><i>P-119 Open space lands should be acquired to expand and enhance the open space system as identified in the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, <u>Regional</u> Trails and Natural Areas(<del>or when needed to meet adopted local park and recreation guidelines, or to protect contiguous tracts of working resource lands or ecological resources under the Acquisition Criteria in the King County Open Space Plan.</del>)</i></p>

## Comparison of Open Space Plan Policies (Proposed 2016 vs. Adopted 2010)

2016 Open Space Plan	2010 Open Space Plan	Comparison 2010-2016	2012 Adopted KCCP	2016 Proposed KCCP
<p><b>CIP-128 King County will strive to protect through fee acquisition or easement acquisition lands that have high ecological value with unique or otherwise significant habitat features where development would negatively impact important ecological processes and functions.</b></p>	<p>CIP-127 King County will strive to protect through fee acquisition or easements lands that have high ecological value with unique or otherwise significant habitat features where development would negatively impact important ecological functions.</p>	<p><u>CIP-128</u> ((CIP-127)) King County will strive to protect through fee acquisition or easement((s)) <u>acquisition</u> lands that have high ecological value with unique or otherwise significant habitat features where development would negatively impact important <u>ecological processes</u> and functions.</p>	<p><i>P-119 Open space lands should be acquired to expand and enhance the open space system as identified in the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas, or when needed to meet adopted local park and recreation guidelines, or to protect contiguous tracts of working resource lands or ecological resources under the Acquisition Criteria in the King County Open Space Plan.</i></p>	<p><i>P-119 Open space lands should be acquired to expand and enhance the open space system as identified in the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, <u>Regional</u> Trails and Natural Areas(<del>(-or when needed to meet adopted local park and recreation guidelines, or to protect contiguous tracts of working resource lands or ecological resources under the Acquisition Criteria in the King County Open Space Plan)</del>).</i></p>
<p><b>CIP-129 Distribution, spatial structure, and diversity of native wildlife and plant populations and communities as well as potential impacts on them of climate change should be taken into account when acquiring conservation easements or land.</b></p>	<p>CIP-128 Distribution, spatial structure, and diversity of native wildlife and plant populations and communities should be taken into account when acquiring conservation easements or land.</p>	<p><u>CIP-129</u> ((CIP-128)) Distribution, spatial structure, and diversity of native wildlife and plant populations and communities <u>as well as potential impacts on them of climate change</u> should be taken into account when acquiring conservation easements or land.</p>	<p><i>P-119 Open space lands should be acquired to expand and enhance the open space system as identified in the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas, or when needed to meet adopted local park and recreation guidelines, or to protect contiguous tracts of working resource lands or ecological resources under the Acquisition Criteria in the King County Open Space Plan.</i></p>	<p><i>P-119 Open space lands should be acquired to expand and enhance the open space system as identified in the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, <u>Regional</u> Trails and Natural Areas(<del>(-or when needed to meet adopted local park and recreation guidelines, or to protect contiguous tracts of working resource lands or ecological resources under the Acquisition Criteria in the King County Open Space Plan)</del>).</i></p>
<p><b>CIP-130 King County will prepare site designs and specifications for the development, enhancement or restoration of an open space site to ensure consistency with the goals and policies of this plan. This is consistent with funding, project program plans, site management</b></p>	<p>CIP-129 King County will prepare site designs and specifications for the development, enhancement or restoration of an open space site to ensure consistency with the goals and policies of this plan and individual site plans. This includes accordance with project program plans, site</p>	<p><u>CIP-130</u> ((CIP-129)) King County will prepare site designs and specifications for the development, enhancement or restoration of an open space site to ensure consistency with the goals and policies of this plan <del>((and individual site plans))</del>. This <u>is consistent with funding</u>, <del>((includes</del></p>	<p><i>P-125 Management of the regional open space system of parks, trails, natural areas and working resource lands is guided by the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas. That plan includes policies on the management of parks</i></p>	<p><i>P-125 Management of the regional open space system of parks, <u>regional</u> trails, natural areas and working resource lands is guided by the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas. <del>((That plan includes policies on the management of parks and</del></i></p>

**Comparison of Open Space Plan Policies (Proposed 2016 vs. Adopted 2010)**

2016 Open Space Plan	2010 Open Space Plan	Comparison 2010-2016	2012 Adopted KCCP	2016 Proposed KCCP
<p><b>plans and guidelines, forest stewardship plans and master plans</b></p>	<p>management plans and guidelines, forest stewardship plans or master plans.</p>	<p><del>accordance with</del>) project program plans, site management plans and guidelines, forest stewardship plans and <del>((or))</del> master plans.</p>	<p><del>and trails, natural areas, and working resource lands.</del></p>	<p><del>trails, natural areas, and working resource lands.))</del></p> <p><i>P-128a King County shall develop management plans (such as master plans, forest stewardship plans or site management guidelines) that outline goals and objectives and management recommendations for sites within the open space system as appropriate and as budget and staffing resources allow.</i></p>
<p><b>CIP-131 King County will design, develop, restore and maintain sites to encourage the safe use and public enjoyment of the county's open space sites, while protecting and enhancing their natural resources.</b></p>	<p>CIP-130 King County will design, develop, restore and maintain sites to encourage the safe use and public enjoyment of the county's open space sites, while protecting and enhancing their natural resources.</p>	<p><u>CIP-131</u> <del>((CIP-130))</del> King County will design, develop, restore and maintain sites to encourage the safe use and public enjoyment of the county's open space sites, while protecting and enhancing their natural resources.</p>	<p><i>P-119 Open space lands should be acquired to expand and enhance the open space system as identified in the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas, or when needed to meet adopted local park and recreation guidelines, or to protect contiguous tracts of working resource lands or ecological resources under the Acquisition Criteria in the King County Open Space Plan.</i></p>	<p><i>P-119 Open space lands should be acquired to expand and enhance the open space system as identified in the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, <u>Regional</u> Trails and Natural Areas<del>((or when needed to meet adopted local park and recreation guidelines, or to protect contiguous tracts of working resource lands or ecological resources under the Acquisition Criteria in the King County Open Space Plan))</del>.</i></p>
<p><b>CIP-132 King County is committed to the design and development of accessible sites and recreation facilities.</b></p>	<p>CIP-131 King County is committed to the design and development of accessible sites and recreation facilities.</p>	<p><u>CIP-132</u> <del>((CIP-131))</del> King County is committed to the design and development of accessible sites and recreation facilities.</p>	<p><i>P-213 King County shall incorporate public art in its construction and mitigation projects, as well as its undertakings involving public-private partnerships, and development authorities that include public funds or resources or have publicly accessible components.</i></p>	<p><i>P-213 King County shall incorporate public art in its construction and mitigation projects, as well as its undertakings involving public-private partnerships, and development authorities that include public funds or resources or have publicly accessible components.</i></p>

## Comparison of Open Space Plan Policies (Proposed 2016 vs. Adopted 2010)

2016 Open Space Plan	2010 Open Space Plan	Comparison 2010-2016	2012 Adopted KCCP	2016 Proposed KCCP
<p><b>CIP-133 King County will demonstrate fiscal responsibility in its review and approval of design and development costs with long-term operational costs and public benefits.</b></p>	<p>CIP-132 King County will demonstrate fiscal responsibility in its review and approval of design and development costs with long term operational costs and public benefits.</p>	<p><u>CIP-133</u> ((<del>CIP-132</del>)) King County will demonstrate fiscal responsibility in its review and approval of design and development to balance development costs with long term operational costs and public benefits.</p>	<p><i>P-123 Decisions on acquisition and development of park, trail, and other open space sites should consider funding needs for long term maintenance and operations.</i></p>	<p><i>P-123 Decisions on acquisition and development of park, <u>regional</u> trail, and other open space sites should consider funding needs for long term maintenance and operations.</i></p>
<p><b>CIP-134 King County will maintain, develop and restore open space sites consistent with all local, state and federal regulatory permit requirements. Programmatic permits, where allowed and appropriate, will be pursued when such permits increase cost effectiveness and increase project success.</b></p>	<p>CIP-133 King County will maintain, develop and restore open space sites consistent with all local, state and federal regulatory permit requirements. Programmatic permits, where allowed and appropriate, will be pursued when such permits increase cost effectiveness and increase project success.</p>	<p><u>CIP-134</u> ((<del>CIP-133</del>)) King County will maintain, develop and restore open space sites consistent with all local, state and federal regulatory permit requirements. Programmatic permits, where allowed and appropriate, will be pursued when such permits increase cost effectiveness and increase project success.</p>	<p><i>P-125 Management of the regional open space system of parks, trails, natural areas and working resource lands is guided by the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas. That plan includes policies on the management of parks and trails, natural areas, and working resource lands.</i></p>	<p><i>P-125 Management of the regional open space system of parks, <u>regional</u> trails, natural areas and working resource lands is guided by the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas. (<del>That plan includes policies on the management of parks and trails, natural areas, and working resource lands.</del>)</i></p> <p><i><u>P-128a King County shall develop management plans (such as master plans, forest stewardship plans or site management guidelines) that outline goals and objectives and management recommendations for sites within the open space system as appropriate and as budget and staffing resources allow.</u></i></p>
<p><b>CIP-135 King County will develop and implement design standards and details which promote a unified, identifiable image of the county's open space system.</b></p>	<p>CIP-134 King County will develop and implement design standards and details which promote a unified, identifiable image of the county's open space system.</p>	<p><u>CIP-135</u> ((<del>CIP-134</del>)) King County will develop and implement design standards and details which promote a unified, identifiable image of the county's open space system.</p>	<p><i>P-125 Management of the regional open space system of parks, trails, natural areas and working resource lands is guided by the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas. That plan includes policies on the management of parks</i></p>	<p><i>P-125 Management of the regional open space system of parks, <u>regional</u> trails, natural areas and working resource lands is guided by the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas. (<del>That plan includes policies on the management of parks and</del></i></p>

## Comparison of Open Space Plan Policies (Proposed 2016 vs. Adopted 2010)

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<p><b>CIP-136 High priority will be given to aesthetic considerations in the design and development of open space sites. Designs will be evaluated based on color, scale, style, and materials appropriate for their proposed use. Development should be consistent with the site's role and purpose in the system and blend with surroundings and the natural environment.</b></p>	<p>CIP-135 High priority will be given to aesthetic considerations in the design and development of open space sites. Designs will be evaluated based on color, scale, style, and materials appropriate for their proposed use. Development should be consistent with the site's role and purpose in the system and blend with surroundings and the natural environment.</p>	<p><u>CIP-136</u> ((<del>CIP-135</del>)) High priority will be given to aesthetic considerations in the design and development of open space sites. Designs will be evaluated based on color, scale, style, and materials appropriate for their proposed use. Development should be consistent with the site's role and purpose in the system and blend with surroundings and the natural environment.</p>	<p><i>and trails, natural areas, and working resource lands.</i></p> <p><i>P-125 Management of the regional open space system of parks, trails, natural areas and working resource lands is guided by the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas. That plan includes policies on the management of parks and trails, natural areas, and working resource lands.</i></p>	<p><del>trails, natural areas, and working resource lands.))</del></p> <p><i>P-125 Management of the regional open space system of parks, <u>regional</u> trails, natural areas and working resource lands is guided by the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas. ((That plan includes policies on the management of parks and trails, natural areas, and working resource lands.))</i></p>
<p><b>CIP-137 When appropriate and feasible, open spaces should include educational and interpretive signage or other features which enhance a user's understanding and enjoyment of a site and its features and resources.</b></p>	<p>CIP-136 When appropriate and feasible, open spaces should include educational and interpretive signage or other features which enhance a user's understanding and enjoyment of a site and its features and resources.</p>	<p><u>CIP-137</u> ((<del>CIP-136</del>)) When appropriate and feasible, open spaces should include educational and interpretive signage or other features which enhance a user's understanding and enjoyment of a site and its features and resources.</p>	<p><i>P-105 King County should facilitate educational, interpretive and aquatic programs on county-owned properties that further the enjoyment, understanding and appreciation of the natural, cultural and recreational resources of the park system and the region.</i></p>	<p><i>P-105 King County should facilitate <u>affordable and culturally-accessible</u> educational, interpretive and aquatic programs on county-owned properties that further the enjoyment, understanding and appreciation of the natural, cultural and recreational resources of the park system and the region.</i></p>
<p><b>CIP-138 Regional trails should be developed in accordance with the most recent edition of the King County Regional Trails System Development Guidelines, the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) Guide for the Development of Bicycle Facilities, United States Department of</b></p>	<p>CIP-137 Regional trails should be developed in accordance with the most recent edition of the King County Regional Trails System Development Guidelines, the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) Guide for the Development of Bicycle Facilities, or other appropriate state or national professional guidelines.</p>	<p><u>CIP-138</u> ((<del>CIP-137</del>)) Regional trails should be developed in accordance with the most recent edition of the King County Regional Trails System Development Guidelines, the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) Guide for the Development of Bicycle Facilities, <u>United States Department of Transportation (USDOT) Manual of Uniform</u></p>	<p><i>P-107 King County shall complete a regional trail system, linking trail corridors to form a countywide network. King County will continue to primarily own the land necessary for the operation and management of the trail system.</i></p> <p><i>P-125 Management of the regional open space system of parks, trails, natural areas and working resource lands</i></p>	<p><del>((P-107))</del> <i>P-109 King County shall complete a regional trail system, linking trail corridors to form a countywide network. King County will continue to primarily own the land necessary for the operation and management of the trail system <u>and pursue public-private funding opportunities for development and maintenance.</u></i></p>

## Comparison of Open Space Plan Policies (Proposed 2016 vs. Adopted 2010)

2016 Open Space Plan	2010 Open Space Plan	Comparison 2010-2016	2012 Adopted KCCP	2016 Proposed KCCP
<p>Transportation (USDOT) Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD), National Association of City Transportation Officials (NACTO) Urban Bikeway Design Guide and/or other appropriate state or national professional guidelines.</p>		<p><u>Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD), National Association of City Transportation Officials (NACTO) Urban Bikeway Design Guide</u> and/or other appropriate state or national professional guidelines.</p>	<p><i>is guided by the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas. That plan includes policies on the management of parks and trails, natural areas, and working resource lands.</i></p>	<p><i>P-125 Management of the regional open space system of parks, <u>regional</u> trails, natural areas and working resource lands is guided by the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas. ((That plan includes policies on the management of parks and trails, natural areas, and working resource lands.))</i></p>
<p><b>CIP-139 Development plans should be prepared for regional trail corridors in King County based on the priority guidance provided by the 2016 Regional Trails Needs Report. These plans may include feasibility studies, trail designs, construction materials, and environmental mitigation. Development of additional mobility connections between regional trail corridors and important destinations may be based on applicable access feasibility analysis. New trail planning activities should include public outreach to ensure important community involvement in the development of the Regional Trails System.</b></p>	<p>CIP-138 Site-specific plans should be prepared for regional trail corridors in King County based on the priority guidance provided by the Regional Trails Needs Report. These plans may include feasibility studies, trail designs, construction materials, and environmental mitigation. To the degree possible new trail planning activities should include public outreach to ensure important community involvement in the development of the Regional Trails System.</p>	<p><u>CIP-139</u> ((<del>CIP-138</del>)) <u>Development</u> ((<del>Site-specific</del>)) plans should be prepared for regional trail corridors in King County based on the priority guidance provided by the <u>2016</u> Regional Trails Needs Report. These plans may include feasibility studies, trail designs, construction materials, and environmental mitigation. <u>Development of additional mobility connections between regional trail corridors and important destinations may be based on applicable access feasibility analysis.</u> ((<del>To the degree possible</del>)) New trail planning activities should include public outreach to ensure important community involvement in the development of the Regional Trails System.</p>	<p><i>P-107 King County shall complete a regional trail system, linking trail corridors to form a countywide network. King County will continue to primarily own the land necessary for the operation and management of the trail system.</i></p> <p><i>P-125 Management of the regional open space system of parks, trails, natural areas and working resource lands is guided by the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas. That plan includes policies on the management of parks and trails, natural areas, and working resource lands.</i></p>	<p><i>((<del>P-107</del>)) P-109 King County shall complete a regional trail system, linking trail corridors to form a countywide network. King County will continue to primarily own the land necessary for the operation and management of the trail system <u>and pursue public-private funding opportunities for development and maintenance.</u></i></p> <p><i>P-125 Management of the regional open space system of parks, <u>regional</u> trails, natural areas and working resource lands is guided by the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas. ((That plan includes policies on the management of parks and trails, natural areas, and working resource lands.))</i></p>
<p><b>CIP-140 Ensure that equity is considered and appropriately prioritized in</b></p>		<p><u>CIP-140 Ensure that equity is considered and appropriately prioritized in the development</u></p>	<p><i>P-121 King County shall consider equity in the</i></p>	<p><i>P-120 ((<del>Trails</del>)) <u>Regional trail corridors</u> should be acquired when identified in King</i></p>

**Comparison of Open Space Plan Policies (Proposed 2016 vs. Adopted 2010)**

2016 Open Space Plan	2010 Open Space Plan	Comparison 2010-2016	2012 Adopted KCCP	2016 Proposed KCCP
<p>the development and operations of the Regional Trails System.</p>		<p>and operations of the <u>Regional Trails System</u></p>	<p><i>location, development and acquisition of its open space system to help in the reduction of health disparities and in the promotion of social and environmental justice.</i></p>	<p><i>County's <del>((Trails Plans, the))</del> Regional Trails Needs Report or other trails plans <del>((when identified as part of a regional community trail network))</del>.</i></p>
<p><b>CIP-141</b> The regional trails network will provide access to important regional destinations: urban centers, civic and commercial centers, regional transit, and important points of interest throughout King County.</p>		<p><u>CIP-141</u> The regional trails network will provide access to important regional destinations: urban centers, civic and commercial centers, regional transit, and important points of interest throughout King County.</p>	<p><i>P-107</i> King County shall complete a regional trail system, linking trail corridors to form a countywide network. King County will continue to primarily own the land necessary for the operation and management of the trail system.</p>	<p><del>((P-107))</del> <u>P-109</u> King County shall complete a regional trail system, linking trail corridors to form a countywide network. King County will continue to primarily own the land necessary for the operation and management of the trail system <u>and pursue public-private funding opportunities for development and maintenance.</u></p>
<p><b>CIP-142</b> Regional trail corridors should, to the extent possible, provide a network of linear parks and routes that enhance the natural environment of our region, encourage healthy lifestyles, and provide positive benefits to the environment.</p>		<p><u>CIP-142</u> Regional trail corridors should, to the extent possible, provide a network of linear parks and routes that enhance the natural environment of our region, encourage healthy lifestyles, and provide positive benefits to the environment.</p>	<p><i>P-107</i> King County shall complete a regional trail system, linking trail corridors to form a countywide network. King County will continue to primarily own the land necessary for the operation and management of the trail system.</p>	<p><del>((P-107))</del> <u>P-109</u> King County shall complete a regional trail system, linking trail corridors to form a countywide network. King County will continue to primarily own the land necessary for the operation and management of the trail system <u>and pursue public-private funding opportunities for development and maintenance.</u></p>
<p><b>CIP-143</b> Regional Trails System development should prioritize the filling of important gaps in the planned trails network to enhance connectivity and overall network integrity.</p>		<p><u>CIP-143</u> Regional Trails System development should prioritize the filling of important gaps in the planned trails network to enhance connectivity and overall network integrity.</p>	<p><i>P-107</i> King County shall complete a regional trail system, linking trail corridors to form a countywide network. King County will continue to primarily own the land necessary for the operation and management of the trail system.</p>	<p><del>((P-107))</del> <u>P-109</u> King County shall complete a regional trail system, linking trail corridors to form a countywide network. King County will continue to primarily own the land necessary for the operation and management of the trail system <u>and pursue public-private funding</u></p>

**Comparison of Open Space Plan Policies (Proposed 2016 vs. Adopted 2010)**

2016 Open Space Plan	2010 Open Space Plan	Comparison 2010-2016	2012 Adopted KCCP	2016 Proposed KCCP
<p><b>CIP-144 Regional trails development should be based on relevant trail plans including Regional Trails Plan (1992), 2016 Regional Trails Needs Report (RTNR), Regional Trail System Network Vision (2012).</b></p>		<p><u>CIP-144 Regional trails development should be based on relevant trail plans including Regional Trails Plan (1992), 2016 Regional Trails Needs Report (RTNR), Regional Trail System Network Vision (2012).</u></p>	<p><i>P-107 King County shall complete a regional trail system, linking trail corridors to form a countywide network. King County will continue to primarily own the land necessary for the operation and management of the trail system.</i></p>	<p><u><del>((P-107)) P-109 King County shall complete a regional trail system, linking trail corridors to form a countywide network. King County will continue to primarily own the land necessary for the operation and management of the trail system and pursue public-private funding opportunities for development and maintenance.</del></u></p>
<p><b>CIP-145 King County recognizes and fosters the unique character and environment of each regional trail corridor while ensuring the consistent development of regional trail facilities.</b></p>		<p><u>CIP-145 King County recognizes and fosters the unique character and environment of each regional trail corridor while ensuring the consistent development of regional trail facilities.</u></p>	<p><i>P-107 King County shall complete a regional trail system, linking trail corridors to form a countywide network. King County will continue to primarily own the land necessary for the operation and management of the trail system.</i></p>	<p><u><del>((P-107)) P-109 King County shall complete a regional trail system, linking trail corridors to form a countywide network. King County will continue to primarily own the land necessary for the operation and management of the trail system and pursue public-private funding opportunities for development and maintenance.</del></u></p>
<p><b>CIP-146 The Arts Master Plan for the King County Regional Trails System (2015), which provides a vision and blueprint for the cultural and aesthetic development of the regional trails network, should provide a basis for the implementation of site-specific or temporary art and cultural activities on the trails network as well as for planning the aesthetic character of new regional trails.</b></p>		<p><u>CIP-146 The Arts Master Plan for the King County Regional Trails System (2015), which provides a vision and blueprint for the cultural and aesthetic development of the regional trails network, should provide a basis for the implementation of site-specific or temporary art and cultural activities on the trails network as well as for planning the aesthetic character of new regional trails.</u></p>	<p><i>P-107 King County shall complete a regional trail system, linking trail corridors to form a countywide network. King County will continue to primarily own the land necessary for the operation and management of the trail system.</i></p>	<p><u><del>((P-107)) P-109 King County shall complete a regional trail system, linking trail corridors to form a countywide network. King County will continue to primarily own the land necessary for the operation and management of the trail system and pursue public-private funding opportunities for development and maintenance.</del></u></p>

## Comparison of Open Space Plan Policies (Proposed 2016 vs. Adopted 2010)

2016 Open Space Plan	2010 Open Space Plan	Comparison 2010-2016	2012 Adopted KCCP	2016 Proposed KCCP
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**Comparison of Open Space Plan Policies (Proposed 2016 vs. Adopted 2010)**

2016 Open Space Plan	2010 Open Space Plan	Comparison 2010-2016	2012 Adopted KCCP	2016 Proposed KCCP
<p><b>CIP-147</b> In depth planning for development may be undertaken in potential high-use urban corridors where regional trails will be utilized most.</p>		<p><u>CIP-147</u> In depth planning for development may be undertaken in potential high-use urban corridors where regional trails will be utilized most.</p>	<p><i>P-107</i> King County shall complete a regional trail system, linking trail corridors to form a countywide network. King County will continue to primarily own the land necessary for the operation and management of the trail system.</p>	<p><del>((P-107))</del> <u>P-109</u> King County shall complete a regional trail system, linking trail corridors to form a countywide network. King County will continue to primarily own the land necessary for the operation and management of the trail system <u>and pursue public-private funding opportunities for development and maintenance.</u></p>
<p><b>CIP-148</b> Regional Trails System development and related activities should be guided by the Planning and Development goals and strategies in the King County Regional Trails System Strategic Plan (2011) and the King County Strategic Plan (2010-2014).</p>		<p><u>CIP-148</u> Regional Trails System development and related activities should be guided by the Planning and Development goals and strategies in the King County Regional Trails System Strategic Plan (2011) and the <u>King County Strategic Plan (2010-2014).</u></p>	<p><i>P-125</i> Management of the regional open space system of parks, trails, natural areas and working resource lands is guided by the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas. That plan includes policies on the management of parks and trails, natural areas, and working resource lands.</p>	<p><i>P-125</i> Management of the regional open space system of parks, <u>regional</u> trails, natural areas and working resource lands is guided by the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas. <del>((That plan includes policies on the management of parks and trails, natural areas, and working resource lands.))</del></p>
<p><b>CIP-149</b> Regional trails should be accessible when trail users wish to use the trails for recreation and utility uses such as home-to-work or other “commute” type trips.</p>		<p><u>CIP-149</u> Regional trails should be accessible when trail users wish to use the trails for recreation and utility uses such as home-to-work or other “commute” type trips.</p>	<p><i>P-107</i> King County shall complete a regional trail system, linking trail corridors to form a countywide network. King County will continue to primarily own the land necessary for the operation and management of the trail system.</p>	<p><del>((P-107))</del> <u>P-109</u> King County shall complete a regional trail system, linking trail corridors to form a countywide network. King County will continue to primarily own the land necessary for the operation and management of the trail system <u>and pursue public-private funding opportunities for development and maintenance.</u></p>
<p><b>CIP-150</b> Regional trails network planning should be based on the most accurate data and information available,</p>		<p><u>CIP-150</u> Regional trails network planning should be based on the most accurate data and information available, including accurate estimates of trail uses.</p>	<p><i>P-107</i> King County shall complete a regional trail system, linking trail corridors to form a countywide network. King County will continue to primarily own the</p>	<p><del>((P-107))</del> <u>P-109</u> King County shall complete a regional trail system, linking trail corridors to form a countywide network. King County will continue to primarily own the</p>

**Comparison of Open Space Plan Policies (Proposed 2016 vs. Adopted 2010)**

2016 Open Space Plan	2010 Open Space Plan	Comparison 2010-2016	2012 Adopted KCCP	2016 Proposed KCCP
including accurate estimates of trail uses.			<i>land necessary for the operation and management of the trail system.</i>	<i>land necessary for the operation and management of the trail system <u>and pursue public-private funding opportunities for development and maintenance.</u></i>
<b>CIP-151 King County should/shall provide up-to-date mapping and consistent wayfinding throughout the regional trails network to enhance user navigation and travel. Trail wayfinding programs should be consistent with the USDOT MUTCD and regionally-accepted wayfinding programs.</b>		<u>CIP-151 King County should/shall provide up-to-date mapping and consistent wayfinding throughout the regional trails network to enhance user navigation and travel. Trail wayfinding programs should be consistent with the USDOT MUTCD and regionally-accepted wayfinding programs.</u>	<i>P-125 Management of the regional open space system of parks, trails, natural areas and working resource lands is guided by the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas. That plan includes policies on the management of parks and trails, natural areas, and working resource lands.</i>	<i>P-125 Management of the regional open space system of parks, <u>regional</u> trails, natural areas and working resource lands is guided by the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas. <del>((That plan includes policies on the management of parks and trails, natural areas, and working resource lands.))</del></i>
<b>CIP-152 King County should strive to design, develop and maintain backcountry trails in a manner that protects natural resources, ensures public safety, and requires minimal maintenance. The latest versions of the US Forest Service Trails Management Handbook and US Forest Service Specifications for the Construction of Trails should inform construction and management of King County's backcountry trails.</b>	CIP-139 King County should develop and design backcountry trails in a manner that protects natural resources, ensures public safety, and requires minimal maintenance. The latest versions of the USDA Forest Service Trails Management Handbook and USDA Forest Service Specifications for the Construction of Trails should inform construction and management of King County's backcountry trails.	<u>CIP-152 ((CIP-139)) King County should strive to develop and maintain ((design)) backcountry trails in a manner that protects natural resources, ensures public safety, and requires minimal maintenance. The latest versions of the US((DA)) Forest Service Trails Management Handbook and US((DA)) Forest Service Specifications for the Construction of Trails should inform construction and management of King County's backcountry trails.</u>	<i>P-125 Management of the regional open space system of parks, trails, natural areas and working resource lands is guided by the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas. That plan includes policies on the management of parks and trails, natural areas, and working resource lands.</i>	<i>P-125 Management of the regional open space system of parks, <u>regional</u> trails, natural areas and working resource lands is guided by the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas. <del>((That plan includes policies on the management of parks and trails, natural areas, and working resource lands.))</del></i>
<b>CIP-153 King County should implement an asset management system to manage its aging, diverse and geographically</b>		<u>CIP-153 King County should implement an asset management system to manage its aging, diverse and geographically disperse system of park assets.</u>	<i>P-125 Management of the regional open space system of parks, trails, natural areas and working resource lands is guided by the King County Open Space Plan: Parks,</i>	<i>P-125 Management of the regional open space system of parks, <u>regional</u> trails, natural areas and working resource lands is guided by the King County Open Space</i>

**Comparison of Open Space Plan Policies (Proposed 2016 vs. Adopted 2010)**

2016 Open Space Plan	2010 Open Space Plan	Comparison 2010-2016	2012 Adopted KCCP	2016 Proposed KCCP
<p>disperse system of park assets.</p>			<p><i>Trails and Natural Areas. That plan includes policies on the management of parks and trails, natural areas, and working resource lands.</i></p>	<p><i>Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas. <del>(That plan includes policies on the management of parks and trails, natural areas, and working resource lands.)</del></i></p> <p><i><u>P-128a King County shall develop management plans (such as master plans, forest stewardship plans or site management guidelines) that outline goals and objectives and management recommendations for sites within the open space system as appropriate and as budget and staffing resources allow.</u></i></p>
<p><b>SO-101 King County will continue to work with agencies, jurisdictions and the public to develop new and creative funding sources and other strategies to build and support the system.</b></p>	<p>SO-101 King County will continue to work with agencies, jurisdictions and the public to develop new and creative funding sources and other strategies to support the system.</p>	<p>SO-101 King County will continue to work with agencies, jurisdictions and the public to develop new and creative funding sources and other strategies to <u>build and support</u> the system.</p>	<p><i>P-124 A variety of measures should be used to acquire, protect, manage and develop regional and local parks, trails and open space. Measures can include: county funding and other funding mechanisms, grants, partnerships, incentives, regulations, dedications and contributions from residential and commercial development based on their service impacts and trades of lands and shared development activities.</i></p>	<p><i>P-124 A variety of measures should be used to acquire, protect, manage and develop regional and local parks, <u>regional</u> trails and open space. Measures can include: county funding and other funding mechanisms, grants, partnerships, incentives, regulations, dedications and contributions from residential and commercial development based on their service impacts and trades of lands and shared development activities.</i></p>
<p><b>SO-102 King County will maximize and leverage operational funds through public-private and nonprofit partnerships, pursuit of grant funds, use of volunteers,</b></p>	<p>SO-102 King County will maximize and leverage operational funds through public-private partnerships, pursuit of grant funds, use of volunteers, joint acquisition, development, use and</p>	<p>SO-102 King County will maximize and leverage operational funds through public-private <u>and nonprofit</u> partnerships, pursuit of grant funds, use of volunteers, <del>(joint</del></p>	<p><i>P-124 A variety of measures should be used to acquire, protect, manage and develop regional and local parks, trails and open space. Measures can include: county funding and other</i></p>	<p><i>P-124 A variety of measures should be used to acquire, protect, manage and develop regional and local parks, <u>regional</u> trails and open space. Measures can include: county funding and</i></p>

**Comparison of Open Space Plan Policies (Proposed 2016 vs. Adopted 2010)**

<b>2016 Open Space Plan</b>	<b>2010 Open Space Plan</b>	<b>Comparison 2010-2016</b>	<b>2012 Adopted KCCP</b>	<b>2016 Proposed KCCP</b>
development, use and management agreements, as well as continue to seek other opportunities.	management agreements, and will continue to seek other opportunities.	acquisition,)) development, use and management agreements, as well as ((and will)) continue to seek other opportunities.	<i>funding mechanisms, grants, partnerships, incentives, regulations, dedications and contributions from residential and commercial development based on their service impacts and trades of lands and shared development activities.</i>	<i>other funding mechanisms, grants, partnerships, incentives, regulations, dedications and contributions from residential and commercial development based on their service impacts and trades of lands and shared development activities.</i>
<b>SO-103 King County will continue to pursue workforce efficiencies to help offset the growth in operation and maintenance costs.</b>	SO-103 King County will continue to pursue workforce efficiencies to help offset the growth in operation and maintenance costs.	SO-103 King County will continue to pursue workforce efficiencies to help offset the growth in operation and maintenance costs.	<i>P-124 A variety of measures should be used to acquire, protect, manage and develop regional and local parks, trails and open space. Measures can include: county funding and other funding mechanisms, grants, partnerships, incentives, regulations, dedications and contributions from residential and commercial development based on their service impacts and trades of lands and shared development activities.</i>	<i>P-124 A variety of measures should be used to acquire, protect, manage and develop regional and local parks, regional trails and open space. Measures can include: county funding and other funding mechanisms, grants, partnerships, incentives, regulations, dedications and contributions from residential and commercial development based on their service impacts and trades of lands and shared development activities.</i>
<b>SO-104 King County will continue to pursue use of a portion of open space capital revenue sources, such as REET (per RCW 82.46.010) or CFT (per RCW 84.34.30 and KCC 26.12.010), for ongoing maintenance and stewardship of sites acquired or developed with these funds.</b>	SO-104 King County will continue to pursue use of a portion of open space capital revenue sources, such as REET or CFT, for ongoing maintenance and stewardship of sites acquired or developed with these funds.	SO-104 King County will continue to pursue use of a portion of open space capital revenue sources, such as REET (per RCW 82.46.010) or CFT (per RCW 84.34.30 and KCC 26.12.010), for ongoing maintenance and stewardship of sites acquired or developed with these funds.	<i>P-124 A variety of measures should be used to acquire, protect, manage and develop regional and local parks, trails and open space. Measures can include: county funding and other funding mechanisms, grants, partnerships, incentives, regulations, dedications and contributions from residential and commercial development based on their service impacts and trades of lands and shared development activities.</i>	<i>P-124 A variety of measures should be used to acquire, protect, manage and develop regional and local parks, regional trails and open space. Measures can include: county funding and other funding mechanisms, grants, partnerships, incentives, regulations, dedications and contributions from residential and commercial development based on their service impacts and trades of lands and shared development activities.</i>

## Comparison of Open Space Plan Policies (Proposed 2016 vs. Adopted 2010)

2016 Open Space Plan	2010 Open Space Plan	Comparison 2010-2016	2012 Adopted KCCP	2016 Proposed KCCP
<p><b>SO-105 A fiscal analysis should be prepared to evaluate all capital project proposals to address stewardship needs of new projects. It should identify the long-term operation and maintenance cost and the source of funds to support the project.</b></p>	<p>SO-105 A fiscal analysis should be prepared to evaluate all capital project proposals to address stewardship needs of new projects. It should identify the long term operation and maintenance cost and the source of funds to support the project.</p>	<p>SO-105 A fiscal analysis should be prepared to evaluate all capital project proposals to address stewardship needs of new projects. It should identify the long term operation and maintenance cost and the source of funds to support the project.</p>	<p><i>P-125 Management of the regional open space system of parks, trails, natural areas and working resource lands is guided by the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas. That plan includes policies on the management of parks and trails, natural areas, and working resource lands.</i></p>	<p><i>and shared development activities.</i></p> <p><i>P-125 Management of the regional open space system of parks, <u>regional</u> trails, natural areas and working resource lands is guided by the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas. (<del>That plan includes policies on the management of parks and trails, natural areas, and working resource lands.</del>)</i></p> <p><i><u>P-128a King County shall develop management plans (such as master plans, forest stewardship plans or site management guidelines) that outline goals and objectives and management recommendations for sites within the open space system as appropriate and as budget and staffing resources allow.</u></i></p>
<p><b>SO-106 King County will work to ensure that future funding strategies to acquire and develop land for all open space purposes include a funding source to cover stewardship and maintenance costs.</b></p>	<p>SO-106 King County will work to ensure that future funding efforts to acquire and develop land for open space purposes include a funding source to cover stewardship and maintenance costs.</p>	<p>SO-106 King County will work to ensure that future funding efforts to acquire and develop land for <u>all</u> open space purposes include a funding source to cover stewardship and maintenance costs.</p>	<p><i>P-128 King County will adopt an entrepreneurial approach to managing and operating the open space system and work aggressively to implement multiple and appropriate strategies to sustain fiscally the open space system.</i></p> <p><i>P-123 Decisions on acquisition and development of park, trail, and other open space sites should consider funding needs for long term maintenance and operations.</i></p>	<p><i>P-128 King County will adopt an entrepreneurial approach to managing and operating the open space system and work aggressively to implement multiple and appropriate strategies to <u>fiscally</u> sustain (<del>fiscally</del>) the open space system.</i></p> <p><i>P-123 Decisions on acquisition and development of park, <u>regional</u> trail, and other open space sites should consider funding</i></p>

**Comparison of Open Space Plan Policies (Proposed 2016 vs. Adopted 2010)**

2016 Open Space Plan	2010 Open Space Plan	Comparison 2010-2016	2012 Adopted KCCP	2016 Proposed KCCP
<p><b>SO-107 King County should strive to use locally-adapted native species for landscaping, natural area restoration, rehabilitation, and erosion control wherever feasible. Landscaping and habitat restoration projects should include provisions for adequate maintenance of plantings to prevent invasion of weeds and ensure survival of native plantings.</b></p>	<p>SO-107 King County should strive to use locally-adapted native species for natural area landscaping, restoration, rehabilitation, and erosion control. Habitat restoration projects should include provisions for adequate maintenance of plantings to prevent invasion of weeds and ensure survival of native plantings.</p>	<p>SO-107 King County should strive to use locally-adapted native species for <del>((natural area))</del> landscaping, <u>natural area</u> restoration, rehabilitation, and erosion control <u>wherever feasible. Landscaping and ((H))</u>habitat restoration projects should include provisions for adequate maintenance of plantings to prevent invasion of weeds and ensure survival of native plantings.</p>	<p><i>P-125 Management of the regional open space system of parks, trails, natural areas and working resource lands is guided by the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas. That plan includes policies on the management of parks and trails, natural areas, and working resource lands.</i></p>	<p><i>needs for long term maintenance and operations.</i></p> <p><i>P-125 Management of the regional open space system of parks, <u>regional</u> trails, natural areas and working resource lands is guided by the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas. <del>((That plan includes policies on the management of parks and trails, natural areas, and working resource lands.))</del></i></p> <p><i><u>P-128a King County shall develop management plans (such as master plans, forest stewardship plans or site management guidelines) that outline goals and objectives and management recommendations for sites within the open space system as appropriate and as budget and staffing resources allow.</u></i></p>
<p><b>SO-108 Use of drought-tolerant plants and native vegetation in new site development projects will be emphasized to minimize the need for irrigation, reduce impact of non-native species and help mitigate the impacts of climate change.</b></p>	<p>SO-108 Use of drought tolerant plants and native vegetation in new site development projects will be emphasized to minimize the need for irrigation and reduce damage caused by non-native species.</p>	<p>SO-108 Use of drought tolerant plants and native vegetation in new site development projects will be emphasized to minimize the need for irrigation, <del>((and))</del> reduce <u>impact of ((damage caused by))</u> non-native species and help mitigate the <u>impacts of climate change.</u></p>	<p><i>P-125 Management of the regional open space system of parks, trails, natural areas and working resource lands is guided by the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas. That plan includes policies on the management of parks and trails, natural areas, and working resource lands.</i></p>	<p><i>P-125 Management of the regional open space system of parks, <u>regional</u> trails, natural areas and working resource lands is guided by the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas. <del>((That plan includes policies on the management of parks and trails, natural areas, and working resource lands.))</del></i></p> <p><i><u>P-128a King County shall develop management plans (such as master plans, forest</u></i></p>

**Comparison of Open Space Plan Policies (Proposed 2016 vs. Adopted 2010)**

2016 Open Space Plan	2010 Open Space Plan	Comparison 2010-2016	2012 Adopted KCCP	2016 Proposed KCCP
				<u>stewardship plans or site management guidelines) that outline goals and objectives and management recommendations for sites within the open space system as appropriate and as budget and staffing resources allow.</u>
<p><b>SO-109 Water conservation is an important consideration in management of the system. New construction and the rehabilitation of older facilities will incorporate low water use principles and equipment. Use of recycled water will be considered, when practical and effective.</b></p>	<p>SO-109 Water conservation is an important consideration in management of the system. New construction and the rehabilitation of older facilities will incorporate low water use principles and equipment. Use of recycled water will be considered, when practical and effective.</p>	<p>SO-109 Water conservation is an important consideration in management of the system. New construction and the rehabilitation of older facilities will incorporate low water use principles and equipment. Use of recycled water will be considered, when practical and effective.</p>	<p><i>P-125 Management of the regional open space system of parks, trails, natural areas and working resource lands is guided by the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas. That plan includes policies on the management of parks and trails, natural areas, and working resource lands.</i></p>	<p><i>P-125 Management of the regional open space system of parks, regional trails, natural areas and working resource lands is guided by the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas. ((That plan includes policies on the management of parks and trails, natural areas, and working resource lands.))</i></p>
<p><b>SO-110 Recycling efforts in parks will be promoted along with use of recycled materials available and appropriate for park uses. Salvage of materials from structure demolitions will also be conducted when feasible.</b></p>	<p>SO-110 Recycling efforts in parks will be promoted along with use of recycled materials available and appropriate for park uses.</p>	<p>SO-110 Recycling efforts in parks will be promoted along with use of recycled materials available and appropriate for park uses. <u>Salvage of materials from structure demolitions will also be conducted when feasible.</u></p>	<p><i>P-125 Management of the regional open space system of parks, trails, natural areas and working resource lands is guided by the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas. That plan includes policies on the management of parks and trails, natural areas, and working resource lands.</i></p>	<p><i>P-125 Management of the regional open space system of parks, regional trails, natural areas and working resource lands is guided by the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas. ((That plan includes policies on the management of parks and trails, natural areas, and working resource lands.))</i></p>
<p><b>SO-111 The environment and the health and safety of staff and park users will be protected from the inappropriate use of hazardous or toxic materials and the use of those materials in the soils or structures. Safety Plans will be developed when</b></p>	<p>SO-111 The environment and the health and safety of staff and park users will be protected from the inappropriate use of hazardous or toxic materials.</p>	<p>SO-111 The environment and the health and safety of staff and park users will be protected from the inappropriate use of hazardous or toxic materials <u>and the use of those materials in the soils or structures. Safety Plans will be developed when needed</u></p>	<p><i>P-125 Management of the regional open space system of parks, trails, natural areas and working resource lands is guided by the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas. That plan includes policies on the management of parks</i></p>	<p><i>P-125 Management of the regional open space system of parks, regional trails, natural areas and working resource lands is guided by the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas. ((That plan includes policies on the management of parks and</i></p>

## Comparison of Open Space Plan Policies (Proposed 2016 vs. Adopted 2010)

2016 Open Space Plan	2010 Open Space Plan	Comparison 2010-2016	2012 Adopted KCCP	2016 Proposed KCCP
needed to further outline safety protocols and practices.		<u>to further outline safety protocols and practices.</u>	<i>and trails, natural areas, and working resource lands.</i>	<del><i>trails, natural areas, and working resource lands.))</i></del>
<b>SO-112 Use of pesticides and fungicides will be based on integrated pest management (IPM) principles, per Executive Order PUT 8-17 related to pest and vegetation management activities and Parks' Best Management Practices. The goal of this policy is to minimize the use of chemical pesticides to contribute to improvement in public health and the environment in King County, including the habitat, food, and sensitive life stages of threatened Chinook salmon and bull trout.</b>	SO-112 Use of pesticides and fungicides will be based on integrated pest management principles.	SO-112 Use of pesticides and fungicides will be based on integrated pest management (IPM) principles, per Executive Order PUT 8-17 related to pest and vegetation management activities and Parks' Best Management Practices. <u>The goal of this policy is to minimize the use of chemical pesticides to contribute to improvement in public health and the environment in King County, including the habitat, food, and sensitive life stages of threatened Chinook salmon and bull trout.</u>	<i>P-114 Farmers leasing properties owned by King County shall use Agricultural Best Management Practices, Integrated Pest Management and other sustainable farming methods.</i>	<i>P-128b King County's use of <u>pesticides and fungicides will be based on integrated pest management principles.</u></i>  <i>P-114 Farmers leasing properties owned by King County shall use Agricultural Best Management practices, Integrated Pest Management and other sustainable farming methods.</i>
<b>SO-113 Landscaping along King County's regional trails should be consistent with the most recent version of the Regional Trails System Development Guidelines and the Regional Trails System Landscape Characterization Study or as determined by a professional landscape architect.</b>	SO-113 Landscaping along King County's regional trails should be consistent with the most recent version of the Regional Trails System Development Guidelines and the Regional Trails System Landscape Characterization Study.	SO-113 Landscaping along King County's regional trails should be consistent with the most recent version of the Regional Trails System Development Guidelines and the Regional Trails System Landscape Characterization Study <u>or as determined by a professional landscape architect.</u>	<i>P-125 Management of the regional open space system of parks, trails, natural areas and working resource lands is guided by the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas. That plan includes policies on the management of parks and trails, natural areas, and working resource lands.</i>	<i>P-125 Management of the regional open space system of parks, <u>regional</u> trails, natural areas and working resource lands is guided by the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas. ((<del>That plan includes policies on the management of parks and trails, natural areas, and working resource lands.))</del>)</i>
<b>SO-114 King County will develop measurable site maintenance plans and management goals to provide direction for the stewardship of open space</b>	SO-114 King County will develop measurable site maintenance plans and management goals to provide direction for the stewardship of open space sites and	SO-114 King County will develop measurable site maintenance plans and management goals to provide direction for the stewardship of open space sites and	<i>P-125 Management of the regional open space system of parks, trails, natural areas and working resource lands is guided by the King County Open Space Plan: Parks,</i>	<i>P-125 Management of the regional open space system of parks, <u>regional</u> trails, natural areas and working resource lands is guided by the King County Open Space</i>

## Comparison of Open Space Plan Policies (Proposed 2016 vs. Adopted 2010)

2016 Open Space Plan	2010 Open Space Plan	Comparison 2010-2016	2012 Adopted KCCP	2016 Proposed KCCP
sites and utilize these measures to evaluate effectiveness and provide guidance and historical data for future maintenance decisions.	utilize these measures to evaluate effectiveness and provide guidance and historical data for future maintenance decisions.	utilize these measures to evaluate effectiveness and provide guidance and historical data for future maintenance decisions.	<i>Trails and Natural Areas. That plan includes policies on the management of parks and trails, natural areas, and working resource lands.</i>	<i>Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas. ((That plan includes policies on the management of parks and trails, natural areas, and working resource lands.))</i>
<b>SO-115 King County will monitor, review and evaluate how site maintenance is conducted to account for the changing needs of the system and identify and incorporate new procedures and tasks to address the conservation of ecological values and recreational assets.</b>	SO-115 King County will monitor, review and evaluate how site maintenance is conducted to account for the changing needs of the system and identify and incorporate new procedures and tasks to address the conservation of ecological values and recreational assets.	SO-115 King County will monitor, review and evaluate how site maintenance is conducted to account for the changing needs of the system and identify and incorporate new procedures and tasks to address the conservation of ecological values and recreational assets.	<i>P-125 Management of the regional open space system of parks, trails, natural areas and working resource lands is guided by the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas. That plan includes policies on the management of parks and trails, natural areas, and working resource lands.</i>	<i>P-125 Management of the regional open space system of parks, regional trails, natural areas and working resource lands is guided by the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas. ((That plan includes policies on the management of parks and trails, natural areas, and working resource lands.))</i>
<b>SO-116 King County will develop and maintain a plan for major maintenance needs and rehabilitation of open space sites and facilities to ensure safe and sustainable public use and to reduce lifecycle costs.</b>	SO-116 King County will develop and maintain a plan for major maintenance needs and rehabilitation of open space sites and facilities to ensure safe and sustainable public use and to reduce lifecycle costs.	SO-116 King County will develop and maintain a plan for major maintenance needs and rehabilitation of open space sites and facilities to ensure safe and sustainable public use and to reduce lifecycle costs.	<i>P-125 Management of the regional open space system of parks, trails, natural areas and working resource lands is guided by the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas. That plan includes policies on the management of parks and trails, natural areas, and working resource lands.</i>	<i>P-125 Management of the regional open space system of parks, regional trails, natural areas and working resource lands is guided by the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas. ((That plan includes policies on the management of parks and trails, natural areas, and working resource lands.))</i>
<b>SO-117 King County will steward and maintain lands and facilities within the park system in compliance with the division's Best Management Practices Manual.</b>	SO-117 King County will encourage and allow the use of open space land that is compatible with the site, consistent with its open space purposes, uses and funding sources, and can be demonstrated to serve the public and protect the site's natural resources.	SO-117 King County will <u>steward and maintain lands and facilities within the park system in compliance with the division's Best Management Practices Manual</u> ((encourage and allow the use of open space land that is compatible with the site, consistent with its open space purposes, uses and funding sources, and can	<i>P-125 Management of the regional open space system of parks, trails, natural areas and working resource lands is guided by the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas. That plan includes policies on the management of parks and trails, natural areas, and working resource lands.</i>	<i>P-125 Management of the regional open space system of parks, regional trails, natural areas and working resource lands is guided by the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas. ((That plan includes policies on the management of parks and trails, natural areas, and working resource lands.))</i>

## Comparison of Open Space Plan Policies (Proposed 2016 vs. Adopted 2010)

2016 Open Space Plan	2010 Open Space Plan	Comparison 2010-2016	2012 Adopted KCCP	2016 Proposed KCCP
		be demonstrated to serve the public and protect the site's natural resources)).		
<p><b>SO-119 King County will encourage and allow the use of open space land that is compatible with its location and condition, consistent with its acquisition funding source, purpose of the acquisition and management goals and can be demonstrated to appropriately provide public recreation opportunities and protect the lands' natural resources.</b></p>		<p>SO-119 King County will <u>encourage and allow the use of open space land that is compatible with its location and condition, consistent with its acquisition funding source, purpose of the acquisition and management goals and can be demonstrated to appropriately provide public recreation opportunities and protect the lands' natural resources.</u></p>	<p><i>P-126 Development and management of parks, trails and open space sites should be consistent with the purposes of their acquisition and in consideration of their funding sources.</i></p>	<p><i>P-126 Development and management of parks, <u>regional</u> trails and open space sites should be consistent with the purposes of their acquisition and in consideration of their funding sources.</i></p>
<p><b>SO-120 King County will encourage and promote mutually beneficial agreements with school districts, other agencies, jurisdictions, partners and private groups for the use and management of sites and facilities for recreation, educational and revenue generating activities as well as to accomplish habitat and forest restoration.</b></p>	<p>SO-118 King County will encourage and promote mutually beneficial agreements with school districts, other agencies and private groups for the use and management of sites and facilities for recreation and revenue generating activities.</p>	<p><u>SO-120 ((SO-118))</u> King County will encourage and promote mutually beneficial agreements with school districts, other agencies, <u>jurisdictions, partners and private groups for the use and management of sites and facilities for recreation, educational and revenue generating activities as well as to accomplish habitat and forest restoration.</u></p>	<p><i>P-129 King County shall be a leader in establishing partnerships with cities, adjacent counties, tribes, state and federal agencies, school and special purpose districts, community organizations, non-profit organizations, land owners and other citizens. The county and these partnerships should work to promote and protect all aspects of environmental quality and to complete the regional parks and open space system, linking local and regional lands and facilities.</i></p>	<p><i>P-129 King County shall be a leader in establishing partnerships with cities, adjacent counties, tribes, state and federal agencies, school and special purpose districts, community organizations, non-profit organizations, land owners and other citizens. The county and these partnerships should work to promote and protect all aspects of environmental quality <u>and address social and economic justice goals ((and))</u> to complete the regional parks and open space system <u>through joint planning and management of ((-linking)) local and regional ((lands)) sites and facilities.</u></i></p>

## Comparison of Open Space Plan Policies (Proposed 2016 vs. Adopted 2010)

2016 Open Space Plan	2010 Open Space Plan	Comparison 2010-2016	2012 Adopted KCCP	2016 Proposed KCCP
<p><b>SO-121 King County will evaluate requests for alterations to open space sites to ensure that they are consistent with park purposes, master plans, forest stewardship plans and site management guidelines and will not diminish open space values, public use, aesthetics and stewardship.</b></p>	<p>SO-119 King County will evaluate requests for alterations to open space sites to ensure that they are consistent with park purposes, park plans and natural area site management guidelines and will not diminish open space values, use, aesthetics and stewardship.</p>	<p><u>SO-121</u> (<del>SO-119</del>) King County will evaluate requests for alterations to open space sites to ensure that they are consistent with park purposes, <u>master (park) plans, forest stewardship plans</u> and (<del>natural area</del>) site management guidelines and will not diminish open space values, use, aesthetics and stewardship.</p>	<p><i>P-125 Management of the regional open space system of parks, trails, natural areas and working resource lands is guided by the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas. That plan includes policies on the management of parks and trails, natural areas, and working resource lands.</i></p>	<p><i>P-125 Management of the regional open space system of parks, <u>regional</u> trails, natural areas and working resource lands is guided by the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas. (<del>That plan includes policies on the management of parks and trails, natural areas, and working resource lands.</del>)</i></p>
<p><b>SO-122 King County will issue use permits or agreements for events sponsored by others when the use is consistent with site conditions and amenities, aesthetics, park purposes, acquisition funding restrictions and will not deter from open space stewardship and other public use of the site.</b></p>	<p>SO-120 King County will issue use permits or agreements for events sponsored by others when the use is consistent with park purposes, funding and site conditions, will not deter from open space stewardship and aesthetics, and is compatible with designated open space uses and users.</p>	<p><u>SO-122</u> (<del>SO-120</del>) King County will issue use permits or agreements for events sponsored by others when the use is consistent with (<del>park purposes, funding and</del>) site conditions(<del>(-)</del>) and <u>amenities, aesthetics, park purposes, acquisition funding restrictions</u> and will not deter from open space stewardship and other public use of the <u>site</u>(<del>(aesthetics, and is compatible with designated open space uses and users)</del>).</p>	<p><i>P-125 Management of the regional open space system of parks, trails, natural areas and working resource lands is guided by the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas. That plan includes policies on the management of parks and trails, natural areas, and working resource lands.</i></p>	<p><i>P-125 Management of the regional open space system of parks, <u>regional</u> trails, natural areas and working resource lands is guided by the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas. (<del>That plan includes policies on the management of parks and trails, natural areas, and working resource lands.</del>)</i></p>
<p><b>SO-123 King County will not allow alterations or enter into agreements or permit uses that incur future obligations to the County for maintenance, replacement, rehabilitation or removal until a thorough analysis of the long-term cost has been prepared, risks and liabilities to the County clearly identified, and supportive funding is identified or provided.</b></p>	<p>SO-121 King County will not allow alterations or enter into agreements or permit uses that incur future obligations to the county for maintenance, replacement, rehabilitation or removal until a thorough analysis of the long-term cost has been prepared, risks and liabilities to the county clearly identified, and supportive funding is identified or provided.</p>	<p><u>SO-123</u> (<del>SO-121</del>) King County will not allow alterations or enter into agreements or permit uses that incur future obligations to the (<del>e</del>)<u>C</u>ounty for maintenance, replacement, rehabilitation or removal until a thorough analysis of the long-term cost has been prepared, risks and liabilities to the (<del>e</del>)<u>C</u>ounty clearly identified, and supportive</p>	<p><i>P-125 Management of the regional open space system of parks, trails, natural areas and working resource lands is guided by the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas. That plan includes policies on the management of parks and trails, natural areas, and working resource lands.</i></p>	<p><i>P-125 Management of the regional open space system of parks, <u>regional</u> trails, natural areas and working resource lands is guided by the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas. (<del>That plan includes policies on the management of parks and trails, natural areas, and working resource lands.</del>)</i></p>

## Comparison of Open Space Plan Policies (Proposed 2016 vs. Adopted 2010)

2016 Open Space Plan	2010 Open Space Plan	Comparison 2010-2016	2012 Adopted KCCP	2016 Proposed KCCP
		funding is identified or provided.		
<p><b>SO-123{a} King County will monitor all existing agreements, easements and use permits to ensure they continue to be in compliance with their terms and conditions, current county policies and codes, and remain in the best interests of the site and the public.</b></p> <p><i>**Duplicate policy number. {a} added in Amendment 1**</i></p>	<p>SO-122 King County will evaluate all agreements, easements and use permits to ensure they continue to be in compliance with their terms and conditions, current county policies and codes, and remain in the best interests of the site and the public.</p>	<p><u>SO-123</u> (<del>SO-122</del>) King County will <u>monitor</u> (<del>evaluate</del>) all <u>existing</u> agreements, easements and use permits to ensure they continue to be in compliance with their terms and conditions, current county policies and codes, and remain in the best interests of the site and the public.</p>	<p><i>P-125 Management of the regional open space system of parks, trails, natural areas and working resource lands is guided by the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas. That plan includes policies on the management of parks and trails, natural areas, and working resource lands.</i></p>	<p><i>P-125 Management of the regional open space system of parks, <u>regional</u> trails, natural areas and working resource lands is guided by the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas. (<del>That plan includes policies on the management of parks and trails, natural areas, and working resource lands.</del>)</i></p>
<p><b>SO-124 King County will consider concessions and business endeavors that are compatible with site management goals and enhance the park experience by providing an opportunity for increased public use, enjoyment, education, and enhanced stewardship of the site.</b></p>	<p>SO-123 King County will consider concessions and business endeavors that are compatible with site management goals and enhance the park experience by providing an opportunity for increased public use, enjoyment, education, and enhanced stewardship of the site.</p>	<p><u>SO-124</u> (<del>SO-123</del>) King County will consider concessions and business endeavors that are compatible with site management goals and enhance the park experience by providing an opportunity for increased public use, enjoyment, education, and enhanced stewardship of the site.</p>	<p><i>P-128 King County will adopt an entrepreneurial approach to managing and operating the open space system and work aggressively to implement multiple and appropriate strategies to sustain fiscally the open space system.</i></p>	<p><i>P-128 King County will adopt an entrepreneurial approach to managing and operating the open space system and work aggressively to implement multiple and appropriate strategies to <u>fiscally</u> sustain (<del>fiscally</del>) the open space system.</i></p>
<p><b>SO-125 King County will consider concession and business operations for effectiveness and efficiency in delivery of services, as well as for revenue generation. The County will grant concession and business agreements that do not result in uncompensated costs to the County.</b></p>	<p>SO-124 King County will consider concession and business operations for effectiveness and efficiency in delivery of services, as well as for revenue generation. The county will grant concession and business agreements that do not result in uncompensated cost to the county.</p>	<p><u>SO-125</u> (<del>SO-124</del>) King County will consider concession and business operations for effectiveness and efficiency in delivery of services, as well as for revenue generation. The <del>(e)</del> County will grant concession and business agreements that do not result in uncompensated cost to the <del>(e)</del> County.</p>	<p><i>P-128 King County will adopt an entrepreneurial approach to managing and operating the open space system and work aggressively to implement multiple and appropriate strategies to sustain fiscally the open space system.</i></p>	<p><i>P-128 King County will adopt an entrepreneurial approach to managing and operating the open space system and work aggressively to implement multiple and appropriate strategies to <u>fiscally</u> sustain (<del>fiscally</del>) the open space system.</i></p>

## Comparison of Open Space Plan Policies (Proposed 2016 vs. Adopted 2010)

2016 Open Space Plan	2010 Open Space Plan	Comparison 2010-2016	2012 Adopted KCCP	2016 Proposed KCCP
<b>SO-126 King County will clearly post signage with applicable rules and restrictions for open space sites in a manner that is easily understood by the public. Language(s) used on signage should reflect the community in which the site is located and those using the site.</b>	SO-125 King County will clearly post signage with applicable rules and restrictions for open space sites in language that is easily understood by the public.	<u>SO-126 ((SO-125))</u> King County will clearly post signage with applicable rules and restrictions for open space sites in a <u>manner ((language))</u> that is easily understood by the public. <u>Language(s) used on signage should reflect the community in which the site is located and those using the site.</u>	<i>P-125 Management of the regional open space system of parks, trails, natural areas and working resource lands is guided by the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas. That plan includes policies on the management of parks and trails, natural areas, and working resource lands.</i>	<i>P-125 Management of the regional open space system of parks, <u>regional</u> trails, natural areas and working resource lands is guided by the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas. <del>((That plan includes policies on the management of parks and trails, natural areas, and working resource lands.))</del></i>
<b>SO-127 King County will address unauthorized uses of open space land by working to abate and restore impacts resulting from encroachments, seek voluntary compliance with park rules and work with the Sheriff's Office on emphasis patrols and issuing citations.</b>	SO-126 King County will address unauthorized uses of open space land by working to abate and restore encroachments.	<u>SO-127 ((SO-126))</u> King County will address unauthorized uses of open space land by working to abate and restore <u>impacts resulting from encroachments, seek voluntary compliance with park rules and work with the Sheriff's Office on emphasis patrols and issuing citations.</u>	<i>P-125 Management of the regional open space system of parks, trails, natural areas and working resource lands is guided by the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas. That plan includes policies on the management of parks and trails, natural areas, and working resource lands.</i>	<i>P-125 Management of the regional open space system of parks, <u>regional</u> trails, natural areas and working resource lands is guided by the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas. <del>((That plan includes policies on the management of parks and trails, natural areas, and working resource lands.))</del></i>
<b>SO-128 King County will maintain a policy and procedure for the naming of park, recreation and other open space sites and features, including trails, and consistent with RCW 36.32.430.</b>	SO-127 King County will maintain a policy and procedure for the naming of park, recreation and other open space sites and features.	<u>SO-128 ((SO-127))</u> King County will maintain a policy and procedure for the naming of park, recreation and other open space sites and features, <u>including trails, and consistent with RCW 36.32.430.</u>	<i>P-125 Management of the regional open space system of parks, trails, natural areas and working resource lands is guided by the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas. That plan includes policies on the management of parks and trails, natural areas, and working resource lands.</i>	<i>P-125 Management of the regional open space system of parks, <u>regional</u> trails, natural areas and working resource lands is guided by the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas. <del>((That plan includes policies on the management of parks and trails, natural areas, and working resource lands.))</del></i>
<b>SO-129 King County will accept gifts or donations of equipment, materials, land, labor or improvements for a site that are consistent with site purposes and</b>	SO-128 King County will accept gifts or donations of equipment, materials, land, labor or improvements for a site that are consistent with site purposes and conditions,	<u>SO-129 ((SO-128))</u> King County will accept gifts or donations of equipment, materials, land, labor or improvements for a site that are consistent with site	<i>P-128 King County will adopt an entrepreneurial approach to managing and operating the open space system and work aggressively to implement multiple and</i>	<i>P-128 King County will adopt an entrepreneurial approach to managing and operating the open space system and work aggressively to implement multiple and</i>

**Comparison of Open Space Plan Policies (Proposed 2016 vs. Adopted 2010)**

2016 Open Space Plan	2010 Open Space Plan	Comparison 2010-2016	2012 Adopted KCCP	2016 Proposed KCCP
<p><b>conditions, enhance aesthetics and stewardship values, are consistent with site management guidelines, forest stewardship, master, maintenance and development plans; reduce stewardship costs, provide additional resource protection and/or improve efficiencies.</b></p>	<p>enhance aesthetics and stewardship values, are consistent with site management guidelines, maintenance, development or master plans, reduce stewardship costs, provide additional resource protection and/or improve efficiencies.</p>	<p>purposes and conditions, enhance aesthetics and stewardship values, are consistent with site management guidelines, <u>forest stewardship, master, maintenance</u> and development plans; reduce stewardship costs, provide additional resource protection and/or improve efficiencies.</p>	<p><i>appropriate strategies to sustain fiscally the open space system.</i></p>	<p><i>appropriate strategies to <u>fiscally</u> sustain <del>((fiscally))</del> the open space system.</i></p>
<p><b>SO-130 King County will work with nearby property owners, park users, volunteers, agencies and the public to enhance and protect the character, function and natural resources of the open space system.</b></p>	<p>SO-129 King County will work with nearby property owners, park users, volunteers, agencies and the public to enhance and protect the character, function and natural resources of the open space system.</p>	<p><u>SO-130</u> <del>((SO-129))</del> King County will work with nearby property owners, park users, volunteers, agencies and the public to enhance and protect the character, function and natural resources of the open space system.</p>	<p><i>P-129 King County shall be a leader in establishing partnerships with cities, adjacent counties, tribes, state and federal agencies, school and special purpose districts, community organizations, non-profit organizations, land owners and other citizens. The county and these partnerships should work to promote and protect all aspects of environmental quality and to complete the regional parks and open space system, linking local and regional lands and facilities.</i></p>	<p><i>P-129 King County shall be a leader in establishing partnerships with cities, adjacent counties, tribes, state and federal agencies, school and special purpose districts, community organizations, non-profit organizations, land owners and other citizens. The county and these partnerships should work to promote and protect all aspects of environmental quality <u>and address social and economic justice goals</u> <del>((and))</del> to complete the regional parks and open space system <u>through joint planning and management of</u> <del>((linking))</del> local and regional <del>((lands))</del> <u>sites</u> and facilities.</i></p>
<p><b>SO-131 King County will steward its open space system and keep these lands in perpetuity for open space purposes. Other uses will be considered only if they can be</b></p>	<p>SO-130 King County will steward its open space system and keep these lands in perpetuity for open space purposes. Other uses will be considered only if they can be demonstrated through a</p>	<p><u>SO-131</u> <del>((SO-130))</del> King County will steward its open space system and keep these lands in perpetuity for open space purposes. Other uses will be considered only if they can be</p>	<p><i>P-102 King County shall be a regional leader in the provision of a regional open space system consisting of parks, trails, natural areas, working resource lands, and flood hazard management</i></p>	<p><i>P-102 King County shall be a regional leader in the provision of a regional open space system consisting of parks, <u>regional</u> trails, natural areas, <del>((working))</del> <u>natural resource</u></i></p>

## Comparison of Open Space Plan Policies (Proposed 2016 vs. Adopted 2010)

2016 Open Space Plan	2010 Open Space Plan	Comparison 2010-2016	2012 Adopted KCCP	2016 Proposed KCCP
<p><b>demonstrated to be appropriate through a public process. Recommendations for disposing of any property shall be carried out in compliance with King County's codified surplus property provisions and based on the County's public recreation or open space needs. Surplus of open space sites must also be consistent with requirements associated with their funding sources and Section 897 of the King County Charter Amendment regarding the conveyance, surplus and use of high conservation value open space properties.</b></p>	<p>public process and adopted criteria that they are surplus to the county's public recreation or open space needs. Surplus of open space sites must also be consistent with requirements associated with their funding sources and King County Charter Amendment Section 897.</p>	<p>demonstrated to be <u>appropriate</u> through a public process (<del>and adopted criteria that they are surplus to the county's public recreation or open space needs</del>). <u>Recommendations for disposing of any property shall be carried out in compliance with King County's codified surplus property provisions and based on the County's public recreation or open space needs.</u> Surplus of open space sites must also be consistent with requirements associated with their funding sources and <u>Section 897 of the King County Charter Amendment ((Section 897)) regarding the conveyance, surplus and use of high conservation value open space properties.</u></p>	<p><i>lands. The regional network of open spaces provides benefits to all county residents including: recreation facilities, conservation of natural and working resource lands, improving air and water quality, flood hazard management and related programs and services, thereby contributing to the physical, mental and emotional well-being of county residents.</i></p>	<p><i>lands, and flood hazard management lands. The regional network of open spaces provides benefits to all county residents including: recreation facilities, conservation of natural and working resource lands, improving air and water quality, flood hazard management and related programs and services, thereby contributing to the physical, mental and emotional well-being of county residents.</i></p>
<p><b>SO-132 King County will manage open space sites to ensure that the land, facilities and natural resources are protected and that appropriate public use is safe and enjoyable. The public is expected to have access to the fee owned properties within the open space system for recreational, scientific, and traditional cultural use, but access may be restricted when necessary to protect or restore natural resource values and processes, when deed or easement</b></p>	<p>SO-131 King County will manage open space sites to ensure that the land, facilities and natural resources are protected and that appropriate public use is safe and enjoyable. The public is expected to have access to the open space system for recreational, scientific, and traditional cultural use, but access may be restricted when necessary to protect or restore natural resource values and processes, when deed restrictions limit or restrict public access and use, and/or when safety</p>	<p><del>SO-132</del> ((<del>SO-434</del>)) King County will manage open space sites to ensure that the land, facilities and natural resources are protected and that appropriate public use is safe and enjoyable. The public is expected to have access to the <u>fee owned properties within the</u> open space system for recreational, scientific, and traditional cultural use, but access may be restricted when necessary to protect or restore natural resource values and processes, when deed or easement restrictions</p>	<p><i>P-125 Management of the regional open space system of parks, trails, natural areas and working resource lands is guided by the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas. That plan includes policies on the management of parks and trails, natural areas, and working resource lands.</i></p>	<p><i>P-125 Management of the regional open space system of parks, <u>regional</u> trails, natural areas and working resource lands is guided by the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas. ((<del>That plan includes policies on the management of parks and trails, natural areas, and working resource lands.</del>))</i></p>

## Comparison of Open Space Plan Policies (Proposed 2016 vs. Adopted 2010)

2016 Open Space Plan	2010 Open Space Plan	Comparison 2010-2016	2012 Adopted KCCP	2016 Proposed KCCP
<p>restrictions limit or prohibit public access, and/or when safety issues warrant limitations on public use. Restrictions on some types of recreation uses may be required to achieve management goals. Access strategies for each site will be identified through management and stewardship plans and appropriate use determined via a public process.</p>	<p>issues warrant limitations on public use. Access strategies for each site will be identified and monitored.</p>	<p>limit or <u>prohibit</u> (<del>restrict</del>) public access (<del>and use</del>) and/or when safety issues warrant limitations on public use. <u>Restrictions on some types of recreation uses may be required to achieve management goals.</u> Access strategies for each site will be identified <u>through management and stewardship plans and appropriate use determined via a public process</u> (<del>and monitored</del>).</p>		
<p><b>SO-133</b> King County shall prepare a strategic beaver management policy based on science to guide decisions and actions on where and how beavers can coexist with humans and where beavers should be excluded or removed. Prior to strategy development, King County shall work on a case by case basis on park lands to reduce public safety or public infrastructure risk or impacts to neighboring properties.</p>		<p><u>SO-133</u> King County shall <u>prepare a strategic beaver management policy based on science to guide decisions and actions on where and how beavers can coexist with humans and where beavers should be excluded or removed.</u> Prior to strategy development, King County shall work on a case by case basis on park lands to <u>reduce public safety or public infrastructure risk or impacts to neighboring properties.</u></p>	<p><i>P-125</i> Management of the regional open space system of parks, trails, natural areas and working resource lands is guided by the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas. That plan includes policies on the management of parks and trails, natural areas, and working resource lands.</p>	<p><i>P-125</i> Management of the regional open space system of parks, <u>regional</u> trails, natural areas and working resource lands is guided by the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas. (<del>That plan includes policies on the management of parks and trails, natural areas, and working resource lands.</del>)</p>
<p><b>SO-134</b> King County will promote awareness of the role of the County's open space system in the quality of life in the region, in the recreation industry and its economic benefit to the region.</p>	<p>SO-132 King County will promote awareness of the role of the county's open space system in the quality of life in the region, in the recreation industry and its economic benefit to the region.</p>	<p><u>SO-134</u> (<del>SO-132</del>) King County will promote awareness of the role of the (<del>e</del>)County's open space system in the quality of life in the region, in the recreation industry and its economic benefit to the region.</p>	<p><i>P-102</i> King County shall be a regional leader in the provision of a regional open space system consisting of parks, trails, natural areas, working resource lands, and flood hazard management lands. The regional network of open spaces provides benefits to all county residents including:</p>	<p><i>P-102</i> King County shall be a regional leader in the provision of a regional open space system consisting of parks, <u>regional</u> trails, natural areas, (<del>working</del>) <u>natural</u> resource lands, and flood hazard management lands. The regional network of open spaces provides benefits to</p>

**Comparison of Open Space Plan Policies (Proposed 2016 vs. Adopted 2010)**

2016 Open Space Plan	2010 Open Space Plan	Comparison 2010-2016	2012 Adopted KCCP	2016 Proposed KCCP
			<p><i>recreation facilities, conservation of natural and working resource lands, improving air and water quality, flood hazard management and related programs and services, thereby contributing to the physical, mental and emotional well-being of county residents.</i></p>	<p><i>all county residents including: recreation facilities, conservation of natural and working resource lands, improving air and water quality, flood hazard management and related programs and services, thereby contributing to the physical, mental and emotional well-being of county residents.</i></p>
<p><b>SO-135 King County will integrate habitat management and enhancement as a major component of its stewardship. Natural areas will be managed primarily to protect and restore ecological processes, conserve wildlife habitat, and foster native biodiversity. This focus may include management, enhancement and restoration of degraded natural areas to increase their ecological, wildlife habitat, climate change adaptation and resiliency, and educational values.</b></p>	<p>SO-133 King County will integrate habitat management and enhancement as a major component of its stewardship. Natural area parks will be managed to protect and restore ecological processes, conserve wildlife habitat, and foster native biodiversity. This focus may include management, enhancement and restoration of degraded natural areas to increase their ecological, wildlife habitat, climate change adaptation and resiliency, and educational values.</p>	<p><u>SO-135</u> (<del>SO-133</del>) King County will integrate habitat management and enhancement as a major component of its stewardship. Natural areas (<del>parks</del>) will be managed <u>primarily</u> to protect and restore ecological processes, conserve wildlife habitat, and foster native biodiversity. This focus may include management, enhancement and restoration of degraded natural areas to increase their ecological, wildlife habitat, climate change adaptation and resiliency, and educational values.</p>	<p><i>P-125 Management of the regional open space system of parks, trails, natural areas and working resource lands is guided by the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas. That plan includes policies on the management of parks and trails, natural areas, and working resource lands.</i></p>	<p><i>P-125 Management of the regional open space system of parks, <u>regional</u> trails, natural areas and working resource lands is guided by the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas. ((That plan includes policies on the management of parks and trails, natural areas, and working resource lands.))</i></p>
<p><b>SO-136 King County commits itself to preservation, protection and conservation of native biodiversity and will demonstrate this in daily activities. Environmentally sensitive maintenance techniques and best management practices will be followed to the greatest</b></p>	<p>SO-134 King County commits itself to preservation, protection and conservation of native biodiversity and will demonstrate this in daily activities. Environmentally sensitive maintenance techniques and best management practices will be followed to the greatest</p>	<p><u>SO-136</u> (<del>SO-134</del>) King County commits itself to preservation, protection and conservation of native biodiversity and will demonstrate this in daily activities. Environmentally sensitive maintenance techniques and best management practices will be followed to the greatest</p>	<p><i>P-125 Management of the regional open space system of parks, trails, natural areas and working resource lands is guided by the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas. That plan includes policies on the management of parks and trails, natural areas, and working resource lands.</i></p>	<p><i>P-125 Management of the regional open space system of parks, <u>regional</u> trails, natural areas and working resource lands is guided by the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas. ((That plan includes policies on the management of parks and</i></p>

## Comparison of Open Space Plan Policies (Proposed 2016 vs. Adopted 2010)

2016 Open Space Plan	2010 Open Space Plan	Comparison 2010-2016	2012 Adopted KCCP	2016 Proposed KCCP
extent possible at all open space sites.	extent possible at all open space sites.	extent possible at all open space sites.		<del>trails, natural areas, and working resource lands.))</del>
<b>SO-137 King County will work with other agencies to maintain the necessary quality and quantity of water in its streams and lakes to provide for plant communities, suitable fish and wildlife habitat and recreational use.</b>	SO-135 King County will work with other agencies to maintain the necessary quality and quantity of water in its streams and lakes to provide for plant communities, suitable fish and wildlife habitat and recreational use.	<u>SO-137</u> (( <del>SO-135</del> )) King County will work with other agencies to maintain the necessary quality and quantity of water in its streams and lakes to provide for plant communities, suitable fish and wildlife habitat and recreational use.	<i>P-125 Management of the regional open space system of parks, trails, natural areas and working resource lands is guided by the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas. That plan includes policies on the management of parks and trails, natural areas, and working resource lands.</i>	<i>P-125 Management of the regional open space system of parks, <u>regional</u> trails, natural areas and working resource lands is guided by the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas. ((That plan includes policies on the management of parks and trails, natural areas, and working resource lands.))</i>
<b>SO-138 King County will promote forest management and restoration in order to conserve and enhance its parks with healthy forest canopies that contribute to improved water and air quality, surface water management, fish and wildlife habitat, aesthetics, climate change adaptation, and energy conservation.</b>	SO-136 King County will promote forest management and restoration in order to conserve and enhance its vital natural areas with healthy forest canopies that contribute to improved water and air quality, surface water management, fish and wildlife habitat, aesthetics, climate change adaptation, and energy conservation.	<u>SO-138</u> (( <del>SO-136</del> )) King County will promote forest management and restoration in order to conserve and enhance its <u>parks</u> (( <del>vital natural areas</del> )) with healthy forest canopies that contribute to improved water and air quality, surface water management, fish and wildlife habitat, aesthetics, climate change adaptation, and energy conservation.	<i>P-117 Forest land owned by King County shall be used to sustain and enhance environmental benefits, demonstrate progressive forest management and research, and provide revenue for the management of the working forest lands.</i>	<i>P-117 Forest land owned by King County shall be used to sustain and enhance environmental benefits, demonstrate progressive forest management and research, and provide revenue for the management of the working forest lands.</i>
<b>SO-139 King County should be a leader in natural resource management by demonstrating environmentally sound and sustainable forest practices on County-owned open space sites that result in retention of forest cover and improved forest health. This may include adopting forest management practices that promote carbon sequestration.</b>	SO-137 King County should be a leader in natural resource management by demonstrating environmentally sound and sustainable forest practices on county-owned open space sites that result in retention of forest cover and improved forest health. This may include adopting forest management practices that promote carbon sequestration.	<u>SO-139</u> (( <del>SO-137</del> )) King County should be a leader in natural resource management by demonstrating environmentally sound and sustainable forest practices on ((e)) <u>County-owned</u> open space sites that result in retention of forest cover and improved forest health. This may include adopting forest management practices that promote carbon sequestration.	<i>P-125 Management of the regional open space system of parks, trails, natural areas and working resource lands is guided by the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas. That plan includes policies on the management of parks and trails, natural areas, and working resource lands.</i>	<i>P-125 Management of the regional open space system of parks, <u>regional</u> trails, natural areas and working resource lands is guided by the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas. ((That plan includes policies on the management of parks and trails, natural areas, and working resource lands.))</i>

## Comparison of Open Space Plan Policies (Proposed 2016 vs. Adopted 2010)

2016 Open Space Plan	2010 Open Space Plan	Comparison 2010-2016	2012 Adopted KCCP	2016 Proposed KCCP
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## Comparison of Open Space Plan Policies (Proposed 2016 vs. Adopted 2010)

2016 Open Space Plan	2010 Open Space Plan	Comparison 2010-2016	2012 Adopted KCCP	2016 Proposed KCCP
<p><b>SO-140 Priorities for restoration projects on open space sites should be based on priority recommendations in the WRIA plans (Salmon Recovery Plans), the Flood Hazard Management Plan, individual site management and stewardship plans, and other King County-endorsed planning documents.</b></p>	<p>SO-138 Priorities for restoration projects on open space sites should be based on priority recommendations in the WRIA plans (Salmon Recovery Plans), the Flood Hazard Management Plan, individual Site Management Guidelines, and other King County-endorsed planning documents and processes.</p>	<p><u>SO-140</u> (<del>SO-138</del>) Priorities for restoration projects on open space sites should be based on priority recommendations in the WRIA plans (Salmon Recovery Plans), the Flood Hazard Management Plan, individual (<del>(S)</del>)<u>site</u> (<del>(M)</del>)<u>management</u> (<del>(Guidelines)</del>) <u>and stewardship plans</u>, and other King County-endorsed planning documents (<del>and processes</del>).</p>	<p><i>P-103 King County will preserve wildlife corridors, and riparian habitat, as well as open space areas separating Urban and Rural Areas as part of its open space system.</i></p>	<p><i>P-103 King County will preserve wildlife corridors, (<del>and</del>) riparian habitat, <u>contiguous forest land</u>, as well as open space areas separating Urban and Rural Areas as part of its open space system.</i></p>
<p><b>SO-141 King County will track and monitor the ecological and forest conservation easements in its inventory to ensure conservation values are protected and that lands are being managed consistent with the terms and conditions of the individual recorded easement. Parks shall work with the King County Department of Permitting and Environmental Review to ensure conservation easement information is available in the county's permit system.</b></p>	<p>SO-139 King County will monitor and document the ecological and forest conservation easements in its inventory to ensure conservation values are protected and that lands are being managed consistent with the terms and conditions of the individual recorded easement.</p>	<p><u>SO-141</u> (<del>SO-139</del>) King County will <u>track and monitor</u> (<del>and document</del>) the ecological and forest conservation easements in its inventory to ensure conservation values are protected and that lands are being managed consistent with the terms and conditions of the individual recorded easement. Parks shall <u>work with the King County Department of Permitting and Environmental Review to ensure conservation easement information is available in the county's permit system.</u></p>	<p><i>P-126 Development and management of parks, trails and open space sites should be consistent with the purposes of their acquisition and in consideration of their funding sources.</i></p>	<p><i>P-126 Development and management of parks, <u>regional trails</u> and open space sites should be consistent with the purposes of their acquisition and in consideration of their funding sources.</i></p>
<p><b>SO-142 King County will continue to conduct forest assessments, develop stewardship plans and implement forest restoration projects that will promote healthy forest</b></p>		<p><u>SO-142 King County will continue to conduct forest assessments, develop stewardship plans and implement forest restoration projects that will promote healthy forest throughout the park system.</u></p>	<p><i>P-117 Forest land owned by King County shall be used to sustain and enhance environmental benefits, demonstrate progressive forest management and research, and provide</i></p>	<p><i>P-117 Forest land owned by King County shall be used to sustain and enhance environmental benefits, demonstrate progressive forest management and research, and provide</i></p>

## Comparison of Open Space Plan Policies (Proposed 2016 vs. Adopted 2010)

2016 Open Space Plan	2010 Open Space Plan	Comparison 2010-2016	2012 Adopted KCCP	2016 Proposed KCCP
throughout the park system.			<p>revenue for the management of the working forest lands.</p> <p><i>P-118 Forest land owned by King County shall provide a balance between sustainable timber production, conservation and restoration of resources, and appropriate public use.</i></p>	<p>revenue for the management of the working forest lands.</p> <p><i>P-118 Forest land owned by King County shall provide a balance between sustainable timber production, conservation and restoration of resources, and appropriate public use.</i></p>
<b>SO-143 King County supports the integration of conservation principles into its management actions in order to conserve native biodiversity through policies for land and water resource management, climate change planning, and fish and wildlife habitat conservation.</b>	SO-140 King County supports the integration of conservation principles into its management actions in order to conserve native biodiversity through policies for land and water resource management, climate change planning, and fish and wildlife habitat conservation.	SO-140 King County supports the integration of conservation principles into its management actions in order to conserve native biodiversity through policies for land and water resource management, climate change planning, and fish and wildlife habitat conservation.	<i>P-103 King County will preserve wildlife corridors, and riparian habitat, as well as open space areas separating Urban and Rural Areas as part of its open space system.</i>	<i>P-103 King County will preserve wildlife corridors, ((and)) riparian habitat, contiguous forest land, as well as open space areas separating Urban and Rural Areas as part of its open space system.</i>
<b>SO-144 King County will strive to identify and conserve components of native biodiversity within its open space system that may be especially sensitive to the impacts of climate change and work to conserve biodiversity through the protection and restoration of ecological processes that create and sustain habitats and species diversity.</b>	SO-141 King County will strive to identify and conserve components of native biodiversity within its open space system that are especially sensitive to climate change and work to conserve biodiversity through the protection and restoration of ecological processes that create and sustain habitats and species diversity.	<u>SO-144</u> ((SO-144)) King County will strive to identify and conserve components of native biodiversity within its open space system that <u>may be</u> ((are)) especially sensitive to <u>the impacts of</u> climate change and work to conserve biodiversity through the protection and restoration of ecological processes that create and sustain habitats and species diversity.	<i>P-103 King County will preserve wildlife corridors, and riparian habitat, as well as open space areas separating Urban and Rural Areas as part of its open space system.</i>	<i>P-103 King County will preserve wildlife corridors, ((and)) riparian habitat, contiguous forest land, as well as open space areas separating Urban and Rural Areas as part of its open space system.</i>
<b>SO-145 The conservation principles presented in King County's Ecological Lands Handbook and in the King County Comprehensive Plan</b>	SO-142 The conservation principles presented in the King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks Ecological Lands Handbook and in the King County	<u>SO-145</u> ((SO-142)) The conservation principles presented in ((the)) King County's ((Department of Natural Resources and Parks)) Ecological Lands	<i>P-103 King County will preserve wildlife corridors, and riparian habitat, as well as open space areas separating Urban and Rural</i>	<i>P-103 King County will preserve wildlife corridors, ((and)) riparian habitat, contiguous forest land, as well as open space areas separating Urban and</i>

## Comparison of Open Space Plan Policies (Proposed 2016 vs. Adopted 2010)

2016 Open Space Plan	2010 Open Space Plan	Comparison 2010-2016	2012 Adopted KCCP	2016 Proposed KCCP
<p><b>provide broad guidance to focus and direct restoration activities to enhance natural resources and ecological value on open space sites. King County will strive to steward natural lands consistent with these principles, where applicable.</b></p>	<p>Comprehensive Plan provide broad guidance to focus and direct restoration activities to enhance natural resources and ecological value on open space sites.</p>	<p>Handbook and in the King County Comprehensive Plan provide broad guidance to focus and direct restoration activities to enhance natural resources and ecological value on open space sites. <u>King County will strive to steward natural lands consistent with these principles, where applicable.</u></p>	<p><i>Areas as part of its open space system.</i></p>	<p><i>Rural Areas as part of its open space system.</i></p>
<p><b>SO-146 On all open space sites, Parks will develop a coordinated strategy for preventing, monitoring and controlling infestations of state-listed noxious weeds, and where feasible, other non-native invasive weeds of concern.</b></p>	<p>SO-144 On all open space sites, King County will develop a coordinated strategy for preventing, monitoring and controlling infestations of state-listed noxious weeds, and where feasible, other non-native invasive weeds of concern.</p>	<p><u>SO-146 ((SO-144))</u> On all open space sites, <u>Parks ((King County))</u> will develop a coordinated strategy for preventing, monitoring and controlling infestations of state-listed noxious weeds, and where feasible, other non-native invasive weeds of concern.</p>	<p><i>P-125 Management of the regional open space system of parks, trails, natural areas and working resource lands is guided by the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas. That plan includes policies on the management of parks and trails, natural areas, and working resource lands.</i></p>	<p><i>P-125 Management of the regional open space system of parks, <u>regional</u> trails, natural areas and working resource lands is guided by the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas. <del>((That plan includes policies on the management of parks and trails, natural areas, and working resource lands.))</del></i></p>
<p><b>SO-147 King County should maintain regional trails in a safe and secure manner. Ongoing maintenance should seek to ensure that trail surfaces are in good condition and that corridor landscaping is maintained to preserve trailside clearance, site lines, and user enjoyment.</b></p>		<p><u>SO-147 King County should maintain regional trails in a safe and secure manner. Ongoing maintenance should seek to ensure that trail surfaces are in good condition and that corridor landscaping is maintained to preserve trailside clearance, site lines, and user enjoyment.</u></p>	<p><i>P-125 Management of the regional open space system of parks, trails, natural areas and working resource lands is guided by the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas. That plan includes policies on the management of parks and trails, natural areas, and working resource lands.</i></p>	<p><i>P-125 Management of the regional open space system of parks, <u>regional</u> trails, natural areas and working resource lands is guided by the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas. <del>((That plan includes policies on the management of parks and trails, natural areas, and working resource lands.))</del></i></p>



## King County

Department of Natural Resources and Parks

### Parks and Recreation Division

King Street Center

201 South Jackson Street, Suite 700

Seattle, WA 98104

<http://www.kingcounty.gov/parks>

## Determination of Non-Significance

**Date of Issue:** December 1, 2015

**Name of Proposal:** 2016 King County Open Space Plan Update (non-project action)

**Location of Proposal:** All King County parks, trails and open space

**Description of Proposal:** King County Parks underwent a major update to its open space plan in 2010. This update is minor in comparison and emphasizes King County Parks' goals of implementing the county-wide Strategic Plan (recently updated in 2015) as it relates to public engagement, environmental and social justice, and climate change. Many of the other changes simply clarify existing policy or remove duplicative text. Other specific changes include:

- Updated inventory information to reflect existing conditions, classifications, and park names
- Updated budget information for the division including a description of the levy funding and private funding from business and community partnerships and grant programs.
- Clarified the definitions of the five components of the Open Space system (i.e., Recreation Parks, Multiuse Sites, Natural Areas, Working Forests, and Regional Trails) specifically:
  - The Regional Trail System is being managed and developed as more than just a recreational facility, but also as nonmotorized regional transportation corridor that focuses on filling "gaps" in the system, providing connections to regional destinations, and providing equal access.
  - King County will now be developing and implementing forest management plans for forests on all types of park lands, not just working forest lands. The active stewardship associated with a forest management plan will improve the ecological value of our forests.
- Listed the advisory committees that provide input and recommendations on a variety of issues affecting the management of the lands and assets of the park system
- Reiterated King County's commitment to a public input process
- Clarified that King County is continuing its shift from just providing parks and recreation to becoming a steward for open space and natural areas.

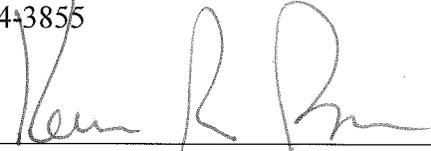
- Defined that the goals of the Capital Improvement Program (CIP) align with the division's goals of:
  1. Taking care of what we have.
  2. Growing/connecting regional open space and natural lands.
  3. Improving regional trails system and regional mobility.
  4. Making parks more accessible.
- Updated policies to better reflect King County's commitment to preservation, conservation, and forest stewardship.

**Proponent/Lead Agency:** King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks  
Parks and Recreation Division

**Responsible Official:** Kevin Brown  
Division Director, Parks and Recreation Division

**Address:** 201 South Jackson Street, Suite 700  
Seattle, WA 98104-3855

**DATE:** 11/23/15

**SIGNATURE:** 

The lead agency for this proposal has determined that it does not have a probable significant adverse impact on the environment. An Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is not required under Revised Code of Washington 43.21C.030(2)(c). This decision was made after review of a completed environmental checklist and other information on file with the lead agency. This information is available to the public on request (for a nominal photocopying fee). It is also available on the King County website at:

<http://www.kingcounty.gov/services/parks-recreation/parks/about/public-notice.aspx>

This Determination of Non-Significance is issued under Washington Administrative Code 197-11-340(2). The lead agency will not act on this proposal until after **December 15, 2015**. Comments must be submitted or postmarked by **4:30 PM on December 15, 2015**. To provide comments or request additional information please contact:

**Important Note:** To provide comments or request additional information please contact:

Connie Blumen, Natural Resources Program Manager  
King County Parks and Recreation Division  
201 South Jackson Street, Room 700  
Seattle, WA 98104  
206-477-7372 (SEPA)  
[KCParks.SEP@kingcounty.gov](mailto:KCParks.SEP@kingcounty.gov)

For email comments, please use the email address noted above and put "Open Space Plan Update" in the Subject line.



# King County

## Metropolitan King County Council Transportation, Economy, and Environment Committee

### STAFF REPORT

<b>Agenda Item No.:</b>	7 & 8	<b>Date:</b>	June 21, 2016
<b>Proposed No.:</b>	2016-0238 2016-0237	<b>Prepared by:</b>	Scarlett Aldebot-Green

### SUBJECT

Proposed Motion 2016-0238 would accept a report, including a work plan, on options and recommendations on how to implement transit-related policies in response to Motion 14441. Proposed Motion 2016-0238 additionally specifies that acceptance of the report and work plan would constitute an agreement by the Council that following the recommendations contained in the report and work plan will: 1) implement Council policy direction related to the penalty for juvenile fare evasion and 2) implement policies and practices related to Metro Transit's suspension of use process and the process to appeal suspensions issued for nonviolent violations of the Metro Transit Code of Conduct that align with the county's equity and social justice principles in both intent and effect.

Proposed Ordinance 2016-0237 would amend Ordinance 11950, Section 14, as amended, and K.C.C. 28.96.010 and prescribe penalties in line with the recommendations in the report and work plan that Proposed Motion 2016-0238 would approve.

### SUMMARY

Motion 14441 established four transit-related policies and requested that the Executive develop and transmit to the Council a report, including a work plan, that would provide options and recommendations on how to implement the transit-related policies established in Motion 14441 and any legislation, including appropriation ordinances, needed to implement the policies outlined in Motion 14441.

The "Transit Safety and Equity Report" (the Report) and the work plan contained therein, transmitted as Attachment A to Proposed Motion 2016-0238, as well as the process through which the Report was developed, meet the requirements set forth in Motion 14441. Proposed Motion 2016-0238 would accept this report. Proposed Motion 2016-0238 additionally specifies that acceptance of the report and work plan would constitute an agreement by the Council that following the recommendations contained in the report and work plan will: 1) implement Council policy direction related to the penalty for juvenile fare evasion and 2) implement policies and practices related to Metro Transit's suspension of use process and the process to appeal suspensions issued for nonviolent violations of the Metro Transit Code of

Conduct that align with the county's equity and social justice principles in both intent and effect.

Proposed Ordinance 2016-0237 would make the necessary changes to the County Code to implement one of the policies established in Motion 14441 as recommended by the work group that generated the "Transit Safety and Equity Report" –that juveniles should not be charged criminally for fare evasion. It also makes a person guilty of a misdemeanor for "knowingly entering or remaining unlawfully on transit property."

The work plan in the report indicates that additional legislation required to implement the other transit-related policies in Motion 14441 is in development and will be transmitted as needed.

## **BACKGROUND**

K.C.C. 28.96 governs the regulation of conduct on transit property including setting forth the behaviors that can give rise to civil infractions and criminal misdemeanors, the behaviors that can give rise to an immediate expulsion and the behaviors that can result in a suspension of use privileges. The King County Department of Transportation, Metro Transit Division (Metro), sets forth administrative policies and procedures pursuant to the King County Code. The Metro Transit Police (Transit Police), a unit of the Sheriff's Office, administers some of these policies. The Metro Transit Police establishes standard operating procedures regarding administering Metro Transit Policies in their purview. Metro contracts with Securitas, a private contractor, to provide Fare Enforcement Officers (FEOs) to conduct fare enforcement activities. FEOs are directed to follow King County Metro Fare Enforcement Standard Operating Procedures.<sup>1</sup>

Motion 14441 was passed by the King County Council in the fall of 2015. It established four transit-related policies as follows:

*"A. It is the policy of the county that juveniles should not be charged criminally for fare evasion on Metro buses. Juveniles may still be issued civil citations for failure to pay appropriate fare on Metro buses, but failure to respond to these civil citations or to pay fines associated with these citations should not give rise to criminal charges.*

*B. It is also the policy of the county that both Metro's suspension of use process and the process to appeal any suspensions of use for violations of the Metro Transit Code of Conduct, infractions or criminal charges that do not involve violence should align with the county's equity and social justice principles in both intent and impact, and provide due process protections. Further, in considering more equitable processes, the potential impact of a suspension of use privileges on that individual's ability to attend school, to work, to comply with court-mandated appointments, to take part in mental health or substance abuse treatment or to engage in other activities*

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<sup>1</sup> Additional background on Metro Transit's enforcement program is available in the background section of the July 7, 2015 staff report on Motion 14441 and its attachments.

*that may benefit the individual's development or well-being should be considered. Whenever possible, the impact of a suspension of use privilege should be mitigated by creating reasonable and reasonably enforceable exemptions, including when a suspension of use becomes effective, and by reasonably calculating the length of the suspension to achieve its desired impact.*

*C. It is also the policy of the county to improve geographic equity of access to court for individuals living throughout King County who are cited with civil infractions for fare evasion.*

*D. It is also the policy of the county to ensure that relevant transit personnel achieve developmental competence in relation to working with juveniles through appropriate training.”*

Motion 14441 also requested that the Executive develop and transmit to the Council by March 1, 2016<sup>2</sup> the following products:

1. A report and work plan that:
  - a. Provides options and recommendations on how to implement the transit-related policies set forth in Motion 14441;
  - b. Provides for an option to implement the policy in subsection B. of Motion 14441 on suspensions of use through court-issued orders;
  - c. Outlines the estimated costs or savings associated with implementing the policies established in Motion 14441;
  - d. Outlines an examination of the impacts on public safety of recommended changes to implement the Motion 14441 policies; and
  - e. Summarizes the equity and social justice implications of the new approaches recommended.
2. Any legislation, including appropriation ordinances, needed to implement the Motion 14441 policies.

Motion 14441 also asked the executive to develop the plan, report, legislation and the amount of any proposed appropriation in consultation with county staff including, but not limited to representatives from The Sheriff's Office (KCSO), the Prosecuting Attorney's Office (PAO), the Superior Court, the Transit Division, the District Court, the Department of Public Defense (DPD), and the Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget (PSB). Motion 14441 also noted that community organizations focused on juvenile rights should be consulted.

## **ANALYSIS**

**Proposed Motion 2016-0238.** PM 2016-0238 would accept the “Transit Safety and Equity Report” (the Report), Attachment A to the proposed motion. Proposed Motion 2016-0238 additionally specifies that acceptance of the report and work plan would constitute an agreement by the Council that following the recommendations contained in the report and work plan will: 1) implement Council policy direction related to the penalty for juvenile fare evasion and 2) implement policies and practices related to Metro Transit's suspension of use process and the process to

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<sup>2</sup> On February 11, 2016, the Executive requested additional time via letter (Attachment 3) for the workgroup assembled to develop the Report and work plan to culminate its discussions.

appeal suspensions issued for nonviolent violations of the Metro Transit Code of Conduct that align with the county's equity and social justice principles in both intent and effect. As directed in Motion 14441, the Report and work plan in the report were developed in consultation with a work group that included the requested representatives. Appendix B to the Report lists work group participants.

The report addresses implementation of all four policies established in Motion 14441, estimates the costs or savings associated with implementation of each of these policies, examines impacts on public safety of the proposed changes, and summarizes the equity and social justice implications of the policies set forth in Motion 14441.

### Decriminalization of Juvenile Fare Evasion

Currently, under K.C.C. 28.96.010.B, failure to pay transit fare is a misdemeanor criminal offence, punishable by up to 90 days in jail and a \$1,000 fine. Under state law, fare evasion is a civil infraction. According to the Report, no juveniles have been charged criminally for fare evasion in recent years.<sup>3</sup> The Report notes that this is the case because the King County Prosecutor's current filing standard, which can change at the discretion of the King County Prosecutor, an independent elected public official with sole discretion over charging decisions, is consistent with the policy direction of Motion 14441.

*Proposal.* The Report recommends that implementation of this policy be effectuated through the Council adopting legislation amending K.C.C. 28.96.010, decriminalizing juvenile fare evasion, so that whether criminal charges are filed is not dependent on prosecutorial discretion. The report notes that members of the work group generally agreed on this recommendation. Proposed Ordinance 2016-0237, discussed later in this staff report, was transmitted as a companion to this proposal.

*Cost.* The Report notes that the cost to implement this proposal are *de minimis*.

*Potential Issues.* Staff has not identified any issues with this proposal. Issues identified in relation to Proposed Ordinance 2016-0237 will be discussed in the portion of the analysis addressing the PO.

### Suspension of Use Process

KCC 28.96.430 authorizes the suspension of a person's transit use privileges for violations of the Metro Transit Code of Conduct or local, state or federal law. Under the current system, Transit Police issue a suspension of use notice, typically in conjunction with other enforcement action resulting from a violation, for a specifically prescribed term of 7, 14, 30, 60, or 365 days. Presently, suspensions of use are effective when they are issued; they can be appealed.

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<sup>33</sup> Staff has not been able to independently confirm this claim.

Because suspensions of use take effect at issuance, the Report notes that individuals appealing a suspension for a shorter term may end up serving the full term of their suspension before having the opportunity to meet with the appeals panel. Currently, the appeals panel does not consider the validity of a suspension but focuses on mitigation, issuing a rider contract that reinstates some or all privileges under certain conditions.

*Proposal.* The Report proposes a range of changes to the present practice as follows:

- Establishing a Written Warning Notice process for those issued with an infraction or citation for non-violent crimes. Individuals receiving a warning would be able to continue to use Metro. The notice will remain on file for 24 months and, should the individual commit another violation during that time, the person would be issued a suspension for the new violation.
- Changing suspension term lengths to 30, 60, or 365 days.
  - Infractions noted in K.C.C. 28.96.010 will warrant a 30-day suspension.
  - Criminal offenses as noted in K.C.C. 28.96.010 or RCW 9.91.025 will warrant a 60-day suspension.
  - Violent Crimes and other serious crimes against persons as noted in RCW 9.94A.411 (plus Assault 4, Harassment, Bomb and Hoax Bomb crimes, and Indecent Exposure) will result in a suspension of 365-days.
- Suspended individuals, whether they have a Written Warning Notice or not on file, would retain the right to appeal the validity of the suspension or to request a mitigation hearing, which could result in the issuance of a rider contract.
- Suspensions would be served concurrently rather than consecutively.

Appendix A to the report illustrates the proposed administrative procedure. The Report indicates that this proposal reflects a balance between the articulated views of social justice advocates and those of Metro Transit in terms of the preference for a warning process and the belief that warnings are perishable respectively.

*Cost.* The Report notes that the cost to implement this proposal are determined to be *is de minimis*.

*Equity and Social Justice.* The Report notes that the proposed changes align with these principles by simplifying suspension term lengths, preserving riding privilege for lesser first offences through the warning process and eliminating consecutive suspensions.

*Due Process.* The Report notes that providing for a warning period for minor violations that do not implicate public safety allows Metro to address problematic behavior while increasing due process, which is additionally addressed in the proposed recommendation on the appeals process.

*Potential Issues.* Staff has not identified any potential issues with this proposal.

### Suspension of Use Appeals Process

As indicated in the prior section, KCC 28.96.430 allows for the suspension of a person's use privilege for certain violations. The Code also provides that an individual who has had their use privileges suspended is entitled to appeal the suspension to an individual designated by the Metro Director who may affirm, modify or terminate the suspension. The Code provides that the decision of this individual is final.

Presently, Metro has a single person consider an appeal over the phone for suspensions of less than 60 days. The Report notes that Metro Transit Police Criminal Investigations Unit has facilitated this process and that relief for appealing individuals (a modification of the suspension order) has been "immediate". For suspensions of 60 days or longer, Metro has a Suspension Appeal Panel made up of an individual from Metro Transit Police, Operations and Customer Services. The Report notes that the rationale for establishing this panel process, not required under the Code, was to have a more equitable and impartial process.

*Proposal.* The Report proposes revising its administrative appeal process and procedures in light of concerns expressed by work group members about fairness and due process. The proposed process would create two review processes: 1) an appeal hearing and a 2) mitigation hearing.

- Appeal Hearing: Under the proposed process individuals that have been suspended from Metro will be able to appeal the validity of a suspension to the King County Hearing Examiner, an independent third party, who would be able to invalidate the suspension.
  - Details of this process, cost, timeline, and mechanics have not yet been developed. The Report notes that this would be a formal process and would include written notice of the allegations, an opportunity to present evidence, cross-examine witnesses, and would result in a written decision.
  - Individuals who lose an appeal hearing, would be able to request a mitigation hearing.
- Mitigation Hearing: For individuals not seeking to challenge the validity of their suspension, a mitigation hearing would allow the opportunity to seek relief from the terms of a suspension such as allowing individuals to ride for specific purposes.
  - A designee or a panel would conduct the hearing, depending on the circumstances surrounding the case.
  - For suspensions for less than one year for individuals who do not already have a Rider Contract, Metro Transit would conduct the mitigation hearing over the phone.
  - For full panel hearings, the proposal suggests the removal of a Metro Transit Police representative from the panel.
  - The proposal suggests Metro Transit Security Program Manager as the administrator of the Mitigation Panel activities.
  - The proposed panel would have five individuals who may include representatives from Metro's Diversity & Inclusion Office, Customer

Communications & Services, Ride Share/Accessible Services, and Transit Security.

- Mitigation would, like now, typically include the issuance of a Rider Contract that would restore all or partial ability to ride so long as riders comply with all rules under the contract.

The Report indicates that work group members generally agreed on these recommendations. A draft operating process for the Mitigation Panel Process is in Appendix C to the report.

*Cost.* Costs to implement this proposal are still being studied. The Report notes that it is expected that the Mitigation Hearing process will not have new appreciable costs whereas the Appeal Hearing process may incur costs which the Report notes are not expected to be cost-prohibitive. The Report notes that an overall reduction of mitigation hearings, due in part to the new warning process, may offset the cost burden some.

*Equity and Social Justice.* The Report notes that the proposed process would increase equity, opportunity and impartiality. It notes that the new Appeals and Mitigation processes would provide a broader dialogue and allow for more diverse representation of viewpoints.

*Due Process.* The Report notes that the proposed process would allow for faster response time for mitigation requests, would allow contestation of the underlying validity of a suspension of use and would separate enforcement and adjudication roles.

*Potential Issues.* Staff has consulted with the Hearing Examiner's Office and that office has indicated that the proposed process is feasible but that, as of yet, a work plan to implement the process has not been developed. The work plan included in the Report notes that the establishment of the necessary process would be taking place during Q2 and Q3 of 2016. Provided Council accepts the Report in early summer 2016, the timeline is not wholly out of step with the timeline in the work plan. Additionally, it is expected that code changes will need to be made to reflect the new appeal and mitigation process; these, according to the Report, would be forthcoming in the first quarter of 2017. The Report is silent on if and when Council can expect an appropriation request on this issue. Staff has identified no other potential issues.

### Improving Geographic Equity of Access to Court

In the past, the King County District Court directed violations of Metro Transit Rules to Shoreline District Court. In October 2015, the District Court, noting that 80 percent of a sample batch of tickets issued to juveniles had been issued to South King County and South Seattle residents, directed juvenile fare evasion infractions to be filed in Burien District Court.

*Proposal.* The Report notes that the District Court Executive Committee approved permitting persons receiving civil infractions for all fare violations for either Sound Transit or Metro to request a hearing at any of the three traffic infraction courthouses presently in the Burien, Shoreline and Issaquah locations of District Court. The Report notes that as the Court completes the electronic case management system project, the ability to allow hearings to be held at any District Court location may become possible. The work group agreed with this process but the Report noted that administering transit infractions solely at the Shoreline Court helped the court “fulfill their responsibility with fewer resources.”

*Cost.* The Report indicates that costs to implement this proposal are *de minimis*.

### Develop Competence in Working with Juveniles

Presently, Transit Security and Service Quality staff members do not undergo juvenile-specific training, although they do receive training on how to effectively interact with all people “fairly and transparently”.

*Proposal.* The Report proposes using a professionally designed curriculum to educate staff members who regularly interact with youth, specifically Transit Security, Service Quality, and bus operators.

*Cost.* Based on research on possible curricula, the Report estimates that the cost to implement this strategy would be \$331,000 for an initial two-year cycle. Appendix E contains additional information on possible strategies.

*Potential Issues.* No appropriation request in relation to implementing this policy was transmitted. The work plan indicates that Metro would determine the procurement guidelines necessary to contract with a third-party provider during Q3 of 2016. An appropriation request would then be forthcoming for both the contract and the internal payroll costs for deploying the program.

### Court Ordered Suspension

Motion 14441 requested that the Report include an option to implement the suspension of use policy through court-issued suspension of use orders for periods longer than 12 hours. The work group considered and analyzed this option, including taking into consideration opinions by judiciary members of the work group. These individuals indicated that the courts were not prepared to act as administrators of a

non-judicial process such as the suspension of use process and that the courts were not the correct venue to make suspensions of use determinations. Further, judiciary members of the work group indicated that the time between the issuance of a citation or infraction and a suspension of use notice and a hearing could be considerable (weeks-to-months range).

*Issues.* The Report notes that a determination on the *legal ability* of the court to adjudicate these cases and include a term of suspension has not yet been determined.

### Public Safety Impacts

The Report notes that the work group believed decriminalization of juvenile fare evasion will not affect rider safety and security. Likewise, improving geographic equity of access to courts would likely have, according to the Report, no negative public safety impact. In terms of the new Mitigation and Appeals Hearings process, Metro noted in the Report that “with monitoring, this new process will not necessarily decrease the riding public’s safety”.

### General Issues

Proposed Motion 2016-0238 accepts the report and work plan and specifies that by doing so Council agrees that its policy direction related to the penalty for juvenile fare evasion and Metro Transit’s suspension of use process and process to appeal suspensions issued for nonviolent violations of the Metro Transit Code of Conduct is met by following the recommendations contained in the report and work plan. Legal counsel has indicated that adoption of this motion would not preclude Council from adopting future, different policy.

While the Report and work plan identify future action and legislation expected to be transmitted that would effectuate the policy direction in Motion 14441, the response package to Motion 14441 alone does not fully implement Council’s policy direction in Motion 14441.

**Proposed Ordinance 2016-0237.** Proposed Ordinance 2016-0237 would make two changes to K.C.C. 28.96.010 and prescribe penalties. These changes would be as follows:

1. Make it a civil infraction for individuals seventeen years of age and under to fail to present a valid, unexpired pass, transfer or ticket or otherwise failing to pay the appropriate fare as required by county ordinance. For individuals eighteen years of age and older, this behavior would continue to constitute a criminal misdemeanor, and
2. Adds as a misdemeanor the crime of knowingly entering or remaining unlawfully on transit property (criminal trespass).

The changes related to fare evasion are consistent with the policy direction in Motion 14441 and with the Report. In terms of adding the trespass misdemeanor, Executive staff indicate that doing so is aimed at ensuring enforceability of suspensions of use.

Under state law, transit vehicles are not consider a “building” or a “premise” for the purpose of trespass. Consequently, Metro would like to augment the enforceability of suspensions of use with the authority to charge an individual for criminal trespass on a bus should they be in violation of a suspension or a suspension as mitigated by a Rider Contract.

In terms of potential scope of individuals who may be impacted by the addition of this misdemeanor crime, no individuals were charged for criminal trespass in 2015. For the period of May 1<sup>st</sup> through December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2013, Metro Transit indicates the following:

- 14 arrests for Criminal Trespass were made<sup>4</sup>
  - 13 of the arrested individuals were male
  - 1 of the arrested individuals was female
  - 1 of the arrested individuals was Native American
  - 2 of the arrested individuals were Caucasian
  - 11 of the arrested individuals were Black
  - None of the individuals were adolescents between the ages of 18 and 21
  - Seven of the individuals were in their 20s, three in their 30s, one age 44, and three ages 50 and over.

Distribution data for 2014 also shows no arrested juveniles.

### **INVITED**

1. Rob Gannon, Interim General Manager, Metro Transit, King County Department of Transportation
2. Dave Jutilla, Major, Metro Transit, Public Safety
3. Lance Dauber, Captain, Metro Transit, Public Safety
4. Lorinda Youngcourt, County Public Defender, Department of Public Defense
5. Anita Khandelwal, Policy Director, Department of Public Defense
6. Carla Lee, Deputy Chief of Staff, Prosecuting Attorney's Office
7. Jimmy Hung, Senior Deputy Prosecuting Attorney, Prosecuting Attorney's Office
8. Kenny McCormick, ATU 587 President
9. Judge Donna Tucker, Chief Presiding Judge, District Court
10. David Spohr, King County Hearing Examiner

### **ATTACHMENTS**

1. Proposed Motion 2016-0238
  - a. Attachment A: Transit Safety and Equity Report
2. Proposed Ordinance 2016-0237
3. Executive Transmittal Letter
4. Extension Letter
5. Motion 14441

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<sup>4</sup> Other than age, demographic information is based on Metro Transit or Transit Police observation rather than self-identification for a majority of individuals.



**KING COUNTY**  
**Signature Report**

**ATTACHMENT 1**  
1200 King County Courthouse  
516 Third Avenue  
Seattle, WA 98104

**June 16, 2016**

**Motion**

**Proposed No.** 2016-0238.1

**Sponsors** Upthegrove

1           A MOTION relating to public transportation, accepting a  
2           report, including a work plan, that provides options and  
3           recommendations on how to implement transit-related  
4           policies in response to Motion 14441.

5           WHEREAS, Motion 14441, was passed by the council October 26, 2015; and

6           WHEREAS, it is the policy of the county that juveniles should not be charged  
7           criminally for fare evasion on transit division (also known as "Metro Transit") buses.  
8           Juveniles may still be issued civil citations for failure to pay appropriate fare on Metro  
9           Transit buses, but failure to respond to these civil citations or to pay fines associated with  
10          these citations should not give rise to criminal charges, and

11          WHEREAS it is also the policy of the county that both Metro Transit's suspension  
12          of use process and the process to appeal any suspensions of use for violations of K.C.C.  
13          chapter 28.96 (commonly known as "the Metro Transit Code of Conduct"), infractions or  
14          criminal charges that do not involve violence should align with the county's equity and  
15          social justice principles in both intent and impact, and provide due process protections.  
16          Further, in considering more equitable processes, the potential impact of a suspension of  
17          use privileges on that individual's ability to attend school, to work, to comply with court-  
18          mandated appointments, to take part in mental health or substance abuse treatment or to  
19          engage in other activities that might benefit the individual's development or well-being

20 should be considered. Whenever possible, the impact of a suspension of use privilege  
21 should be mitigated by creating reasonable and reasonably enforceable exemptions,  
22 including when a suspension of use becomes effective, and by reasonably calculating the  
23 length of suspension to achieve its desired impact, and

24 WHEREAS, it is also the policy of the county to improve geographic equity of  
25 access to court for individuals living throughout King County who are cited with civil  
26 infractions for fare evasion, and

27 WHEREAS, it is also the policy of the county to ensure that relevant transit  
28 personnel achieve developmental competence in relation to working with juveniles  
29 through appropriate training, and

30 WHEREAS, the council requested that the executive develop and transmit to  
31 council a report, including a work plan, that provides options and recommendations on  
32 how to implement the transit-related policies described in Motion 14441, subsections A.  
33 through D., and

34 WHEREAS, the report should also include, with respect to Motion 14441,  
35 subsection B., an option to implement the policy through court-issued suspension of use  
36 orders for periods longer than twelve hours, the estimated costs or savings associated  
37 with implementing these policies, an examination of the impact to public safety of these  
38 changes and a summary of the equity and social justice implications of shifting from the  
39 current approach to the policies in Motion 14441, and

40 WHEREAS, the report should be undertaken by the executive in consultation with  
41 county staff including but not limited to: representatives from the sheriff's office, the  
42 prosecuting attorney's office, the superior court, the district court, the transit division, the

43 department of public defense and the office of performance, strategy and budget, as well  
44 as in consultation with community organizations focused on juvenile rights;

45 NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT MOVED by the Council of King County:

46 The council hereby accepts the report and work plan, which are included in  
47 Attachment A to this motion, and by doing so agrees that following the recommendations  
48 contained in the report and work plan will:

49 A. Implement council policy direction related to the penalty for juvenile fare  
50 evasion; and

51 B. Implement policies and practices related to Metro Transit's suspension of use  
52 process and the process to appeal suspensions issued for nonviolent violations of the

- 53 Metro Transit Code of Conduct that align with the county's equity and social justice
- 54 principles in both intent and affect.
- 55

KING COUNTY COUNCIL  
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

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J. Joseph McDermott, Chair

ATTEST:

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Anne Noris, Clerk of the Council

APPROVED this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.

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Dow Constantine, County Executive

**Attachments:** A. Transit Safety and Equity Report - Response to King County Council Motion 14441

**Transit Safety and Equity Report**  
**Response to Metropolitan King County Council Motion 14441**



**Prepared by: King County Metro Transit**

**April 2016**

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## Executive Summary

In October 2015, the King County Council passed Motion 14441, which addressed a number of key elements concerning transit violations on Metro Transit. These included decriminalizing juvenile fare evasion, improving equity, revising due process in the suspension of use procedure, making courts more accessible for those cited for fare evasion by having their hearing closer to their home, and increasing transit personnel's competency in working with juveniles.

In response to the Council's direction, King County Metro Transit (Metro) brought together representatives from across the agency and county, including the King County Sheriff's Office, Department of Transportation, Department of Public Defense (DPD), the District Court, the Superior Court, Prosecuting Attorney's Office (PAO), Hearing Examiner, and stakeholders from social justice advocacy organizations. This group, dubbed the Transit Safety and Equity Work Group, through eleven meetings held over five months, worked through key issues in order to develop an improved model for transit enforcement aligned with King County Equity and Social Justice principles. The report includes a work plan indicating how the proposals outlined in the report would be implemented. To assist the policymakers on the Council, this report attempts to reflect an accurate picture of the Work Group's extensive deliberations.

The intent of Motion 14441, in part, is to ensure that Metro's suspension policy "should align with the county's equity and social justice principles in both intent and impact, and provide due process protections." An important data point on racial disproportionality relevant to Equity and Social Justice (ESJ) issues emerged during the Work Group proceedings: that African-Americans are issued 45% of suspensions while constituting 6% of Metro ridership.

The report contains the following proposals:

- Proposed changes to agency policy, standard operating procedures, and proposed changes to county code, to decriminalize fare evasion for juveniles on Metro Buses;
- Proposed suspension appeal process be redesigned to improve equity, including a bifurcated process that would allow a) an appeal hearing before an impartial fact finder—the King County Hearing Examiner—for those who wish to contest the facts underlying their suspension or the lawfulness of that suspension and b) a mitigation process before a panel that will no longer include Transit Police; includes access to request mitigation over the phone; and quicker decision-making turn-around;
- Proposed improvement of increased geographic access with the option to have fare evasion infraction hearings located at Burien or Issaquah courts, as well as Shoreline. This may expand further as the court system increases its ability to hear cases at even more locations and with the implementation of electronic case management; and

## Report



- Proposed plan to train relevant transit personnel to work more effectively with juveniles by using a customized training curriculum designed to improve enforcement-to-youth interactions.

Of the items outlined in the motion, the Work Group deliberated the most on one: Metro's current suspension policy. As noted above, the report proposes changes to the current suspension policy in terms of how suspensions are appealed or mitigated. Additionally, the report proposes a change to the current policy of suspending an individual who commits a first-time, low-level offense. It is proposed that those who commit lower-level infractions will not be suspended, but rather will receive a verifiable Written Warning Notice of conditions of use for transit facilities, facilitating enforcement and/or subsequent suspension of riding privileges should the behavior be repeated, which includes issuing a copy of the Metro Transit "Code of Conduct". Those whose initial offense is more serious will be provided with a "rider contract" to allow them continued, but limited, access to transit pending a more thorough mitigation review (or an appeal hearing) by the Suspension Mitigation Panel (explained further in Appendix C). This proposed change, developed in concert with DPD, Public Defenders Association (PDA), and TeamChild, represents a written warning for a first violation and the possibility of suspension upon a subsequent violation.

Overall, this work group process has required Metro to focus on ways to improve relationships not only with juveniles, but also with adults who have found themselves on the other side of either the Metro Code of Conduct or the law, or both. Determining that the agency needed to have, as a priority, a fair and empowering process has paved the way for the Work Group to submit the report that follows.

The Work Group sought to balance the safety, security, and comfort needs of drivers and passengers while ensuring that policy was applied equitably and helped maintain access to transit whenever possible.

## Introduction

King County Metro Transit (Metro) prepared this report to the King County Council to comply with Council Motion 14441, regarding the treatment of individuals for transit violations.

The motion requests that the Executive:

- Work with county staff including representatives of the Sheriff's office, the Prosecuting Attorney's office, Public Defender's office, social justice advocates and the district, superior and juvenile courts,
- Develop and transmit to the Council a work plan for implementing the new policy direction,
- Review Metro's rider suspension practices and recommend modifications that consider and incorporate the principles of equity and social justice,
- Prepare and submit to Council a report that includes recommendations, estimates associated costs or savings, potential impact of modifications on public safety and a summary of the equity and social justice implications of policy changes and recommendations, and
- Prepare and transmit to Council required legislation and a supplemental appropriation, if needed to implement recommended policy changes.

## Background

### The "Fair and Just" Principle

This report was prepared in the context of King County's "fair and just" principle, which applies to all county activities in order to achieve equitable opportunities for all people and communities.

Ordinance 16948 defined equity and social justice and provided direction for the county's work to attain these ideals. It established determinants of equity, including transportation options that provide everyone with safe, efficient, affordable, convenient, and reliable mobility.

The process of preparing this report and the recommendations it presents reflect the county's firm commitment to fairness and equity.

### Motion 14441

The passed motion established as policy the decriminalization of fare evasion for juveniles. It does not suggest that juveniles are not required to pay the appropriate Metro fare for service, but rather directed how adopted fare policies are enforced. Juveniles who fail to present a valid unexpired pass, transfers, or tickets or otherwise fail to pay the appropriate fare as required under county code 28.96.010 are subject to a civil infraction.

## Report



The motion also establishes three other new King County policies:

- A policy that Metro’s suspension of use process and appeal process be aligned with adopted equity and social justice principles,
- A policy related to the geographic distribution of courts with the goal of providing equitable access for individuals that want to contest the infraction or attend a mitigation hearing to explain the circumstances related to the citation, and
- A policy that works to ensure fare enforcement officers, transit police, and other transit personnel that enforce Metro’s Code of Conduct or are in contact with juvenile transit riders possess appropriate interpersonal skills, strategies to minimize tension, defuse conflict and understand equity and social justice.

### Legal Basis for Regulation of Conduct on Transit Properties

The purpose of the Code of Conduct is to ensure the safety, security, comfort and convenience of all those who use Metro’s public transportation services.

The Revised Code of Washington provides the legal basis for King County to establish rules and regulations that define and govern activities on Metro vehicles and at facilities. King County Code 28.96 establishes those rules and regulations, prohibited activities and behaviors, enforcement, and remedies and sanctions. In addition to applicable civil and criminal sanctions, a person who has been issued a civil infraction or criminal citation or has been taken into custody for a violation of law may be immediately expelled from transit properties and/or suspended from using transit services and from entering upon transit property.

King County Code (KCC 28.94.12) authorizes the adoption of administrative rules and procedures as necessary to deliver public transportation services identified in Chapter KCC 28.94 and to achieve the Department of Transportation mission established in KCC 28.91: to provide the best possible public transportation services that improve the quality of life in King County.

### Application and Procedures Related to Expulsion, Suspension and the Suspension Appeal Process.

#### Rider Expulsions and Suspensions

To provide a safe and secure environment for transit customers and employees, Metro may suspend the riding privilege of a person who has conducted an unlawful act, whether classified as a civil infraction or criminal violation of Washington State law (RCW 9.91.025 and RCW 66.44.250) or King County Code (KCC 28.96.010).

Criminal violations of Washington State law may be felonies or misdemeanors. Criminal violations of the Metro “Bus Rider Code of Conduct” are misdemeanors, and may result in imprisonment for up to

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90 days and/or a fine up to \$1,000. Code of Conduct civil infractions may result in a fine of up to \$250. Examples of criminal charges are vandalism and intentionally obstructing or impeding the flow of transit vehicles or passenger movements. Examples of civil violations are entering or crossing the transit tunnel roadway and parking a vehicle in a transit parking area for more than 72 hours. Metro's Code of Conduct, with a full list of criminal and civil infractions, is in Appendix F.

King County Code (KCC 28.96.430) authorizes the Director of the Department of Transportation (DOT) to authorize department personnel to immediately expel individuals from transit service for the remainder of the day, or suspend individuals' riding privilege for Metro Code of Conduct violations. The DOT Director has authorized Metro Transit Police (MTP) personnel to issue expulsions and suspensions. Transit Police may issue a suspension in conjunction with a citation or other enforcement action. The suspension may be based on personal observation or on witness reports normally relied upon by law enforcement during incident investigations. Transit Police may deliver a suspension in person in conjunction with a citation, infraction or other enforcement action, or by mail to the person's last known address after the fact. Receipt of the suspension notice is either the time or date of the personal delivery or two-days after the notice is placed in the mail.

### Suspension Data

Data about who has been suspended and the reasons why may offer insights about the administration and impacts of transit suspensions. This section presents demographic information drawn from MTP suspension records.

The MTP records used for this analysis cover enforcement actions from May 1, 2015 through December 31, 2015 that resulted in suspension of riding privileges. Transit Police issued 603 suspensions, involving 519 individuals during this period. Transit Police issue suspensions only in conjunction with enforcement actions resulting from a violation of Metro's Code of Conduct or a local, state, or federal law.

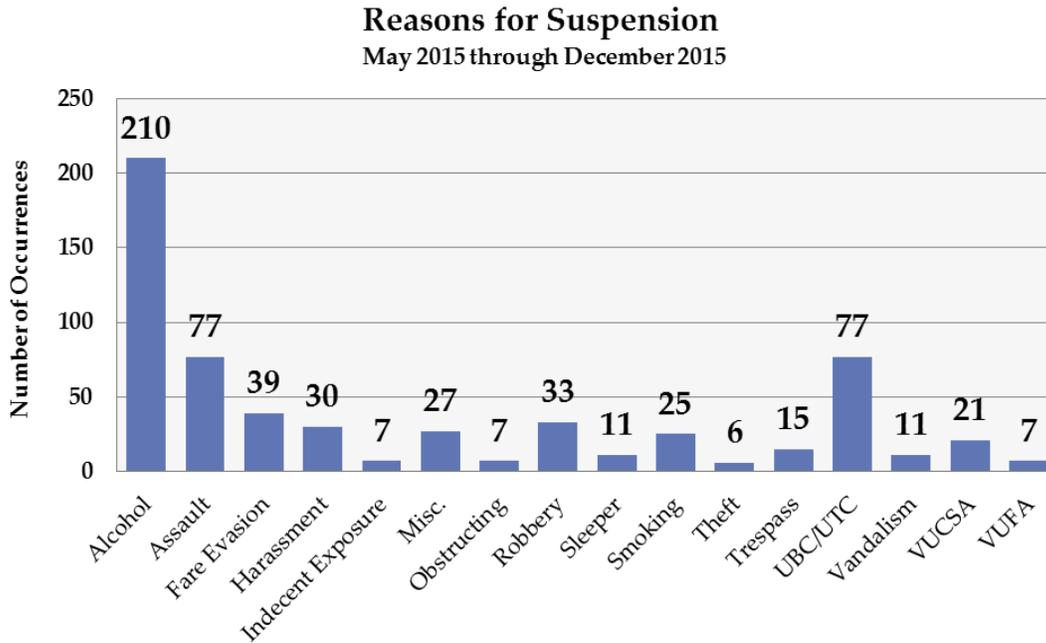
The vast majority of suspensions are issued to males with only 16 percent of suspensions issued to females during the period studied. The youngest person suspended from riding Metro was 12-years old at the time the suspension took effect. The oldest person suspended was 76-years old. The following charts included demonstrate suspension data by violation, race, age, and length of suspension.



## Reasons for Suspension

Figure 1 shows the number of suspensions issued by category of violation.

Figure 1: Reason for Suspensions



Category definitions are provided in Appendix D.

The miscellaneous category includes various civil infractions and criminal citations that have a low number of occurrences, such as camping, court order violation, drug paraphernalia, gambling, marijuana use, resisting arrest, unissued transfer, threat with firearm, unreasonable odor, vehicle prowl and prostitution. The miscellaneous category also includes seven suspensions for which the reason was not stated in the data set.

## Suspensions by Race

Figure 2 shows suspensions issued by race. Transit Police record the self-reported race of individuals who are issued a citation or infraction resulting in a suspension of riding privileges. Of the 519 individuals suspended (who received the 603 suspensions recorded during the recording period) 45% were Black as Figure 2 indicates. Metro’s 2013 Rider/Non-Rider Survey sampled 1,400 Metro riders. Of those, 6 percent reported their race as Black or African American as Figure 3 indicates.

Care should be taken when comparing the racial proportion of those suspended with the racial makeup of King County, Seattle or Metro’s overall ridership. Ideally, the racial composition of individual bus routes or transit corridors would be available for comparison. Metro does collect demographic characteristics of riders as part of a biennial Rider/non-Rider Survey. However, the survey’s sample



size is only adequate to produce reliable system-wide statistics, and not necessarily for a specific route or corridor.

Comparing the race of those issued suspensions with the racial proportions of Metro’s ridership is an imperfect exercise. However, members of the Work Group that prepared this report expressed concern regarding the racial breakdown of those issued suspensions.

Metro’s 2013 Rider/Non-Rider Survey sampled 1,400 Metro riders. Of those, 6 percent reported their race as Black or African American. The Black or African American percentage of regular riders<sup>1</sup> was slightly higher, at 8 percent. Whites or Caucasians comprise almost three-quarters of Metro riders and 71 percent of regular riders. Figure 3 shows the racial identity of Metro’s ridership, based on Metro’s 2013 Rider/Non-Rider Survey.

The Work Group concerns about the disproportionate racial representation of people who were suspended versus racial representation in the survey of all Metro riders motivated much discussion in their deliberations that ultimately led to some of the recommendations contained in this report.

Figure 2

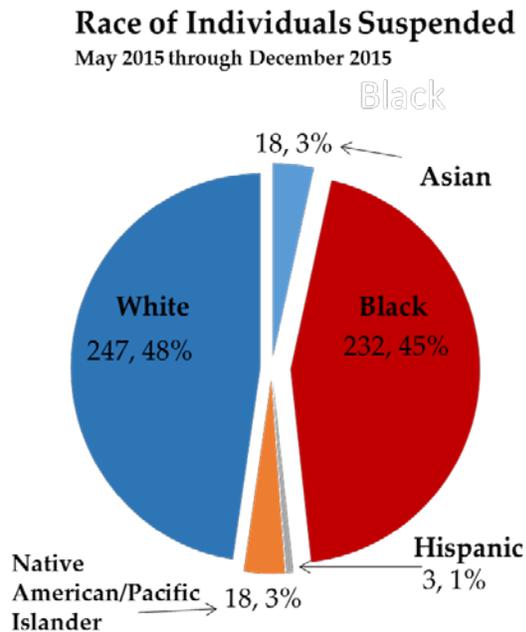
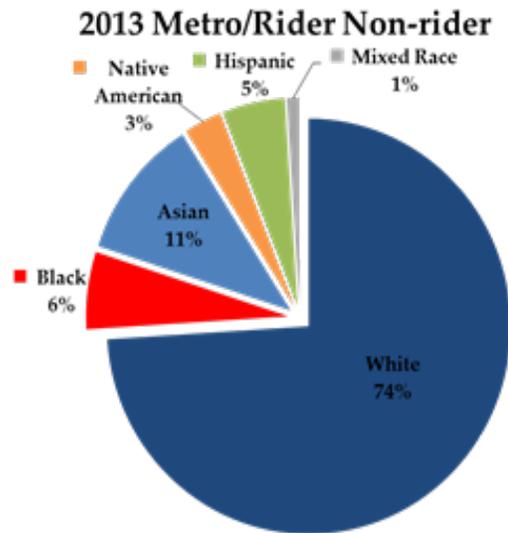


Figure 3\*



<sup>1</sup> Regular rider definition: riders that take five or more one-way trips on a Metro bus or streetcar in the 30 days preceding the survey.

\* 2013 Rider/Non-rider survey

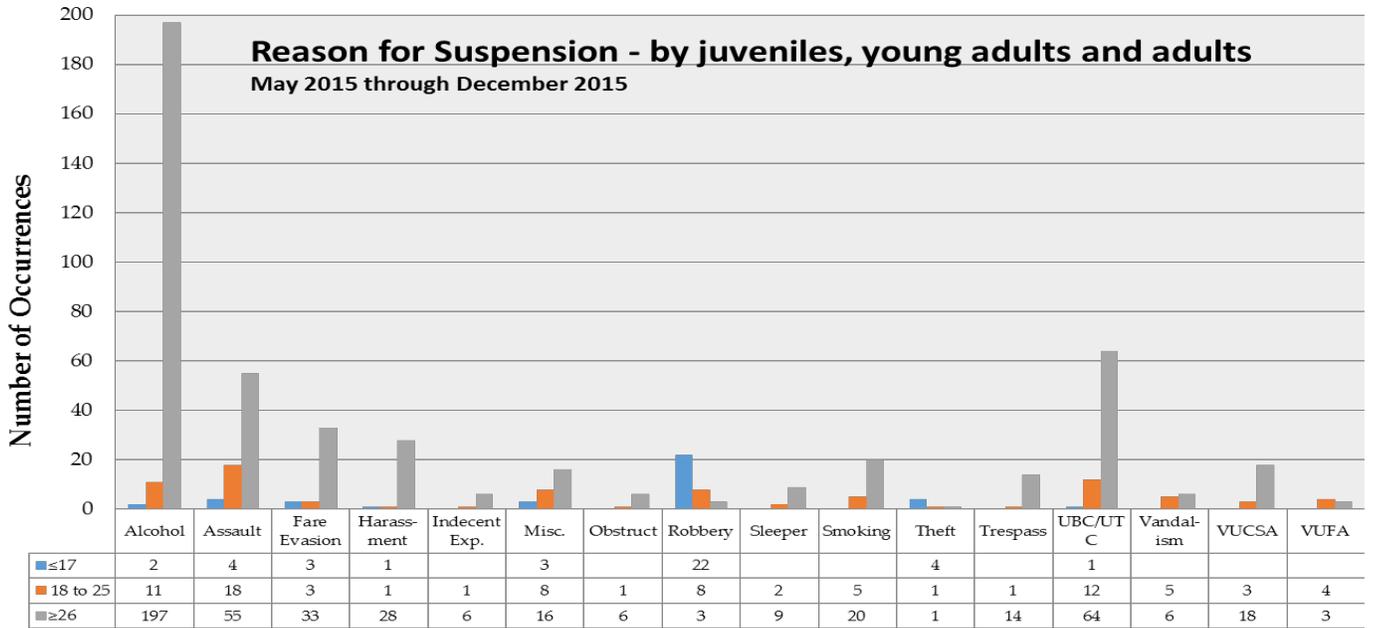
# Report



## Reason for Suspension – Juveniles, Young Adults and Adults

Figure 4 shows the number and reason for suspension for three age categories.

Figure 4<sup>2</sup>



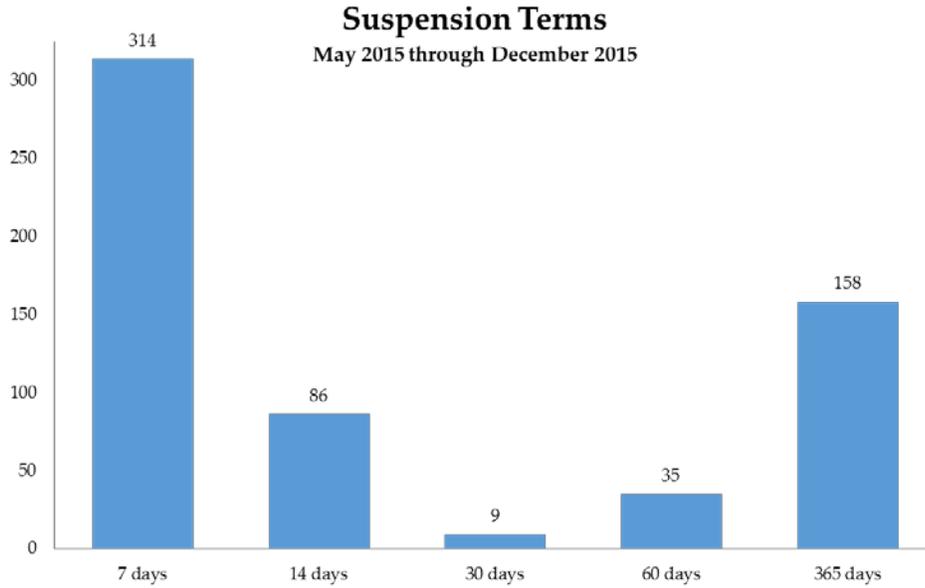
<sup>2</sup> UBC/UTC – Unlawful Bus Conduct/Unlawful Transit Conduct  
 VUCSA – Violation of Uniform Controls Substance Act  
 VUFA -- Violation of Firearms Act



### Suspension Terms

Figure 5 shows suspension terms and the number of suspensions issued for each term.

Figure 5



### Suspension Term Comparison by Age

Figure 6

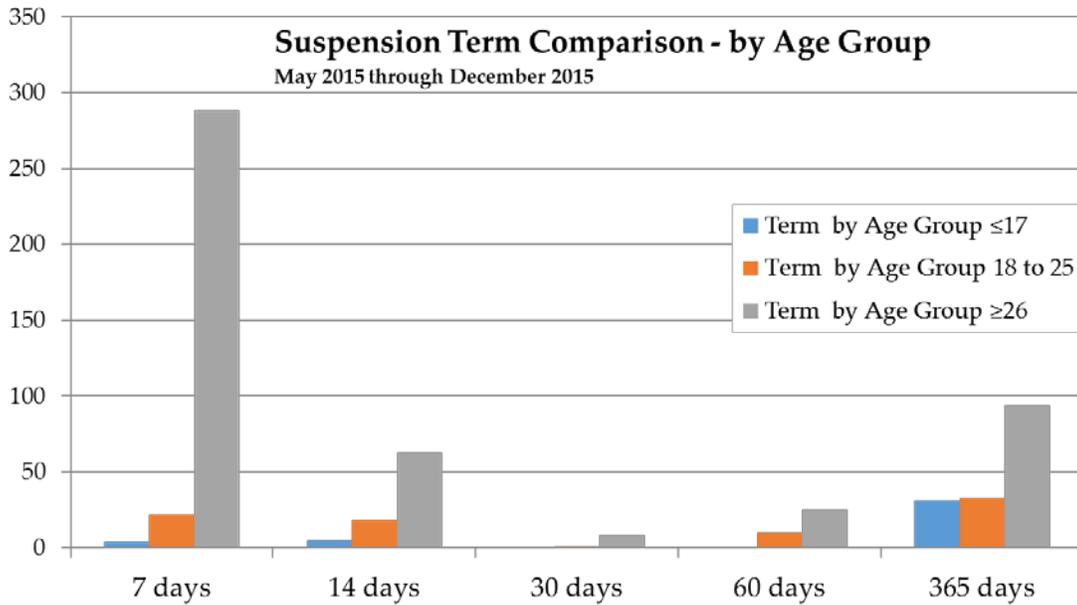
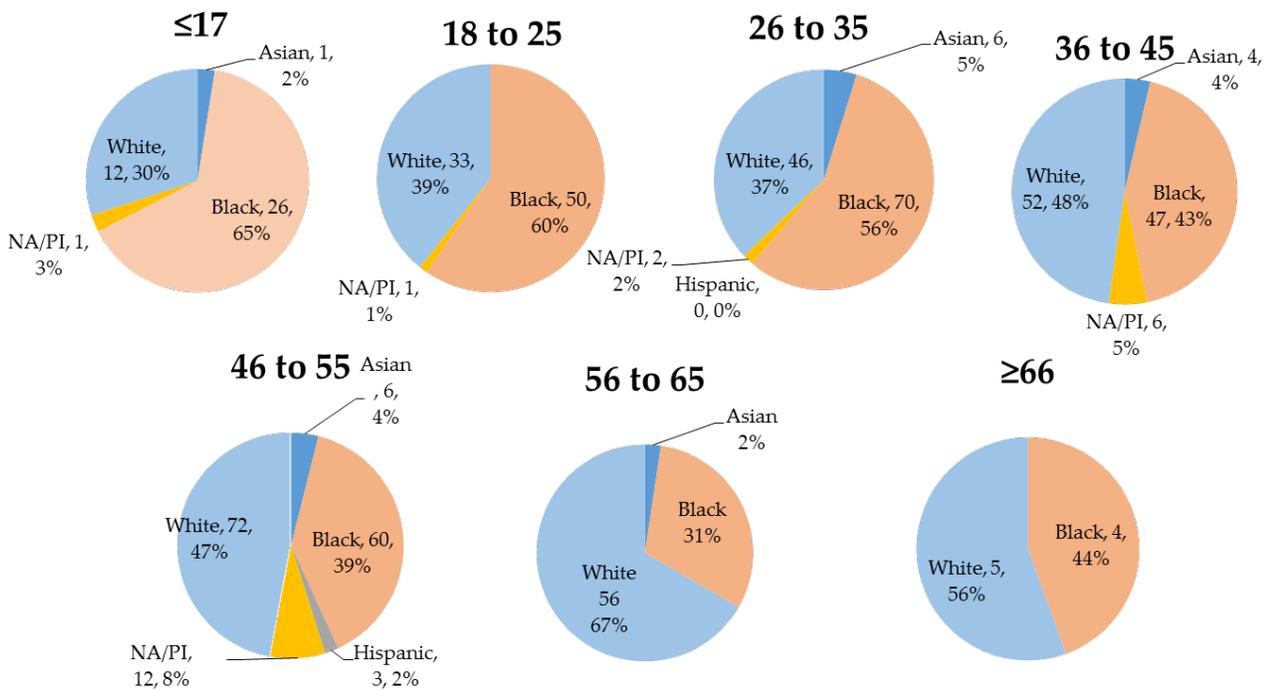




Figure 7 shows the race of those suspended by seven age categories. For all age groupings, but especially those 35 and under, Blacks or African Americans are suspended at a higher rate than other races.

Figure 7

**Races of those Suspended by Age Group**



*Chart labels identify the number of suspensions by race and the percentage of the total number of suspensions between May 1, 2015 and December 31, 2015.*



# Issues and Proposals

## Issue 1- Criminal Charges for Juvenile Fare Evasion

### Current Practice

Under King County Code (KCC 28.96.010.B), failure to pay transit fare is a misdemeanor criminal offense, punishable by up to 90 days in jail and a \$1,000 fine. Under state law (RCW 81.112.220), failure to pay transit fare is a civil infraction that carries a \$124 fine.

RCW 81.112.230 states, “Nothing in state law (RCW 81.112.020 and RCW 81.112.210 through 81.112.230) should be deemed to prevent law enforcement authorities from prosecuting for theft, trespass, or other charges by any individual who fails to pay the required fare on more than one occasion in a twelve-month period.” While this language indicates legislative approval of criminal prosecution for some repeat fare evaders, fare evasion itself is a civil infraction under state law. Regardless of the legal ability to bring charges for chronic fare evasion against a juvenile, no juveniles have been so charged, largely due to the King County Prosecutor’s current filing standard, which is already consistent with the policy direction of Motion 14441. The King County Prosecutor is an independently elected public official with sole discretion over charging decisions in King County Superior Court and in King County District Court.

### Proposal

Council adopts legislation amending KCC 28.96.010, resulting in decriminalizing juvenile fare evasion. With this amendment, charges would not be dependent on prosecutorial filing standards.

### Other Views

This position was generally agreed upon by members of the Work Group.

### Cost

In consultation with Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget (PSB), the Work Group determined that costs to implement this proposal are determined to be *de minimis*.

# Report



## Issue 2 (a) - Rider Suspension Process in Alignment with ESJ Principles

### Current Practice

Currently, Transit Police issue suspensions, although County Code allows other transit personnel to issue suspensions as well. Transit Police may issue a suspension-of-use notice, typically in conjunction with an enforcement action resulting from violation(s) of the Metro Code of Conduct or local, state, or federal law. Agency procedures provide for suspension terms of 7, 14, 30, 60, or 365 days depending on the severity of the violation. A person who receives multiple suspensions is required to serve them consecutively. Under existing practice, suspension of use is immediate and can only be amended through a formal administrative appeal process. As a result, a person who wanted to appeal a 7- or 14-day suspension would likely serve all or most of the suspension before having the opportunity to meet with the Suspension Appeal Panel. The Suspension Appeal Panel has not entertained challenges to the legal or factual validity of suspensions, focusing rather on mitigation. The Panel has been composed of Metro Transit and Metro Transit Police employees, rather than neutral decision-makers.

### Proposal

Suspensions from transit property or services will be for terms of 30, 60, or 365 days, depending on the nature of the offense (see box).

People issued infractions or citations for non-violent crimes will be issued a Written Warning Notice outlining the Metro Code of Conduct, and may continue to use Metro services and facilities. This Written Warning Notice will remain on file for 24 months as evidence of service and the individual's awareness of the terms of access to transit facilities. If they commit another violation during that time, they will be issued a suspension for that violation and are then in suspended status (and may be issued a rider contract as discussed in section Issue 2(b)). They retain the right to appeal the validity of the suspension or request a mitigation hearing to explain the circumstances that resulted in their suspension. People who commit a crime against a person receive an immediate 365-day suspension, although they may ride the bus to attend an appeal or mitigation hearing should they request one.

Individuals who receive multiple suspensions will serve them concurrently rather than consecutively.

### Proposed Suspension Terms



- Civil Infractions as noted in KCC 28.96.010 will warrant a 30-day suspension
- Criminal offenses as noted in KCC 28.96.010 or RCW 9.91.025 will warrant a 60-day suspension
- Violent Crimes and other serious crimes against persons as noted in RCW 9.94A.411 (plus Assault 4, Harassment, Bomb and Hoax Bomb crimes, and Indecent Exposure) will result in a suspension for 365-days. This term recognizes the serious effect felt by victims, and the effect such crimes have on riders perception of the safety and security of public transportation.

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### Other Views

This proposal embraces the positions stated by social justice advocates, who endeavored to introduce a warning stage prior to full suspensions. Metro believes that those warnings are somewhat perishable, and supports a limit to their useful life of 24-months. During that 2-year period, any further violation of the code of conduct (or other law which is not a crime against a person) will result in a suspension (though a rider contract may be granted, as described in section Issue 2(b)). After the 2-year period, any violation of the code of conduct (or other law which is not a crime against a person) will result in a new Written Warning Notice.

### Cost

In consultation with Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget (PSB), the Work Group determined that costs to implement this proposal are determined to be *de minimis*.

### Additional Information

The proposed changes to suspension practices and procedures grew out of concerns raised in Work Group discussions. Issues discussed included the fair issuance of suspension, the necessity and effectiveness of suspensions, composition of the appeal panel, and administration of the appeal process that limited a suspended individual's ability to challenge the validity of the suspension and raised concerns about due process.

The proposed changes address Work Group members' concerns by simplifying the suspension term length, by preserving riding privileges for lesser first offenses through the issuance of a Written Warning Notice, and by eliminating consecutive suspensions. All of these actions are intended to increase equity, due process, and access to essential services for everyone Metro serves, while providing sensible public safety protections.

Metro recognizes that many riders who are under suspension ride regardless. Offering a warning phase to people who commit minor violations which do not concern public safety provides an appropriate first step in addressing problematic behavior. The amended process will preserve the relationship between the suspended rider and Metro, recognize the importance of personal mobility, and underscore Metro's commitment to serve all King County residents in a fair and just manner.

The Suspension Flowchart in Appendix A illustrates the agency administrative procedures for the proposed process.

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### Issue 2 (b) – Align Rider Suspension Appeal Process with Equity and Social Justice Principles

#### Current Practice

King County Code 28.96.430 authorizes the suspension of a person’s transit use privileges for violations of the Code of Conduct or local, state or federal law. When a person’s use privileges are suspended, they are entitled to appeal the suspension. King County Code authorizes Metro to designate a single person as the suspension reviewer and empower the reviewer to affirm, modify, or terminate the suspension. The reviewer’s decision is final.

For suspensions of 60 days or longer, Metro has opted to employ a Suspension Appeal Panel via a set of guidelines that Metro Transit Police were directed to implement. Having a review panel instead of one person hear the appeal was intended to provide a more equitable and impartial process. One representative each from Metro Transit Police, Operations, and Customer Services constitute the three-member panel.

For appeals of short-term suspensions (<60 days), Metro has had a single person consider the appeal over the phone. This has been facilitated by Metro Transit Police Criminal Investigations Unit and has provided near-immediate relief (or modification) of the suspension terms.

In both appeal processes, the majority of people who appealed had their suspensions modified, allowing them to resume riding sooner. Anecdotal evidence of marginal rates of recidivism has justified these decisions.

#### Proposal

To further increase equity, opportunity, and impartiality, Metro proposes revising its administrative appeal process and procedures. The proposed process addresses Work Group members’ concerns about fairness and due process. People seeking a review of the validity of their suspension may request a hearing before a neutral third party. Those not contesting the validity of their suspension may request a meeting with a designated Metro staff member (and/or panel) to explain extenuating circumstances and request relief.

##### Mitigation Hearing

This process is proposed for suspended riders who are not challenging the validity of their suspension but seek relief from its provisions—for example, reducing the length of the suspension or being allowed to ride the bus for specific purposes, such as court or medical appointments. Depending on circumstances surrounding a case, either a designee or a panel of Metro representatives, operating much like the present appeals panel, would hear the mitigation request. While suspensions for less than one-year for persons not already on a Rider Contract could be mitigated by a representative of Metro Transit Police (MTP) over the phone, a

## Report



key change to the operation of the full panel would be the removal of a MTP representative. The MTP requested their removal, acknowledging that their role in the issuing suspensions could be seen as a conflict of interest. Under this revision, Metro's Transit Security Program Manager will administer Suspension Mitigation Panel activities. MTP will provide information the Suspension Mitigation Panel needs to consider and rule on a mitigation request. This approach separates enforcement activities from the administrative review process. It goes one step further, allowing anyone who was declined mitigation over the phone with MTP to seek redress with the Suspension Mitigation Panel. Typically, "mitigation" means issuance of a rider contract that restores the ability to ride so long as riders comply with all rules under the rider contract. Rider contracts may be modified with certain restrictions or conditions for more serious offenses.

### Appeal Hearing

People who have been suspended from Metro will now have the opportunity to appeal the validity of the suspension to an independent third party, the King County Hearing Examiner, with authority to invalidate the suspension. This hearing is an opportunity to contest the suspension or to challenge the facts underlying the suspension or the application of the law in the particular circumstance. Details of this process, including deadlines, timing, cost, and mechanics, will have to be developed. This will be a formal process and would include written notice of the allegations, an opportunity to present evidence and cross-examine witnesses, and a written decision. People who lose their appeal would then have the opportunity to a Mitigation Hearing.

### Additional Information

The introduction of Written Warning Notices for most offenses would eliminate the impacts of a suspension for the vast majority of people who are issued an infraction or criminal citation. There is no need to appeal a suspension in these cases, since the ability to ride continues.

The proposed process would allow those arrested for serious crimes to use transit under a limited rider contract to attend a Suspension Mitigation Panel or Appeal hearing, should they request one. The Suspension Mitigation Panel will schedule hearings frequently enough to allow those suspended for serious offenses to have their review typically within 7 days from the date it is requested. In all cases, the Suspension Mitigation Panel would be encouraged to make a decision at the conclusion of the hearing so the appellant can clearly hear the results.

The creation of the Appeal process via a Hearing Examiner addresses due process concerns voiced by social justice advocates related to challenging the validity of a suspension or other matters of a more legal nature.

The composition of the Mitigation Panel addresses the concerns voiced by Work Group members. The new process includes a five-member panel, which may include representatives from Metro's Diversity

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& Inclusion office, Customer Communications & Services, Operations, Ride Share/Accessible Services, and Transit Security. The proposed Suspension Panel composition will provide a broader dialog, separate enforcement and adjudication roles, a more diverse representation of viewpoints, and the ability to respond faster to requests for mitigation.

A draft operating process for the Mitigation Panel process is in Appendix C.

Work Group members generally agreed that revising Metro's appeal processes by creating a distinct appeal route in addition to a mitigation route as proposed is in the best interest of those suspended, the riding public, and the County. Reducing the number of suspensions by using a Written Warning Notice will significantly reduce the number of people who, at any given time, are suspended from Metro service. The proposed process makes it easier for a suspended person to contest a suspension or request relief from its conditions, and reduces the burden on all forms of relief, including the Mitigation Panel and the Appeal Process.

### Cost

Costs to implement this proposal are being studied by the agencies presented in the Work Group, including PSB. While there is no new appreciable cost to implement the Mitigation Hearing component, the Appeal Hearing will involve a marginal workload adjustment to an existing compensated hearing examiner, and thus may incur costs. However, the costs associated with the proposed appeal process are not expected to be cost-prohibitive. Reduction in the number of mitigation proceedings requested may offset this cost or burden to some extent.

## Issue 3 - Improving Geographic Equity of Access to Court

### Current Practice

For the past decade, King County District Court has directed all violations of Metro Transit rules to the Shoreline District Court for processing. This was done to manage the workflow of the court system more efficiently. However, this process was changed in October 2015 to direct juvenile fare evasion infractions to be filed at Burien District Court. The reason for this change was that more than 80 percent of a sample batch of tickets issued to juveniles had been issued to residents of South King County and South Seattle.

### Proposal

The King County District Court Executive Committee recently approved permitting persons receiving civil infractions for all fare violations issued by either King County Metro or Sound Transit to request a hearing at any one of the three traffic infractions courthouses, currently located at the Burien, Shoreline, and Issaquah Courthouse locations of District Court.

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For the 2015/2016 budget cycle, the King County District Court received funding from the County to implement a new electronic case management system. The District Court is currently in the process of implementing this new case management system with a projected completed implementation in late 2017. Upon implementation, the King County District Court system will require electronic filing of all documents with the court, which will significantly reduce the clerical processing time of the current paper tickets filed with the court. Additionally, the Court will be able to manage the casework flow in a more customer friendly manner, including the schedule civil infractions hearings and accommodate requests to move the hearing to a more convenient location. It is anticipated that electronic case management would allow hearings to be held at any District Court location.

### Other Views

The Work Group agrees this is a significant improvement over the former process.

### Cost

In consultation with Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget (PSB), the Work Group determined that costs to implement this proposal are determined to be *de minimis*. The Court's electronic case management (ECM) program was planned before the issuance of this ordinance, and the electronic hardware/software needed by Transit Security and/or Transit Police to comply with ECM is not directly related to the elements of this ordinance.

### Additional Information

In 2015, the King County District Court processed 5,920 transit fare violations infractions issued by both King County Metro Transit and Sound Transit. Of these filings, the court was required to set 1,068 for a hearing to either contest or mitigate the infraction. In 2014 the number of filings was 5,707 and the number of hearings to contest or mitigate the infraction was 1,652.

Every civil infraction filed with the King County District Court is a hand prepared paper ticket initiated by the citing transit enforcement officer before filing with the court. Tickets that Sound Transit issues are not handed to alleged violators when issued. As a result, King County District Court must either serve the notice of infraction or mail the notice to the defendant to comply with Washington State law. When defendants do not respond in a timely manner to the mailed notice of infraction the court is required to summons the defendant to a hearing.

Processing paper-issued or paper-mailed infraction notices is extremely time intensive work for court clerks. Assigning the administration of transit infractions to the Shoreline Court has helped the court to fulfill their responsibility with fewer resources.

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### Issue 4 - Develop Competence in Working with Juveniles

#### Current Practice

Transit Security and Service Quality staff members and bus operators have no specific training designed to enhance their ability to engage effectively with youth.

MTP deputies receive “Justice-Based Policing” and “LEED: Listen and Explain with Equity and Dignity” training, which prepares King County Sheriff’s Office (KSCO) personnel to interact with all people, including juveniles, in a fair and transparent manner. See “Additional Information” below.

#### Proposal

For Transit Security, Service Quality, and bus operators, Metro proposes using a professionally designed curriculum to educate staff members who regularly interact with youth. During the research phase, Metro reached out to community organizations for suggested education packages. Strategies for Youth, a nonprofit agency in Cambridge, Massachusetts, provided a sample curriculum that would achieve the goal. Their response to our request for a standard curriculum (6-hour program) for security and supervisors, and a shorter, two-hour course for coach operators and other Metro personnel, was detailed and extensive. It is contained in the reference section below. Additional information about Strategy for Youth’s approach to training can be found in Appendix E.

#### Other Views

No contrary views were expressed.

#### Cost

Costs to implement this policy are estimated to be \$331,000 for the initial deployment which is a two year cycle; including an estimated \$55,000 for the development and training of the curriculum by a third-party contractor, nearly \$60,000 for training Transit Security, Fare Enforcement, and Transit Service Quality staff, and \$216,000 for a condensed training deployed to all bus operators.

#### Court Ordered Suspension

In response to section (E) of Motion 14441, item (1), subsection (a), with regard to an option to implement the policy through court-issued suspension of use orders for periods longer than twelve hours, the Work Group discussed this option in earnest. Of particular importance during these discussions was the experience and opinions offered by representatives of the judiciary. These jurists indicated that the courts were wholly unprepared to act as administrators of a non-judicial process, to wit the suspension of use program, and thus were the wrong venue to determine if, when, and for how long suspensions should be imposed. Additionally, it was the consensus of the Work Group, again with essential input by representatives of the judicial system, that the time between issuance of a citation or infraction and hearing by a court could be a considerable span of time, generally in the

## Report



weeks-to-months range. As a significant footnote to that consideration, many cases involving infractions or crimes are never heard due to failure of the cited person to respond to the summons or appear in court. Thus, there would be a significant population who could and likely should be under sanction but would be able to remain free to use transit services without regard for a suspension that they had been able to dodge. Should the council determine that this option is preferable; the court system would need to determine their *legal ability* to adjudicate cases and include a term of suspension – a question that has not been satisfactorily answered through our deliberations.

## Public Safety Impacts

Motion 14441 directed an examination of the impact on public safety of the proposed changes. In consideration of the varying nature of each proposed change, the public safety impacts are not the same.

Item (A) of Motion 14441 establishes as policy a decriminalization of fare evasion for juveniles, while they may still be issued civil infractions for failure to pay fare. Evidence supplied by King County District Court representatives indicates that approximately 10% of infractions issued for Fare Evasion are ever paid or a hearing requested. The vast majority of the remainder is referred to collections. Without the ability to impart a more serious consequence on a juvenile who chronically evades paying fare, and with ample evidence that the civil liability conferred by the infraction has very limited usefulness, Metro remains concerned about the loss of this enforcement tool. However, Metro possesses little evidence that charging juveniles criminally for fare evasion increases compliance. Given the little evidence that criminalizing juvenile fare evasion produces effective results, it is believed that decriminalizing juvenile fare evasion will not affect rider safety and security.

Item (B) of Motion 14441 directs a review in pursuit of more equitable processes related to suspension of use (the Metro suspension process). This review process was the most labor-intensive element of the motion, and resulted in the most sweeping changes to existing practice. During the review, the entire suspension program was subject to overhaul. From issuance of the suspension to the suspension's duration, and including the appeal process and management of the appeal panel, this element was deconstructed and rebuilt with equity and social justice a primary focus. The resulting process contains items that provide some degree of public order concern, such as effectively issuing a warning to most first-time offenders suspected of offenses that do not pose safety issues. Metro is of the opinion that with monitoring, this new process will not necessarily decrease the riding public's safety.

Item (C) of Motion 14441 declares it a policy of the county to improve geographic equity of access to court for individuals who are cited for fare evasion. The initial remedy for this has been instituted, and Metro is of the opinion that there is likely no negative public safety impact.

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Item (D) of Motion 14441 states that relevant transit personnel will receive training to achieve developmental competence in relation to working with juveniles. Using vendor-supplied training curriculum, Metro is confident that it can attain a level of competency that will improve interactions between juveniles and Metro personnel, particularly those in enforcement roles. There is no anticipated negative impact to public safety from implementation of this element.

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# Transit Safety and Equity Work Plan

*Motion 14441, “a motion relating to the treatment of individuals for transit violations,”* passed by the Metropolitan King County Council on October 26, 2015, requires a work plan to be transmitted by the executive as a component of the report.

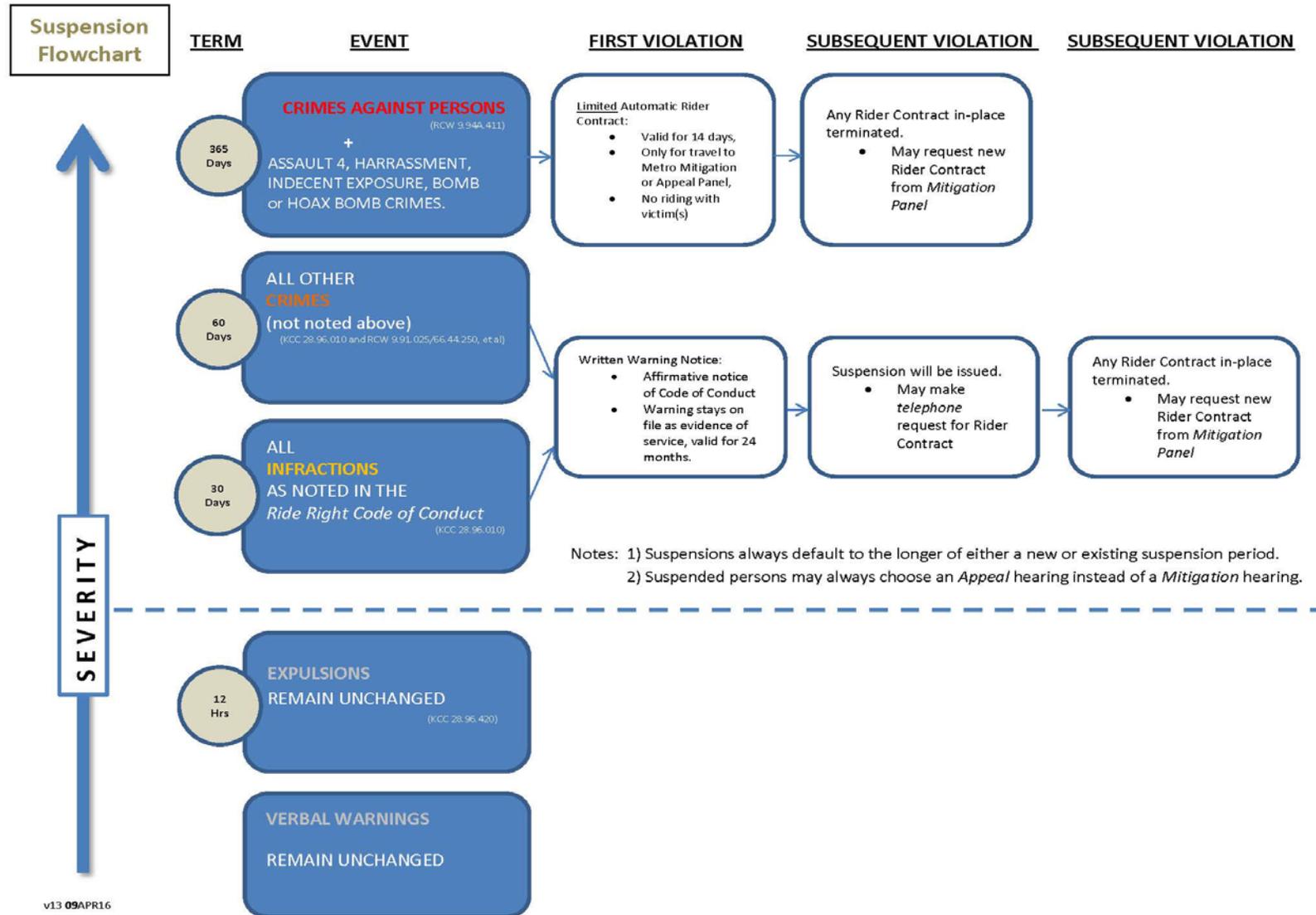
	<b>Item Description</b>	<b>Responsible Entity and Actions</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>	<b>Comments</b>
1	Ordinance decriminalizing juvenile fare evasion	Council: adopts the proposed ordinance into code.	Q3 2016	
2	Ordinance prescribing the conditions under which criminal trespass with regard to transit buses may be enforced	Council: adopts the proposed ordinance into code.	Q3 2016	
3	Coordinate Metro Suspension Mitigation process	Metro Transit: create schedules, associated forms, and procedural documents.	Q2-Q3 2016	
4	Coordinate Metro Suspension Appeal process	Metro Transit: establish processes, procedural documents, and independent third party adjudicator role and relationship.	Q2-Q3 2016	
5	Change Code to reflect new appeal/mitigation process	Metro: Develop ordinance for King County Council adoption	Q1 2017	
6	Expand access to courts for those issued infractions for fare evasion	Metro: change infraction forms to more clearly show where infractions may be contested (any of three	Q4 2016	

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		<p>locations for adults, one for juveniles)</p> <p>King County Court System: implement electronic case management (ECM) system</p>	~Q4 2017	<p>It is not clear when in 2017 ECM will be able to support a broader distribution of these cases beyond the courts now authorized to hear them.</p>
7	<p>Achieving developmental competence in relation to working with juveniles through appropriate training for transit personnel</p>	<p>Metro: determine procurement guidelines necessary to contract with third-party provider.</p> <p>Council: support appropriation requests for the contracted training as well as internal payroll costs for deploying it.</p>	<p>Q3 2016 – Q3 2018 (24 month initial deployment cycle)</p>	

# Appendix A- Suspension Process Flow Chart



## Appendix B – Work Group Meeting Participation

### Transit Safety & Equity Work Group Meeting Participants

Name	Representing
Arkills, Chris	KC Executive's Office
Behrman, Hillary	TeamChild
Brown, Laurie	KCDOT Director's Office
Bunck, Andy	KC PSB
Burdick, Bill	KCM Transit Operations
Cole, Carl	Metro Transit Police (KCSO)
Daugaard, Lisa	Public Defender's Assoc
De Wys, Shelley	KC PSB
Desmond, Kevin	KCM GM's Office
Gannon, Rob	KCM GM's Office
Gill, Karan	KCC - CM Upthegrove's Office
Gulledge-Bennett, Betty	KCDOT Communications
Harn, Corinna	KC District Court
Haskin, Brad	Metro Transit Police (KCSO)
Hull, David	KCM GM's Office
Huneryager, David	TeamChild
Israelson, Gail	KCM Transit Security
Joyce, Melony	KCM Accessible Svcs
Jutilla, David	Metro Transit Police (KCSO)
Kashyap, Andrew	Public Defender's Assoc
Khandelwal, Anita	KCDPD/Public Defender's Assoc
Larson, Mark	KCPAO - Criminal
Lee, Carla	KCPAO
Mangaoang, Vonetta	KC Hearing Examiner's Office
Maxie, Tre	KCDOT Director's Office
Merkel, Jenifer	KCPAO - Civil
Miniken, Blythe	Metro Transit Police (KCSO)
Norgaard, Erin	KCPAO - Criminal
Norton, Mark	KCM Transit Security/Emergency Mgmt
Ogershok, Rochelle	KCDOT Communications
Palomino, Othniel	KC District Court
Pure, Stephanie	KCDOT Director's Office
Rochford, John	KCM Para-Transit RSO
Saint Clair, Wesley	KC Superior Court
Slakie, Elly	KC PSB
Spohr, David	KC Hearing Examiner's Office
Stone, Gail	KC Executive's Office
Switzer, Jeff	KCM/KCDOT Communications
Tucker, Donna	KC Superior Court
Vargas, Priscilla	KCM Para-Transit RSO
Williams, Marcus	Metro Transit Police (KCSO)



## Appendix C - Suspension Mitigation Panel -- Standard Operating Procedure

Rev. 4/09/2016 (v7)

### Purpose

The purpose of the Suspension Mitigation Panel is to review suspensions for compliance with related King County Code, agency policy and relevant standard operating procedures (SOPs), as well as in balance with the county's codified objectives toward equity and social justice. It is the intent of this administrative process to render reviews in an impartial and consistent manner, providing reasonable due process at every step. Metro recognizes both the importance of mobility and the privilege that use of public transportation is, and wishes to balance fair and equitable access with reasonable measures to maintain public safety while on Metro service.

### Who May Request a Mitigation Hearing

Hearings may be at the request of the suspended person or representative, or representatives of Metro Transit or Metro Transit Police. The Suspension Mitigation Panel may sustain, modify, defer, cancel, or repeal existing suspensions.

### Composition

The Suspension Mitigation Panel consists of a five-member voting panel, with one representative or designee from:

- Metro Transit Security (chair)
- Metro Transit Diversity & Inclusion function (vice-chair)
- Metro Transit Customer Communications & Services
- Metro Transit Operations
- Metro Transit Ride Share/Accessible Services

Metro Transit Police will support the Suspension Mitigation Panel by providing administrative support and information.

For the Panel to have a quorum, at least three (3) members must be present. In the event a hearing is scheduled and the petitioner is present but Metro lacks a quorum, the petitioner shall be granted a rider contract, allowing the petitioner limited access to transit so as not to inhibit travel to school, work, medical appointments, court appointments, and other basic needs until the hearing can be rescheduled.

# Report



## Mitigation Panel Required Knowledge and Responsibilities

It is the responsibility of all Suspension Mitigation Panel members to read, understand, and maintain a working knowledge of these SOPs and King County Code, administrative policies and procedures, and other relevant materials such that they may make informed, responsible, and equity-minded decisions.

## Coordination

Together, a representative from Metro Transit Police Criminal Investigations Unit (CIU) and Metro Transit Security shall act as the coordinators for the Mitigation Panel. The responsibilities of the coordinator(s) include but are not limited to the following:

- Coordinate and respond to requests for mitigation of existing suspensions,
- Arrange for note-taking and/or record-keeping of panel hearings,
- Set the dates, times, locations, and agenda for panel hearings,
- Provide any necessary equipment to facilitate the hearing (projector, computer, etc.).

For Suspension Mitigation Panel hearings, Metro Transit Police CIU will provide a summary for the panel to review that includes but is not limited to a summary of the incident, a copy of the suspension notice, any aggravating or mitigating information, and any information provided by the suspended person.

## Requesting a Mitigation Hearing

### Suspensions for 30 or 60 Days

The suspension panel delegates authority to Metro Transit Police CIU to offer rider contracts for suspended persons that meet the following criteria:

- Suspended for 30 or 60 days, and
- Who call, write, or email to request an appeal, and
- Are willing to sign and abide by terms of the rider contract.

Persons wishing to mitigate a suspension for 30 or 60 days may request a hearing by calling the appeal hotline at (206) 255-4013. Metro Transit Police CIU will adjudicate this request within three (3) business days of the request, with results reported to the Chair of the Suspension Mitigation Panel within three (3) business days of the decision being rendered. If the petitioner is unsatisfied with the decision from this stage, they may request a full hearing by the Mitigation Panel by following the process outlined below for "Other Suspensions."

# Report



## Other Suspensions

The suspension panel reserves exclusive authority to offer rider contracts for suspended persons that meet the following criteria:

- Suspended for greater than 60 days, or any length but subsequent to revocation of a previously-issued Rider Contract, or any length but subsequent to denial of a Rider Contract by Metro Transit Police CIU, and
- Who call, write, or email to request an appeal, and
- Are willing to sign and abide by terms of the Rider Contract.

Persons wishing to appear before the Suspension Mitigation Panel to mitigate a suspension for 365 days, or any length but subsequent to revocation of a previously issued Rider Contract, or any length but subsequent to denial of a Rider Contract by Metro Transit Police CIU may do so by:

- Leaving a request on the Appeal Hotline, (206) 255-4013,
- Submitting a written request to the General Manager's office at Attn: Suspension Mitigation Panel, 201 S Jackson Street, Seattle, WA 98134, or
- Emailing the Metro Appeal email address: [metro.appeal@kingcounty.gov](mailto:metro.appeal@kingcounty.gov).

Mitigation Hearings will be scheduled typically within seven (7) days of the request being received.

If a Mitigation Hearing request is not submitted directly by the suspended person, the person requesting the mitigation must provide written verification, signed by the suspended person, that they are acting at the request of the suspended person. This written verification will only apply to suspensions that were in effect on or before the date, the verification was signed. This requirement does not apply to an attorney admitted to practice in Washington State that is representing the petitioner.

## Rider Contracts

Regardless of which entity adjudicates the rider contract, upon signing the contract, suspended persons will be provided with a copy of the contract. Unsigned rider contract offers are not in effect until signed by the petitioner. The offer of a rider contract to the petitioner expires 30-days after authorization by the Metro Transit Police CIU representative or the Suspension Mitigation Panel.

## Suspension Review

The Suspension Mitigation Panel's decisions should be based on a preponderance of the evidence. According to the Washington State Jury Instructions, a preponderance of the evidence is:

“When it is said that a party has the burden of proof on any proposition or that any proposition must be proved by a preponderance of the evidence, or the expressing “if you find” is used, it means that you must be persuaded, considering all the evidence in the case, the proposition on

# Report



which the party has the burden of proof is more probably true than not true.” (WPI 21.01 Meaning of Burden of Proof-Preponderance of the Evidence)

## Suspension Mitigation Panel Decision-Making Process

After appropriate presentations from each party, the Suspension Mitigation Panel will deliberate and render a decision.

After deliberation, the chair will call for a motion to vote on the outcome of the case. Suspension Mitigation Panel decisions will be based on a preponderance of the evidence, suspension policy, and information presented in the summary and/or by the suspended person or his/her representative and by any agency representative. Suspension Mitigation Panel decisions require a simple majority of the panel. An even number of panel members deadlocking on a decision favors the appellant. Decisions of the Suspension Mitigation Panel are final.

The Suspension Mitigation Panel may decide a case in the following ways:

Sustained	Suspension is affirmed
Modified	Modifications may be made to the suspension
Deferred	Suspension is delayed for a period of time, which may or may not “run out the clock” on the suspension term
Cancelled	Suspension is lifted, record of the suspension remains
Repealed	Suspension overturned, riding privileges reinstated. Record of the suspension will be purged from the suspension database

## Notifications

If the suspended person is not present at the panel, notification of the Suspension Mitigation Panel’s decision shall be made or mailed no later than ten (10) days after the panel’s determination.

## Records

The meeting facilitator will document the Suspension Mitigation Panel decisions. This documentation will serve as the official record of the hearing. Upon request, a copy of this record may be provided to suspended persons by the panel chair.

## Report



### General

It is not a violation of the suspension policy for a suspended person to enter transit property and ride transit to attend a Suspension Mitigation Panel meeting at the date, time, and location specified by the coordinator.

A suspended person's decision not to attend or inability to attend the hearing shall not change the effectiveness of the Panel's decision.

Within the framework authorized in King County Code, this policy may be amended from time to time as needed. The process shall involve a simple majority vote by the panel members assembled, with referral for approval to the Metro Transit General Manager or designee. Any cases being considered shall be adjudicated using the policy in place on the date the appeal was filed. Upon approval, the revised policy goes into effect for all future appeals.

## Report



# Appendix D - Categorization of Crimes for Prosecuting Standards

### CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS as listed in RCW 9.94A.411

- Aggravated Murder
- 1st Degree Murder
- 2nd Degree Murder
- 1st Degree Manslaughter
- 2nd Degree Manslaughter
- 1st Degree Kidnapping
- 2nd Degree Kidnapping
- 1st Degree Assault
- 2nd Degree Assault
- 3rd Degree Assault
- 1st Degree Assault of a Child
- 2nd Degree Assault of a Child
- 3rd Degree Assault of a Child
- 1st Degree Rape
- 2nd Degree Rape
- 3rd Degree Rape
- 1st Degree Rape of a Child
- 2nd Degree Rape of a Child
- 3rd Degree Rape of a Child
- 1st Degree Robbery
- 2nd Degree Robbery
- 1st Degree Arson
- 1st Degree Burglary
- 1st Degree Identity Theft
- 2nd Degree Identity Theft
- 1st Degree Extortion
- 2nd Degree Extortion
- Indecent Liberties
- Incest
- Vehicular Homicide
- Vehicular Assault
- 1st Degree Child Molestation
- 2nd Degree Child Molestation
- 3rd Degree Child Molestation
- 1st Degree Promoting Prostitution
- Intimidating a Juror
- Communication with a Minor
- Intimidating a Witness
- Intimidating a Public Servant
- Bomb Threat (if against person)
- Unlawful Imprisonment
- Promoting a Suicide Attempt
- Riot (if against person)
- Stalking
- Custodial Assault
- Domestic Violence Court Order Violation (RCW [10.99.040](#), [10.99.050](#), [26.09.300](#), [26.10.220](#), [26.26.138](#), [26.50.110](#), [26.52.070](#), or [74.34.145](#))
- Counterfeiting (if a violation of RCW [9.16.035](#)(4))
- Felony Driving a Motor Vehicle While Under the Influence of Intoxicating Liquor or Any Drug (RCW [46.61.502](#)(6))
- Felony Physical Control of a Motor Vehicle While Under the Influence of Intoxicating Liquor or Any Drug (RCW [46.61.504](#)(6))

## Appendix E – Juvenile-Focused Training Approach

### Regarding King County Sherriff’s Office Justice-Based Policing and “LEED” :

Historically, primary policing strategy has been based on a deterrence theory, with harsh punishments as the main response to rule breaking. Law enforcement embraced policies such as the “war on drugs” and zero-tolerance drug and nuisance strategies in an effort to “get tough on crime.” Unfortunately, such strategies have disproportionately affected the marginalized, the poor, and minority communities. As a result, segments of society perceive that police exercise authority in an unfair manner, and the result has been public alienation, dissatisfaction, mistrust, and hostility. This has hampered police effectiveness and negatively impacted officer safety.

The King County Sheriff’s Office (KCSO) recognized that although they were very effective at performing police functions and solving crimes, they could be doing more to improve police legitimacy in the eyes of the public. The KCSO is committed to treating all citizens with dignity and respect and exercising police authority in a fair and just manner. To that end, all commissioned KCSO members have attended (or will as they are hired) an eight-hour training course called “Justice-Based Policing.” The entire course is based on the principles of procedural justice, which refers to the processes that police use when exercising their authority and whether those processes are perceived as fair and transparent.

Procedural justice research by experts such as Dr. Tom Tyler indicates that people are far more concerned about how they feel they were treated during the decision-making processes that led to a criminal justice outcome than about the outcome itself. In 2004, Tyler found the decision regarding whether or not a person feels they have received procedural justice depends on whether:

- the person perceives that the officer gave them an opportunity to actively participate in discussions or explain their views prior to the officer’s decision-making;
- the person feels that the officer would have treated anyone else in a like-manner and hence exercised neutral and objective decision-making;
- the person feels that the officer treated them with respect and dignity during the process; and
- The decisions made or actions taken by the officer were explained to the individual(s) impacted by them, thus making the process transparent.

Each of these elements constitutes the pillars on which procedural justice is built, and leads to an increased perception of police legitimacy and public satisfaction. The training course that the KCSO created addresses how the components of procedural justice relate to all police interactions: specifically those involving “difficult” people—those persons who for a variety of reasons including age, mental illness, past experiences, and so forth, may be resistant to police authority. Procedural justice principles have become a part of all ongoing KCSO training as well as a component of annual performance

## Report



evaluations. The LEED acronym has been adopted as an easy way for officers to remember the principles: Listen and Explain with Equity and Dignity. A similar version of the Justice-Based Policing Course, titled Procedural Justice for Law enforcement, was created by the KCSO and adopted nationally by the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Office to be delivered to agencies across the country.

The KCSO is committed to meeting the needs of all members of the public we serve. In addition to the eight hours of procedural justice training, a large portion of KCSO employees have attended either the eight-hour or 40-hour Crisis Intervention Training (CIT) to better meet the special needs of some segments of our population. The eight-hour CIT course has now become mandatory for all law enforcement officers in Washington.

### Regarding Strategies for Youth training curriculum:

#### Introduction to “Policing the Teen Brain”

Law enforcement officers are expected to respond to, and manage, calls related to “social policy failures” such as truancy, mental health issues, poverty, racial anxieties, and fear of youth. Unfortunately, academy training does not prepare officers for these encounters. Specifically with youth, officers may interpret the actions and behaviors as being disrespectful and/or confrontational.

#### Development of competence working with juveniles

How a person perceives and responds to situations is strongly influenced by both biological and psychological factors related to their developmental stage. A developmentally competent adult navigates youth interactions in a manner appropriate to that youth’s age and psychological development.

#### Adolescent Brain Development

##### *Normative Development*

Explores the role emotion plays in the developing brain and how emotion affects perception, processing, and response.

##### *Compromised Development*

Youth who are dealing with mental illnesses or deficits are less able to respond to figures of authority. Recognizing types of compromised brain development and having strategies to manage them is an important skill for law enforcement officers.

##### *Traumatized Development*

Trauma and its impact on adolescent brain development is a significant issue faced by law enforcement. Recognizing the traumatized child and responding appropriately can be an effective de-escalation tool.

#### Understanding the Landscape of Vulnerability and Opportunity

The environment surrounding a child during his/her development can have a huge impact on how they respond to the world. A look at how Family, Culture, and Social interactions shape youth perceptions of authority. Every individual fits along a continuum stretching from vulnerability to resilience. How

## Report



interactions with authority are impacted by where youth see themselves along this continuum and strategies for improving resilience are presented.

### Asserting your authority effectively with youth

Law enforcement officers are expected to assert their authority in an effort to maintain social and cultural order. Recognizing the role of developmental competence, how can officers effectively assert their authority in a meaningful way with youth?

These training sections would be pared-down for the shorter, two-hour course, which is primarily intended for coach operators and personnel who are not, as their primary function, engaged in enforcement efforts.

It is expected that the training cycle for those enrolled in the longer, six-hour course would take up to 12-months, and the training cycle for the shorter, two-hour course would take up to 24-months due to the exceedingly large group of participants. For new employees in each classification customarily enrolled in either course, the training would be added to their on-boarding curriculum.

Training would be accomplished via personnel assigned by relevant Transit sections to attend training conducted by *Strategies for Youth* in a “train-the-trainer” format. These trainers would be free to conduct training as frequently as needed to ensure that Transit personnel achieve and maintain the developmental competence called for in the council’s motion.

# Appendix F – Metro Code of Conduct

**RIDE**  
*right.*

Metro Bus Rider  
CODE OF CONDUCT

### CRIMINAL PENALTIES

Misdemeanors can result in a citation and fine up to \$1,000, and/or arrest and imprisonment in jail facility for not more than ninety (90) days. (per KCC 28.96.010, RCW 9A.01.025 and 66.41.250 except where bolded/underlined.)

- Smoking or carrying a lighted or smoldering pipe, cigar or cigarette while in a transit vehicle or on the platform or mezzanine areas of the tunnel.
- Discarding litter other than in designated receptacles.
- Playing a radio, tape recorder, audible game device or any other sound producing equipment, except when the equipment is connected to earphones that limit the sound to the individual listener. However, the use of communication devices by county employees, county contractors or public safety officers in the line of duty is permitted, as is the use of private communication devices used to summon, notify or communicate with other individuals ("pagers," "portable telephones.")
- Spitting, expectorating, urinating or defecating except in restroom facilities.
- Carrying flammable liquids, flammable or non-flammable explosives, acid or any other article or material of a type or in a manner that is likely to cause harm to others. However, cigarette, cigar or pipe lighters, firearms, weapons, and ammunition may be carried if in a form or manner that is not otherwise prohibited by law or ordinance.
- Intentionally obstructing or impeding the flow of transit vehicle or passenger movement, hindering or preventing access to transit property, causing unreasonable delays in boarding or disembarking, reclining or occupying more than one seat, or in any way interfering with the provision or use of transit services.
- Unreasonably disturbing others by engaging in loud, raucous, unruly, harmful, abusive or harassing behavior.
- Defacing, destroying or otherwise vandalizing transit property or any signs, notices or advertisements on transit property.
- Drinking an alcoholic beverage or possessing an open container on a bus. However, possessing and drinking an alcoholic beverage is not prohibited in the tunnel facilities if authorized as part of a scheduled special event for which all required permits have been obtained and when said facilities are not in use for transit purposes.
- Entering nonpublic areas, including but not limited to tunnel staging areas and equipment rooms, except when authorized by the director or when instructed to by county or public safety personnel.
- Dumping any materials whatsoever on transit property, including but not limited to chemicals and automotive fluids.
- Throwing an object at transit property or at any person on transit property.
- Failing to present a valid, unexpired pass, transfer or ticket or otherwise failing to pay the appropriate fare as required under county ordinance.
- Possessing an unissued transfer or tendering an unissued transfer as proof of fare payment.
- Falsely representing oneself as eligible for a special or reduced fare or obtaining any permit or pass related to the transit system by making a false representation.
- Falsely claiming to be a transit operator or other transit employee; or through words, actions and/or the use of clothes, insignia or equipment resembling department-issued uniforms and equipment, creating a false impression that he or she is a transit operator or other transit employee.
- Bringing onto transit property odors which unreasonably disturb others or interfere with their use of the transit system, whether such odors arise from one's person, clothes, articles, accompanying animal or any other source.
- Engaging in gambling or any game of chance for the winning of money or anything of value.
- Discharging a laser-emitting device on a transit vehicle, directing such a device from a transit vehicle toward any other moving vehicle or directing such a device toward any transit operator or passenger.

Notes:  
"Transit vehicles" = transit passenger vehicles including buses, paratransit vans and other revenue service vehicles.  
"Transit property" = all vehicles and facilities used in the transit system including transit vehicles, tunnel facilities and other passenger facilities.

### CIVIL PENALTIES

Violations can result in a citation and fine up to \$250 (per KCC 28.96.010)

- Allowing any animal to occupy a seat on transit property, to run at large without a leash, to unreasonably disturb others, or obstruct flow of passenger or bus traffic. An animal may occupy a passenger's lap while in a transit vehicle or facility.
- Allowing his or her animal to leave waste on transit property.
- Roller-skating, roller-blading or skate-boarding.
- Riding a bicycle, motorcycle or other vehicle except for the purpose of entering or leaving passenger facilities on roadways designed for that use. In tunnel facilities, bicycles must be walked at all times and may not be transported on escalators (excludes police and authorized county employees).
- Eating or drinking, with the following exceptions. Consuming food and drinking nonalcoholic beverages is permitted on the mezzanine and exterior plaza levels of tunnel stations and the exterior areas of other passenger facilities. Also, drinking nonalcoholic beverages from a container designed to prevent spillage is permitted on transit property and on the bus.
- Bringing onto a transit passenger vehicle any package or other object which blocks an aisle or stairway or occupies a seat if to do so would, in the operator's sole discretion, cause a danger to, or displace, passengers or expected passengers.
- Operating, stopping, standing or parking a vehicle in any roadway or location restricted for use only by transit vehicles or otherwise restricted.
- Engaging in public communications activities or commercial activities except as authorized under King County Code 28.96.020 through 28.96.210.
- Riding transit vehicles or using benches, floors or other areas in tunnel and other passenger facilities for the purpose of sleeping rather than for their intended transportation-related purposes.
- Camping in or on transit property; storing personal property on benches, floors or other areas of transit property.
- Entering or crossing the transit tunnel roadway or transit vehicle roadways in and about other passenger facilities, except in marked crosswalks or at the direction of county or public safety personnel.
- Extending an object or a portion of one's body through the door or window of a transit vehicle while it is in motion.
- Hanging or swinging on bars or stanchions, with feet off the floor, inside a transit vehicle or other transit property; hanging onto or otherwise attaching oneself at any time to the exterior of a transit vehicle or other transit property.
- Engaging in any sport or recreational activities on transit property.
- Parking a vehicle in an approved parking area on transit property for more than seventy-two consecutive hours.
- Using a transit facility for residential or commercial parking purposes.
- Performing any non-emergency repairs or cleaning of a vehicle parked on transit property.
- Conducting driver training on transit property.
- No person shall open or consume alcohol in a public place, such as Metro Transit property - per RCW 66.44.100, §103.

...thank you for doing your part to

To help ensure the safety..



**KING COUNTY**  
**Signature Report**

**ATTACHMENT 2**  
1200 King County Courthouse  
516 Third Avenue  
Seattle, WA 98104

**June 16, 2016**

**Ordinance**

**Proposed No.** 2016-0237.1

**Sponsors** Upthegrove

1 AN ORDINANCE related to regulation of conduct on  
2 transit property; amending Ordinance 11950, Section 14, as  
3 amended, and K.C.C. 28.96.010 and prescribing penalties.

4 BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF KING COUNTY:

5 SECTION 1. Ordinance 11950, Section 14, as amended, and K.C.C. 28.96.010  
6 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

7 A. The following actions are prohibited in, on or in relation to, all transit  
8 properties. For conduct not amounting to a violation of another applicable state or local  
9 law bearing a greater penalty or criminal sanction than is provided under this section, a  
10 person who commits one of the following acts in, on or in relation to transit property is  
11 guilty of a civil infraction to which chapter 7.80 RCW applies.

12 1. Allowing any animal to occupy a seat on transit property, to run at large  
13 without a leash, to unreasonably disturb others or to obstruct the flow of passenger or bus  
14 traffic; but animals may occupy a passenger's lap while in a transit vehicle or facility;

15 2. Allowing his or her animal to leave waste on transit property;

16 3. Rollerskating, rollerblading or skateboarding;

17 4. Riding a bicycle, motorcycle or other vehicle except for the purpose of  
18 entering or leaving passenger facilities on roadways designed for that use. In tunnel  
19 facilities, bicycles must be walked at all times and may not be transported on escalators.

20 However, nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to commissioned peace  
21 officers or county employees engaged in authorized activities in the course of their  
22 employment;

23           5. Eating or drinking. However, eating and drinking nonalcoholic beverages are  
24 permitted on the mezzanine and exterior plaza levels of tunnel stations and the exterior  
25 areas of other passenger facilities. Also, drinking a nonalcoholic beverage from a  
26 container designed to prevent spillage is permitted on transit property;

27           6. Bringing onto a transit passenger vehicle any package or other object that  
28 blocks an aisle or stairway or occupies a seat if to do so would, in the operator's sole  
29 discretion, cause a danger to passengers or displace passengers or expected passengers;

30           7. Operating, stopping, standing or parking a vehicle in any roadway or location  
31 restricted for use only by transit vehicles or otherwise restricted;

32           8. Engaging in public communication activities or commercial activities except  
33 as authorized under K.C.C. 28.96.020 through 28.96.210;

34           9. Riding transit vehicles or using benches, floors or other areas in tunnel and  
35 other passenger facilities for the purpose of sleeping rather than for their intended  
36 transportation-related purposes;

37           10. Camping in or on transit property; storing personal property on benches,  
38 floors or other areas of transit property;

39           11. Entering or crossing the transit tunnel roadway or transit vehicle roadways  
40 in and about other passenger facilities, except in marked crosswalks or at the direction of  
41 county or public safety personnel;

42           12. Extending an object or a portion of one's body through the door or window  
43 of a transit vehicle while it is in motion;

44           13. Hanging or swinging on bars or stanchions, with feet off the floor, inside a  
45 transit vehicle or other transit property; hanging onto or otherwise attaching oneself at  
46 any time to the exterior of a transit vehicle or other transit property;

47           14. Engaging in any sport or recreational activities on transit property;

48           15. Parking a vehicle in an approved parking area on transit property for more  
49 than seventy-two consecutive hours;

50           16. Using a transit facility for residential or commercial parking or encouraging  
51 others to make such a use, except the commercial parking that is authorized under K.C.C.  
52 28.96.220;

53           17. Performing any nonemergency repairs or cleaning of a vehicle parked on  
54 transit property; (~~and~~)

55           18. Conducting driver training on transit property; and

56           19. For those individuals seventeen years of age and under, failing to present a  
57 valid, unexpired pass, transfer or ticket or otherwise failing to pay the appropriate fare as  
58 required under county ordinance.

59           B. The following actions are prohibited in, on or in relation to all transit  
60 properties. For conduct not amounting to a violation of another applicable state or local  
61 criminal law bearing a greater penalty than is provided under this chapter, a person who  
62 commits one of the following acts in, on or in relation to transit property is guilty of a  
63 misdemeanor.

- 64           1. Smoking or carrying a lighted or smoldering pipe, cigar or cigarette while in  
65 a transit vehicle or in the platform or mezzanine areas of the tunnel;
- 66           2. Discarding litter other than in designated receptacles;
- 67           3. Playing a radio, tape recorder, audible game device or any other sound-  
68 producing equipment, except when the equipment is connected to earphones that limit the  
69 sound to the individual listener. However, the use of communication devices by county  
70 employees, county contractors or public safety officers in the line of duty is permitted, as  
71 is the use of private communication devices used to summon, notify or communicate with  
72 other individuals, such as pagers or portable telephones;
- 73           4. Spitting, expectorating, urinating or defecating except in restroom facilities;
- 74           5. Carrying flammable liquids, flammable or nonflammable explosives, acid or  
75 any other article or material of a type or in a manner that is likely to cause harm to others.  
76 However, cigarette, cigar or pipe lighters, firearms, weapons and ammunition may be  
77 carried if in a form or manner that is not otherwise prohibited by law or ordinance;
- 78           6. Intentionally obstructing or impeding the flow of transit vehicle or passenger  
79 movement, hindering or preventing access to transit property, causing unreasonable  
80 delays in boarding or deboarding, reclining or occupying more than one seat, or in any  
81 way interfering with the provision or use of transit services;
- 82           7. Unreasonably disturbing others by engaging in loud, raucous, unruly,  
83 harmful, abusive or harassing behavior;
- 84           8. Defacing, destroying or otherwise vandalizing transit property or any signs,  
85 notices or advertisements on transit property;

86           9. Drinking an alcoholic beverage or possessing an open container of an  
87 alcoholic beverage. However, possessing and drinking an alcoholic beverage is not  
88 prohibited in the tunnel facilities if authorized as part of a scheduled special event for  
89 which all required permits have been obtained and when said facilities are not in use for  
90 transit purposes;

91           10. Entering nonpublic areas, including but not limited to tunnel staging areas  
92 and equipment rooms, except when authorized by the director or when instructed to by  
93 county or public safety personnel;

94           11. Dumping any materials whatsoever on transit property, including but not  
95 limited to chemicals and automotive fluids;

96           12. Throwing an object at transit property or at any person in transit property;

97           13. For those individuals eighteen years of age and older, ((F))failing to present  
98 a valid, unexpired pass, transfer or ticket or otherwise failing to pay the appropriate fare  
99 as required under county ordinance;

100           14. Possessing an unissued transfer or tendering an unissued transfer as proof of  
101 fare payment;

102           15. Falsely representing oneself as eligible for a special or reduced fare or  
103 obtaining any permit or pass related to the transit system by making a false  
104 representation;

105           16. Falsely claiming to be a transit operator or other transit employee; or  
106 through words, actions and/or the use of clothes, insignia or equipment resembling  
107 department-issued uniforms and equipment, creating a false impression that he or she is a  
108 transit operator or other transit employee;

109           17. Bringing onto transit property odors which unreasonably disturb others or  
110 interfere with their use of the transit system, whether such odors arise from one's person,  
111 clothes, articles, accompanying animal or any other source;

112           18. Engaging in gambling or any game of chance for the winning of money or  
113 anything of value; (~~and~~)

114           19. Discharging a laser-emitting device on a transit vehicle, directing such a  
115 device from a transit vehicle toward any other moving vehicle or directing such a device

116 toward any transit operator or passenger; and

117 20. Knowingly entering or remaining unlawfully on transit property.

118

KING COUNTY COUNCIL  
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

---

J. Joseph McDermott, Chair

ATTEST:

---

Anne Noris, Clerk of the Council

APPROVED this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_.

---

Dow Constantine, County Executive

**Attachments:** None

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April 29, 2016

The Honorable Joe McDermott  
 Chair, King County Council  
 Room 1200  
 COURTHOUSE

Dear Councilmember McDermott:

As required by Motion 14441, I am transmitting to the King County Council a report that includes a work plan, as well as options and recommendations (formed by the Transit Safety & Equity Work Group) that respond to the intent of Motion 14441, which states:

*“Section E.1. The executive is requested to develop and transmit to the council:*

- a. a report including a work plan that provides options and recommendations on how to implement the transit-related policies described in subsections A. through D. of this motion. The report should also include, with respect to subsection B. of this motion, an option to implement the policy through court-issued suspension of use orders for periods longer than twelve hours; the estimated costs or savings associated with implementing these policies; an examination of the impact on public safety of these changes; and a summary of the equity and social justice implications of shifting from the current approach to the policies set forth in this motion; and*
- b. any legislation, including appropriation ordinances, needed to implement the policies.”*

The report responds to Council’s direction to review Metro Transit’s suspension of use and appeal process, provides options and recommendations that align with the County’s equity and social justice principles and improves due process protections.

With the report’s recommendations for changes to Metro Transit’s suspension and appeal process, individuals cited for minor, non-violent violations of Metro’s code of conduct will not be unduly restricted in their ability to attend school, commute to work, comply with court-mandated appointments, receive medical care, take part in mental health or substance

abuse treatment, or engage in other activities that benefit their development and well-being. The report also addresses equitable access to courts and opportunities for relevant transit personnel to develop competence in relation to working with juveniles through training.

The report is being transmitted in concert with a proposed ordinance that implements Council policy direction to also transmit any proposed legislation responsive to Motion 14441, Section E.2.

The report and the related proposed ordinance are the result of a collaborative effort of the Transit Safety & Equity Work Group, comprised of representatives from the Metro Transit division, King County Sheriff's Office, King County Prosecuting Attorney's Office, District Court, Superior Court, King County Department of Public Defense, King County Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget, and community organizations that focus on juvenile rights and social justice. The Work Group sought to balance the safety, security, and comfort needs of drivers and passengers while ensuring that policy was applied equitably, helps maintain access to transit whenever possible, and is aligned with adopted equity and social justice principles.

This report, work plan and the accompanying ordinance address the following determinants of Equity and Social Justice as outlined in the County's fair and just principle (Ordinance 16948):

- **Transportation** that provides everyone with safe, efficient, affordable, convenient and reliable mobility options including public transit, walking, carpooling and biking.
- **Equity in County practices** that eliminates all forms of discrimination in County activities in order to provide fair treatment for all employees, contractors, clients, community partners, residents and others who interact with King County.

This report, work plan and the accompanying ordinance also address the following additional goals of the King County Strategic Plan:

- **Justice & Safety** that directs us to support safe communities and accessible justice systems for all.
- **Health & Human Potential** that directs us to promote opportunities for all communities and individuals to realize their full potential.

The estimated cost to produce the attached report and accompanying ordinance is approximately \$45,000. In total, Work Group members and staff spent over 400 hours developing and producing the report.

The Honorable Joe McDermott

April 29, 2016

Page 3

Thank you for your consideration of this Motion to accept the Transit Safety and Equity Report and work plan.. If you have any questions, please contact Rob Gannon, Interim General Manager, Metro Transit Division, at 206 477-5911.

Sincerely,

Dow Constantine

King County Executive

Enclosures

cc: King County Councilmembers

ATTN: Carolyn Busch, Chief of Staff

Anne Noris, Clerk of the Council

Carrie S. Cihak, Chief of Policy Development, King County Executive Office

Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy, and Budget

Harold S. Taniguchi, Director, Department of Transportation (DOT)

Rob Gannon, Interim General Manager, Metro Transit Division, DOT

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February 11, 2016

The Honorable Joe McDermott  
Chair, King County Council  
Room 1200  
C O U R T H O U S E

Dear Councilmember McDermott:

On October 26, 2015, the King County Council adopted Motion 14441, directing the Executive to develop a work plan on how to implement a series of policies aimed at changing how juveniles are treated for fare evasion, as well as other policies related to transit violations.

Over the past two months, King County Metro has convened a group of stakeholders to help inform these policies, as required by the motion. This group, known as the Transit Safety and Equity Work Group, has included representatives from Metro Transit Police, the Prosecuting Attorney's Office, the District Court, the Superior Court, the Department of Public Defense, and Metro Transit Operations. The group also includes stakeholders from non-profit organizations such as TeamChild and the Public Defenders Association.

Together, these stakeholders have been engaged in thoughtful and productive discussions on how to best approach policies based on the Council's direction. There has been active participation by all stakeholders in the process and sub-committee work as well. As such, the task force and staff respectfully request an extension from March 1, 2016, to April 29, 2016, to ensure that the best possible product is produced and to take advantage of the momentum created by this group.

The Honorable Joe McDermott

February 11, 2016

Page 2

If you have any questions or concerns, please contact Rob Gannon, Deputy Director, Metro Transit Division, at 206-477-5911, or via e-mail at [rob.gannon@kingcounty.gov](mailto:rob.gannon@kingcounty.gov).

Sincerely,

Dow Constantine

King County Executive

cc: King County Councilmembers

ATTN: Carolyn Busch, Chief of Staff

Anne Noris, Clerk of the Council

Carrie S. Cihak, Chief of Policy Development, King County Executive Office

Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget

Harold S. Taniguchi, Director, Department of Transportation (DOT)

Kevin Desmond, General Manager, Metro Transit Division, DOT

Rob Gannon, Deputy General Manager, Metro Transit Division, DOT

Maj. David Jutilla, Chief, Metro Transit Police



**KING COUNTY**

**Signature Report**

**October 27, 2015**

**Motion 14441**

**ATTACHMENT 5**  
1200 King County Courthouse  
516 Third Avenue  
Seattle, WA 98104

**Proposed No. 2015-0256.3**

**Sponsors Upthegrove**

1           A MOTION relating to the treatment of individuals for  
2           transit violations.

3           WHEREAS, public transportation plays a vital role in increasing mobility and  
4           access for juveniles and other individuals who lack a private means of transportation,  
5           who are poor, who live in communities without nearby purveyors of critical goods or  
6           services, who must travel for school, work and other opportunities, and other vulnerable  
7           individuals, and

8           WHEREAS, King County has a significant interest in eliminating barriers to  
9           juveniles and other individuals transporting themselves to and from school, workplaces,  
10          court-ordered obligations, appointments with case managers, mental health or substance  
11          abuse treatment, visits to doctors and other activities or appointments that benefit  
12          development and well-being, and

13          WHEREAS, King County has a significant interest in minimizing the number of  
14          juveniles processed through the criminal justice system for behavior that does not pose a  
15          threat to public safety, and

16          WHEREAS, Ordinance 16948 transformed the county's work on equity and social  
17          justice from an initiative to an integrated effort that applies the King County Strategic  
18          Plan 2010-2014's "fair and just" principle to all the county does in order to achieve  
19          equitable opportunities for all people and communities, and

20 WHEREAS, individuals throughout King County use the transit system operated  
21 by the county's transit division ("Metro"), and

22 WHEREAS, RCW 35.58.580 provides authority for fare enforcement and  
23 establishes failure to pay the required fare as a civil infraction, and

24 WHEREAS, RCW 35.58.590 allows for the prosecution for theft, trespass, or  
25 other charges of an individual in connection with fare evasion on more than one occasion  
26 within a twelve-month period and K.C.C. 28.96.010.B.13. makes fare evasion on a Metro  
27 bus a misdemeanor, and

28 WHEREAS, K.C.C. 28.96.410 and 28.96.430 provide for the suspension of the  
29 privilege of entering upon and using the Metro transit system and properties by a person  
30 who has violated a rule or provision of K.C.C. chapter 28.96 or any federal, state or local  
31 law, and

32 WHEREAS, the superior court, juvenile court department, and the district court,  
33 west division, Shoreline Courthouse, oversee cases involving juvenile fare evasion on  
34 facilities operated by Metro, and

35 WHEREAS, Metro, including its transit police, which is a unit of the sheriff's  
36 office, the prosecuting attorney's office and the department of public defense expend  
37 resources in connection with juvenile fare evasion on Metro, and

38 WHEREAS, both suspending for over twelve hours an individual's use privileges  
39 resulting from fare evasion, other failures to follow the Metro Transit Code of Conduct,  
40 or committing or allegedly committing nonviolent crimes or infractions on or in relation  
41 to Metro property without a court order and charging juveniles criminally in connection  
42 with fare evasion raise concerns about the impact on equity and social justice;

43 NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT MOVED by the Council of King County:

44 A. It is the policy of the county that juveniles should not be charged criminally  
45 for fare evasion on Metro buses. Juveniles may still be issued civil citations for failure to  
46 pay appropriate fare on Metro buses, but failure to respond to these civil citations or to  
47 pay fines associated with these citations should not give rise to criminal charges.

48 B. It is also the policy of the county that both Metro's suspension of use process  
49 and the process to appeal any suspensions of use for violations of the Metro Transit Code  
50 of Conduct, infractions or criminal charges that do not involve violence should align with  
51 the county's equity and social justice principles in both intent and impact, and provide  
52 due process protections. Further, in considering more equitable processes, the potential  
53 impact of a suspension of use privileges on that individual's ability to attend school, to  
54 work, to comply with court-mandated appointments, to take part in mental health or  
55 substance abuse treatment or to engage in other activities that may benefit the individual's  
56 development or well-being should be considered. Whenever possible, the impact of a  
57 suspension of use privilege should be mitigated by creating reasonable and reasonably  
58 enforceable exemptions, including when a suspension of use becomes effective, and by  
59 reasonably calculating the length of the suspension to achieve its desired impact.

60 C. It is also the policy of the county to improve geographic equity of access to  
61 court for individuals living throughout King County who are cited with civil infractions  
62 for fare evasion.

63 D. It is also the policy of the county to ensure that relevant transit personnel  
64 achieve developmental competence in relation to working with juveniles through  
65 appropriate training.

- 66 E.1. The executive is requested to develop and transmit to the council:
- 67 a. a report including a work plan that provides options and recommendations
- 68 on how to implement the transit-related policies described in subsections A. through D.
- 69 of this motion. The report should also include: with respect to subsection B. of this
- 70 motion, an option to implement the policy through court-issued suspension of use orders
- 71 for periods longer than twelve hours; the estimated costs or savings associated with
- 72 implementing these policies; an examination of the impact on public safety of these
- 73 changes; and a summary of the equity and social justice implications of shifting from the
- 74 current approach to the policies set forth in this motion; and
- 75 b. any legislation, including appropriation ordinances, needed to implement the
- 76 policies.
- 77 2. The development of the plan, report, legislation and the amount of any
- 78 proposed appropriation, should be undertaken by the executive in consultation with
- 79 county staff including, but not limited to: representatives from the sheriff's office, the
- 80 prosecuting attorney's office, the superior court, transit division, the district court, the
- 81 department of public defense and the office of performance, strategy and budget.
- 82 Community organizations focused on juvenile rights should also be consulted.
- 83 3. The executive should transmit:
- 84 a. the report, including the work plan, and a motion accepting both by March
- 85 1, 2016, in the form of a paper original and an electronic copy with the clerk of the
- 86 council, who shall retain the original and provide an electronic copy to all
- 87 councilmembers, the council chief of staff, the policy staff director and the lead staff for

88 the transportation, economy and environment committee, or its successor; and

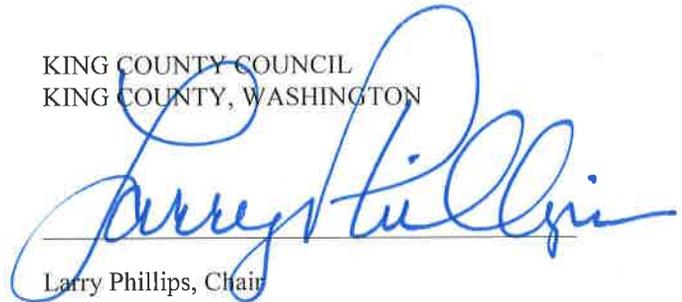
89 b. any proposed legislation and appropriation ordinances by March 1, 2016.

90

Motion 14441 was introduced on 7/6/2015 and passed as amended by the Metropolitan King County Council on 10/26/2015, by the following vote:

Yes: 9 - Mr. Phillips, Mr. von Reichbauer, Mr. Gossett, Ms. Hague,  
Ms. Lambert, Mr. Dunn, Mr. McDermott, Mr. Dembowski and Mr.  
Upthegrove  
No: 0  
Excused: 0

KING COUNTY COUNCIL  
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON



Larry Phillips, Chair

ATTEST:



---

Anne Noris, Clerk of the Council

**Attachments:** None

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**King County**

**Metropolitan King County Council  
Transportation, Economy and Environment Committee**

**STAFF REPORT**

<b>Agenda Item:</b>	9	<b>Name:</b>	John Resha
<b>Proposed No.:</b>	2016-0016	<b>Date:</b>	June 21, 2016

**SUBJECT**

An ordinance authorizing the Executive to sign a Joint Partnership Agreement with the City of Seattle for construction and maintenance of the ship canal combined sewer overflow project.

**SUMMARY**

Adoption of Proposed Ordinance 2016-0016 would authorize the Executive to sign an agreement that would:

Provide for the City of Seattle to construct a water quality project that would meet King County obligations related to Department of Ecology, EPA and King County negotiated Consent Decree<sup>1</sup> (for this geographic area).

Provide for the City of Seattle to maintain the water quality project and provide King County with 40 percent of the capacity of the project.

King County will generally be responsible for 35 percent of project construction and operational costs, though some cost categories, as identified in Exhibit D, have different cost sharing methodologies.

The agreement is an ongoing agreement (in perpetuity) with a detailed dispute resolution process, referred to as the One Team approach.

There is a draft amendment, attached to this staff report, which would effectuate technical changes and clarifications.

---

<sup>1</sup> The Consent Decree was adopted via Ordinance 17514.

## **BACKGROUND**

The Transportation, Economy and Environment Committee has been briefed in February and April regarding this proposed legislation and project. Additional background is available in previous staff reports.

### **Project Description**

The Ship Canal WQ Project would provide storage of combined wastewater in a deep storage tunnel constructed between the Ballard and Wallingford CSO areas, on the north side of the Seattle Ship Canal that connects Lake Union and Elliott Bay. The Project would control SPU's Ballard CSO basins (Outfalls 150,151 and 152), Fremont (Outfall 174) and Wallingford CSO basins (Outfall 147), King County's DNRP 3rd Avenue West Regulator (DSN008), and 11th Avenue NW Regulator (DSN004) by the end of year 2025.

The Ship Canal WQ Project would include the storage tunnel and appurtenances, conveyance facilities to convey SPU and DNRP CSO flows into the tunnel, and a pump station and force main to drain flows from the tunnel. A detailed description of the project (including Figure 1 showing a plan view of the Ship Canal WQ Project location and components) can be found in Exhibit A to the JPA. The following is a summary of the key components of the project:

The storage tunnel and appurtenances, as proposed, would include:

- A minimum 15.24 million gallon (MG) offline<sup>2</sup> storage tunnel. The tunnel is expected to have a 14-foot inside diameter and be approximately 14,000 feet long<sup>3</sup> (2.7 miles).
  - The stored combined sewage in the storage tunnel will flow from the Wallingford CSO Outfalls westward to an effluent pump station located near the Ballard CSO Outfalls 150 and 151.
  - The tunnel route is planned to be generally in street right-of-way along the north side of the Ship Canal.
- Seven diversion structures for diverting influent CSO flow away from existing CSO outfalls to the tunnel.
- Four drop structures (each with odor control) to convey influent CSO flow into the storage tunnel.
- A pump station would be located at the West tunnel Portal as defined during the design phase of the project, with a minimum peak capacity of 32 MGD to empty the storage tunnel in approximately 12 hours.

*Conveyance facilities would include a:*

- Gravity sewer line to convey flows from SPUs diversion structure at Fremont Outfall 174 to the tunnel drop shaft;

---

<sup>2</sup> "Offline" meaning the storage isn't in a conveyance pipe

<sup>3</sup> These dimensions could be changed during the design phase of the project.

- Gravity sewer line to convey flows from DNRPs diversion structure at 3<sup>rd</sup> Ave. W (under the Ship Canal) to the tunnel drop shaft;
- Gravity sewer line to convey flows from DNRPs diversion structure at 11<sup>th</sup> Ave. NW to the tunnel drop shaft; and a
- Force main to convey flows from the tunnel pump station to DNRPs existing Ballard Siphon wet-weather barrel forebay.

## **ANALYSIS**

As a result of previous briefings, Councilmembers have focused on understanding the risks and project management in the proposed Joint Partnership Agreement. Key areas of focus have been:

- Construction estimation and change costs;
- Decision making and King County's ability to affect the project or project costs; and
- Understanding the cost sharing model.

This focus has led to the development of Draft Amendment 1.

## **AMENDMENT**

Draft Amendment 1, as reviewed by legal counsel, would:

- Effectuate a number of technical clarifications and changes;
- Modify Section XVII.1 to clarify the role of Exhibit D and dispute resolution related to both construction and operational costs;
- Modify Exhibit D to clarify construction costs methodology; and
- Add twice yearly reporting.

## **ATTACHMENTS**

1. Proposed Ordinance 2016-0016
2. Amendment 1, including attachment
3. Redline version of proposed Joint Partnership Agreement - effectuated by draft Amendment 1

## **INVITED**

- Gunars Sreibers, Acting Division Director, Wastewater Treatment Division
- Madeline Fong Goddard, P.E., Deputy Director, Seattle Public Utilities

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**KING COUNTY**  
**Signature Report**

1200 King County Courthouse  
516 Third Avenue  
Seattle, WA 98104

**June 16, 2016**

**Ordinance**

**Proposed No. 2016-0016.1**

**Sponsors Dembowski**

1 AN ORDINANCE relating to King County's long-term  
2 combined sewer overflow plan; approving a joint project  
3 agreement with the city of Seattle for the ship canal water  
4 quality project and authorizing the King County executive  
5 to sign and fulfill the county's obligations in the agreement.

6 STATEMENT OF FACTS:

7 1. King County and the city of Seattle have entered into separate federal  
8 court-ordered consent decrees with the United States Environmental  
9 Protection Agency and the Washington state Department of Ecology  
10 requiring control of combined sewer overflows to the Lake Washington  
11 Ship Canal, Duwamish river and Elliott bay.

12 2. The 2012 combined sewer overflow long-term control plan, approved  
13 by Ordinance 17413 and incorporated into the consent decree, notes the  
14 potential for joint projects with the city.

15 3. The city of Seattle's Ballard and Fremont/Wallingford combined sewer  
16 overflow basins are located in close proximity to the county's 3rd Avenue  
17 West regulation and 11th Avenue Northwest regulation combined sewer  
18 overflow sites.

19           4. The coordination efforts of the county and the city have resulted in the  
20           proposed joint ship canal water quality project that will control four of the  
21           city's and two of the county's combined sewer overflow sites in the ship  
22           canal.

23           5. King County and Seattle agree that the joint ship canal water quality  
24           project is a preferred alternative over independently-constructed combined  
25           sewer overflow control projects by the county and the city.

26           6. The city of Seattle will serve as the lead agency for design and  
27           construction of the proposed ship canal water quality project, a 2.7-mile,  
28           approximately fourteen-foot diameter storage tunnel that will capture and  
29           temporarily hold more than fifteen-million gallons of stormwater mixed  
30           with sewage from seven combined sewer overflow sites during a storm  
31           event.

32           7. The county is seeking approval from the United States Environmental  
33           Protection Agency and the Washington state Department of Ecology of a  
34           modified schedule for completion of the 3rd Avenue West regulation  
35           combined sewer overflow control project and a change in the project  
36           description for the county's 3rd Avenue West regulation and 11th Avenue  
37           Northwest control projects consistent with the ship canal water quality  
38           project schedule and description.

39           8. The proposed ship canal water quality project will provide operational  
40           efficiencies based on the ability of the storage tunnel to control large flow  
41           volumes from adjacent basins in a single facility.

42           9. Construction of a single project, rather than six independent projects,  
43           will reduce environmental impacts and minimize neighborhood disruption.

44           10. King County and the city of Seattle have agreed to jointly cooperate  
45           in, and share funding of, the planning, design, construction and  
46           maintenance, as well as the long-term operation, repair, replacement,  
47           alteration and improvement of the ship canal water quality project as  
48           provided for in the proposed joint project agreement that is Attachment A  
49           to this ordinance.

50           BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF KING COUNTY:

51           SECTION 1. The King County council hereby approves the ship canal water  
52           quality joint project agreement, substantially in the form of Attachment A to this

53 ordinance, and authorizes the King County executive to sign and fulfill the county's  
54 obligations in the agreement.  
55

KING COUNTY COUNCIL  
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

---

J. Joseph McDermott, Chair

ATTEST:

---

Anne Noris, Clerk of the Council

APPROVED this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.

---

Dow Constantine, County Executive

**Attachments:** A. City of Seattle and King County Ship Canal Water Quality Project Joint Project Agreement

1

June 15, 2016

jr

Sponsor: Rod Dembowski

Proposed No.: 2016-0016

2 **AMENDMENT TO PROPOSED ORDINANCE 2016-0016, VERSION 1**

3 On page 3, after line 49, insert:

4 "11. The regular reporting of project design and construction progress,  
5 costs and risks is an important aspect of overall project accountability and  
6 oversight in this jointly cooperative project management and delivery  
7 system."

8 On page 4, after line 54, insert:

9 "SECTION 2. A. The executive shall submit semiannual project status reports  
10 summarizing:

- 11 1. Project budget status and anticipated cash flow through construction phases;
- 12 2. Key upcoming activities that demonstrate progress on design and
- 13 construction of county-focused elements;
- 14 3. Major schedule milestones and the project status in achieve those milestones;
- 15 and
- 16 4. Potential uses of contingency and management reserve.

17 B. The reports shall be filed:

18           1. In the form of a paper original and an electronic copy with the clerk of the  
19 council, who shall retain the original file and provide an electronic copy to all  
20 councilmembers, the council chief of staff, the lead staff for the transportation, economy  
21 and environment committee and the policy staff director.

22           2. By July 30 for the preceding period of January 1 through June 30 and by  
23 January 31 for the preceding period of July 1 through December 31; and

24           3. Until closeout of the project is reported as complete in a project status  
25 report."

26 Delete Attachment A, City of Seattle and King County Water Quality Project  
27 Joint Project Agreement, dated October 28, 2015, and insert Attachment A, City  
28 of Seattle and King County Water Quality Project Joint Project Agreement, dated  
29 May 31, 2016.

30

31 **EFFECT:**

32 **Replaces Attachment A and its attachments, making technical changes and**  
33 **clarifications throughout the attachment, adds a Statement of Fact and**  
34 **requires twice yearly reporting.**

# City of Seattle and King County Ship Canal Water Quality Project Joint Project Agreement

May 31, 2016



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**City of Seattle and King County**  
**Ship Canal Water Quality**  
**Joint Project Agreement**

**Article I - Agreement for Joint Project**

- I.1** This City of Seattle and King County Ship Canal Water Quality Joint Project Agreement (“Joint Project Agreement” or “Agreement”) is made by and between the City of Seattle, a municipal corporation of the State of Washington, operating through its Seattle Public Utilities ("SPU") department, and King County, a political subdivision of the State of Washington, operating through its Department of Natural Resources and Parks ("DNRP"), and collectively referred to as the "Parties."
- I.2** The effective date of this Joint Project Agreement is the date of last approval signature of this Agreement (“Effective Date”).
- I.3** This Agreement between the Parties is for the purpose of jointly cooperating in, and sharing funding of, the planning, design, construction, operations, maintenance, repair, replacement, alteration, and improvement of The Ship Canal Water Quality Joint Project, hereinafter referred to as “The Ship Canal WQ Project” or “Project” as defined in Article III.18.
- I.4** This Agreement is pursuant to the Guiding Principles dated September 18, 2013 and incorporated into the Term Sheet between the Parties dated November 15, 2013, as amended, and the Ballard-Fremont-Wallingford 3<sup>rd</sup> Ave. West and 11<sup>th</sup> Ave. Northwest Storage Tunnel Option ("Joint Tunnel Project") Term Sheet between the Parties dated February 13, 2015, as amended.
- I.5** The term of this Joint Project Agreement shall begin on the Effective Date and continue, in perpetuity unless the Parties, their successors or assigns mutually agree in writing to amend or terminate this Joint Project Agreement.
- I.6** The Parties agree that if a conflict exists between this Agreement and prior agreements, including but not limited to term sheets, or other documents referenced in this Agreement or between this Agreement and any Exhibit to this Agreement, the terms of this Agreement shall control.

## Article II - Recitals

- II.1** The City of Seattle and the Municipality of Metropolitan Seattle (“METRO”) entered into a long term “Agreement for Sewage Disposal”, dated January 26, 1961, as amended (the “1961 Agreement”); and
- II.2** In 1994, METRO merged with and became part of King County, now known as the King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks, Wastewater Treatment Division; and
- II.3** The Parties have entered into separate federal court-ordered consent decrees with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (“EPA”), the Washington State Department of Ecology (“Ecology”), and the U.S. Department of Justice (“DOJ”) requiring control of combined sewer overflows (“CSO”s) to the Lake Washington Ship Canal, Duwamish River, and Elliott Bay (Civil Action No. 2:13-cv-678 (“City’s Consent Decree” dated July 3, 2013), and Civil Action No. 2:13-cv-677 (“King County’s Consent Decree” dated July 3, 2013); and
- II.4** The Parties entered into a set of Guiding Principles, dated September 18, 2013, incorporated into the Term Sheet dated November 15, 2013, (“Guiding Principles”), for the purpose of working together to deliver waste water and water pollution control services as efficiently and effectively as possible, including but not limited to partnering on CSO control projects; and
- II.5** The Parties have identified a wastewater storage tunnel option to be located at the west end and on the north side of the Seattle Ship Canal as a preferred joint solution to control CSOs from the City’s Ballard drainage basin outfalls 150, 151 and 152 and its Fremont/Wallingford drainage basin outfalls 174 and 147, and from DNRP’s 3rd Avenue West outfall 008 and 11th Avenue Northwest outfall 004, as memorialized in the Shared West Ship Canal Tunnel Description and Schedule in the Ballard-Fremont/Wallingford Combined Sewer Overflow Reduction Project: Final Project Definition Report Volume 1, December 2014, incorporated herein by reference; and
- II.6** The Parties entered into the Ballard-Fremont-Wallingford-3rd Avenue West and 11th Avenue Northwest CSO Control Storage Tunnel Option (Joint Tunnel Project) Term Sheet dated February 13, 2015, (the “2015 Term Sheet”) setting forth the terms for further consideration of proceeding with the planning, design, construction, operations, maintenance, and joint funding of The Ship Canal WQ Project, for the control of CSOs to the Lake Washington Ship Canal; and
- II.7** In accordance with the City’s Consent Decree, SPU has a 2015 CSO Long Term Control Plan (“LTCP”) approved by state and federal regulators, identifying Shared West Ship Canal Tunnel ( which is the subject of this

Agreement, the Ship Canal WQ Project) as its preferred option to control CSOs at its Ballard, Fremont and Wallingford outfalls; and

- II.8** SPU has also published a final State Environmental Policy Act, Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (“EIS”) dated December 4, 2014, for its CSO program and LTCP; and
- II.9** DNRP has a 2012 CSO Long Term Control Plan Amendment approved by state and federal regulators identifying options to control overflows at its 3rd Ave .W. outfall (008) and 11th Ave. NW outfall (004); and
- II.10** The Parties agree that The Ship Canal WQ Project is a preferred alternative over independently constructed wastewater control projects by the City or King County; and
- II.11** DNRP is seeking approval from EPA and Ecology to a modified schedule for completion of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Ave W. CSO control project and a change in the project description for the 11<sup>th</sup> Ave. NW CSO and 3<sup>rd</sup> Ave W CSO control projects consistent with The Ship Canal WQ Project schedule and description; and
- II.12** The Parties have mutually agreed to a “Seattle Public Utilities & King County Wastewater Treatment Division Coordination Plan” dated April 7, 2014 (The SPU/DNRP Project Coordination Plan) (“Coordination Plan”). The purpose of the Coordination Plan is to guide the Parties in executing both joint and individual CSO projects to efficiently and effectively achieve CSO control to comply with their respective Consent Decrees and other regulatory requirements; and
- II.13** The Parties have agreed to use the Coordination Plan, as appropriate, for the purpose of ensuring coordination between SPU and DNRP and achieving efficient administration of The Ship Canal Project; and
- II.14** The Parties have agreed to a Joint King County/Seattle CSO Initiative Work Plan Item 4: Cost-Sharing Method for Joint Capital Projects, dated March 26, 2012 (Technical Memorandum No. 4”) for the purpose of determining each Party’s proportionate share of the total cost of The Ship Canal WQ Project; and
- II.15** The Parties have agreed in Joint King County/Seattle Initiatives Item 7: Incremental Costs and Credits Associated with Combined Sewer Overflow Return Flows and Other Seattle Flow-Changing Initiatives (“Technical Memorandum No. 7”), dated January 7, 2013, to a compensation methodology for incremental changes to SPU wastewater flows that directly affect the operation and maintenance costs of DNRP facilities downstream of SPU facilities; and
- II.16** The Parties have agreed that The Ship Canal WQ Project will be designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to manage CSOs from the

seven basins described herein. Minimum Baseline control volumes (per Article III.6) for The Ship Canal WQ Project are:

A) King County CSO Outfalls:

- 11th Avenue Northwest Outfall number 004 1.85 million gallons (MG)
  - 3rd Avenue West Outfall number 008 4.18 MG
- 6.03 MG**

B) SPU CSO Outfalls:

- Ballard Outfall numbers 150/151 0.62 MG
  - Ballard Outfall number 152 5.38 MG
  - Wallingford Outfall number 147 2.15 MG
  - Fremont drainage basin: Outfall number 174 1.06 MG
- 9.21 MG**

The storage volume of the tunnel may increase due to design and/or other considerations. The Ship Canal WQ Project will not be used for any other basins or purpose unless mutually agreed by both Parties in accordance with Change Management as defined in Article III.2 of this Agreement and described in Exhibit B; and

**II.17** The Parties have agreed in the 2015 Term Sheet to No Impact Release Rates (“NIRR”) for The Ship Canal Project as described in SPUs LTCP, CSO Control Measures Performance Modeling Report, January 2015, (Appendix L of the Final LTCP Volume 2, dated May 29, 2015); and

**II.18** Both Parties have already expended funds on technical analyses and on preliminary design work (the “Preliminary Expenditures”) in order to determine that The Ship Canal WQ Project is the preferred approach to managing DNRP and SPU CSOs in the West Ship Canal area. The Parties agree that the Preliminary Expenditures are a cost of the Project and are subject to the cost sharing percentages set forth in Section IX.1 through IX.3.

**II.19** The Parties acknowledge that this Joint Project Agreement is intended to be binding on the City and the County in perpetuity unless and until it is mutually terminated in accordance with Article XXII.2. The Parties also acknowledge that The Ship Canal WQ Project will require budget appropriations beyond the respective current approved budget ordinances passed by the Seattle City Council and the King County Council, and thus will be subject to subsequent budget ordinance approvals by both Councils, as appropriate, to adequately fund The Ship Canal WQ Project; and

**II.20** The Parties agree that the Recitals in this Article II are incorporated into and constitute a vital part of this Joint Project Agreement.

## Article III - Definitions

- III.1 Capital Project Budget** means the budget of The Ship Canal WQ Project, as described in the Project Description attached to this Agreement as Exhibit A. The baseline project budget is defined in the Shared West Ship Canal Tunnel Description and Schedule in the Ballard-Fremont/Wallingford Combined Sewer Overflow Reduction Project: Final Project Definition Report Volume 1, December 2014.
- III.2 Change Management** means the process for evaluation, approval and oversight of changes to The Ship Canal Project attached to this Agreement as Exhibit B.
- III.3 Consent Decree(s)** means the federal court ordered consent decree(s) that the City of Seattle and King County have each entered into with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (“EPA”), the Washington State Department of Ecology (“Ecology”), and the U.S. Department of Justice (“DOJ”) requiring control of combined sewer overflows (CSOs) to Lake Washington, the Lake Washington Ship Canal, Duwamish River, and Elliott Bay (Civil Action No. 2:13-cv-678 (“City’s Consent Decree” dated July 3, 2013), and Civil Action No. 2:13-cv-677 (“King County’s Consent Decree” dated July 3, 2013).
- III.4 Consent Decree Extension** means an extension of the construction completion date to achieve the regulatory standard for CSO control at any one or group of outfalls.
- III.5 Control Status** means control of a CSO Outfall in accordance with WAC 173-245-020(22) over a Twenty Year Moving Average as defined in the Consent Decrees.
- III.6 Control Volume** means the volume of combined sewage overflow, as determined by each Party in their respective Long Term Control Plans and/or CSO control plans, required to be controlled through storage in The Ship Canal Project, to achieve Control Status of the seven CSO outfalls within The Ship Canal WQ Project, as identified in Article II.16.
- III.7 Cost Share(s)** means each Party’s proportionate share of The Ship Canal Project’s costs, as defined in Articles IX.1 through IX.3 of this Agreement.
- III.8 Flow Attribute Data** means measurements of flow volume and flow rate related to the operation of the Ship Canal WQ Project including but not limited to:
- Water elevation upstream of each diversion point (City and Metro Datums)
  - Water elevation downstream of gate at each diversion point (City and Metro Datums)
  - Gate position at each diversion point to the tunnel
  - Measured flowrate of any flow diverted to the tunnel
  - Calculated flowrate of any flow diverted to the tunnel

- Cumulative flow diverted to the tunnel from each basin for the current event
- Total flow diverted to the tunnel for the current event
- Cumulative flow diverted to the tunnel from each basin for historic events
- Total flow diverted to the tunnel for the current event
- Water elevations in tunnel (City and Metro Datums) – upstream and downstream ends (plus any in the middle)
- Calculated volume of tunnel storage used
- Calculated volume of tunnel storage remaining
- Calculated available tunnel volume for each inflow location
- Metered pumped flow from the tunnel – from each pump and total flow
- Pump on-off indicators
- Pump speeds
- Volume pumped out of tunnel during current event

**III.9 No Impact Release Rate ("NIRR"):** are a set of time series data obtained from models, identifying available capacity at a specific point in the DNRP system after DNRP's future CSO control projects are on-line. The NIRR estimates when and how SPU can drain a storage facility or transfer captured CSO to a specific point in the DNRP system without adversely impacting DNRP facilities. Predicted performance of The Ship Canal WQ Project was analyzed using NIRRs in SPU's Long Term Control Plan, CSO Control Measures Performance Modeling Report, January 2015, (Appendix L of the Final LTCP Volume 2 dated May 29, 2015).

**III.10 Operation and Maintenance** means the activities performed on all The Ship Canal WQ Project equipment, facilities, systems and structures to assure they achieve their useful life and operate reliably and efficiently in accordance with the principles and guidelines of the Operations and Maintenance Plan.

**III.11 Operations & Maintenance Plan** means the plan setting forth the operating and maintenance principles, and protocols for coordination and communication between SPU and DNRP, and the control strategy and means for monitoring, controlling and regulating the functions of The Ship Canal WQ Project.

**III.12 Peak Flow Event** means any storm event that causes a CSO at any outfall served by The Ship Canal WQ Project, when operated in accordance with the Operations and Maintenance Plan.

**III.13 Post-Construction Monitoring** means the monitoring required by an approved Post Construction Monitoring Plan (PCMP) in accordance with City's and King County's Consent Decrees as well as any additional post-construction monitoring or modeling activities included in any Supplemental Compliance Plan, if needed.

- III.14 Preliminary Expenditures** means costs incurred for, but not limited to, planning, technical analyses, and preliminary design work associated with evaluating the feasibility of The Ship Canal WQ Project.
- III.15 Project Management Plan (PMP)** defines the basis of all work, and describes the processes to be used to plan and deliver The Ship Canal WQ Project through design, construction, and commissioning.
- III.16 Soft Costs** means the fully burdened labor and administrative costs for the planning, design, construction, and commissioning of The Ship Canal WQ Project. Soft Costs include both consultant and agency costs, but excludes costs for materials testing during construction, land survey, and SPU and/or DNRP crew construction costs.
- III.17 Storage Volume** means the total internal volume of The Ship Canal WQ Project available to store wastewater, estimated to be a minimum of 15.4 million gallons.
- III.18 The Ship Canal WQ Project** means the Ship Canal Water Quality Project (SPU Project Number C314056) as described in the Project Description, attached to this Agreement as Exhibit A.

## **Article IV - Project Design & Construction**

- IV.1** SPU shall be the lead agency and will be responsible for the planning, design, construction, delivery, operation, maintenance, repair, alteration, monitoring, improvement and support of The Ship Canal WQ Project in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Joint Project Agreement and its Exhibits, and the prior agreements or other documents referenced in this Agreement.
- IV.2** SPU will deliver The Ship Canal WQ Project utilizing the Project Management Plan ("PMP"), as described in Article VI, or as otherwise modified and approved through the Change Management process in accordance with Exhibit B, or by mutual agreement of the Parties.
- IV.3** SPU will design The Ship Canal WQ Project for the following:
- Provide Storage Volume, as defined in Article III.17., which is, at a minimum, the aggregate of the seven contributory basin Control Volumes. Any increase in storage volume above and beyond the minimum Control Volume shall be evaluated through Change Management process (Exhibit B) and Cost Share provisions in accordance with Article IX.

- Ensure each CSO served by the Project is able to use its assigned volume when needed during Peak Flow Events through the use of active controls.
- Preserve existing outfall flow path capacity to retain existing upstream water levels during Peak Flow Events.
- Meet the parameters of the No Impact Release Rates (“NIRR”) in accordance with Article III.9. Any changes to the NIRR must be evaluated in accordance with the Change Management process (Exhibit B) and the Cost Share provisions of Article IX.

**IV.4** DNRP and SPU will communicate with Ecology and EPA in a coordinated and collaborative manner and work together to address any subsequent actions that may be needed to keep each Party in compliance with their respective Consent Decrees. This will include but is not limited to the following:

- Jointly develop a written regulatory strategy to gain approvals from Ecology and EPA for The Ship Canal WQ Project for design, construction, operation and maintenance.
- The regulatory strategy will include communication concerning impacts to up or down stream DNRP or SPU facilities, a process for independent and joint submittals, and regularly scheduled briefings with regulators on their respective Consent Decrees.
- Consistent with the Joint Operations and System Optimization Plan required in both Parties Consent Decrees, each Party will review language pertaining to The Ship Canal WQ Project in each other’s annual CSO and Consent Decree reports or other regulatory documents to ensure that each Party is aware of and in agreement with the language.
- DNRP and SPU will work together to prepare summaries of the meetings with Ecology and EPA and conduct follow-up as appropriate.

**IV.5** Each Party will be responsible for reporting to EPA and Ecology milestone completions of The Ship Canal WQ Project in compliance with the reporting requirements of the Parties’ respective Consent Decrees and applicable NPDES permits, Long-Term Control Plans and Post Construction Monitoring Plans.

**IV.6** SPU will notify DNRP, within thirty (30) calendar days, of substantial and relevant milestones during the construction of The Ship Canal WQ Project. Prior to completion of the Project, SPU will provide DNRP sixty (60) calendar days written notice of the start-up of operations of each particular facility that comprises part of the Project and that SPU will begin delivery of increased flows from that facility to the Ballard Siphon, pursuant to the terms and conditions of this agreement. DNRP will provide to SPU sixty (60) calendar days written notice of the transfer of flows from 3<sup>rd</sup> Ave. W and 11<sup>th</sup> Ave. NW to The Ship Canal WQ Project pursuant to the terms and conditions of this agreement. Prior to commissioning of the Project, SPU and DNRP will document operating assumptions, agreed upon release rates, and any other relevant agreements concerning upstream and downstream flow impacts.

- IV.7** SPU will follow DNRP's Local Public Agency project review process as described in the SPU/DNRP Project Coordination Plan as amended, including providing DNRP with as-built drawings for the facilities that make up The Ship Canal WQ Project upon project completion and/or any future modifications. SPU will submit draft as-built drawings to DNRP prior to commissioning of The Ship Canal WQ Project facilities and final as-built drawings to DNRP within 6 months after Construction Completion as defined in the Consent Decree.
- IV.8** DNRP will follow a similar review process as outlined in Article IV.7 to inform SPU of future changes to DNRP's upstream facilities that may impact The Ship Canal WQ Project.

## **Article V - Roles & Responsibilities**

- V.1** SPU, in consultation with DNRP, shall develop a schedule for implementation of this Agreement including all deliverables. The schedule will be developed within sixty (60) calendar days of the Effective Date of this Agreement.
- V.2** SPU shall be the lead agency responsible for compliance with the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA), and be responsible for designing, constructing, commissioning, and operating and maintaining The Ship Canal WQ Project. DNRP shall coordinate and cooperate with SPU on all phases of The Ship Canal WQ Project and shall review and provide timely input to SPU, in accordance with the provisions of Articles V.3, V.4, V.5 and V.6, on its facility design, permitting, construction, commissioning, and operations plans, details and specifications. Both Parties are responsible for working together for the benefit of The Ship Canal WQ Project to reach agreement on any outstanding issues or disputes that may arise during all phases of the Project.
- V.3** SPU shall execute and administer all design contracts for The Ship Canal WQ Project and shall be responsible for the preparation of all design drawings and specifications and any other pertinent documentation relating to the design, construction, and operation of The Ship Canal WQ Project. DNRP shall be responsible for coordinating with SPU and providing review and input on those design drawings and specifications throughout the design process. SPU's responsibility and authority is as follows:
- Engage DNRP in continuous and unrestricted participation in design process through Task Forces, workshops, value engineering sessions, and reviews, etc.
  - Actively seek DNRP Subject Matter Expert (SME) involvement in the design process.
  - Provide DNRP with work in progress/design-submittals including but not limited to 30%, 60%, and 90% design phases. Also provide information requests as required for SMEs to follow and review design progress.

- Provide designers of record with comments at 30%, 60%, and 90% design phases within twenty (20) working days of receipt. SPU comments to the designer will include all DNRP comments and recommendations.
- Any and all comments and recommendations made by either Party that are inconsistent with each other shall be resolved in accordance with the One Team Decision Making Guidelines (Exhibit C), attached to this Agreement, to both Parties' mutual satisfaction. Comments that require more than twenty (20) working days to resolve shall be addressed within the succeeding design phase package.
- Any changes that affect the Project Description (project scope, schedule or budget) as defined in Exhibit A of this Agreement shall be resolved in accordance with the Change Management process (Exhibit B) attached to this Agreement.
- SPU shall give DNRP the opportunity to review and comment on all design elements of the Project. SPU recognizes and understands that DNRP has high interest in the Project and DNRP will focus its review and participation in the design process, including but not limited to the following elements:
  - CSO flow management to limit Control Volume allocations as specified in Article II.16
  - Tunnel drain rate to ensure the NIRR will be met
  - Tunnel flow control strategies and associated instrumentation and controls (I&C) to ensure compatibility w/DNRP operations, including solids flushing through the Ballard Siphon
  - Areas of interface with DNRP facilities
  - Areas to reduce project lifecycle costs, improve reliability and/or function.

**V.4** SPU shall execute and administer all construction contracts for The Ship Canal WQ Project in accordance with scope, schedule, budget and approved plans and specifications including and subject to the following:

- Prior to issuance of notice to proceed, SPU will meet with project team members including DNRP. DNRP shall identify construction documents to be reviewed by DNRP.
- SPU will provide construction documentation including, but not limited to, Submittals, Requests for Information (RFIs), and Change Requests that involve DNRP's system components to DNRP for review and comment via SPU's electronic document management system.
- SPU will provide all progress and schedule updates to DNRP via SPU's electronic document management system.

- SPU will make all contract change documents available for DNRP review.
- SPU will follow the approval guidelines set forth in Change Management, Exhibit B.
- DNRP will have the right but not the obligation to provide construction management staff to observe construction at its own cost. All DNRP comments concerning the progress and quality of construction will be given only to SPU Construction Management staff.
- SPU and DNRP will each make their respective requests to the other agency using Exhibits B and C when either agency proposes a change to the project that will affect the terms of the construction contract.

**V.5** SPU shall be responsible for commissioning The Ship Canal WQ Project. DNRP shall coordinate and cooperate with SPU and shall review and provide input on plans and specifications for commissioning and for coordinating commissioning activities between SPU staff and staff at the West Point Treatment Plant. Roles and responsibilities for the commissioning process shall be as follows:

- SPU shall be responsible to produce the startup and commissioning plan as part of the design and construction phase for The Ship Canal WQ Project.
- DNRP shall be responsible for providing review and input throughout development of the specifications and implementation of the startup and commissioning plan. The review and input process shall consist of the following:
  - SPU will include DNRP in the development of specifications for the startup and commissioning process through planning workshops and task forces that include both SPU and DNRP staff, and through direct engagement of SMEs from both Parties.
  - The Ship Canal WQ Project contractor will be required to provide to SPU a Commissioning Plan a minimum one hundred eighty (180) calendar days prior the start-up of any major component.
  - Upon receipt from the contractor, SPU shall forward the draft Startup and Commissioning Plan to DNRP for review at least one hundred twenty (120) calendar days prior to the startup of any major component of The Ship Canal WQ Project.
- DNRP shall complete its review and provide input to SPU within thirty (30) calendar days of receipt of the draft Startup and Commissioning Plan.
- During commissioning and startup, SPU shall notify DNRP at least sixty (60) calendar days prior to conveying initial flows from The Ship Canal WQ Project into DNRP's regional system.
  - Flows of wastewater from The Ship Canal WQ Project shall be coordinated with designated DNRP staff regarding operations and monitoring of the West Point Treatment Plant.

- DNRP shall provide a construction management or operations staff member(s) on site for testing during the commissioning process of The Ship Canal WQ Project to ensure agreed-to specifications are being met; and, to coordinate with designated DNRP staff regarding operations and monitoring of the West Point Treatment Plant.

**V.6**

SPU shall be responsible for operating the completed Project and associated equipment to control CSOs to meet the Consent Decree Performance Standards in accordance with WAC 173-245-020(22) and the Control Volumes specified in Article II.16 of this Agreement. Roles and responsibilities for operations and maintenance of The Ship Canal WQ Project will be as follows:

- SPU is responsible to develop an Operations and Maintenance Plan that includes, at a minimum, the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) described in Article VIII.1 of this Agreement.
- DNRP shall be responsible for providing review and input for developing the Operations Plan.
- SPU shall include DNRP in development of the Operations and Maintenance Plan through workshops and task forces as may be appropriate that include both SPU and DNRP staff, and through direct engagement of SMEs from both Parties. SPU shall forward an Operations and Maintenance Plan to DNRP for review and input at least one hundred twenty (120) calendar days prior to the startup of any major system of The Ship Canal Water Quality Project.
- SPU will provide at least sixty (60) calendar days for DNRP to review and provide input and comment to the Operations and Maintenance Plan; and for both Parties to reach agreement on input received.
  - SPU shall incorporate DNRP's input and comment(s) or provide written explanation as to why DNRP comments cannot be incorporated.
  - Any disputes will be resolved in accordance to the One Team Decision Making Guidelines (Exhibit C) to both Parties' mutual satisfaction.
  - SPU will finalize the Operations and Maintenance Plan prior to construction completion.
- Both Parties shall utilize the Change Management process specified in Exhibit B to this Agreement to modify or amend the completed and approved Operations and Maintenance Plan.
- SPU will provide DNRP opportunity to review and comment within thirty (30) calendar days of receiving draft and final operations and maintenance plans, comments from regulatory agencies, final plans, specifications, agreements, and scopes of work for any consultants and contractors to be retained, and any other pertinent documentation relating to the operation and maintenance of The Ship Canal WQ Project.
- Upon request by either Party, SPU and DNRP shall conduct joint post-storm event debriefs following commencement of operations of the

Ship Canal WQ Project to control CSOs in accordance with the Post Construction Monitoring Plan pursuant to Article VIII.8

- SPU and DNRP will work jointly to optimize The Ship Canal Water Quality Project operations and maintenance, and will meet annually to assess and document performance of The Ship Canal WQ Project in accordance with Article VIII of this Agreement.
- SPU will operate and maintain the Ship Canal WQ Project and associated equipment according to the final Operations and Maintenance Plan per Article VIII of this Agreement.
- SPU to the best of its ability will notify DNRP in writing of maintenance activities on The Ship Canal WQ Project facilities so that DNRP can coordinate such maintenance activities with the operations of its West Point Treatment Plant.
- SPU shall provide DNRP an annually updated list of maintenance activities and equipment changes as described in Article VII.7 of this Agreement.

## **Article VI - Project Management**

**VI.1** SPU will prepare and implement the PMP for The Ship Canal WQ Project. The PMP shall describe the processes that will be used to plan and deliver The Ship Canal WQ Project to completion. The Parties agree that the PMP when finalized and as amended from time to time will be incorporated into the Agreement by reference. SPU will make available to DNRP all progress and status reports required as a part of the PMP. The PMP will include, but will not be limited to the elements described in Articles VI.2 through VI.8 below.

**VI.2** NOT USED

**VI.3** SPU will be responsible for the production of the facility plan, control strategy, final plans and specifications, scopes of work for design consultants and construction contractors to be retained, and any other pertinent documentation relating to the design, construction, and operation of The Ship Canal WQ Project. Review and comment of all documentation relating to the design, construction, and operation of The Ship Canal WQ Project shall follow the process contained in Articles V.3 through V.6.

**VI.4** The Parties will jointly develop and coordinate the implementation of a public outreach and communication plan for impacted communities, regulators, media, neighborhoods and businesses affected by implementation of The Ship Canal WQ Project. During design and construction, the joint media and communications task force will oversee and direct this effort. Post construction, the Parties will each appoint a media and communications representative to work together on developing an operations and maintenance communication strategy that will include community outreach for operations, maintenance and emergency response activities.

**VI.5** The Parties jointly agree to utilize and comply with the Change Management process as provided in Exhibit B which provides processes and procedures for changing the scope, schedule, or Capital Project Budget, as well as thresholds and required approvals for each type of change to The Ship Canal WQ Project.

**VI.6** In consultation with DNRP, SPU may create Task Forces, defined as committees of SMEs that are assigned a specific responsibility to assist in the planning, design, construction, delivery, operation, maintenance, repair, alteration, monitoring, improvement and/or support of The Ship Canal WQ Project. Each Task Force will be composed of SPU or DNRP staff, or both, and will have a written charter addressing, including but not limited to, staff roles and responsibilities, a defined purpose, identified deliverables, set of tasks, who the task force reports to, and a schedule to complete their specific tasks and objectives.

**VI.7** The Parties agree that The Ship Canal WQ Project shall be bid, contracted for, designed, and constructed in accordance with State and local law applicable to City of Seattle public works projects.

**VI.8** Because a portion of the Project will be conducted on County-owned property and/or for the benefit of the County, the contracts between SPU and its contractors, consultants and designers will include the following requirements:

- With respect to any and all of the County's interests, SPU, and the consultants/contractors will acknowledge that the County is an intended third party beneficiary of the design, construction management and construction contracts;
- SPU and the contractor will include the County as a named third party beneficiary of the SPU design, construction and construction management contracts; and
- SPU and the consultants/contractor will include the County in the indemnification and insurance provisions contained in the SPU contracts. SPU and the County do not intend that this paragraph be interpreted to create any obligation, liability, or benefit to any third party, other than SPU and the County for purposes of the design and construction of the Project.

## **Article VII - Ownership and Use of the Ship Canal WQ Project**

**VII.1** SPU will own the completed Ship Canal WQ Project, and shall be responsible for operation, maintenance, permitting, monitoring, replacement, repair, alteration, and improvement of The Ship Canal WQ Project, with the Parties sharing all costs and expenses related to such operation, maintenance, permitting, monitoring, replacement, repair, alteration, and improvement of The

Ship Canal WQ Project in accordance with the cost share terms of Article IX of this Joint Project Agreement.

**VII.2** In consideration for and subject to fully and continually meeting its cost share obligations as defined under Articles IX.1 through IX.3, DNRP shall have the right to use 6.03 MG gallons of the Storage Volume of The Ship Canal WQ Project in accordance with Article II.16. SPU shall have the right to use 9.21 MG of the Storage Volume of The Ship Canal WQ Project in accordance with Article II.16.

**VII.3** Ownership of the outfall structures for the seven outfalls to The Ship Canal WQ Project as listed below will be retained by the Party to this Agreement that owns each outfall as of the Effective Date of this Agreement:

A) King County Outfalls by NPDES number:

- 004: 11th Ave N.W
- 008: 3rd Ave West

B) SPU Outfalls by NPDES number:

- Ballard drainage basin: Outfall numbers 150,151 and 152
- Fremont drainage basin: Outfall number 174
- Wallingford drainage basin: Outfall number 147

**VII.4** DNRP shall work with SPU to secure necessary permissions and permits to access County-owned land, rights-of-way and facilities for the purpose of planning, design, construction, operation, maintenance, repair, replacement, alteration, and improvement of The Ship Canal WQ Project, including but not limited to all Ship Canal WQ Project-related conveyance facilities, devices, structures, and any flow monitoring required to convey, measure and control combined flows to The Ship Canal WQ Project and from The Ship Canal WQ Project to the DNRP's regional wastewater system as long as this Agreement remains in effect.

**VII.5** In the event that any County-owned property interest becomes subject to any claims for mechanics', artisan's, materialmen's liens or other encumbrances chargeable to or through the City for work related to The Ship Canal WQ Project, the City shall cause such a lien, claim or encumbrance to be discharged or released of record (by payment, posting of bond, court deposit or other appropriate means) without cost to the County and shall indemnify the County against all costs and expenses (including attorney's fees) incurred in discharging and releasing such claim, lien or encumbrance prior to completion of The Ship Canal WQ Project.

Notwithstanding any language herein to the contrary, SPU's Contractors retained for The Ship Canal WQ Project work shall be responsible for any damage done to County-owned property and shall promptly repair such damage.

**VII.6** Once constructed, SPU shall retain ownership and title to all storage and conveyance facilities, devices, connections, structures, equipment and flow monitoring equipment, as well as all real property required for the operation, support, maintenance, repair, improvement, and administration of The Ship Canal WQ Project as defined in the Project Description (Exhibit A), unless otherwise agreed to in writing by the Parties. Notwithstanding anything in this section or in this Agreement, the County shall retain ownership of any property or property interests it owned as of the Effective Date of this Agreement.

**VII.7** SPU will provide DNRP an annual, updated list of all storage and conveyance facilities, devices, connections, structures, flow monitoring equipment and other equipment required for the operation of The Ship Canal WQ Project. The updated list will include facility location information and any anticipated changes, including maintenance, to the facilities, devices, connections, structure, flow monitoring or other equipment anticipated in the next 5 years.

**VII.8** DNRP will provide SPU with an annual, updated list of all storage and conveyance facilities, devices, connections, structures, flow monitoring equipment or other equipment related to DNRP facilities upstream of or connected to The Ship Canal WQ Project. The updated list will include facility location information and any anticipated changes, including maintenance, to the facilities, devices, connections, structure, flow monitoring or other equipment anticipated in the next 5 years.

## **Article VIII - Operations & Maintenance**

**VIII.1** In consultation with DNRP, SPU will complete development of an Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Plan as defined in Articles III.10 and III.11, simultaneously with the completion of project design.

The Final O&M Plan shall address how the Project will limit the inflow to the Ship Canal WQ Project from each outfall to each outfall's Control Volume per event, specify processes and procedures for the monitoring, control and regulation of the completed Ship Canal WQ Project that will control CSO basins identified in Article II.16. The O&M Plan should include methods to minimize life-cycle costs and achieve the goals and requirements of the Parties' respective LTCP/CSO Control Plans, their respective Consent Decrees and NPDES permits.

SPU shall engage DNRP in continuous and unrestricted participation throughout development of the O&M Plan. DNRP shall be responsible for providing SPU with timely review comments and recommendations of all materials. All comments and recommendations made by either agency that are inconsistent with each other, shall be resolved to both Parties' mutual satisfaction

through the One Team Decision Making Guidelines (Exhibit C) and Change Management (Exhibit B).

The O&M Plan shall include operation and maintenance elements contained in Ecology’s “Criteria for Sewerage Works Design” (Publication No. 98-37 WQ) or its successor and WAC 173-240-080 or its successor. Additionally, the operation and maintenance elements listed below are to be used as guidance during development of the O&M Plan:

- Monitoring requirements, quality control, and responsibilities
- Monitoring and Modeling Plan
- Staffing Plan, that requires certified operators with collection system endorsement and confined space entry certification
- Real-time sharing of Flow Attribute Data, as defined in Article III.8, from the Project's tunnel and from each basin connected to the Project's tunnel
- Operating control strategy and change process
- Real-time control and reporting strategy
- Process to evaluate facility performance
- Decision making strategy and protocols for facility changes over time
- Start-up and commissioning plan
- Emergency response protocols
- Optimization plan
- Inter-agency Communication protocol
- Change management process
- Detailed Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)

The O&M Plan should include a Maintenance staffing plan that includes number of staff with mechanical, electrical and instrumentation and controls (I&C) disciplines, and confined space entry certification.

Development of the O&M Plan shall occur during the design and construction phases for the Project to ensure that operation and maintenance are considered during those phases. Progress on the O&M Plan should proceed at the following pace in relation to design and construction:

60% Design	O&M Plan at 30%
90% Design	O&M Plan at 60%
80% Construction	O&M Plan at 85%
Operational Testing	O&M Plan at 95%
Construction Completion	O&M Plan Finalized

The Final O&M Plan shall be approved by SPU and DNRP and will be incorporated into this Agreement by this reference.

**VIII.2** DNRP and SPU agree to cooperate in the implementation and optimization of the O&M Plan and to work cooperatively on any update, modification, or amendment to the O&M Plan as may be necessary or desirable, as experience is gained with the operation of The Ship Canal WQ Project.

**VIII.3** DNRP and SPU agree to meet annually to assess and document performance of the Ship Canal WQ Project and up and downstream impacts during the first five years following Project start-up, or more frequently if necessary due to operational and regulatory compliance issues. Annual meeting topics may include but are not limited to the following:

- Monitoring and overflow results from the current and previous years
- Comparison of the modeled and monitored data for the current and previous years, if appropriate
- Facility performance and operations adjustments
- Impacts to SPU's and DNRP's up and downstream systems, including discussion of thresholds for developing and executing action plans
- Potential improvements to communications and/or operations coordination
- Short-term operational adjustments or capital improvements to mitigate impacts, if necessary
- Flow monitoring changes, if necessary
- Regulatory compliance issues and response plans, if necessary.

**VIII.4** The Parties agree that The Ship Canal WQ Project will be designed and operated to control the flow of grit, settleable solids and debris so as not to impair the capacity of the Ballard Siphon. If it is jointly determined grit, settleable solids or debris from The Ship Canal WQ Project is adversely affecting the Ballard siphon, SPU will work with DNRP to draft an alternatives analysis to diagnose the problems and propose solutions, evaluating both independent and joint control, maintenance, or repair measures. The proposed solutions will be reviewed by the Joint Oversight Committee as defined in Article XIV.2; and the cost share for the solution(s) implemented shall be negotiated by the Joint Oversight Committee.

**VIII.5** SPU will operate The Ship Canal WQ Project within the parameters of the No Impact Release Rates ("NIRRs") in accordance with Article III.9. SPU will also develop NIRRs for The Ship Canal WQ Project to assess potential impacts from flows entering the tunnel. Optimization of these NIRRs will occur jointly and will be described in the O&M Plan.

- VIII.6** Prior to commissioning The Ship Canal WQ Project, SPU and DNRP will jointly document all operating assumptions, and any relevant agreements concerning upstream and downstream flow impacts.
- VIII.7** Start-up and commissioning of The Ship Canal WQ Project will be conducted jointly as defined in the 2015 Joint Tunnel Project Term Sheet and the SPU/DNRP Project Coordination Plan as amended.
- VIII.8** SPU and DNRP will prepare a joint draft and final Monitoring and Modeling Plan for The Ship Canal WQ Project, and a five-year Post-Construction Monitoring Plan (PCMP), as defined in Article III.13.
- VIII.9** SPU and DNRP shall jointly prepare a draft and final Monitoring and Modeling Report that summarize the results of the baseline period prior to the increased flows from SPU's Ship Canal WQ Project and five-year post-construction monitoring effort. The specific tasks involved in preparing the report will include but not be limited to:
- Description of the baseline monitored peak flows and volumes at the monitoring locations
  - Comparison of baseline monitored peak flows and volumes to monitored post-construction peak flows and volumes and the NIRRs
  - Comparison of the monitored flows to the modeled flows
  - Description of the total increase in flow volume from SPU Basins (150, 151, 152, 147, 174) to relevant DNRP facilities for calculation of the incremental O&M charges
  - Description of any hydrologic/hydraulic modeling work
  - Description of the impacts of the increased flows on any DNRP facility including treatment effectiveness at the West Point Treatment Plant and all other related regulatory compliance or operational issues.
  - Description of impacts of increased flows and storage volume impacts to The Ship Canal WQ Project above and beyond those identified in Article II.16.
- VIII.10** In the event it is necessary to meet the Parties' Consent Decree requirements and/or other regulatory requirements, following the issuance of the Final Monitoring and Modeling Report, the Parties shall work together in preparing a draft and final Post-Monitoring Action Plan to summarize regional and local impacts and recommend actions to mitigate any adverse impacts. The Post-Monitoring Action Plan will include but is not limited to the following:

- Short-term operational adjustments to mitigate impacts
- Long-term operational/capital improvements to mitigate impacts
- Recommended actions necessary to meet regulatory requirements
- Costs and schedules for implementation
- Adaptive management approaches or strategies appropriate to mitigate impacts

## **Article IX - Cost Sharing**

**IX.1** DNRP will pay to SPU 35.0% of all costs of The Ship Canal WQ Project as defined in Article III.18 and in accordance with Article IX.3 and Exhibit A, including all costs associated with design, construction, commissioning and operations and maintenance, in accordance with the final O&M Plan.

**IX.2** SPU will pay 65.0% of all costs of The Ship Canal WQ Project, as defined in Article III.18 and in accordance with Article IX.3, including all costs associated with operations and maintenance in accordance with the final O&M Plan, except as specifically otherwise provided by this Agreement.

**IX.3** Except as provided in this Article IX.3., the cost share percentages in Article IX.1 and IX.2 will apply to the allocation of all costs of The Ship Canal WQ Project. These costs include but are not limited to project planning, design, land acquisition, permitting, construction, mitigation required by SEPA, commissioning, operation, maintenance, repairs, replacements, alterations, improvements, monitoring and modeling, and 1% for the arts as applicable, except as excluded by King County Ordinance No. 12089.

The cost share percentages in Article IX.1 and IX.2 shall not apply to the components associated with SPU's CSO control solution in the Ballard and Wallingford basins that are being constructed by SPU and that, consistent with Technical Memorandum No. 4, are to be funded in their entirety by SPU. No costs associated with the proposed Gravity Sewer Lines from SPU's diversion structures at the Ballard outfalls 150, 151 and 152 and Wallingford outfall 147 to the Project tunnel's drop shafts shall be borne by DNRP, including but not limited to project planning, design, land acquisition, permitting, construction, mitigation commissioning, operation, maintenance, repairs, replacements, alterations, improvements, monitoring and modeling, and 1% for the arts. Additionally, no costs associated with SPU's purchase of parcel numbers 046700-0423 and 046700-0431 (former Yankee Grill site) in Ballard shall be borne by DNRP.

**IX.4** Any alteration or improvement to The Ship Canal WQ Project following completion that is required by regulation or a Consent Decree, or as may be

mutually agreed upon by the Parties through the Change Management process, Exhibit B, shall require an options analysis, and include consideration of both independent and joint control measures.

**IX.5** The Parties agree that Soft Costs, as defined in Article III.16., shall be subject to the following:

- At the beginning of each year and continuing through the construction and commissioning of The Ship Canal WQ Project, SPU and DNRP will agree to an annual Soft Costs budget.
- The annual Soft Costs budget will be the Parties' annual limit of Soft Costs charges for The Ship Canal WQ Project.
- The Soft Costs budget will be a part of the total cost of The Ship Canal WQ Project, and will be subject to the Cost Share provisions of Article IX.1 through IX.3 of this Agreement and consistent with the Change Management process established in Exhibit B.
- If a Capital Cost Increase is solely due to an increase in Soft Costs, the Change Management process will be utilized.

**IX.6** Proceeds or monies received by SPU or DNRP, either individually or jointly, for the benefit of The Ship Canal WQ Project, including but not limited to the award of grants or loans, any insurance proceeds, recovery of any damages, judgments, settlements, or tax adjustments or deferrals, shall benefit SPU and DNRP in proportion to their contributed share of payments for The Ship Canal WQ Project as defined by the cost share percentages in Article IX.1, IX.2 and IX.3 above. If land purchased, in whole or in part, for The Ship Canal WQ Project and paid for by the Parties in accordance with the cost share percentages in Article IX.1, IX.2, and IX.3 is subsequently sold or declared surplus as no longer needed for construction or operation of The Ship Canal WQ Project, then the proceeds of the sale shall be credited to each Party in proportion to their contributed share of The Ship Canal WQ Project in accordance with the cost share percentages in Article IX.1, IX.2 and IX.3, above.

**IX.7** Capital Cost Increases, which are costs of planning, design, permitting, construction, mitigation, completing, and commissioning The Ship Canal WQ Project that exceed the Capital Project Budget, will be paid for by the Parties using the cost share percentages in Articles IX.1 and IX.2, subject to Articles IX.9, and IX.10 below.

**IX.8** SPU will implement a cost monitoring and reporting system as part of the PMP, which shall document costs incurred and progress to date on The Ship Canal WQ Project, along with any reporting in accordance with the PMP and Article X of this Agreement.

**IX.9** The Parties will share Capital Cost Increases exceeding the Capital Project Budget that would have occurred regardless of which Party is in the lead,

in proportion to their shares of The Ship Canal WQ Project costs as defined by the cost share percentages in Article IX.1, IX.2, and IX.3 above.

**IX.10** As a guide for determining whether a Capital Cost Increase exceeding the baseline Ship Canal WQ Project Budget, as defined in Article III.1, is to be a shared cost, or exclusively a cost to SPU or DNRP, SPU will refer to the “List of Potential Causes for Capital Cost Increases” contained in Exhibit D.

**IX.11** The Project shall be designed and constructed to meet the aggregate of the minimum Control Volumes stated in Article II.16 and in the Project Description. Storage volume in excess of the stated minimum Control Volumes may come from one or both of the following:

- Tunnel system components, refinements, non-discretionary changes, and contractors’ means and methods (“Excess Volume”)
- Discretionary changes to the Project Description (“Discretionary Excess Volume”)

Allocation of Excess Volume is defined in Article IX.12. Allocation of Discretionary Excess Volume is defined in Article IX.13.

**IX.12** Excess Volume, excluding Discretionary Excess Volume, is volume obtained incidentally during design and construction of the Project, in accordance with the Project Description, and is anticipated from one or more of the following:

- Portals and down-shafts
- The pump station wet well
- Non-discretionary Project revisions and refinements (adjustments to the tunnel alignment, portal diameters, etc.)
- Contractor means and methods that meet the requirements of the bid documents and result in the lowest bid amount
- Other means

The Parties agree that Excess Volume, excluding Discretionary Excess Volume, shall be allocated such that SPU has rights to 60 percent and DNRP 40 percent of the Excess Volume. These proportions are consistent with the Control Volume allocations in Article II.16 and the Project Description, Exhibit A. To ensure appropriate allocation of Excess Volume, The Ship Canal Project Excess Volume shall be estimated at construction substantial completion and allocated between SPU and DNRP in the proportions of 60 and 40 percent respectively. The Ship Canal Project Excess Volume shall only be used exclusively for CSO storage from the basins identified in Article II.16 and the Project Description, Exhibit A. Excess Volume is incidental to the Project and is included in the shared project costs in accordance with Articles IX.1 through IX.3.

**IX.13** Discretionary changes to the Project Description that result in Discretionary Excess Volume (e.g., construction of a tunnel diameter greater than 14 feet diameter) shall go through the change management process. Unless

otherwise modified by agreement: 1) the cost share between the Parties for the Discretionary Excess Volume shall be proportionate to the agreed upon allocation of the Discretionary Excess Volume; 2) the Parties have the right to, but are not obligated to purchase 65 percent to SPU and 35 percent to DNRP of the Discretionary Excess Volume.

**IX.14** Both Parties acknowledge there is a possibility that: 1) a Party may on a regular or continuous basis need to use a portion of the Storage Volume greater than its right to use as defined in Article VII.2, or 2) regulatory compliance may not be obtained by one or both Parties through implementation and operation of the Project in accordance with the final O&M Plan, and will require one or both Parties to develop a supplemental compliance plan under the terms of each Party's Consent Decree. Project commissioning and the 5-year post construction monitoring period will inform both Parties on project performance, possible excess use and compliance with regulations. In the event that regular or continuous use of excess volume or a supplemental compliance plan is needed by either Party, as determined by annual monitoring following the 5-year post construction monitoring period, consideration will be given to purchasing or leasing available capacity from the other Party. Neither Party shall be obligated to sell or lease their available capacity to the other Party. Requests to purchase or lease volume from the other Party shall be made through the Project Review and Change Management Committee (Exhibit B).

When such regular or continuous excess use is determined after the 5-year post construction monitoring period, if required, the responsible Party will produce a supplemental compliance plan in accordance with that Party's Consent Decree. Annual payment obligations by that Party will be incurred from the time the regular or continuous excess use is determined until the new control measure is implemented. These payment obligations will accrue with interest until they are paid.

The Parties agree that the annual payments for regular or continuous excess use will be equal to a fraction, the numerator of which is the responsible Party's additional control volume and the denominator of which is the Project's total Storage Volume, multiplied by the sum of:

- the estimated annual operating cost of the Project, plus
- three percent (3%) times all capital cost of the Project to reflect for the time value of money.

For example, the following demonstrates how this calculation would work if there were to be regular or continuous excess use of a hypothetical 1 million gallons:

1,000,000 gallons excess use/15.24 million gallons total storage volume = 6.56%

6.56% x \$300,000 (hypothetical annual operating cost) = \$19,685

6.56% x \$11,415,000 (hypothetical annual capital cost) = \$749,016 (incremental share of annual capital cost for excess use)

\$19,685 + \$749,016 = \$768,701 (annual payment for excess use based on 1 million gallons and these hypothetical estimates of annual operating and capital costs)

## **Article X - Project Budget and Funding**

- X.1** The Ship Canal WQ Project as defined in Article III.18, or as modified through written agreement of the Parties, is based on the Capital Project Budget, which shall be used as the basis for calculating each Party's financial contribution to plan, design, construct, and complete The Ship Canal WQ Project, and establishing a schedule of payments for planning, design, construction and completion of The Ship Canal WQ Project.
- X.2** SPU and DNRP agree that SPU will invoice DNRP each month for DNRP's share of the costs to date of The Ship Canal WQ Project and DNRP shall invoice SPU on a quarterly basis for SPU's share of DNRP costs on The Ship Canal WQ Project. The Parties shall provide each other with invoices showing expenditures during the previous month (or previous quarter for DNRP's expenditures) on The Ship Canal WQ Project. Invoices shall itemize the consultants' and contractors' payments, equipment, materials and labor expended on the Project, plus SPU's and DNRP's expenditures in support of The Ship Canal WQ Project. Invoices seeking payment or reimbursement for contractor and consultant expenditures shall not include any Party mark-up. Invoices seeking payment or reimbursement for a Party's employee labor charges shall state the number of labor hours expended on the Project by such employees, along with their names, job titles, and fully burdened labor rates. Any direct non-salary charges shall be itemized by category, i.e. mileage, reproduction, postage and shipping, telephone, etc. Supporting documentation will accompany each invoice submitted. Copies of receipts for expenses for which reimbursement is sought shall be attached. Properly documented invoices shall be paid by the receiving Party within thirty (30) calendar days of receipt, unless otherwise agreed to in writing by the billing Party. Notice of any potential dispute regarding current invoices shall be made in writing within the same time-period. Payment by a Party shall not constitute agreement as to the appropriateness of any item or acceptance of the work so represented. At the time of final audit, all required adjustments related to any potential dispute for

which notice has been timely given shall be made and reflected in a final payment.

- X.3** SPU will provide DNRP a progress report on work completed on The Ship Canal WQ Project to-date, along with a cost report, with each invoice in a format as shown in Exhibit E. SPU will submit the cost report with each monthly invoice.
- X.4** SPU's first invoice shall be submitted to DNRP thirty (30) calendar days after the mutual execution of this Agreement or January 30, 2016, whichever is later. SPU's first invoice to DNRP for The Ship Canal WQ Project costs shall include both \$463,080, which represents DNRP's share of costs that SPU incurred in 2014, and DNRP's proportionate share of costs, as defined in Article IX.1, IX.2 and IX.3, incurred for The Ship Canal WQ Project including costs and expenses accrued since January 1, 2015, excluding costs associated with negotiating and drafting of this Joint Project Agreement.
- X.5** The Parties agree to pay simple interest at the rate of one percent (1%) per month on any undisputed amounts that are more than thirty (30) calendar days overdue under this Agreement, unless otherwise agreed to in writing by the Parties.
- X.6** In accordance with the cost share provisions of Article of IX.1 through IX.3, SPU and DNRP will jointly fund an independent audit of costs for The Ship Canal WQ Project for the purpose of reconciling actual costs for each Party in accordance with this Joint Project Agreement within one year of The Ship Canal WQ Project achieving Control Status on all outfalls identified in Article II.16.
- X.7** Within one year of completion of the independent audit described in Article X.6 above, the Parties will reconcile their contributions made in comparison to the audited actual cost to deliver The Ship Canal WQ Project to completion.
- X.8** SPU will invoice DNRP annually for Operation and Maintenance (O&M) costs, during the first five (5) years of operation of The Ship Canal WQ Project, based on a mutually agreed O&M estimate, to be developed at completion of project construction, and incorporated herein by reference. Prior to the end of the sixth year of operation of The Ship Canal WQ Project, SPU will reconcile actual costs against the O&M estimate, and invoice/credit DNRP for the difference between actual O&M costs and estimated O&M costs. SPU will invoice DNRP annually thereafter for DNRP's share of O&M costs incurred, and DNRP will pay to SPU the amount due within ninety (90) calendar days of receipt of an annual O&M invoice.
- X.9** The Parties acknowledge and agree that this Joint Project Agreement will require budget appropriations beyond the respective current approved budget ordinances passed by the Seattle City Council and the King County Council, and thus will be subject to subsequent annual or biennial budget ordinance approvals

by both Councils, in accordance with the City of Seattle and King County Charters and applicable state law.

## **Article XI - Insurance**

**XI.1** Prior to the contract solicitation for the Construction contract(s) and execution of any Design contract(s) for The Ship Canal WQ Project the Risk Managers from the City of Seattle and King County will co-operate in the development of an insurance program for the design and construction of The Ship Canal WQ Project. Both Parties shall agree on the scope and content of the insurance programs.

Coverages and limits shall be in accordance with prudent risk management practices and shall be consistent with those insurance coverages routinely requested and obtained by the Parties for projects of similar size and scope.

**XI.2** The Design Contract at a minimum shall require the following coverages and limits:

- a) Commercial General Liability: Coverage shall be at least as broad as: Insurance Services Office Form No. CG 00 01, covering Commercial General Liability no less than \$1,000,000 combined single limit per occurrence and, for those policies with an aggregate limit, a \$2,000,000 aggregate limit.
- b) Automobile Liability: Insurance Services Office form number CA 00 01, covering BUSINESS AUTO COVERAGE, symbol 1 "any auto"; or the combination of symbols 2, 8, and 9. \$1,000,000 Combined Single limit Bodily Injury and Property Damage.
- c) Umbrella or Excess Liability Insurance: The Contractor shall provide minimum Excess or Umbrella Liability coverage limits of \$5,000,000 each occurrence in excess of the primary CGL and Automobile liability insurance limits.
- d) Professional Liability, Errors and Omissions (PLI): \$20,000,000 per Claim and in the Aggregate. SPU and DNRP agree that the minimum coverage specified in this paragraph will be met through any combination of the following, to be mutually agreed upon by the Parties prior to the design contract being executed with the selected design consultant: 1) the Design Consultant's Professional Liability/E&O standard practice policy; 2) Project Specific PLI Policy; and/or 3) SPU and DNRP jointly-purchased Owner's Protective Professional Liability Indemnity (OPPI) insurance policy. Coverage shall be maintained for a period of six years subsequent to project completion.

- e) Contractor's Pollution Liability Coverage: Contractor shall provide Contractor's Pollution Liability coverage in the amount of \$1,000,000 per occurrence and in the aggregate to cover sudden and non-sudden bodily injury and/or property damage to include the destruction of tangible property, loss of use, clean-up costs and the loss of use of tangible property that has not been physically injured or destroyed.
- f) Workers' Compensation: Workers' Compensation coverage, as required by the Industrial Insurance Act of the State of Washington.
- g) Employers Liability or "Stop-Gap": The protection provided by the Workers Compensation policy Part 2 (Employers Liability) or, in states with monopolistic state funds, the protection provided by the "Stop Gap" endorsement to the General Liability policy. Limit: \$1,000,000.

**XI.3** The Parties expect that construction contracts for The Ship Canal Project will be solicited and entered into in the years 2017 and 2018. Prior to solicitation the Parties shall meet and consider the potential insurance programs suitable for a project of this size and scope. This can include but not be limited to: contractor provided insurance, OCIP or CCIP coverage. Construction contract coverages to be included:

- a) Commercial General Liability: Coverage shall be at least as broad as: Insurance Services Office Form No. CG 00 01, covering Commercial General Liability no less than \$1,000,000 combined single limit per occurrence and, for those policies with an aggregate limit, a \$2,000,000 aggregate limit.
- b) Automobile Liability: Insurance Services Office form number CA 00 01, covering BUSINESS AUTO COVERAGE, symbol 1 "any auto"; or the combination of symbols 2, 8, and 9. \$1,000,000 Combined Single limit Bodily Injury and Property Damage.
- c) Umbrella or Excess Liability Insurance: The Contractor shall provide minimum Excess or Umbrella Liability coverage limits of \$50,000,000 each occurrence in excess of the primary CGL and Automobile liability insurance limits.
- d) Contractor's Pollution Liability Coverage: Contractor shall provide Contractor's Pollution Liability coverage in the amount of \$15,000,000 per occurrence and in the aggregate to cover sudden and non-sudden bodily injury and/or property damage to include the destruction of tangible property, loss of use, clean-up costs and the loss of use of tangible property that has not been physically injured or destroyed.
- e) Workers' Compensation: Workers' Compensation coverage, as required by the Industrial Insurance Act of the State of Washington.
- f) Employers Liability or "Stop-Gap": The protection provided by the Workers Compensation policy Part 2 (Employers Liability) or, in states

- with monopolistic state funds, the protection provided by the "Stop Gap" endorsement to the General Liability policy. Limit: \$1,000,000.
- g) Contractor's Professional Liability: The Contractor shall provide evidence of Professional Liability insurance covering professional errors and omissions for construction management, value engineering, or any other non-construction professional services. Such insurance must provide a minimum limit of liability of \$2,000,000 million each claim and may be evidenced as an extension of a CGL policy or by a separate Professional Liability policy.
  - h) Inland Marine Coverage: Contractor shall procure and maintain Inland Marine coverage to include coverage for the Full Replacement Value of the Tunnel Boring Machine(s). Coverage shall include "All risk" perils to include Earthquake and Flood.
  - i) Builder's Risk/Installation Floater: "All Risk" Builders Risk including coverage for collapse, theft, off-site storage, soft costs, delay and property in transit. The coverage shall insure for direct physical loss to property of the entire construction project, for 100% of the replacement value thereof and include earthquake.
  - j) Other coverages to be considered upon determination of the contract means and methods may include (but not be limited to) Marine and Railroad Protective.

#### **XI.4 Other Insurance Provisions**

- a) Insurance limits and coverage provisions in this Article XI are meant to provide guidance but may be altered, enhanced and finalized by the City and King County using prudent risk management practices, and shall be consistent with those insurance coverages routinely requested and obtained for projects of this size and scope.
- b) Each insurance policy shall be written on an "Occurrence" basis, except Professional Liability.
- c) If insurance is on a claims-made form, its retroactive date, and that of all subsequent renewals, shall be no later than the Notice to Proceed Date. Coverage shall be effective for a period of six years subsequent to project completion.
- d) XCU and Subsidence Perils Not Excluded on General Liability coverages.
- e) Any deductibles or self-insured retentions in excess of \$25,000 must be declared to and approved by the City of Seattle and King County.
- f) For all liability policies except Professional Liability, Workers Compensation, and Employers' Liability, the City of Seattle and King County, its officers, officials, employees, and agents are to be covered as additional insureds as respects liability arising out of activities performed by or on behalf of SPU or DNRP in connection with this

Agreement. Additional Insured status shall include both Ongoing Operations and Products-Completed Operation and extend for a period of six years subsequent to the expiration or termination of this Agreement or substantial completion of construction. Such coverage shall be Primary.

- g) Acceptability of Insurers. Insurance is to be placed with insurers with a Bests' rating of no less than A: VIII, or if not rated with Bests' with minimum surpluses, the equivalent of Bests' surplus size VIII.
- h) Failure on the part of the Consultant or Contractor to maintain insurance as required shall constitute a material breach of contract
- i) Consultant or Contractor shall contractually require that each subcontractor of every tier include the City of Seattle and King County as additional insureds for primary and non-contributory limits of liability.
- j) Except as may be agreed upon by the Parties for the design contract PLI, the Consultant's and Contractor's insurance coverage shall be primary insurance as respects the City and County, its officers, officials, employees, and agents. Any insurance and/or self-insurance maintained by the City or County, its officers, officials, employees, or agents shall not contribute with the Consultant's or Contractor's in any way.
- k) The Consultant's and Contractor's insurance shall apply separately to each insured against whom a claim is made and or lawsuit is brought, except with respect to the limits of the insurer's liability.
- l) For all insurance policies, coverage shall not be suspended, voided, canceled, reduced in coverage or in limits, until after thirty (30) days prior notice - return receipt requested, has been given to the City and County.
- m) Substitution of insurance: if project work under XI.2.E and/or XI.3.D is subcontracted, applicable minimum coverages and limits of liability may be evidenced by any subcontractor, instead of the prime contractor; provided that such insurance fully meets the applicable requirements set forth herein and must include the City of Seattle and King County as Additional Insureds.

**XI.5** For SPU Project contracts, SPU and the consultant or contractor will include the King County as a named third party beneficiary of the SPU design, construction, construction management, and operations and maintenance contracts for the Project, and SPU and the consultants/contractor will include King County in the indemnification and insurance provisions contained in the SPU contracts.

For DNRP Project contracts, DNRP and the consultant or contractor will include The City of Seattle as a named third party beneficiary of the DNRP design, construction, construction management, and operations and

maintenance contracts for the Project, and DNRP and the consultants/contractors will include The City of Seattle in the indemnification and insurance provisions contained in the DNRP contracts.

SPU and DNRP do not intend that this Article XI.5 be interpreted to create any obligation, liability, or benefit to any third party, other than SPU and DNRP for purposes of the design and construction of the Project.

## **Article XII - Indemnification**

**XII.1** As between the Parties, each Party shall protect, defend, indemnify and save harmless the other Party, its officers, officials, employees and agents while acting within the scope of their employment as such, from any and all suits, costs, claims, actions, losses, penalties, judgments, and/or awards of damages, of whatsoever kind arising out of, or in connection with, or incident to the obligations assumed under this Agreement caused by or resulting from each Party's own negligent acts or omissions. Each Party agrees that it is fully responsible for the acts and omissions of its own contractors, subcontractors, their employees and agents, acting within the scope of their employment as such, as it is for the acts and omissions of its own employees and agents.

Each Party agrees that its obligations under this provision extend to any claim, demand, and/or cause of action brought by or on behalf of any of its employees, or agents. The foregoing indemnity is specifically and expressly intended to constitute a waiver of each Party's immunity under Washington's Industrial Insurance act, RCW Title 51, as respects the other Party only, and only to the extent necessary to provide the indemnified Party with a full and complete indemnity of claims made by the indemnitor's employees. The Parties acknowledge that these provisions were specifically and mutually negotiated.

In the event it is determined that R.C.W. 4.24.115 applies to this Agreement, then each Party agrees to defend, hold harmless, and indemnify the other to the maximum extent permitted thereunder, and specifically for its' negligence concurrent with the other Party to the full extent of the indemnifying Parties,' it's employees', agents', contractors' and consultants' negligence.

The Parties agree that the provisions of this Article XII shall survive the termination of this Agreement.

## **Article XIII - Change in Project Purpose**

**XIII.1** The Parties agree that the purpose of this Joint Project Agreement is to implement The Ship Canal WQ Project as defined in Exhibit A, and through such implementation, achieve the control of combined sewer overflows as required by the Parties' respective Consent Decrees for the seven outfalls identified and described Article VII.3. Any change in the purpose of The Ship Canal WQ Project may be made only through mutual agreement of the Parties and written amendment of this Joint Project Agreement.

## **Article XIV - Governance**

**XIV.1** The Parties acknowledge that while The Ship Canal WQ Project represents a preferred means to control CSOs, it is unique and will present challenges to both Parties during its design, construction, and operating life. Therefore, the governing structure in Article XIV.2 through Article XIV.4 below is established to provide the Parties with a means of managing and achieving mutual compliance with the terms of this Joint Project Agreement.

**XIV.2** The Parties may agree to form a Joint Oversight Committee the members of which shall be SPU's Deputy Director of Corporate Policy and the Deputy Director of Drainage and Wastewater, Deputy Director of Project Delivery and Engineering, and DNRP's Deputy Director and Director of the Wastewater Treatment Division, or otherwise as may be designated by the Directors of DNRP and SPU. The Joint Oversight Committee shall provide policy guidance in the implementation and administration of the Ship Canal WQ Project. The Joint Oversight Committee will meet not less than two times per year until Control Status is achieved or unless an alternative meeting schedule is mutually agreed upon by the Oversight Committee Members. Once Control Status has been achieved, the Joint Oversight Committee will be disbanded, unless the Parties agree in writing that the Committee shall continue. Additionally, if the Parties agree, the disbanded Joint Oversight Committee may be reconstituted at any time for purposes to be specified.

**XIV.3** Project Principals, defined as the Manager of SPU's Project Delivery and Engineering Branch and DNRP's Wastewater Treatment Division, Project Planning and Delivery Section Manager, or as may be designated by the Parties' respective agency Directors, shall serve to provide timely oversight and coordination between the Parties and provide direction to the Project Manager as needed to manage changes not otherwise subject to the Change Management process, Exhibit B, and requirements of Article VI.5.

**XIV.4** SPU may form Task Forces, in accordance with Article VI.6., in consultation with the Project Principals to provide advice and support through completion, and through the operating life of The Ship Canal WQ Project.

## **Article XV - Incremental Flow Charges**

**XV.1** SPU will pay DNRP for SPU's incremental increases in flows to DNRP's sewer system from The Ship Canal Project as follows: 1) in accordance with Technical Memorandum No. 7 methodology; 2) in accordance with the final monitoring and modeling report described in Article VIII.9; 3) based on data produced from actual monitoring of SPU's and DNRP's combined sewage inflows to The Ship Canal WQ Project conveyance and storage system; and 4) based on data produced from actual monitoring of effluent discharged from The Ship Canal WQ Project to the regional sewer system. During the first 5 years of operation of The Ship Canal WQ Project, such payments may be based on an estimate of flows, based on modeled information prepared by each Party for their respective LTCP/CSO Control Plan. Within one year following the end of the 5<sup>th</sup> year of operation of The Ship Canal WQ Project, DNRP and SPU will reconcile payments based on actual monitoring of the first five years of flows to The Ship Canal WQ Project storage system, and actual SPU flows discharged to DNRP's sewer system.

**XV.2** DNRP and SPU acknowledge and agree that the payments made by SPU for incremental flows under Article XV.1 satisfy the obligation for payment under Section 5.3(c) of the Agreement for Sewage Disposal, as amended in 1992, for the flows resulting from The Ship Canal WQ Project.

## **Article XVI - Miscellaneous**

**XVI.1** SPU will pay 100 percent of applicable fines or penalties to EPA or Ecology that are imposed for not meeting Control Status) for each of the seven CSO outfalls within The Ship Canal WQ Project identified in Article II.16, including DNRP's 11th Avenue Northwest outfall (004) and 3rd Avenue West outfall (008)), except when the Parties determine through modeling of flows from each basin that the tunnel design Control Volume has been exceeded, in which case SPU and DNRP will pay their proportionate share of the fines and penalties in accordance with the cost share provisions of Article IX.1 and IX.2 of this Agreement.

**XVI.2** DNRP and SPU agree that flows from The Ship Canal WQ Project shall be released into DNRP's regional system based on the NIRR as described in SPU's Long Term Control Plan, CSO Control Measures Performance Modeling Report, January 2015 (Appendix L of the Final LTCP Volume 2 dated May 29, 2015).

**XVI.3** The Ship Canal WQ Project shall not be considered a regional facility as defined in the 1961 Agreement.

## **Article XVII - Dispute Resolution**

**XVII.1** If a dispute arises between the Parties regarding the interpretation of this Joint Project Agreement, a Party's performance under this Agreement, the accounting of costs incurred under this Agreement, or the allocations of costs as reflected in Exhibit D, the Parties agree to first attempt resolution of the issues through One Team Decision Making Guidelines (Exhibit C). In the event the Parties do not reach prompt resolution through One Team Decision Making Guidelines, the Parties agree to engage in mediation to attempt to resolve the dispute prior to initiating any lawsuit arising under this Agreement. Unless otherwise agreed to by the Parties, "prompt resolution" shall mean for this Article XVII.1, 90 days after an "appeal" has been initiated in accordance with paragraph numbered 13 in Exhibit C of this Agreement. The Parties shall jointly select a neutral third party mediator, and agree to share the costs of mediation equally.

**XVII.2** This Joint Project Agreement is made pursuant to, and shall be construed according to the laws of the State of Washington. In the event that mediation is unsuccessful and either Party finds it necessary to initiate legal proceedings to enforce any provision of this Agreement, both Parties agree and consent to the exclusive jurisdiction of the courts of the State of Washington, and that the venue of any action shall be Seattle, King County, Washington.

## **Article XVIII - Authority to Sign**

**XVIII.1** The individual signing this Joint Project Agreement on behalf of SPU represents and warrants that he or she has the authority to enter into this Agreement on behalf of The City of Seattle and to bind the City to the terms and conditions contained herein.

**XVIII.2** The individual signing this Joint Project Agreement on behalf of DNRP represents and warrants that he or she has the authority to enter into this

Agreement on behalf of King County and to bind King County to the terms and conditions contained herein.

### **Article XIX - Modifications and Amendments**

**XIX.1** Either Party may request changes, amendments, or additions to any portion of this Joint Project Agreement; however, except as otherwise provided in this Agreement, no such change, amendment, or addition to any portion of this Agreement shall be valid or binding upon either Party unless it is in writing and signed by personnel authorized to bind each of the Parties. All amendments shall be made part of this Agreement.

### **Article XX - Entire Agreement**

**XX.1** These provisions represent the entire agreement of the Parties and may not be modified or amended except as provided herein. Any understanding, whether oral or written, past, concurrent or future, which is not expressly referenced herein, is expressly excluded.

### **Article XXI - Notices**

**XXI.1** Unless otherwise directed in writing, notices, reports and payments shall be delivered to each party as follows:

The City of Seattle  
Seattle Public Utilities  
Attn: Ship Canal WQ Project  
Administrator  
701 Fifth Ave., Ste. 4900  
Seattle, WA 98120

King County Dept. of Natural Resources  
Wastewater Treatment Division  
Attn: Project Control and Contract  
Management Unit Manager  
201 South Jackson Street  
Mailstop: 512  
Seattle, WA 98104

**XXI.2** Notices mailed by either Party shall be deemed effective on the date mailed. Either Party may change its address for receipt of reports, notices, or payments by giving the other written notice of not less than five days prior to the effective date.

## **Article XXII - Termination**

**XXII.1** The intent of this Joint Project Agreement is to establish a permanent cooperative partnership between the Parties to efficiently execute, construct, and operate The Ship Canal WQ Project, meet the Parties' respective Consent Decree requirements, and avoid either Party experiencing a significant schedule and/or cost performance variance on The Ship Canal Project or other joint or independent water quality projects.

**XXII.2** This Agreement may be terminated only upon the mutual written agreement of the Parties.

## **Article XXIII - Counterparts**

**XXIII.1** This Agreement may be executed simultaneously in two counterparts, each of which shall be an original and all of which shall constitute but one instrument.

## **Article XXIV - No Third Party Beneficiaries**

**XXIV.1** This Agreement is entered into solely for the mutual benefit of the City of Seattle and King County. This Agreement is not entered into with the intent that it shall benefit any other person and no other such person shall be entitled to be treated as a third party beneficiary of this Agreement.

## **Article XXV - Successors and Assigns**

**XXV.1** SPU or DNRP may not assign this Agreement without the other's prior written approval.

## **Article XXVI - Severability**

**XXVI.1** If any provision of this Agreement or any provision of any law, rule or document incorporated by reference into this Agreement shall be held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect the other provisions of this Agreement which legally can be given effect without the invalid provision, unless to do so would frustrate the purpose of the provision.

## **Article XXVII - Headings**

**XXVII.1** Section titles or other headings contained in this Agreement are for convenience only and shall not be part of this Agreement, nor be considered in its interpretation.

## **Article XXVIII - No Waiver**

**XXVIII.1** Neither payment nor performance by a Party shall be construed as a waiver of the other Party's rights or remedies against the Party. Failure to require full and timely performance of any provision at any time shall not waive or reduce the right to insist upon complete and timely performance of such provision thereafter.

## **Article XXIX - Project Records**

**XXIX.1** Upon request by a Party, the other Party will provide within fourteen (14) calendar days of any request, or if the request is voluminous or is for documents in several locations then in a reasonable time, any Project-related documentation in its possession or in the possession of its agents, contractors and consultants (except documents that are not subject to the Washington State Public Records Act, Ch. 42.56 RCW), including but not limited to environmental analyses, geotechnical reports, engineers estimates, bid tabulations, contractor submittals, and contract payment records relating to the Project. In addition, the Consent Decrees require that the Parties retain and instruct their respective contractors and agents to preserve all non-identical copies of all documents, records or other information (including documents, records or other information in electronic form) in their or their respective contractor's or agent's possession or control or that come into their or their respective contractor's or agent's possession or control regarding this Project until five (5) years after the termination of the Consent Decrees. Therefore the Parties shall retain all such documents until the latter of (1) 2035, (2) five years after the termination of the City's Consent Decree or (3) five years after the termination of the County's Consent Decree. During such time all such records, accounts, documents or other data pertaining to The Ship Canal Project shall be made available for inspection and/or copies of such shall be furnished upon request.

**Article XXX - Publication**

**XXX.1** Each party may publish information, findings, reports and results of The Ship Canal WQ Project, and may acknowledge its respective role in and support of The Ship Canal WQ Project.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, in consideration of the terms, conditions and covenants contained herein, or attached and incorporated and made a part hereof, the Parties have executed this Joint Project Agreement by having their authorized representatives affix their signatures below.

Christie True  
Director  
King County Dept. of Natural Resources & Parks  
King Street Center  
201 S Jackson St; Suite 700  
Seattle, WA 98104-3855

Ray Hoffman  
Director  
Seattle Public Utilities  
P. O. Box 34108  
Seattle, WA 98124-4018

By \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature                      Date

By \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature                      Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Type or Print Name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Type or Print Name

Dow Constantine  
King County Executive

Director  
Seattle Public Utilities  
City of Seattle

**EXHIBITS:**

- Exhibit A: SPU/DNRP Ship Canal Water Quality Project – Project Description
- Exhibit B: SPU/DNRP Ship Canal Water Quality Project – Change Management
- Exhibit C: SPU/DNRP Ship Canal Water Quality Project – One Team Decision Making Guidelines
- Exhibit D: SPU/DNRP Ship Canal Water Quality Project – List of Potential Causes for Capital Cost Increases
- Exhibit E: DNRP-WTD Invoice Template

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## Exhibit A

# SPU/DNRP Ship Canal Water Quality Project

## Project Description

### Project Purpose

The purpose of The Ship Canal Water Quality (WQ) Project is to provide offline storage of combined sewer overflows (CSOs) for five Seattle Public Utilities (SPU) and two King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks (DNRP) CSO basins to meet regulatory control standards which limits CSOs to an average of no more than one untreated discharge per year per outfall on a twenty year moving average. The specific basins and CSO outfalls to be controlled by the Project, include the SPU Ballard CSO basins (Outfalls 150, 151, and 152), Fremont CSO basin (Outfall 174) and Wallingford CSO basins (Outfall 147), DNRP 3rd Avenue West Regulator (DSN008), and DNRP 11th Avenue NW Regulator (DSN004). The total minimum control volume to be achieved for these SPU and DNRP CSO basins combined is 15.24 million gallons (MG). The Project's facilities must also meet water quality standards and protection of designated uses, and must be verified by post construction monitoring (frequency of overflow and sediment sampling).

### Project Scope

The Ship Canal WQ Project will provide offline storage of combined wastewater in a deep storage tunnel constructed between the Ballard and Wallingford CSO areas, on the north side of the Ship Canal. The Project will control the Ballard CSO basins (Outfalls 150, 151 and 152), Fremont (Outfall 174) and Wallingford CSO basins (Outfall 147), DNRP 3rd Avenue West Regulator (DSN008), and 11th Avenue NW Regulator (DSN004). Figure 1 provides a plan view of the Ship Canal WQ Project location and components.

The main components of The Ship Canal WQ Project include the storage tunnel and appurtenances, conveyance facilities to convey SPU and DNRP CSO flows into the tunnel, and a pump station and force main to drain flows from the tunnel.

The storage tunnel and appurtenances will include:

- A minimum 15.24-MG offline storage tunnel with a nominal 14-foot inside diameter and approximately 14,000 feet long or as defined during the design phase of the Project.
  - The stored combined sewage in the storage tunnel will flow from the Wallingford CSO Outfalls westward to an effluent pump station located near the Ballard CSO Outfalls 150 and 151.
  - The tunnel route is planned to be generally in street right-of-way along the north side of the Ship Canal.
- Seven diversion structures for diverting influent CSO flow away from existing CSO outfalls to the tunnel.
- Four drop structures to convey influent CSO flow into the storage tunnel.
- All four drop structures will have odor control.

- A pump station will be located at the West tunnel Portal as defined during the design phase of the Project, with a minimum peak capacity of 32 MGD to empty the storage tunnel in approximately 12 hours.

Conveyance facilities will include:

- Gravity sewer line to convey flows from SPU's diversion structure at Fremont Outfall 174 to the tunnel drop shaft (approximately 100 lineal feet (lf) of 36-inch diameter pipe);
- Gravity sewer line to convey flows from DNRP's diversion structure at 3<sup>rd</sup> Ave. W ( under the Ship Canal) to the tunnel drop shaft (approximately 800 lf of 60 and 48-inch diameter pipe);
- Gravity sewer line to convey flows from DNRP's diversion structure at 11<sup>th</sup> Ave. NW to the tunnel drop shaft (approximately 100 lf of 72 and 60-inch diameter pipe);
- Force main to convey flows from the tunnel pump station to DNRP's existing Ballard Siphon wet-weather barrel forebay (approximately 1900 lf of 24-inch diameter pipe).

All conveyance sizing and quantities are estimates based on conceptual planning to date. Actual diameters and lengths of conveyance facilities will be determined during the design phase of the Project.

Gravity sewer lines to convey flows from SPU's diversion structures at Ballard outfalls 150, 151 and 152, and Wallingford outfall 147 to the tunnel drop shafts have been excluded from shared costs of The Ship Canal WQ Project in accordance with the Joint King County/Seattle CSO Initiative Work Plan Item 4: Cost-Sharing Method for Joint Capital Projects.

The control strategy will limit the inflow to the tunnel from each outfall to each outfall's control volume per event. The minimum control volume for each outfall is:

#### SPU Outfalls

- Fremont (Outfall 174): 1.06 MG
- Wallingford (Outfall 147): 2.15 MG
- Ballard (Outfall 152): 5.38 MG
- Ballard (Outfall 150/151): 0.62 MG

#### DNRP Outfalls

- 3rd Avenue West (DSN008): 4.18 MG
- 11th Avenue Northwest (DSN004): 1.85 MG

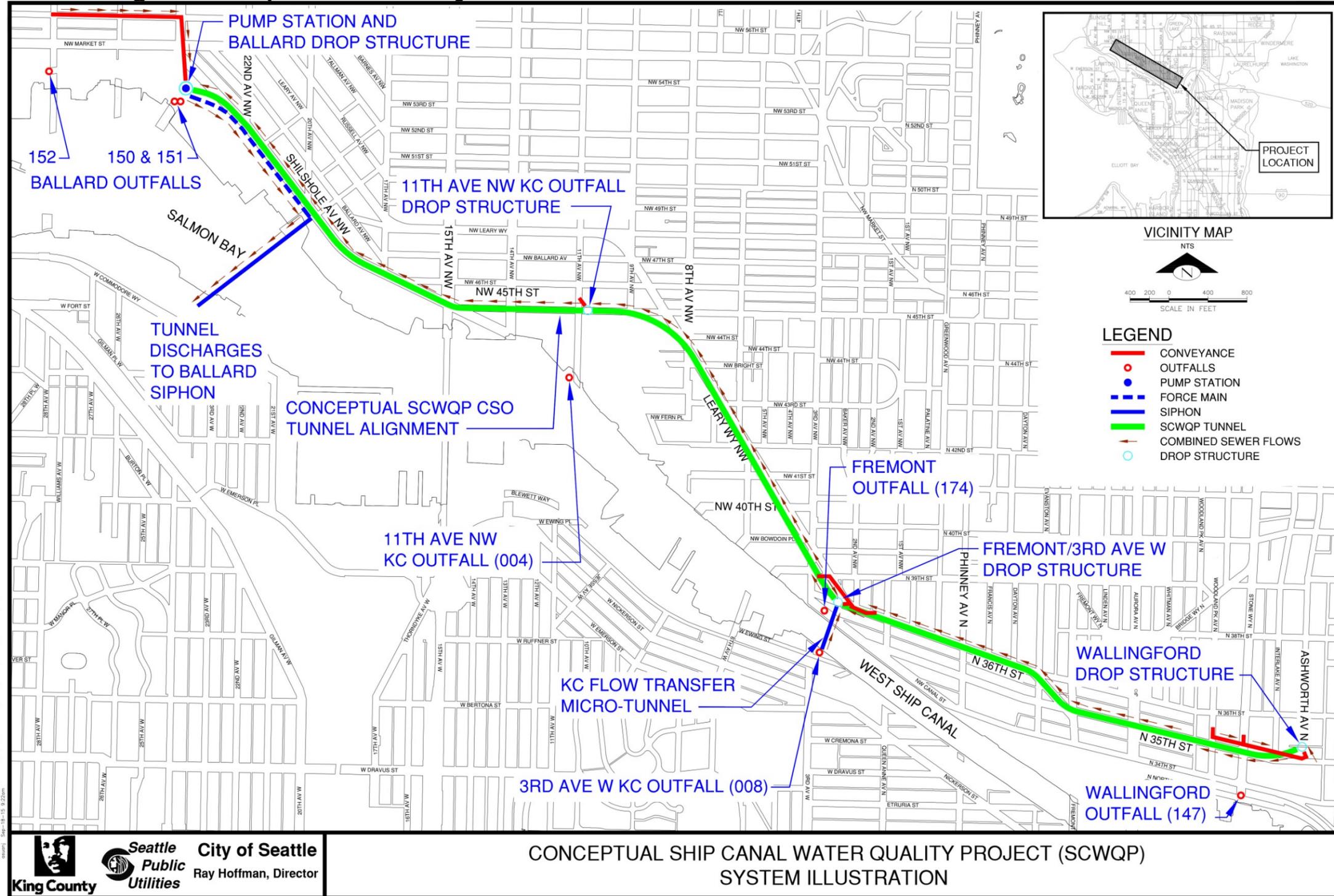
Each Party has calculated the control volumes required to meet their independent needs. Although calculation methods vary between the Parties, SPU and DNRP agree that these are the minimum volumes to be controlled to and provided for by The Ship Canal WQ Project.

SPU will own and operate the tunnel components listed below, and all new structures and pipes appended to each existing DNRP outfall pipe. Ownership of outfall pipes will remain unchanged. The Ship Canal WQ Project components include:

- The tunnel in its entirety, including the East and West Portals;
- The pump station and force main;
- All diversion structures, including DNRP's 3rd Avenue West and 11th Ave NW structures, SPU diversion structures for Ballard outfalls 150,151 and 152, Fremont outfall 174 and Wallingford outfall 147;
- All of the conveyance system associated with SPU's outfalls and downstream of the 3rd Avenue West and 11th Ave NW diversion structures;
- All control gates and associated structures and control systems;
- All odor control systems;
- All appurtenances associated with the above; and
- All real property associated with the Project

Any changes to this project scope need to be negotiated and agreed to by both Parties through the Change Management process, attached to the Joint Project Agreement as Exhibit B.

Figure 1: Ship Canal WQ Project Plan





## Project Capital Cost Estimate

Total project capital costs for the Ship Canal Water Quality (WQ) Project are estimated at \$423.4 million, including an estimated \$381.8 million in shared project costs. Shared costs do not include any costs relating to the proposed Gravity Sewer Lines from SPU's diversion structures at the Ballard outfalls 150, 151 and 152 and Wallingford outfall 147 to the tunnel drop shafts. The shared costs also do not include SPU's purchase of parcel numbers 046700-0423 and 046700-0431 (former Yankee Grill site) in Ballard. These cost estimates are from SPU's Final Project Definition Report Volume 1, December 2014, with sales tax and escalation adjustments. They are escalated to the mid-point of construction assuming 2% escalation. The estimates are AACE Class 4, which has level of accuracy of minus 20%, plus 30% (\$338.7 to \$550.4 million cost range).

## Project Schedule Summary

The compliance schedule for the Ship Canal WQ Project (pursuant to the City's approved Plan to Protect Seattle's Waterways) is summarized below. A detailed project schedule shall be included in the Project Management Plan.

Task	Compliance Date
Submit Draft Engineering Report (Facility Plan) for review and comment	3/31/2017
Submit Final Engineering Report (Facility Plan) for approval	12/31/2017
Submit Draft Plans and Specifications for review	3/31/2020
Submit Final Plans and Specifications for approval	12/31/2020
Construction Start (notice to proceed)	7/1/2021
Construction Completion	12/31/2025
Achieve Controlled Status	12/31/2026



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## Exhibit B

# SPU/DNRP Ship Canal Water Quality Project CHANGE MANAGEMENT

### Background

SPU and DNRP are committed to work together to implement the Joint Ship Canal Water Quality Project (Project), to control both agencies' CSOs into the Ship Canal. The Project is under a Consent Decree mandated schedule (both agencies have separate consent decree schedules that this project must comply with,) and like many large scale municipal projects, is expected to be technically challenging and complex. The Project must meet all required milestones as it progresses through design and construction. Potential cost increases are to be managed and/or avoided and require management oversight, review and guidance through project design and construction.

To address the potential risks to the project, a Change Management process with a Project Review and Change Management Committee (PRCMC) is established through this document and the Joint Project Agreement to provide senior level management oversight, support, and direction to the project. The PRCMC will focus on project issues that can affect project scope, schedule and/or budget, and serve as the forum to discuss major issues and concerns as they arise and make recommendations to keep the project on schedule and within budget. The PRCMC will provide support and guidance throughout the project design and construction phases. Decisions will be made by consensus of the Committee. If consensus cannot be reached, the decision will be elevated to follow Paragraph 12 of the One Team Decision Making Guidelines (Exhibit C).

In addition, the PRCMC will provide support and guidance throughout the project commissioning, operations and maintenance. Changes to the final Operations and Maintenance Plan are to be managed and require management oversight, review and guidance. Decisions will be made by consensus of the Committee. If consensus cannot be reached, the decision will be elevated to follow Paragraph 12 of the One Team Decision Making Guidelines (Exhibit C).

If the Parties agree to change the Project scope, schedule or budget, as described in Exhibit A, then the joint project cost share for the agreed upon change will be negotiated by the Parties. For example, the Parties may agree to a scope change that benefits only one Party and further agree that the Party seeking the scope change will pay 100 percent of the costs. Alternatively, the Parties may agree on a scope change that benefits both Parties and the cost shares will be recalculated in accordance with Technical Memorandum No. 4. These negotiated modifications to cost shares will then be used to assign costs to the Parties for both the larger Ship Canal Project and any consequently modified CSO control project in other basins.

## Project Review and Change Management Committee Objectives and Membership

SPU is responsible for the implementation of PRCMC decisions for the Project. However both agencies' compliance with their approved mandated Consent Decrees, NPDES Permits and Post Construction Monitoring Plans are dependent in part on the Project's success in controlling CSOs. SPU will use the PRCMC to leverage the experiences, expertise, and insights of the committee members to effectively progress the Project. The PRCMC will be responsible for the following:

- Understand the commitments inherent in the Project Description and the Joint Project Agreement. Provide the bigger picture and look-ahead view;
- Reach agreement on what the required goals of the Project are versus the desired goals,
- Maintain an awareness of risks through regular project briefings;
- Engage in high level problem solving to ensure effective management of project risks,
- Monitor and conduct formal reviews of project scope, costs, schedules, refinements and adjustments during project design through construction;
- Meet every other month or more frequently as determined by the PRCMC or requested by the Project team to provide management-level oversight by both SPU and DNRP,
- Review status reports and monitor project progress;
- Review and validate prior to SPU's formal Stage Gates 2 (preferred option, funding for design, placeholder for total cost projection and O&M), Stage Gate 3 (final design plans, contract specifications and engineer's estimate of construction costs) and Stage Gate 5 (project close out) to ensure approved project objectives, as documented in the Project Description, are met or that new/modified objectives are justified and documented;
- Make decisions and provide direction to the Project team on course of action for key project elements;
- Make decisions on design or construction contract changes as defined in Table B-1, Table B-2 and Table B-3, attached;
- Authorize Project Description and budget changes consistent with the Joint Project Agreement;
- Recommend amendments to the Joint Project Agreement; and
- Prepare a charter for the Project Review and Change Management Committee pursuant to Article VI.6, including expressly providing for DNRP representatives and/or King County Council Staff to attend those portions of SPU's Asset Management Committee meetings concerning the Ship Canal Water Quality Project.

PRCMC meetings will be structured to fully inform the committee members and provide up to date status reports on the following:

- Cost and schedule;
- Understanding of the risks identified for the Project, and the cost and schedule implications of the risks;
- Permitting challenges that affect the Project's scope, schedule or budget;
- Alternatives analysis, and approach for on-going success of the project;
- Analysis of consultant and construction contract changes essential for project delivery as defined in the Project Description, Exhibit A; and
- The plan for stakeholder involvement, stakeholder input and expectations, and proposed strategy to respond to stakeholder expectations.

## Meetings

Meetings will be scheduled by SPU as the lead agency. The SPU Project Delivery and Engineering Deputy Director will chair the PRCMC. The WTD Division Director will attend the meetings and the SPU Project Administrator will staff the meetings. Meeting agendas will be provided at least two days in advance of all meetings. Minutes will be taken and retained on an accessible site for all committee members using either dedicated project or SharePoint. An electronic "Direction and Action Log" will be developed, maintained and retained on an accessible site for reference by the project team and the PRCMC members.

## PRCMC Membership

The PRCMC shall be composed of SPU and DNRP management with specific areas of expertise and experience considering the nature of the project and its potential challenges. The PRCMC Chair ensures the board fulfills its role. The Project Administrator organizes, schedules and staffs the meetings, develops agendas, coordinates with PRCMC Chair and DNRP's Project Representative on agenda items, materials and presentations as they are needed for the PRCMC meetings; records and maintains records for the PRCMC proceedings. Committee members will bring their experience and expertise to bear on the review, analysis and decisions made and directions given by the PRCMC.

The PRCMC members include the following:

- DNRP WTD Director
- DNRP WTD Project Planning & Delivery Section Manager
- DNRP WTD Engineering Unit Manager
- DNRP WTD Construction Unit Manager
- DNRP WTD Plant Operations Manager
- DNRP WTD Assistant Plant Manager
- SPU DWW LOB Deputy Director
- SPU Project Delivery and Engineering Branch Deputy Director (Chair)
- SPU Construction Management Director
- SPU Engineering Director
- SPU Systems Operation Assessment and Monitoring Division Director
- SPU Utility Operations and Maintenance Division Director
- SPU Systems Operation Planning and Analysis Manager
- SPU Utility Operations Manager

Participation by the members is dependent upon the phase of the Project and the PRCMC agenda. Project team subject matter experts will be requested to attend the meetings on an as-needed basis.



**Table B-1. Required Approvals for Consultant Contract Amendments**

Type of Change JPA = Joint Project Agreement	Required Approval	Dollar Threshold	Aggregate Overall PROJECT Schedule Extension Threshold**	Reporting	Notes
Amendment required to deliver per JPA project description (Scope, Schedule and Budget) and is within consultant contract scope	SPU PM SPU Division Director	(Less than \$250K) Per SPU change management policies and procedures	Up to 2 months impact on the required Project delivery date in the JPA	Reporting to PRCMC  Reporting to DNRP on any and all contract changes (cost or schedule) on the monthly basis and at 30/60/90 submittals.	Changes essential for project delivery as defined in the baseline project description
	Approval by both PDEB and LOB Directors and concurrence of WTD PPD Section Manager	For changes exceeding \$250K but under \$500K	Up to 4 months impact on the required Project delivery date in the JPA		
	Approval by both SPU PDEB, LOB and concurrence of WTD Deputy Directors	For changes exceeding \$500K but under \$1M	Up to 6 months impact on the required Project delivery date in the JPA		
Any change to the project description and Amendments exceeding \$1M	Approval by SPU Director and concurrence of DNRP Director or Delegated to PRCMC	All changes that are outside the JPA project description.  All changes above \$1M	Greater than 6 months impact on the required Project delivery date in the JPA		Financial participation will be per the cost sharing agreement



**Table B-2**

**Required Review and Approval Responsibility for  
Construction Contract Changes Per Individual Contract GREATER THAN \$10M**

<b>Construction Contract Change Threshold</b>	<b>Approval Level</b>
Change requiring usage of budgeted project contingency reserve up to \$500,000	Follows SPU project approval authority matrix
Change requiring usage of budgeted project contingency reserve over \$500,000	Follows SPU project approval authority matrix and WTD PPD Section Manager
Changes requiring usage of budgeted management reserve and aggregate changes of <\$500,000	SPU Project Manager/ Construction Manager/Director
Changes requiring usage of budgeted management reserve and between \$500K - \$1M	SPU Project Delivery and Engineering Director with WTD PPD Section Manager
Changes requiring usage of budgeted management reserve and between \$1M - \$2M or >10% and <15% of contract award amount	Project Review and Change Management Committee (PRCMC)
Changes requiring usage of budgeted management reserves > \$2M or >15% of contract award amount	SPU and DNRP Division Level Directors
Changes desired by stakeholders but not included in JPA project description < \$2 M	Project Review and Change Management Committee (PRCMC)
Changes desired by stakeholders but not included in JPA project description > \$2 M	SPU and DNRP Department Level Directors

**Table B-3  
Required Review and Approval Responsibility for  
Construction Contract Changes Per Individual Contract LESS THAN \$10M**

<b>Construction Contract Change Threshold</b>	<b>Approval Level</b>
Change requiring usage of budgeted project contingency reserve up to \$250,000	Follows SPU project approval authority matrix
Change requiring usage of budgeted project contingency reserve over \$250,000	Follows SPU project approval authority matrix and WTD PPD Section Manager
Changes requiring usage of budgeted management reserve and aggregate changes of <\$250,000	SPU Project Manager/ Construction Manager/Director
Changes requiring usage of budgeted management reserve and between \$250K - \$500K	SPU Project Delivery and Engineering Director with WTD PPD Section Manager
Changes requiring usage of budgeted management reserve and between \$500K - \$1M or >10% and <15% of contract award amount	Project Review and Change Management Committee (PRCMC)
Changes requiring usage of budgeted management reserves > \$1M or >15% of contract award amount	SPU and DNRP Division Level Directors
Changes desired by stakeholders but not included in JPA project description < \$1 M	Project Review and Change Management Committee (PRCMC)
Changes desired by stakeholders but not included in JPA project description > \$1 M	SPU and DNRP Department Level Directors

- Project Contingency Reserves: The amount of funds allocated to the project to cover identified risk events identified in the risk register that occur on the project, excluding changes to project scope.
- Project Management Reserves: The amount of funds allocated to the project to cover unidentified and unquantifiable risk events that occur on the project.
- Project Reserve: Sum of Project Contingency Reserves and Project Management Reserves. Project Reserves are part of the cost estimate and approved project budget.
- Project will have major milestones: Submission of Draft Facility Plan for review, Submission of Final Facility Plan for Approval, Submission of Draft Plans and Specifications for Review (90%), Submission of Final Plans and Specification for Approval (100%). Construction start (Notice to Proceed) and Construction Completion are SPU's Consent Decree/LTCP milestone requirements. Any delay to any of the milestones is subject to the Change Management process.
- The project reserve threshold levels may be revised upon mutual written agreement of the Parties, executed by the Department Directors or their designees.



## Exhibit C

# SPU/DNRP Ship Canal Water Quality Project One Team Decision Making Guidelines

1. The Ship Canal WQ Project Team (Team) is empowered and encouraged to make relevant decisions to carry out projects in a way that is efficient, adds value, and maximizes the prospects of a successful project. However, there are boundaries to the Team's authority. The Team is responsible for understanding project assignment consistent with the Joint Project Agreement, including its purpose, scope, schedule and budget; and for seeking timely approval by governance decision-makers for changes that exceed authorized levels.
2. At each stage of the Project, the active members of the Team at the time, should be solicited for their point of view. It is the responsibility of the Lead for the Project and other members of the Team to listen to the other's view and consider it in the context of each decision being made and with the ultimate goal of achieving the best outcome for the Project, SPU and DNRP.
3. A deliberate transition meeting should occur whenever the Project progresses to the next phase and when/if the Lead for the Project changes to help ensure that the members of the Project Review and Change Management Committee understand the issues and risks.
4. If a particular member has an opinion about something that strictly resides in their area of expertise or concern and does not significantly affect the interests of the other members, and it is not inconsistent with asset management guidelines or standards, the Team should give some amount of deference to that particular member on that topic. For example, if the operator has a preference for equipment that does not affect NPV, schedule, Project functionality, environmental impact, department standards, or community expectations, then they would normally be the one to make that decision. Another example might be Project Delivery and Engineering Branch (PDEB) deciding between DBB and GCCM project delivery methods. However, if a Team member wants to pursue an option for their personal preference, but the option would affect the NPV or impair the functionality or operability of the Project, they should not normally be deferred to.
5. While each Team member is expected to pay particular attention to the interests that they have selected to represent in the process, they should at the same time temper that by also considering what is best from an overall Project or customers' interest. It is expected that any Team member should speak up and raise concerns within the Team about proposed Project decisions or changes that, in the view of that Team member, may negatively affect scope, schedule or budget, or potentially undermine Project success.
6. Previous decisions should not be revisited unless there is compelling new information. A modification of a Team's membership is usually not a sufficient reason to revisit a previous decision. New members to the Team should be brought up to speed by the current Team lead (or someone designated by the lead) at the stage they begin engaging with the Project Team.
7. If choices can be easily and clearly analyzed by asset management techniques, then these should be used to make a decision.
8. The Team should work hard and creatively to openly discuss and propose alternatives in order to find the best solution or reach the best decision that can achieve as many Project objectives as

possible. This is an obligation of all Team members, but especially that of the current lead which, at the particular phase, is most responsible for keeping the Project and Team moving forward.

9. The Team should strive for general agreement and clear commitment among Team members when making decisions. That is to say that each of the Team’s members should at least be able to live with the decision that is being proposed, even if it is not their preferred outcome. Silence is your concurrence. It is also worth considering including other mitigating aspects of a decision that can move Team members from the most grudging acceptance to more enthusiastic support.

10. Notes should always be taken and decisions will be documented in a Decision Log.

11. All Team members are responsible for supporting Team decisions in word and action.

12. If general agreement among members is not possible, then the Lead for the Project is responsible for making a final decision (including any compromise aspect). This action will be the direction of the Team, subject to #13, below.

13. If a member cannot live with the direction of the Team; the following “appeal” process should be used:

- Members should notify the Team and/or Team leader (Project Administrator) of their lack of agreement/support and will seek further guidance with his/her division management.
- The member should promptly talk to the following First Level Decision Makers:

Project Phase	SPU	DNRP
Planning or Design	Engineering Director	WTD Engineering Unit Manager
Construction	Construction Management Director	WTD Construction Unit Manager
Commissioning	Systems Operation, and Planning Analysis Manager	WTD Assistant Plant Manager
Operations and Maintenance	Utility Operations Manager	WTD Assistant Plant Manager

Team members will present issues of concern in order of precedence, to the First Level Decision Makers to determine whether or not to take the dispute forward with their counterpart for resolution.

- If First Level Decision Makers choose not to pursue the issues of concern, then this is the end of the “appeal” and the Team direction stands;
  - If First Level Decision Makers choose to address the issues of concern with their counterpart, and agreement is made, their decision is final; or
  - If First Level Decision Makers choose to address the issues of concern with their counterpart, and no decision is made, then the issue must be promptly elevated to the Second Level Decision Makers.
- Elevate the issues of concern to the following Second Level Decision Makers:

Project Phase	SPU	DNRP
Planning, Design or Construction	Project Delivery and Engineering Branch Deputy Director	WTD Project Planning and Delivery Section Manager
Commissioning	Systems Assessment Operations and Maintenance Division Director	WTD Plant Operations Manager
Operations and Maintenance	Utility Operations and Maintenance Division Director	WTD Plant Operations Manager

- If agreement is made by the Second Level Decision Makers, their decision is final;

- If no decision is made, then the issue must be promptly elevated to the SPU DWW LOB Deputy Director and WTD Director; their decision is final.



**Exhibit D**

**SPU/DNRP Ship Canal Water Quality Project**

**List of Potential Causes for Capital Cost Increases**

The following table provides guidance regarding each Party’s responsibility for capital costs that exceed the Capital Project Budget (as that budget may be amended by agreement). In accordance with Article IX.10 of the Agreement, the Parties agree that this Exhibit D shall allocate capital cost increases either solely to SPU or DNRP, or to both as “Shared,” in which case the costs shall be allocated normally (65% to SPU and 35% to DNRP). With regard to those capital cost increases for which the Parties agree to jointly determine the allocation based on the cause(s) of the capital cost increases, the allocation will not be constrained by the normal allocation of costs. In the instances of “Joint determination,” if the Parties cannot agree on the allocation, they shall engage in dispute resolution under Article XVII. If the matter is decided by litigation, the decision-maker shall allocate cost based on the reasons for the cost increase, and each Party’s responsibility for the cost increase, and shall not be limited to normal allocation (65% to SPU and 35% to DNRP). Parties also agree that if they cannot agree what “potential cause” category applies to an increase in capital costs, that dispute shall also be resolved under the provisions of Article XVII.

Potential Causes for Capital Cost Increases		Financially Responsible Agency		
		Lead Agency (SPU)	Shared	Partner Agency (DNRP)
<b>Lead Agency Responsibility</b>				
1.	Delays in obtaining land use and development permits.	X		
2.	Delays in acquiring needed sites.	X		
3.	Delays in obtaining SPU sole source materials or equipment.	X		
<b>Shared Responsibility</b>				
1.	Unanticipated permit conditions.		X	
2.	Higher than estimated street-use fees by the City.		X	
3.	Unanticipated environmental mitigation costs.		X	
4.	Unanticipated changes to design and construction policies and codes.		X	
5.	Higher than estimated site acquisition costs.		X	
6.	Unanticipated demands by local utility managers/owners.		X	
7.	Unanticipated demands by local property owners.		X	
8.	Unknown existing utility conflicts.		X	
9.	Costs to investigate and clean up unanticipated contaminated groundwater or soils.		X	

Potential Causes for Capital Cost Increases		Financially Responsible Agency		
		Lead Agency (SPU)	Shared	Partner Agency (DNRP)
10.	Costs to investigate, remove and dispose of hazardous waste		X	
11.	Costs to investigate, evaluate and respond to archaeological discoveries.		X	
12.	Higher than anticipated requirements for storm water or dewatering treatment and disposal during construction.		X	
13.	Chosen site requires extension of conveyance pipelines and outfall over assumed planning level estimates.		X	
14.	Unanticipated costs for demolition of existing structures, property acquisition, or relocation.		X	
15.	Changed market conditions for labor, materials, equipment, fuel, etc.		X	
16.	Changed bidding climate.		X	
17.	Delays caused by material or equipment unavailability (not including SPU sole sourced materials and equipment).		X	
18.	Costs increases caused by material or equipment costs due to inflation.		X	
19.	Unanticipated sales tax increases.		X	
20.	Correction of construction defects not covered by insurance.		X	
21.	Correction of design errors and omissions not covered by insurance.		X	
22.	Labor issues such as strikes.		X	
23.	Project delays caused by force majeure events.		X	
<b>Partner Agency Responsibility</b>				
1.	Delays in obtaining DNRP sole source materials or equipment.			X
2.	DNRP delay in providing concurrence on use of project contingency reserve per Table B-2 and Table B-3 of Exhibit B, provided that DNRP has been provided information requested and has had the opportunity to consider through the One Team Decision Making process.			X

To Be Jointly Determined		
1.	Project delays caused by delays in obtaining environmental permits.	To be determined by joint agreement of the Parties based on the cause of the delays
2.	Increased costs due to unanticipated geotechnical considerations discovered during design or during construction (differing site conditions).	To be determined by joint agreement of the Parties based on the cause of the increased costs
3.	Costs due to bid protests.	To be determined by joint agreement of the Parties based on the cause of the bid protest
4.	Overrun due to changes that resulted from reliance on data provided by either Party and proved to be inaccurate.	To be determined by joint agreement of the Parties based on the cause of the overrun
5.	Compressed design schedule requires additional internal and consultant staff after baseline schedule and budget is set.	To be determined by joint agreement of the Parties based on the cause of the compressed design schedule
6.	Increased oversight of high profile projects, cost for additional management staff or third party oversight.	To be determined by joint agreement of the Parties based on the cause for increased oversight
7.	Design/construction claims.	To be determined by joint agreement of the Parties based on the cause of any claims
8.	Failure to achieve start-up and commissioning of project within agreed budget and time frame.	To be determined by joint agreement of the Parties based on the cause of additional expenses and/or delays
9.	Legal costs for 3 <sup>rd</sup> Party Claims	To be determined by joint agreement of the Parties based on the cause of additional legal expenses
10.	Costs that are not otherwise included in this table	To be determined by joint agreement of the Parties based on the cause of additional expenses and/or delays

**Exhibit E**  
**DNRP-WTD Invoice Format**  
**May 31, 2016**

SPU will provide DNRP with a progress report on work completed on The Ship Canal WQ Project to-date, along with a cost report that includes costs to date for the items identified below. SPU will submit the cost report with each monthly invoice.

<b>WTD Cost Template</b>	<b>Costs</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	
<b><i>Construction Contracting</i></b>	
Mitigation Construction Contracts	
<b><i>Owner Furnished Equipment</i></b>	
<b><i>Outside Agency Construction</i></b>	
<b><i>Other Capital Charges</i></b>	
<b>NON-CONSTRUCTION</b>	
<b><i>Engineering Services</i></b>	
<b><i>Planning &amp; Management Services</i></b>	
<b><i>Permitting &amp; Other Agency Support</i></b>	
<b><i>Right-of-Way</i></b>	
Land Purchases/Easements	
Local Agency Mitigation	
<b><i>Misc. Service &amp; Materials</i></b>	
<b><i>Internal Staff Labor (need to understand their Org Structure to identify categories)</i></b>	
<b><i>Overhead (Need to understand if tracked separately)</i></b>	
<b><i>Other</i></b>	
Sustainability	
Art	
<b>PROJECT TOTAL</b>	

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Attachment A



Protecting Seattle's Waterways

# City of Seattle and King County Ship Canal Water Quality Project Joint Project Agreement

October 28, 2015



SPU will change date to March 15, 2016.

Commented [MK1]: NEED A NEW FRONT PAGE FROM SPU  
WIOTH 5/31/16 DATE ON IT

05/31/16

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| [05/31/16](#)

i

**City of Seattle and King County**  
**Ship Canal Water Quality**  
**Joint Project Agreement**

Article I - Agreement for Joint Project

- I.1 This City of Seattle and King County Ship Canal Water Quality Joint Project Agreement (“Joint Project Agreement” or “Agreement”) is made by and between the City of Seattle, a municipal corporation of the State of Washington, operating through its Seattle Public Utilities (“SPU”) department, and King County, a political subdivision of the State of Washington, operating through its Department of Natural Resources and Parks (“DNRP”), and collectively referred to as “the Parties.”
- I.2 The effective date of this Joint Project Agreement is the date of last approval signature of this Agreement (“Effective Date”).
- I.3 This Agreement between the Parties is for the purpose of jointly cooperating in, and sharing funding of, the planning, design, construction, operations, maintenance, repair, replacement, alteration, and improvement of The Ship Canal Water Quality Joint Project, hereinafter referred to as “The Ship Canal WQ Project” or “Project” as defined in Article III.18.
- I.4 This Agreement is pursuant to the Guiding Principles dated September 18, 2013 and incorporated into the Term Sheet between the Parties dated November 15, 2013, as amended, and the Ballard-Fremont-Wallingford 3<sup>rd</sup> Ave. West and 11<sup>th</sup> Ave. Northwest Storage Tunnel Option (“~~Joint Storage Option Tunnel Project~~”) Term Sheet between the Parties dated February 13, 2015, as amended.
- I.5 The term of this Joint Project Agreement shall begin on the Effective Date and continue, in perpetuity unless the Parties, their successors or assigns mutually agree in writing to amend or terminate this Joint Project Agreement.
- I.6 ~~The Parties agree that iff~~ a conflict exists between this Agreement and prior agreements, including but not limited to term sheets, or other documents referenced in this Agreement or between this Agreement and any Exhibit to this Agreement, incorporated into this Agreement (either attached as an Exhibit or by reference), then the Parties agree that the terms of language in this Agreement shall control.

## Article II - Recitals

- II.1** The City of Seattle and the Municipality of Metropolitan Seattle (“METRO”) entered into a long term “Agreement for Sewage Disposal”, dated January 26, 1961, as amended (the “1961 Agreement”); and
- II.2** In 1994, METRO merged with and became part of King County, now known as the King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks, Wastewater Treatment Division; and
- II.3** The Parties have entered into separate federal court-ordered consent decrees with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (“EPA”), the Washington State Department of Ecology (“Ecology”), and the U.S. Department of Justice (“DOJ”) requiring control of combined sewer overflows (“CSO’s) to the Lake Washington Ship Canal, Duwamish River, and Elliott Bay (Civil Action No. 2:13-cv-678 (“City’s Consent Decree” dated July 3, 2013), and Civil Action No. 2:13-cv-677 (“King County’s Consent Decree” dated July 3, 2013); and
- II.4** The Parties entered into a set of Guiding Principles, dated September 18, 2013, incorporated into the Term Sheet dated November 15, 2013, (“Guiding Principles”), for the purpose of working together to deliver waste water and water pollution control services as efficiently and effectively as possible, including but not limited to partnering on ~~combined sewer overflow (CSO)~~ control projects; and
- II.5** The Parties have identified a wastewater storage tunnel option to be located at the west end and on the north side of the Seattle Ship Canal as a preferred joint solution to control CSOs from the City’s Ballard drainage basin outfalls 150, 151 and 152 and its Fremont/Wallingford drainage basin outfalls 174 and 147, and from DNRP’s 3rd Avenue West outfall 008 and 11th Avenue Northwest outfall 004, as memorialized in the Shared West Ship Canal Tunnel Description and Schedule in the Ballard-Fremont/Wallingford Combined Sewer Overflow Reduction Project: Final Project Definition Report Volume 1, December 2014, incorporated herein by reference; and
- II.6** The Parties entered into the Ballard-Fremont-Wallingford-3rd Avenue West and 11th Avenue Northwest CSO Control Storage Tunnel Option (~~Joint Tunnel Project Joint Storage Option Joint Tunnel Project~~) Term Sheet dated February 13, 2015, (the “2015 Term Sheet”) setting forth the terms for further consideration of proceeding with the planning, design, construction, operations, maintenance, and joint funding of The Ship Canal WQ Project, for the control of CSOs to the Lake Washington Ship Canal; and
- II.7** In accordance with the City’s Consent Decree, SPU has a 2015 CSO Long Term Control Plan (“LTCP”) approved by state and federal regulators, identifying Shared West Ship Canal Tunnel (~~aka-The~~ [which is -the subject of this](#)

[Agreement, the](#) Ship Canal WQ Project) as its preferred option to control CSOs at its Ballard, Fremont and Wallingford outfalls; and

- II.8** SPU has also published a final State Environmental Policy Act, Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (“EIS”) dated December 4, 2014, for its CSO program and LTCP; and
- II.9** DNRP has a 2012 CSO Long Term Control Plan Amendment approved by state and federal regulators identifying options to control overflows at its 3rd Ave .W. outfall (008) and 11th Ave. NW outfall (004)-; and
- II.10** The Parties agree that The Ship Canal WQ Project is a preferred alternative over independently constructed wastewater control projects by the City or King County; and
- II.11** DNRP is seeking approval from EPA and Ecology to a modified schedule for completion of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Ave W. CSO control project and a change in the project description for the 11<sup>th</sup> Ave. NW CSO and 3<sup>rd</sup> Ave W CSO control projects consistent with The Ship Canal WQ Project schedule and description; and
- II.12** The Parties have mutually agreed to a “Seattle Public Utilities & King County Wastewater Treatment Division Coordination Plan” dated April 7, 2014 (The SPU/DNRP Project Coordination Plan) (“Coordination Plan”). The purpose of the Coordination Plan is to guide the Parties in executing both joint and individual CSO projects to efficiently and effectively achieve CSO control to comply with their respective Consent Decrees and other regulatory requirements; and
- II.13** The Parties have agreed to use the Coordination Plan, as appropriate, for the purpose of ensuring coordination between SPU and DNRP and achieving efficient administration of The Ship Canal Project; and
- II.14** The Parties have agreed to a Joint King County/Seattle CSO Initiative Work Plan Item 4: Cost-Sharing Method for Joint Capital Projects, dated March 26, 2012 (Technical Memorandum No. 4”) for the purpose of determining each Party’s proportionate share of the total cost of The Ship Canal WQ Project; and
- II.15** The Parties have agreed in Joint King County/Seattle Initiatives Item 7: Incremental Costs and Credits Associated with Combined Sewer Overflow Return Flows and Other Seattle Flow-Changing Initiatives (“Technical Memorandum No. 7”), dated January 7, 2013, to a compensation methodology for incremental changes to SPU wastewater flows that directly affect the operation and maintenance costs of DNRP facilities downstream of SPU facilities; and
- II.16** The Parties have agreed that The Ship Canal WQ Project will be designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to manage CSOs from the

seven basins described herein. Minimum Baseline control volumes (per Article III.6) for The Ship Canal WQ Project are:

A) King County CSO Outfalls:

- 11th Avenue Northwest Outfall number 004 1.85 million gallons (MG)
  - 3rd Avenue West Outfall number 008 4.18 MG
- 6.03 MG**

B) SPU CSO Outfalls:

- Ballard Outfall numbers 150/151 0.62 MG
  - Ballard Outfall number 152 5.38 MG
  - Wallingford Outfall number 147 2.15 MG
  - Fremont drainage basin: Outfall number 174 1.06 MG
- 9.21 MG**

The storage volume of the tunnel may increase due to design and/or other considerations. The Ship Canal WQ Project will not be used for any other basins or purpose unless mutually agreed by both Parties in accordance with Change Management as defined in Article III.2 of this Agreement and described in Exhibit B; and

**II.17** The Parties have agreed in the 2015 Term Sheet to No Impact Release Rates (“NIRR”) for The Ship Canal Project as described in SPUs LTCP, CSO Control Measures Performance Modeling Report, January 2015, (Appendix L of the Final LTCP Volume 2, dated May 29, 2015); and

**II.18** Both Parties have already expended funds on technical analyses and on preliminary design work (the “Preliminary Expenditures”) in order to determine that The Ship Canal WQ Project is the preferred approach to managing DNRP and SPU CSOs in the West Ship Canal area. The Parties agree that the Preliminary Expenditures are a cost of the Project and are subject to the cost sharing percentages set forth in Section IX.1 through IX.3.

**II.19** The Parties acknowledge that this Joint Project Agreement is intended to be binding on ~~SPU and DNRP~~ the City and the County in perpetuity unless and until it is mutually terminated in accordance with Article XXII.2. The Parties also acknowledge that The Ship Canal WQ Project will require budget appropriations beyond the respective current approved budget ordinances passed by the Seattle City Council and the King County Council, and thus will be subject to subsequent budget ordinance approvals by both Councils, as appropriate, to adequately fund The Ship Canal WQ Project; and

**II.20** The Parties agree that the Recitals in this Article II are incorporated into and constitute a vital part of this Joint Project Agreement.

## Article III - Definitions

- III.1 Capital Project Budget** means the ~~annual~~ budget of The Ship Canal ~~WQ~~ Project, as described in the Project Description attached to this Agreement as Exhibit A. The baseline project budget is defined in ~~in~~ the Shared West Ship Canal Tunnel Description and Schedule in the Ballard-Fremont/Wallingford Combined Sewer Overflow Reduction Project: Final Project Definition Report Volume 1, December 2014.
- III.2 Change Management** means the process for evaluation, approval and oversight of changes to The Ship Canal Project attached to this Agreement as Exhibit B.
- III.3 Consent Decree(s)** means the federal court ordered consent decree(s) that the City of Seattle and King County have each entered into with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (“EPA”), the Washington State Department of Ecology (“Ecology”), and the U.S. Department of Justice (“DOJ”) requiring control of combined sewer overflows (CSOs) to Lake Washington, the Lake Washington Ship Canal, Duwamish River, and Elliott Bay (Civil Action No. 2:13-cv-678 (“City’s Consent Decree” dated July 3, 2013), and Civil Action No. 2:13-cv-677 (“King County’s Consent Decree” dated July 3, 2013).
- III.4 Consent Decree Extension** means an extension of the construction completion date to achieve the regulatory standard for CSO control at any one or group of outfalls.
- III.5 Control Status** means control of a CSO Outfall ~~in accordance with as defined by~~ WAC 173-245-020(22) ~~over a Twenty Year Moving Average as defined in the Consent Decrees.~~
- III.6 Control Volume** means the volume of combined sewage overflow, as determined by each Party in their respective Long Term Control Plans and/or CSO control plans, required to be controlled through storage in The Ship Canal Project, to achieve ~~control~~ ~~Control status~~ ~~Status~~ of the seven CSO outfalls within The Ship Canal WQ Project, as ~~defined~~ ~~identified~~ in Article II.16.
- III.7 Cost Share(s)** means each Party’s proportionate share of The Ship Canal Project’s costs, as defined in Articles IX.1 through IX.3 of this Agreement.
- III.8 Flow Attribute Data** means measurements of flow volume and flow rate related to the operation of the Ship Canal WQ ~~Joint~~ Project including but not limited to:
- Water elevation upstream of each diversion point (City and Metro Datums)
  - Water elevation downstream of gate at each diversion point (City and Metro Datums)
  - Gate position at each diversion point to the tunnel
  - Measured flowrate of any flow diverted to the tunnel

- Calculated flowrate of any flow diverted to the tunnel
- Cumulative flow diverted to the tunnel from each basin for the current event
- Total flow diverted to the tunnel for the current event
- Cumulative flow diverted to the tunnel from each basin for historic events
- Total flow diverted to the tunnel for the current event
- Water elevations in tunnel (City and Metro Datums) – upstream and downstream ends (plus any in the middle)
- Calculated volume of tunnel storage used
- Calculated volume of tunnel storage remaining
- Calculated available tunnel volume for each inflow location
- Metered pumped flow from the tunnel – from each pump and total flow
- Pump on-off indicators
- Pump speeds
- Volume pumped out of tunnel during current event

**III.9 No Impact Release Rate ("NIRR"):** are a set of time series data obtained from models, identifying available capacity at a specific point in the DNRP system after DNRP's future CSO control projects are on-line. The NIRR estimates when and how SPU can drain a storage facility or transfer captured CSO to a specific point in the DNRP system without adversely impacting DNRP facilities. Predicted performance of The Ship Canal WQ Project was analyzed using NIRRs in SPU's Long Term Control Plan, CSO Control Measures Performance Modeling Report, January 2015, (Appendix L of the Final LTCP Volume 2 dated May 29, 2015), ~~incorporated herein by reference.~~

**III.10 Operation and Maintenance** means the activities performed on all The Ship Canal WQ Project equipment, facilities, systems and structures to assure they achieve their useful life and operate reliably and efficiently in accordance with the principles and guidelines of the Operations and Maintenance Plan.

**III.11 Operations & Maintenance Plan** means the plan setting forth the operating and maintenance principles, and protocols for coordination and communication between SPU and DNRP, and the control strategy and means for monitoring, controlling and regulating the functions of The Ship Canal WQ Project.

**III.12 Peak Flow Event** means any storm event that causes a CSO at any outfall served by The Ship Canal WQ Project, when operated in accordance with the Operations and Maintenance Plan.

**III.13 Post-Construction Monitoring** means the monitoring required by an approved Post Construction Monitoring Plan (PCMP) in accordance with City's and King County's Consent Decrees as well as any additional post-construction

monitoring or modeling activities included in any Supplemental Compliance Plan, if needed.

**III.14 Preliminary Expenditures** means costs incurred for, but not limited to, planning, technical analyses, and preliminary design work associated with evaluating the feasibility of The Ship Canal WQ Project.

**III.15 Project Management Plan (PMP)** defines the basis of all work, and describes the processes to be used to plan and deliver The Ship Canal WQ Project through design, construction, and commissioning.

**III.16 Soft Costs** means the fully burdened labor and administrative costs for the planning, design, construction, and commissioning of The Ship Canal WQ Project. Soft Costs include both consultant and agency costs, but excludes costs for materials testing during construction, land survey, and SPU and/or DNRP crew construction costs.

**III.17 Storage Volume** means the total internal volume of The Ship Canal WQ Project available to store wastewater, estimated to be a minimum of 15.4 million gallons.

**III.18 The Ship Canal WQ Project** means the Ship Canal Water Quality Project (SPU Project Number C314056) as described in the Project Description, attached to this Agreement as Exhibit A.

#### Article IV - Project Design & Construction

**IV.1** SPU shall be the lead agency and will be responsible for the planning, design, construction, delivery, operation, maintenance, repair, alteration, monitoring, improvement and support of The Ship Canal WQ Project in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Joint Project Agreement ~~and its Exhibits, and the prior agreements or other documents referenced incorporated into this Agreement by reference.~~

**IV.2** SPU will ~~execute deliver~~ The Ship Canal WQ Project utilizing the Project Management Plan ("PMP"), as described in Article VI, or as otherwise modified and approved through the Change Management process in accordance with Exhibit B, or by mutual agreement of the Parties.

**IV.3** SPU will design The Ship Canal WQ Project for the following:

- Provide Storage Volume, as defined in Article III. ~~4617.~~, which is, at a minimum, the aggregate of the seven contributory basin Control Volumes. Any increase in storage volume above and beyond the minimum ~~e~~Control ~~v~~olume shall be evaluated through Change

Management process (Exhibit B) and Cost Share provisions in accordance with Article IX.

- Ensure each CSO served by the Project is able to use its assigned volume when needed during Peak Flow Events through the use of active controls.
- Preserve existing outfall flow path capacity to retain existing upstream water levels during Peak Flow Events.
- Meet the parameters of the No Impact Release Rates (“NIRR”) in accordance with Article III.9. Any changes to the NIRR must be evaluated in accordance with the Change Management process (Exhibit B) and the Cost Share provisions of Article IX.

**IV.4** DNRP and SPU will communicate with the [Department of Ecology](#) and EPA in a coordinated and collaborative manner and work together to address any subsequent actions that may be needed to keep each Party in compliance [with their respective Consent Decrees](#). This will include but is not limited to the following:

- Jointly develop a written regulatory strategy to gain approvals from Ecology and EPA for The Ship Canal WQ Project for design, construction, operation and maintenance.
- The regulatory strategy will include communication concerning impacts to up or down stream DNRP or SPU facilities, a process for independent and joint submittals, and regularly scheduled briefings with regulators on their respective Consent Decrees.
- Consistent with the Joint Operations and System Optimization Plan required in both Parties Consent Decrees, each Party will review language pertaining to The Ship Canal WQ Project in each other’s annual CSO and Consent Decree reports or other regulatory documents to ensure that each Party is aware of and in agreement with the language.
- DNRP and SPU will work together to prepare summaries of the meetings with Ecology and EPA and conduct follow-up as appropriate.

**IV.5** Each Party will be responsible for reporting to EPA and Ecology milestone completions of The Ship Canal WQ Project in compliance with the reporting requirements of the Parties’ respective Consent Decrees and applicable NPDES permits, Long-Term Control Plans and Post Construction Monitoring Plans.

**IV.6** SPU will notify DNRP, within thirty (30) calendar days, of substantial and relevant milestones during the construction of The Ship Canal WQ Project. Prior to completion of the Project, SPU will provide DNRP sixty (60) calendar days written notice of the start-up of operations of [that each particular facility that comprises part of the Project](#) and that SPU will begin delivery of increased flows from that facility to the Ballard Siphon, pursuant to the terms and conditions of this agreement. DNRP will provide to SPU sixty (60) calendar days written notice of the transfer of flows from 3<sup>rd</sup> Ave. W and 11<sup>th</sup> Ave. NW to The Ship Canal WQ Project pursuant to the terms and conditions of this agreement. Prior to commissioning of the Project, SPU and DNRP will document operating

assumptions, agreed upon release rates, and any other relevant agreements concerning upstream and downstream flow impacts.

**IV.7** SPU will follow DNRP's Local Public Agency project review process as described in the SPU/DNRP Project Coordination Plan as amended, including providing DNRP with as-built drawings for [the facilities that make up](#) The Ship Canal WQ Project ~~and ancillary facilities~~ upon project completion and/or any future modifications. SPU will submit draft as-built drawings to DNRP prior to commissioning of The Ship Canal WQ Project facilities and final as-built drawings to DNRP within 6 months after Construction Completion as defined in the Consent Decree.

**IV.8** DNRP will follow a similar review process as outlined in Article IV.7 to inform SPU of future changes to DNRP's upstream facilities that may impact The Ship Canal WQ Project.

#### Article V - Roles & Responsibilities

**V.1** SPU, in consultation with DNRP, shall develop a schedule for implementation of this Agreement including all deliverables. The schedule will be developed within sixty (60) calendar days of the Effective Date of this Agreement.

**V.2** SPU shall be the lead agency responsible for compliance with the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA), [and be responsible for](#) designing, constructing, commissioning, and operating and maintaining The Ship Canal WQ Project. DNRP shall coordinate and cooperate with SPU on all phases of The Ship Canal WQ Project and shall review and provide timely input to SPU, [in accordance with the provisions of Articles V.3, V.4, V.5 and V.6,](#) on its facility design, permitting, construction, commissioning, and operations plans, details and specifications. Both Parties are responsible for working together for the benefit of The Ship Canal WQ Project to reach agreement on any outstanding issues or disputes that may arise during all phases of the ~~project~~Project.

**V.3** SPU [shall execute and administer all design contracts for The Ship Canal WQ Project](#) ~~and~~ shall be responsible for [the preparation of](#) all design drawings and specifications and any other pertinent documentation relating to the design, construction, and operation of The Ship Canal WQ Project. DNRP shall be responsible for coordinating with SPU and providing review and input on those design drawings and specifications throughout the design process. SPU's responsibility and authority is as follows:

- Engage DNRP in continuous and [uninterrupted-unrestricted](#) participation in design process through Task Forces, workshops, value engineering sessions, and reviews, etc.
- Actively seek DNRP Subject Matter Experts (SME) involvement in the design process.

- Provide DNRP with work in progress/design-submittals including but not limited to 30%, 60%, and 90% design phases. Also provide information requests as required for SME's to follow and review design progress.
- Provide designers of record with comments at 30%, 60%, and 90% design phases within twenty (20) working days of receipt. SPU comments to the designer will include all DNRP comments and recommendations.
- Any and all comments and recommendations made by either Party that are inconsistent with each other shall be resolved in accordance with the One Team Decision Making Guidelines (Exhibit C), attached to this Agreement, to both ~~parties'~~Parties' mutual satisfaction. Comments that require more than twenty (20) working days to resolve shall be addressed within the succeeding design phase package.
- Any changes that affect the Project Description (project scope, schedule or budget) as defined in Exhibit A of this Agreement shall be resolved in accordance with the Change Management process (Exhibit B) attached to this Agreement.
- SPU shall give DNRP the opportunity to review and comment on all design elements of the Project. SPU recognizes and understands that DNRP has high interest [in the Project](#) and [DNRP](#) will focus its review and participation in the design process, including but not limited to the following elements:
  - CSO flow management to limit ~~e~~Control ~~+~~Volume allocations as specified in Article II.16
  - Tunnel drain rate to ensure the NIRR will be met
  - Tunnel flow control strategies and associated instrumentation and controls (I&C) to ensure compatibility w/DNRP operations, including solids flushing through the Ballard Siphon
  - Areas of interface with DNRP facilities
  - Areas to reduce project lifecycle costs, improve reliability and/or function.

**V.4** SPU shall execute and administer all construction contracts for The Ship Canal WQ Project in accordance with scope, schedule, budget and approved plans and specifications including and subject to the following:

- Prior to issuance of notice to proceed, SPU will meet with project team members including DNRP. DNRP shall identify construction documents to be reviewed by DNRP.
- SPU will provide construction documentation including, but not limited to, Submittals, Requests for Information (RFIs), and Change Requests

that involve DNRP's system components to DNRP for review and comment via SPU's electronic document management system.

- SPU will provide all progress and schedule updates to DNRP via SPU's electronic document management system.
- SPU will make all contract change documents available for DNRP review.
- SPU will follow the approval guidelines set forth in Change Management, Exhibit B.
- DNRP will have the right but not the obligation to provide construction management staff to observe construction at its own cost. All DNRP comments concerning the progress and quality of construction will be given only to SPU Construction Management staff.
- SPU and DNRP will each make their respective requests to the other agency using Exhibits B and C when either agency proposes a change to the project that will affect the terms of the construction contract.

**V.5** SPU shall be responsible for commissioning The Ship Canal WQ Project. DNRP shall coordinate and cooperate with SPU and shall review and provide input on plans and specifications for commissioning and for coordinating commissioning activities between SPU staff and staff at the West Point Treatment Plant. Roles and responsibilities for the commissioning process shall be as follows:

- SPU shall be responsible to produce the startup and commissioning plan as part of the design and construction phase for The Ship Canal WQ Project.
- DNRP shall be responsible for providing review and input throughout development of the specifications and implementation of the startup and commissioning plan. The review and input process shall consist of the following:
  - SPU will include DNRP in the development of specifications for the startup and commissioning process through planning workshops and task forces that include both SPU and DNRP staff, and through direct engagement of [subject matter experts/SMEs](#) from both Parties.
  - The Ship Canal WQ Project contractor will be required to provide to SPU a Commissioning Plan a minimum one hundred eighty (180) calendar days prior the start-up of any major component.
  - Upon receipt from the contractor, SPU shall forward the draft Startup and Commissioning Plan to DNRP for review at least one hundred twenty (120) calendar days prior to the startup of any major component of The Ship Canal WQ Project.
- DNRP shall complete its review and provide input to SPU within thirty (30) calendar days of receipt of the draft Startup and Commissioning Plan.

- During commissioning and startup, SPU shall notify DNRP at least sixty (60) calendar days prior to conveying initial flows from The Ship Canal WQ Project into DNRP's regional system.
  - Flows of wastewater from The Ship Canal WQ Project shall be coordinated with designated DNRP staff regarding operations and monitoring of the West Point Treatment Plant.
  - DNRP shall provide a construction management or operations staff member(s) on site for testing during the commissioning process of The Ship Canal WQ Project to ensure agreed-to specifications are being met; and, to coordinate with designated DNRP staff regarding operations and monitoring of the West Point Treatment Plant.

**V.6** SPU shall be responsible for operating the completed Project ~~tunnel~~ and associated equipment to control CSOs to meet the Consent Decree Performance Standards in accordance with WAC 173-245-020(22) and the ~~e~~Control ~~v~~Volumes specified in Article II.16 of this Agreement. Roles and responsibilities for operations and maintenance of The Ship Canal WQ Project will be as follows:

- SPU is responsible to develop an Operations and Maintenance Plan that includes, at a minimum, the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) described in Article VIII.1 of this Agreement.
- DNRP shall be responsible for providing review and input for developing the Operations Plan.
- SPU shall include DNRP in development of the Operations and Maintenance Plan through workshops and task forces as may be appropriate that include both SPU and DNRP staff, and through direct engagement of ~~Subject Matter Experts'~~SMEs from both ~~organizations'~~Parties. SPU shall forward an Operations and Maintenance Plan to DNRP for review and input at least one hundred twenty (120) calendar days prior to the startup of any major system of The Ship Canal Water Quality Project.
- SPU will provide at least sixty (60) calendar days for DNRP to review and provide input and comment to the Operations and Maintenance Plan; and for both Parties to reach agreement on input received.
  - SPU shall incorporate DNRP's input and comment(s) or provide written explanation as to why DNRP comments cannot be incorporated.
  - Any disputes will be resolved in accordance to the One Team Decision Making Guidelines (Exhibit C) to both ~~parties'~~Parties' mutual satisfaction.
  - SPU will finalize the Operations and Maintenance Plan prior to construction completion.
- Both Parties shall utilize the Change Management process specified in Exhibit B to this Agreement to modify or amend the completed and approved Operations and Maintenance Plan.
- SPU will provide DNRP opportunity to review and comment within thirty (30) calendar days of receiving draft and final operations and

maintenance plans, comments from regulatory agencies, final plans, specifications, agreements, and scopes of work for any consultants and contractors to be retained, and any other pertinent documentation relating to the operation and maintenance of The Ship Canal WQ Project.

- Upon request by either Party, SPU and DNRP shall conduct joint post-storm event debriefs following commencement of operations of the Ship Canal WQ Project to control CSOs in accordance with the Post Construction Monitoring Plan [per-pursuant to Article VIII.8](#)
- SPU and DNRP will work jointly to optimize The Ship Canal Water Quality Project operations and maintenance, and will meet annually to assess and document performance of The Ship Canal WQ Project in accordance with Article VIII of this Agreement.
- SPU will operate and maintain the Ship Canal WQ Project and associated equipment according to the final Operations and Maintenance Plan per Article VIII of this Agreement.
- SPU to the best of its ability will notify DNRP in writing of maintenance activities on The Ship Canal WQ Project facilities so that DNRP can coordinate such maintenance activities with the operations of its West Point Treatment Plant.
- SPU shall provide DNRP an annually updated list of maintenance activities and equipment changes as described in Article VII.7 of this Agreement.

## Article VI - Project Management

**VI.1** SPU will prepare and implement the [Project Management Plan \(PMP\)](#) for The Ship Canal WQ Project. The PMP shall describe the processes that will be used to plan and deliver The Ship Canal WQ Project to completion. The Parties agree that the PMP when finalized and as amended from time to time will be incorporated into the Agreement by reference. SPU will make available to DNRP all progress and status reports required as a part of the PMP. The PMP will include, but will not be limited to the elements described in Articles VI.2 through VI.8 below.

**VI.2** ~~SPU will retain the services of design consultants to prepare detailed drawings and specifications for The Ship Canal WQ Project. Review and comment of all detailed drawings and specifications shall follow the process contained in Article V.3. NOT USED~~

**VI.3** SPU will be responsible for the production of the facility plan, control strategy, final plans and specifications, scopes of work for [engineering-design](#) consultants and [construction](#) contractors to be retained, and any other pertinent documentation relating to the design, construction, and operation of The Ship

Canal WQ Project. Review and comment of all documentation relating to the design, construction, and operation of The Ship Canal WQ Project shall follow the process contained in Articles [V.3 through V.6](#).

**VI.4** The Parties will jointly develop and coordinate the implementation of a public outreach and communication plan for impacted communities, regulators, media, neighborhoods and businesses affected by implementation of The Ship Canal WQ Project. During design and construction, the joint media and communications task force will oversee and direct this effort. Post construction, the Parties will each appoint a media and communications representative to work together on developing an operations and maintenance communication strategy that will include community outreach for operations, maintenance and emergency response activities.

**VI.5** The Parties jointly agree to utilize and comply with the Change Management process as provided in Exhibit B which provides processes and procedures for changing the scope, schedule, or Capital Project Budget, as well as thresholds and required approvals for each type of change to The Ship Canal WQ Project.

**VI.6** In consultation with DNRP, SPU may create Task Forces, defined as committees of ~~subject matter experts~~ [SMEs](#) that are assigned a specific responsibility to assist in the planning, design, construction, delivery, operation, maintenance, repair, alteration, monitoring, improvement and/or support of The Ship Canal WQ Project. Each Task Force will be composed of SPU or DNRP staff, or both, and will have a written charter addressing, including but not limited to, staff roles and responsibilities, a defined purpose, identified deliverables, set of tasks, who the task force reports to, and a schedule to complete their specific tasks and objectives.

**VI.7** The Parties agree that The Ship Canal WQ Project shall be bid, contracted for, designed, and constructed in accordance with State and local law applicable to City of Seattle public works projects.

**VI.8** Because a portion of the Project will be conducted on County-owned property and/or for the benefit of the County, the contracts between SPU and its contractors, consultants and designers will include the following requirements:

- With respect to any and all of the County's interests, SPU, and the consultants/contractors will acknowledge that the County is an intended third party beneficiary of the design, construction management and construction contracts;
- SPU and the contractor will include the County as a named third party beneficiary of the SPU design, construction and construction management contracts; and
- SPU and the consultants/contractor will include the County in the indemnification and insurance provisions contained in the SPU contracts. SPU and the County do not intend that this paragraph be interpreted to create any obligation, liability, or benefit to any third

party, other than SPU and the County for purposes of the design and construction of the Project.

## Article VII - Ownership and Use of The Ship Canal WQ Project

- VII.1** SPU will own the completed Ship Canal WQ Project, and shall be responsible for operation, maintenance, permitting, monitoring, replacement, repair, alteration, and improvement of The Ship Canal WQ Project, with the Parties sharing all costs and expenses related to such operation, maintenance, permitting, monitoring, replacement, repair, alteration, and improvement of The Ship Canal WQ Project in accordance with the cost share terms of Article IX of this Joint Project Agreement.
- VII.2** In consideration for and subject to fully and continually meeting its cost share obligations as defined under Articles IX.1 through IX.3, DNRP shall have the right to use 6.03 MG gallons of the Storage Volume of The Ship Canal WQ Project in accordance with Article II.16. SPU shall have the right to use 9.21 MG of the Storage Volume of The Ship Canal WQ Project in accordance with Article II.16.
- VII.3** Ownership of the outfall structures for the seven outfalls to The Ship Canal WQ Project as listed below will be retained by the Party to this Agreement that owns each outfall as of the Effective Date of this Agreement:
- A) King County Outfalls by NPDES number:
    - 004: 11th Ave N.W
    - 008: 3rd Ave West
  - B) SPU Outfalls by NPDES number:
    - Ballard drainage basin: Outfall numbers 150,151 and 152
    - Fremont drainage basin: Outfall number 174
    - Wallingford drainage basin: Outfall number 147
- VII.4** DNRP shall work with SPU to secure necessary permissions and permits to access [DNRPCounty](#)-owned land, rights-of-way and facilities for the purpose of planning, design, construction, operation, maintenance, repair, replacement, alteration, and improvement of The Ship Canal WQ Project, including but not limited to all Ship Canal WQ Project-related conveyance facilities, devices, structures, and any flow monitoring required to convey, measure and control combined flows to The Ship Canal WQ Project and from The Ship Canal WQ Project to the DNRP's regional wastewater system as long as this Agreement remains in effect.
- VII.5** In the event that any County-owned property interest becomes subject to any claims for mechanics', artisan's, materialmen's liens or other encumbrances chargeable to or through the City for work related to The Ship Canal WQ Project,

~~that the City does not contest,~~ the City shall cause such a lien, claim or encumbrance to be discharged or released of record (by payment, posting of bond, court deposit or other appropriate means) without cost to the County and shall indemnify the County against all costs and expenses (including attorney's fees) incurred in discharging and releasing such claim, lien or encumbrance prior to completion of The Ship Canal WQ Project.

Notwithstanding any language herein to the contrary, SPU's Contractors retained for The Ship Canal WQ Project work shall be responsible for any damage done to DNRPCounty-owned property and shall promptly repair such damage.

**VII.6** Once constructed, SPU shall retain ownership and title to all storage and conveyance facilities, devices, connections, structures, equipment and flow monitoring equipment, as well as all real property required for the operation, support, maintenance, repair, improvement, and administration of The Ship Canal WQ Project as defined in the Project Description (Exhibit A), unless otherwise agreed to in writing by the Parties. Notwithstanding anything in this section or in this Agreement, DNRP the County shall retain ownership of any property or property interests it owned as of the Effective Date of this Agreement.

**VII.7** SPU will provide DNRP an annual, updated list of all storage and conveyance facilities, devices, connections, structures, flow monitoring equipment and other equipment required for the operation of The Ship Canal WQ Project. The updated list will include facility location information and any anticipated changes, including maintenance, to the facilities, devices, connections, structure, flow monitoring or other equipment anticipated in the next 5 years.

**VII.8** DNRP will provide SPU with an annual, updated list of all storage and conveyance facilities, devices, connections, structures, flow monitoring equipment or other equipment related to DNRP facilities upstream of or connected to The Ship Canal WQ Project. The updated list will include facility location information and any anticipated changes, including maintenance, to the facilities, devices, connections, structure, flow monitoring or other equipment anticipated in the next 5 years.

## Article VIII - Operations & Maintenance

**VIII.1** In consultation with DNRP, SPU will complete development of an Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Plan as defined in Articles III.10 and III.11, simultaneously with the completion of project design.

The Final O&M Plan shall address how the Project will limit the inflow to the Ship Canal WQ Project from each outfall to each outfall's eControl Volume per event, specify processes and procedures for the monitoring, control and regulation of the completed Ship Canal WQ Project that will control CSO basins

~~as defined~~identified in Article II.16. The O&M Plan should include methods to minimize life-cycle costs and achieve the goals and requirements of the Parties' respective LTCP/CSO Control Plans, their respective Consent Decrees and NPDES permits.

SPU shall engage DNRP in continuous and ~~uninterrupted-unrestricted~~ participation throughout development of the O&M Plan. DNRP shall be responsible for providing SPU with timely review comments and recommendations of all materials. All comments and recommendations made by either agency that are inconsistent with each other, shall be resolved to both Parties' mutual satisfaction through the One Team Decision Making Guidelines (Exhibit C) and Change Management (Exhibit B).

The O&M Plan shall include operation and maintenance elements contained in ~~the Department of Ecology's~~ "Criteria for Sewerage Works Design" (Publication No. 98-37 WQ) or its successor and WAC 173-240-080 or its successor. Additionally, the operation and maintenance elements listed below are to be used as guidance during development of the O&M Plan:

- Monitoring requirements, quality control, and responsibilities
- Monitoring and Modeling Plan
- Staffing Plan, that requires certified operators with collection system endorsement and confined space entry certification
- Real-time sharing of Flow Attribute Data, as defined in Article III.8, from the ~~Joint-Project's~~ tunnel and from each basin connected to the Project's ~~Joint~~-Tunnel
- Operating control strategy and change process
- Real-time control and reporting strategy
- Process to evaluate facility performance
- Decision making strategy and protocols for facility changes over time
- Start-up and commissioning plan
- Emergency response protocols
- Optimization plan
- Inter-agency Communication protocol
- Change management process
- Detailed Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)

~~The O&M Plan shall also include maintenance elements contained in the Department of Ecology's "Criteria for Sewerage Works Design" (Publication No. 98-37 WQ) or its successor, and WAC 173-240-080 or its successor. Additionally, the~~ O&M Plan should include a Maintenance staffing plan that

includes number of staff with mechanical, electrical and instrumentation and controls (I&C) disciplines, and confined space entry certification.

Development of the O&M Plan shall occur during the ~~Design design~~ and ~~Construction-construction~~ phases for the Project to ensure that operation and maintenance are considered during those phases. Progress on the O&M Plan should proceed at the following pace in relation to design and construction:

60% Design	O&M Plan at 30%
90% Design	O&M Plan at 60%
80% Construction	O&M Plan at 85%
Operational Testing	O&M Plan at 95%
Construction Completion	O&M Plan Finalized

The Final O&M Plan shall be ~~executed~~ approved by SPU and DNRP and will be incorporated into this Agreement by this reference.

**VIII.2** DNRP and SPU agree to cooperate in the implementation and optimization of the ~~Operations and Maintenance~~ O&M Plan and to work cooperatively on any update, modification, or amendment to the ~~Operations and Maintenance~~ O&M Plan as may be necessary or desirable, as experience is gained with the operation of The Ship Canal WQ Project.

**VIII.3** DNRP and SPU agree to meet annually to assess and document performance of the Ship Canal WQ Project and up and downstream impacts during the first five years following Project start-up, or more frequently if necessary due to operational and regulatory compliance issues. Annual meeting topics may include but are not limited to the following:

- Monitoring and overflow results from the current and previous years
- Comparison of the modeled and monitored data for the current and previous years, if appropriate
- Facility performance and operations adjustments
- Impacts to SPU's and DNRP's up and downstream systems, including discussion of thresholds for developing and executing action plans
- Potential improvements to communications and/or operations coordination
- Short-term operational adjustments or capital improvements to mitigate impacts, if necessary
- Flow monitoring changes, if necessary
- Regulatory compliance issues and response plans, if necessary.

**VIII.4** The Parties agree that The Ship Canal WQ Project will be designed and operated to control the flow of grit, settleable solids and debris so as not to impair the capacity of the Ballard Siphon. If it is jointly determined that the Ship Canal WQ Project is adversely affecting the Ballard siphon, SPU will work with DNRP to draft an alternatives analysis to diagnose the problems and propose solutions, evaluating both independent and joint control, maintenance, or repair measures. The proposed solutions will be reviewed by the Joint Oversight Committee as defined in Article XIV.2; and the cost share for the solution(s) implemented shall be negotiated by the Joint Oversight Committee.

**VIII.5** SPU will operate The Ship Canal WQ Project within the parameters of the No Impact Release Rates ("NIRRs") in accordance with Article III.9. SPU will also develop NIRRs for The Ship Canal WQ Project to assess potential impacts from flows entering the tunnel. Optimization of these NIRRs will occur jointly and will be described in the [Operations and Maintenance O&M](#) Plan.

**VIII.6** Prior to commissioning The Ship Canal WQ Project, SPU and DNRP will [jointly](#) document all operating assumptions, and any relevant agreements concerning upstream and downstream flow impacts.

**VIII.7** Start-up and commissioning of The Ship Canal WQ Project will be conducted jointly as defined in the [2015 Joint Storage Option Tunnel Project Term Sheet](#) and the SPU/DNRP Project Coordination Plan as amended.

**VIII.8** SPU and DNRP will prepare a joint draft and final Monitoring and Modeling Plan for The Ship Canal WQ Project, and a five-year Post-Construction Monitoring Plan (PCMP), as defined in Article III.13.

**VIII.9** SPU and DNRP shall jointly prepare a draft and final Monitoring and Modeling Report that summarize the results of the baseline period prior to the increased flows from SPU's Ship Canal WQ Project and five-year post-construction monitoring effort. The specific tasks involved in preparing the report will include but not be limited to:

- Description of the baseline monitored peak flows and volumes at the monitoring locations
- Comparison of baseline monitored peak flows and volumes to monitored post-construction peak flows and volumes and the NIRRs
- Comparison of the monitored flows to the modeled flows
- Description of the total increase in flow volume from SPU Basins (150, 151, 152, 147, 174) to relevant DNRP facilities for calculation of the incremental O&M charges
- Description of any hydrologic/hydraulic modeling work

- Description of the impacts of the increased flows on any DNRP facility including treatment effectiveness at the West Point Treatment Plant and all other related regulatory compliance or operational issues.
- Description of impacts of increased flows and storage volume impacts to The Ship Canal WQ Project above and beyond those ~~defined-identified~~ in Article II.16.

**VIII.10** In the event it is necessary to meet the Parties' Consent Decree requirements and/or other regulatory requirements, following the issuance of the Final Monitoring and Modeling Report, the Parties shall work together in preparing a draft and final Post-Monitoring Action Plan to summarize regional and local impacts and recommend actions to mitigate any adverse impacts. The Post-Monitoring Action Plan will include but is not limited to the following:

- Short-term operational adjustments to mitigate impacts
- Long-term operational/capital improvements to mitigate impacts
- Recommended actions necessary to meet regulatory requirements
- Costs and schedules for implementation
- Adaptive management approaches or strategies appropriate to mitigate impacts

#### Article IX - Cost Sharing

**IX.1** DNRP will pay to SPU 35.0% of all costs of The Ship Canal WQ Project as defined in Article III.18 and in accordance with Article IX.3 ~~and Exhibit A,~~ including all costs associated with design, construction, commissioning and operations and maintenance, in accordance with the final Operations and Maintenance O&M Plan, ~~except as specifically otherwise provided by this Agreement.~~

**IX.2** SPU will pay 65.0% of all costs of The Ship Canal WQ Project, as defined in Article III.18 and in accordance with Article IX.3, including all costs associated with operations and maintenance in accordance with the final Operations and Maintenance O&M Plan, except as specifically otherwise provided by this Agreement.

**IX.3** ~~Except as provided in this Article IX.3.,~~ The cost share percentages in Article IX.1 and IX.2 will apply to the allocation of all ~~non-excluded~~ costs of The Ship Canal WQ Project. These costs include but are not limited to project planning, design, land acquisition, permitting, construction, mitigation required by

SEPA, commissioning, operation, maintenance, repairs, replacements, alterations, improvements, monitoring and modeling, and 1% for the arts as applicable, except as excluded by King County Ordinance No. 12089.

~~The Ship Canal WQ Project, as defined herein, does not include the components excluded from cost sharing in accordance with this Article IX.3 and Exhibit A. There are components of the Project that are~~ The cost share percentages in Article IX.1 and IX.2 shall not apply to the components associated with SPU's CSO control solution in the Ballard and Wallingford basins that are being constructed by SPU and that, consistent with Technical Memorandum No. 4, are to be funded in their entirety by SPU. No costs associated with the proposed Gravity Sewer Lines from SPU's diversion structures at the Ballard outfalls 150, 151 and 152 and Wallingford outfall 1427 to the Project tunnel's drop shafts ~~these components~~ shall be borne by DNRP, including but not limited to project planning, design, land acquisition ~~(including but not limited to purchase of parcel numbers 046700-0423 and 046700-0431 (former Yankee Grill site))~~, permitting, construction, mitigation commissioning, operation, maintenance, repairs, replacements, alterations, improvements, monitoring and modeling, and 1% for the arts. Additionally, no costs associated with SPU's purchase of parcel numbers 046700-0423 and 046700-0431 (former Yankee Grill site) in Ballard shall be borne by DNRP. The Ship Canal WQ Project, as defined herein, does not include the components excluded from cost sharing in accordance with those described in Exhibit A and the SPU purchase of parcel numbers 046700-0423 and 046700-0431 (former Yankee Grill site) in Ballard.

**IX.4** Any alteration or improvement to The Ship Canal WQ Project following completion that is required by regulation or a Consent Decree, or as may be mutually agreed upon by the Parties through the Change Management process, Exhibit B, shall require an options analysis, and include consideration of both independent and joint control measures.

**IX.5** The Parties agree that Soft Costs, as defined in Article III.16., shall be subject to the following:

- At the beginning of each year and continuing through the construction and commissioning of The Ship Canal WQ Project, SPU and DNRP will agree to an annual Soft Costs budget.
- The annual Soft Costs budget will be the Parties' annual limit of Soft Costs charges for The Ship Canal WQ Project.
- The Soft Costs budget will be a part of the total cost of The Ship Canal WQ Project, and will be subject to the Cost Share provisions of Article IX.1 through IX.3 of this Agreement and consistent with the Change Management process established in Exhibit B.
- If a Capital Cost Increase is solely due to an increase in Soft Costs, the Change Management process will be utilized.

- IX.6** Proceeds or monies received by SPU or DNRP, either individually or jointly, for the benefit of The Ship Canal WQ Project, including but not limited to the award of grants or loans, any insurance proceeds, recovery of any damages, judgments, settlements, or tax adjustments or deferrals, shall benefit SPU and DNRP in proportion to their contributed share of payments for The Ship Canal WQ Project as defined by the cost share percentages in Article IX.1, IX.2 and IX.3 above. If land purchased, in whole or in part, for The Ship Canal WQ Project and paid for by the Parties in accordance with the cost share percentages in Article IX.1, IX.2, and IX.3 is subsequently sold or declared surplus as no longer needed for construction or operation of The Ship Canal WQ Project, then the proceeds of the sale shall be credited to each Party in proportion to their contributed share of The Ship Canal WQ Project in accordance with the cost share percentages in Article IX.1, IX.2 and IX.3, above.
- IX.7** Capital Cost Increases, which are costs of planning, design, permitting, construction, mitigation, completing, and commissioning The Ship Canal WQ Project that exceed the Capital Project Budget, will be paid for by the Parties using the cost share percentages in Articles IX.1 and IX.2, subject to Articles IX.9, and IX.10 below.
- IX.8** SPU will implement a cost monitoring and reporting system as part of the PMP, which shall document costs incurred and progress to date on The Ship Canal WQ Project, along with any reporting in accordance with the PMP and Article X of this Agreement.
- IX.9** The Parties will share Capital Cost Increases exceeding the Capital Project Budget that would have occurred regardless of which Party is in the lead, in proportion to their shares of The Ship Canal WQ Project costs as defined by the cost share percentages in Article IX.1, IX.2, and IX.3 above.
- IX.10** As a guide for determining whether a Capital Cost Increase exceeding the baseline Ship Canal WQ Project Budget, as defined in Article III.1, is to be a shared cost, or exclusively a cost to SPU or DNRP, SPU will refer to the "List of Potential Causes for Capital Cost Increases" contained in Exhibit D.
- IX.11** The Project shall be designed and constructed to meet the aggregate of the minimum ~~e~~Control ~~v~~Volumes stated in Article II.16 and in the Project Description. Storage volume in excess of the stated minimum ~~control~~Control ~~V~~volumes may come from one or both of the following:
- Tunnel system components, refinements, non-discretionary changes, and contractors' means and methods ("Excess Volume")
  - Discretionary changes to the Project Description ("Discretionary Excess Volume")

Allocation of Excess Volume is defined in Article IX.12. Allocation of Discretionary Excess Volume is defined in Article IX.13.

**IX.12** Excess Volume, excluding Discretionary Excess Volume, is volume obtained incidentally during design and construction of the Project, in accordance with the Project Description, and is anticipated from one or more of the following:

- Portals and down-shafts
- The pump station wet well
- Non-discretionary Project revisions and refinements (adjustments to the tunnel alignment, portal diameters, etc.)
- Contractor means and methods that meet the requirements of the bid documents and result in the lowest bid amount
- Other means

The Parties agree that Excess Volume, excluding Discretionary Excess Volume, shall be allocated such that SPU has rights to 60 percent and DNRP 40 percent of the Excess Volume. These proportions are consistent with the [eControl](#) ~~AV~~ volume allocations in Article II.16 and the Project Description, Exhibit A. To ensure appropriate allocation of Excess Volume, The Ship Canal Project Excess Volume shall be estimated at construction substantial completion and allocated between SPU and DNRP in the proportions of 60 and 40 percent respectively. The Ship Canal Project Excess Volume shall only be used exclusively for CSO storage from the basins identified in Article II.16 and the Project Description, Exhibit A. Excess Volume is incidental to the Project and is included in the shared project costs in accordance with Articles IX.1 through IX.3.

**IX.13** Discretionary changes to the Project Description that result in Discretionary Excess Volume (e.g., construction of a tunnel diameter greater than 14 feet diameter) shall go through the change management process. Unless otherwise modified by agreement: 1) the cost share between the Parties for the Discretionary Excess Volume shall be proportionate to the agreed upon allocation of the Discretionary Excess Volume; 2) the Parties have the right to, but are not obligated to purchase 65 percent to SPU and 35 percent to DNRP of the Discretionary Excess Volume.

**IX.14** Both Parties acknowledge there is a possibility that: 1) a Party may on a regular or continuous basis need to use a portion of the Storage Volume greater than its right to use as defined in Article VII.2, or 2) regulatory compliance may not be obtained by one or both Parties through implementation and operation of the Project in accordance with the final [Operations and Maintenance O&M](#) Plan, and will require one or both Parties to develop a supplemental compliance plan under the terms of each Party's Consent Decree. Project commissioning and the 5-year post construction monitoring period will inform both Parties on project performance, possible excess use and compliance with regulations. In the event that regular or continuous use of excess volume or a supplemental compliance plan is needed by either Party, as determined by annual monitoring following the

5-year post construction monitoring period, consideration will be given to purchasing or leasing available capacity from the other Party. Neither Party shall be obligated to sell or lease their available capacity to the other Party. Requests to purchase or lease volume from the other Party shall be made through the Project Review and Change Management Committee (Exhibit B).

When such regular or continuous excess use is determined after the 5-year post construction monitoring period, if required, the responsible Party will produce a supplemental compliance plan in accordance with that Party's Consent Decree. Annual payment obligations by that Party will be incurred from the time the regular or continuous excess use is determined until the new control measure is implemented. These payment obligations will accrue with interest until they are paid.

The Parties agree that the annual payments for regular or continuous excess use will be equal to a fraction, the numerator of which is the responsible Party's additional control volume and the denominator of which is the Project's total Storage Volume, multiplied by the sum of:

- the estimated annual operating cost of the Project, plus
- three percent (3%) times all capital cost of the Project to reflect for the time value of money.

For example, the following demonstrates how this calculation would work if there were to be regular or continuous excess use of a hypothetical 1 million gallons:

1,000,000 gallons excess use/15.24 million gallons total storage volume = 6.56%

6.56% x \$300,000 (hypothetical annual operating cost) = \$19,685

6.56% x \$11,415,000 (hypothetical annual capital cost) = \$749,016 (incremental share of annual capital cost for excess use)

\$19,685 + \$749,016 = \$768,701 (annual payment for excess use based on 1 million gallons and these hypothetical estimates of annual operating and capital costs)

#### Article X - Project Budget and Funding

- X.1** The Ship Canal WQ Project as defined in Article III.18, or as modified through written agreement of the Parties, is based on the Capital Project Budget, which shall be used as the basis for calculating each Party's financial contribution to plan, design, construct, and complete The Ship Canal WQ Project, and

establishing a schedule of payments for planning, design, construction and completion of The Ship Canal WQ Project.

- X.2** SPU and DNRP agree that SPU will invoice DNRP each month for DNRP's share of the costs to date of The Ship Canal WQ Project and DNRP shall invoice SPU on a quarterly basis for SPU's share of DNRP costs on The Ship Canal WQ Project. The Parties shall provide each other with invoices showing expenditures during the previous month (or previous quarter for DNRP's expenditures) on The Ship Canal WQ Project. Invoices shall itemize the consultants' and contractors' payments, equipment, materials and labor expended on the Project, plus SPU's and DNRP's expenditures in support of The Ship Canal WQ Project. Invoices seeking payment or reimbursement for contractor and consultant expenditures shall not include any Party mark-up. Invoices seeking payment or reimbursement for a Party's employee labor charges shall state the number of labor hours expended on the Project by such employees, along with their names, job titles, and fully burdened labor rates. Any direct non-salary charges shall be itemized by category, i.e. mileage, reproduction, postage and shipping, telephone, etc. Supporting documentation will accompany each invoice submitted. Copies of receipts for expenses for which reimbursement is sought shall be attached. Properly documented invoices shall be paid by the receiving Party within thirty (30) calendar days of receipt, unless otherwise agreed to in writing by the billing Party. Notice of any potential dispute regarding current invoices shall be made in writing within the same time-period. Payment by a Party shall not constitute agreement as to the appropriateness of any item or acceptance of the work so represented. At the time of final audit, all required adjustments related to any potential dispute for which notice has been timely given shall be made and reflected in a final payment.
- X.3** SPU will provide DNRP a progress report on work completed on The Ship Canal WQ Project to-date, along with a cost report, with each invoice in a format as shown in Exhibit E. SPU will submit the cost report with each monthly invoice.
- X.4** SPU's first invoice shall be submitted to DNRP thirty (30) calendar days after the mutual execution of this Agreement or January 30, 2016, whichever is later. ~~The SPU's first invoice to DNRP for The Ship Canal WQ Project costs shall include both \$463,080, which represents DNRP's share of costs that SPU incurred for DNRP's expenses accrued~~ in 2014, and DNRP's proportionate share of costs, as defined in Article IX.1, IX.2 and IX.3, incurred for The Ship Canal WQ Project including costs and expenses accrued since January 1, 2015, excluding costs associated with negotiating and drafting of this Joint Project Agreement.

- X.5** The Parties agree to pay simple interest at the rate of one percent (1%) per month on any undisputed amounts that are more than thirty (30) calendar days overdue under this Agreement, unless otherwise agreed to in writing by the Parties.
- X.6** In accordance with the cost share provisions of Article of IX.1 through IX.3, SPU and DNRP will jointly fund an independent audit of costs for The Ship Canal WQ Project for the purpose of reconciling actual costs for each Party in accordance with this Joint Project Agreement within one year of The Ship Canal WQ Project achieving Control Status [on all outfalls identified in Article II.16](#).
- X.7** Within one year of completion of the independent audit described in Article X.6 above, the Parties will reconcile their contributions made in comparison to the audited actual cost to deliver The Ship Canal WQ Project to completion.
- X.8** SPU will invoice DNRP annually for Operation and Maintenance (O&M) costs, during the first five (5) years of operation of The Ship Canal WQ Project, based on a mutually agreed O&M estimate, to be developed at completion of project construction, and incorporated herein by reference. Prior to the end of the sixth year of operation of The Ship Canal WQ Project, SPU will reconcile actual costs against the O&M estimate, and invoice/credit DNRP for the difference between actual O&M costs and estimated O&M costs. SPU will invoice DNRP annually thereafter for DNRP's share of O&M costs incurred, and DNRP will pay to SPU the amount due within ninety (90) calendar days of receipt of an annual O&M invoice.
- X.9** The Parties acknowledge and agree that this Joint Project Agreement will require budget appropriations beyond the respective current approved budget ordinances passed by the Seattle City Council and the King County Council, and thus will be subject to subsequent annual or biennial budget ordinance approvals by both Councils, in accordance with the City of Seattle and King County Charters and applicable state law.

#### Article XI - Insurance

- XI.1** Prior to the contract solicitation for the Construction contract(s) and [signature-execution](#) of any Design contract(s) for The Ship Canal WQ Project the Risk Managers from the City of Seattle and King County will co-operate in the development of an insurance program for the design and construction of The Ship Canal WQ Project. Both [parties-Parties](#) shall agree on the scope and content of the insurance programs.

Coverages and limits shall be in accordance with prudent risk management practices and shall be consistent with those insurance coverages

routinely requested and obtained by the ~~parties~~ Parties for projects of similar size and scope.

**XI.2** The Design Contract at a minimum shall require the following coverages and limits:

- a) Commercial General Liability: Coverage shall be at least as broad as: Insurance Services Office Form No. CG 00 01, covering Commercial General Liability no less than \$1,000,000 combined single limit per occurrence and, for those policies with an aggregate limit, a \$2,000,000 aggregate limit.
- b) Automobile Liability: Insurance Services Office form number CA 00 01, covering BUSINESS AUTO COVERAGE, symbol 1 "any auto"; or the combination of symbols 2, 8, and 9. \$1,000,000 Combined Single limit Bodily Injury and Property Damage.
- c) Umbrella or Excess Liability Insurance: The Contractor shall provide minimum Excess or Umbrella Liability coverage limits of \$5,000,000 each occurrence in excess of the primary CGL and Automobile liability insurance limits.
- d) Professional Liability, Errors and Omissions (PLI): \$20,000,000 per Claim and in the Aggregate. SPU and DNRP agree that the minimum coverage specified in this paragraph will be met through any combination of the following, to be mutually agreed upon by the Parties prior to the design contract being executed with the selected design consultant: 1) the Design Consultant's Professional Liability/E&O standard practice policy; 2) Project Specific PLI Policy; and/or 3) SPU and DNRP jointly-purchased Owner's Protective Professional Liability Indemnity (OPPI) insurance policy. Coverage shall be maintained for a period of six years subsequent to project completion.
- e) Contractor's Pollution Liability Coverage: Contractor shall provide Contractor's Pollution Liability coverage in the amount of \$1,000,000 per occurrence and in the aggregate to cover sudden and non-sudden bodily injury and/or property damage to include the destruction of tangible property, loss of use, clean-up costs and the loss of use of tangible property that has not been physically injured or destroyed.
- f) Workers' Compensation: Workers' Compensation coverage, as required by the Industrial Insurance Act of the State of Washington.
- g) Employers Liability or "Stop-Gap": The protection provided by the Workers Compensation policy Part 2 (Employers Liability) or, in states with monopolistic state funds, the protection provided by the "Stop Gap" endorsement to the General Liability policy. Limit: \$1,000,000.

**XI.3** The Parties expect that construction contracts for The Ship Canal Project will be solicited and entered into in the years 2017 and 2018. Prior to solicitation

the Parties shall meet and consider the potential insurance programs suitable for a project of this size and scope. This can include but not be limited to: contractor provided insurance, OCIP or CCIP coverage. Construction contract coverages to be included:

- a) Commercial General Liability: Coverage shall be at least as broad as: Insurance Services Office Form No. CG 00 01, covering Commercial General Liability no less than \$1,000,000 combined single limit per occurrence and, for those policies with an aggregate limit, a \$2,000,000 aggregate limit.
- b) Automobile Liability: Insurance Services Office form number CA 00 01, covering BUSINESS AUTO COVERAGE, symbol 1 "any auto"; or the combination of symbols 2, 8, and 9. \$1,000,000 Combined Single limit Bodily Injury and Property Damage.
- c) Umbrella or Excess Liability Insurance: The Contractor shall provide minimum Excess or Umbrella Liability coverage limits of \$50,000,000 each occurrence in excess of the primary CGL and Automobile liability insurance limits.
- d) Contractor's Pollution Liability Coverage: Contractor shall provide Contractor's Pollution Liability coverage in the amount of \$15,000,000 per occurrence and in the aggregate to cover sudden and non-sudden bodily injury and/or property damage to include the destruction of tangible property, loss of use, clean-up costs and the loss of use of tangible property that has not been physically injured or destroyed.
- e) Workers' Compensation: Workers' Compensation coverage, as required by the Industrial Insurance Act of the State of Washington.
- f) Employers Liability or "Stop-Gap": The protection provided by the Workers Compensation policy Part 2 (Employers Liability) or, in states with monopolistic state funds, the protection provided by the "Stop Gap" endorsement to the General Liability policy. Limit: \$1,000,000.
- g) Contractor's Professional Liability: The Contractor shall provide evidence of Professional Liability insurance covering professional errors and omissions for construction management, value engineering, or any other non-construction professional services. Such insurance must provide a minimum limit of liability of \$2,000,000 million each claim and may be evidenced as an extension of a CGL policy or by a separate Professional Liability policy.
- h) Inland Marine Coverage: Contractor shall procure and maintain Inland Marine coverage to include coverage for the Full Replacement Value of the Tunnel Boring Machine(s). Coverage shall include "All risk" perils to include Earthquake and Flood.
- i) Builder's Risk/Installation Floater: "All Risk" Builders Risk including coverage for collapse, theft, off-site storage, soft costs, delay and property in transit. The coverage shall insure for direct physical loss to

property of the entire construction project, for 100% of the replacement value thereof and include earthquake.

- j) Other coverages to be considered upon determination of the contract means and methods may include (but not be limited to) Marine and Railroad Protective.

#### **XI.4 Other Insurance Provisions**

- a) Insurance limits and coverage provisions in this Article XI are meant to provide guidance but may be altered, enhanced and finalized by the City and King County using prudent risk management practices, and shall be consistent with those insurance coverages routinely requested and obtained for projects of this size and scope.
- b) Each insurance policy shall be written on an "Occurrence" basis, except Professional Liability.
- c) If insurance is on a claims-made form, its retroactive date, and that of all subsequent renewals, shall be no later than the Notice to Proceed Date. Coverage shall be effective for a period of six years subsequent to project completion.
- d) XCU and Subsidence Perils Not Excluded on General Liability coverages.
- e) Any deductibles or self-insured retentions in excess of \$25,000 must be declared to and approved by the City of Seattle and King County.
- f) For all liability policies except Professional Liability, Workers Compensation, and Employers' Liability, the City of Seattle and King County, its officers, officials, employees, and agents are to be covered as additional insureds as respects liability arising out of activities performed by or on behalf of SPU or DNRP in connection with this Agreement. Additional Insured status shall include both Ongoing Operations and Products-Completed Operation and extend for a period of six years subsequent to the expiration or termination of this Agreement or substantial completion of construction. Such coverage shall be Primary.
- g) Acceptability of Insurers. Insurance is to be placed with insurers with a Bests' rating of no less than A: VIII, or if not rated with Bests' with minimum surpluses, the equivalent of Bests' surplus size VIII.
- h) Failure on the part of the Consultant or Contractor to maintain insurance as required shall constitute a material breach of contract
- i) Consultant or Contractor shall contractually require that each subcontractor of every tier include the City of Seattle and King County as additional insureds for primary and non-contributory limits of liability.
- j) Except as may be agreed upon by the Parties for the design contract PLI, the Consultant's and Contractor's insurance coverage shall be primary insurance as respects the City and County, its officers,

officials, employees, and agents. Any insurance and/or self-insurance maintained by the City or County, its officers, officials, employees, or agents shall not contribute with the Consultant's or Contractor's in any way.

- k) The Consultant's and Contractor's insurance shall apply separately to each insured against whom a claim is made and or lawsuit is brought, except with respect to the limits of the insurer's liability.
- l) For all insurance policies, coverage shall not be suspended, voided, canceled, reduced in coverage or in limits, until after thirty (30) days prior notice - return receipt requested, has been given to the City and County.
- m) Substitution of insurance: if project work under XI.2.E and/or XI.3.D is subcontracted, applicable minimum coverages and limits of liability may be evidenced by any subcontractor, instead of the prime contractor; provided that such insurance fully meets the applicable requirements set forth herein and must include the City of Seattle and King County as Additional Insureds.

**XI.5** For SPU Project contracts, SPU and the consultant or contractor will include the King County as a named third party beneficiary of the SPU design, construction, construction management, and operations and maintenance contracts for the Project, and SPU and the consultants/contractor will include King County in the indemnification and insurance provisions contained in the SPU contracts.

For DNRP Project contracts, DNRP and the consultant or contractor will include The City of Seattle as a named third party beneficiary of the DNRP design, construction, construction management, and operations and maintenance contracts for the Project, and DNRP and the consultants/contractors will include The City of Seattle in the indemnification and insurance provisions contained in the DNRP contracts.

SPU and DNRP do not intend that this Article XI.5 be interpreted to create any obligation, liability, or benefit to any third party, other than SPU and DNRP for purposes of the design and construction of the Project.

## Article XII - Indemnification

**XII.1** As between the Parties, each Party shall protect, defend, indemnify and save harmless the other Party, its officers, officials, employees and agents while acting within the scope of their employment as such, from any and all suits, costs, claims, actions, losses, penalties, judgments, and/or awards of damages, of whatsoever kind arising out of, or in connection with, or incident to the obligations assumed under this Agreement caused by or resulting from each

Party's own negligent acts or omissions. Each Party agrees that it is fully responsible for the acts and omissions of its own contractors, subcontractors, their employees and agents, acting within the scope of their employment as such, as it is for the acts and omissions of its own employees and agents.

Each Party agrees that its obligations under this provision extend to any claim, demand, and/or cause of action brought by or on behalf of any of its employees, or agents. The foregoing indemnity is specifically and expressly intended to constitute a waiver of each Party's immunity under Washington's Industrial Insurance act, RCW Title 51, as respects the other Party only, and only to the extent necessary to provide the indemnified Party with a full and complete indemnity of claims made by the indemnitor's employees. The Parties acknowledge that these provisions were specifically and mutually negotiated.

In the event it is determined that R.C.W. 4.24.115 applies to this Agreement, then each Party agrees to defend, hold harmless, and indemnify the other to the maximum extent permitted thereunder, and specifically for its' negligence concurrent with the other Party to the full extent of the indemnifying Parties,' it's employees', agents', contractors' and consultants' negligence.

The Parties agree that the provisions of this Article XII shall survive the termination of this Agreement.

### Article XIII - Change in Project Purpose

**XIII.1** The Parties agree that the purpose of this Joint Project Agreement is to implement The Ship Canal WQ Project as defined in Exhibit A, and through such implementation, achieve the control of combined sewer overflows as required by the Parties' respective Consent Decrees for the seven outfalls identified and described Article VII.3. Any change in the purpose of The Ship Canal WQ Project may be made only through mutual agreement of the Parties and written amendment of this Joint Project Agreement.

### Article XIV - Governance

**XIV.1** The Parties acknowledge that while The Ship Canal WQ Project represents a preferred means to control CSOs, it is unique and will present challenges to both Parties during its design, construction, and operating life. Therefore, the governing structure in Article XIV.2 through Article XIV.4 below is established to provide the Parties with a means of managing and achieving mutual compliance with the terms of this Joint Project Agreement.

**XIV.2** The Parties may agree to form a Joint Oversight Committee ~~whose the members of which members~~ shall be SPU's Deputy Director of Corporate Policy and the Deputy Director of Drainage and Wastewater, Deputy Director of Project Delivery and Engineering, and DNRP's Deputy Director and Director of the Wastewater Treatment Division, or otherwise as may be designated by the Directors of DNRP and SPU. The Joint Oversight Committee shall provide policy guidance in the implementation and administration of ~~the The~~ Ship Canal WQ Project. The Joint Oversight Committee will meet not less than two times per year until Control Status is achieved or unless an alternative meeting schedule is mutually agreed upon by the Oversight Committee Members. ~~Once Control Status has been achieved, the Joint Oversight Committee will be disbanded, unless the Parties agree in writing that the Committee shall continue.~~ Additionally, if the Parties agree, the disbanded Joint Oversight Committee may be reconstituted at any time for purposes to be specified.

**XIV.3** Project Principals, defined as the Manager of SPU's Project Delivery and Engineering Branch and DNRP's Wastewater Treatment Division, Project Planning and Delivery Section Manager, or as may be designated by the Parties' respective agency Directors, shall serve to provide timely oversight and coordination between the Parties and provide direction to the Project Manager as needed to manage changes not otherwise subject to the Change Management process, Exhibit B, and requirements of Article VI.5.

**XIV.4** SPU may form Task Forces, in accordance with Article VI.6., in consultation with the Project Principals to provide advice and support through completion, and through the operating life of The Ship Canal WQ Project.

#### Article XV - Incremental Flow Charges

**XV.1** SPU will pay DNRP for SPU's incremental increases in flows to DNRP's sewer system from The Ship Canal Project as follows: 1) in accordance with Technical Memorandum No. 7 methodology; 2) in accordance with the final monitoring and modeling report described in Article VIII.9; 3) based on data produced from actual monitoring of SPU's and DNRP's combined sewage inflows to The Ship Canal WQ Project conveyance and storage system; and 4) based on data produced from actual monitoring of effluent discharged from The Ship Canal WQ Project to the regional sewer system. During the first 5 years of operation of The Ship Canal WQ Project, such payments may be based on an estimate of flows, based on modeled information prepared by each Party for their respective

LTCP/CSO Control Plan. Within one year following the end of the 5<sup>th</sup> year of operation of The Ship Canal WQ Project, DNRP and SPU will reconcile payments based on actual monitoring of the first five years of flows to The Ship Canal WQ Project storage system, and actual SPU flows discharged to DNRP's sewer system.

- XV.2** DNRP and SPU acknowledge and agree that the payments made by SPU for incremental flows under Article XV.1 satisfy the obligation for payment under Section 5.3(c) of the Agreement for Sewage Disposal, as amended in 1992, for the flows resulting from The Ship Canal WQ Project.

#### Article XVI - Miscellaneous

- XVI.1** SPU will pay 100 percent of applicable fines or penalties to EPA or Ecology that are imposed for not meeting ~~the CSO Control standard Status as defined by WAC 173-245-020(22)~~ for each of the seven CSO outfalls within The Ship Canal WQ Project, ~~as defined identified~~ in Article II.16, including DNRP's 11th Avenue Northwest outfall (004) and 3rd Avenue West outfall (008)), except ~~where it has been determined when the Parties determine~~ through modeling of flows from each basin that the tunnel design Control Volume has been exceeded, in which case SPU and DNRP will pay their proportionate share of the fines and penalties in accordance with the cost share provisions of Article IX.1 and IX.2 of this Agreement.

- XVI.2** DNRP and SPU agree that flows from The Ship Canal WQ Project shall be released into DNRP's regional system based on the NIRR as described in SPU's Long Term Control Plan, CSO Control Measures Performance Modeling Report, January 2015 (Appendix L of the Final LTCP Volume 2 dated May 29, 2015), ~~incorporated herein by reference.~~

- XVI.3** The Ship Canal WQ Project shall not be considered a regional facility as defined in the 1961 Agreement.

#### Article XVII - Dispute Resolution

- XVII.1** If a dispute ~~arises between the Parties~~ regarding the ~~interpretation terms~~ of this Joint Project Agreement, ~~a Party's performance under this Agreement, the accounting of costs incurred under this Agreement, or the allocations of costs as reflected in Exhibit D,~~ ~~arises between the Parties,~~ the Parties agree to first attempt resolution of the issues through One Team Decision Making Guidelines

(Exhibit C). In the event the Parties ~~are-do~~ not ~~able-to~~ reach ~~reasonable and~~ prompt resolution through One Team Decision Making Guidelines ~~(Exhibit C)~~, the Parties agree to engage in mediation to attempt to resolve the dispute prior to initiating any lawsuit arising under this Agreement. Unless otherwise agreed to by the Parties, "prompt resolution" shall mean for this Article XVII.1, 90 days after an "appeal" has been initiated in accordance with paragraph numbered 13 in Exhibit C of this Agreement. The Parties shall jointly select a neutral third party mediator, and agree to share the costs of mediation equally.

**XVII.2** This Joint Project Agreement is made pursuant to, and shall be construed according to the laws of the State of Washington. In the event that mediation is unsuccessful and either Party finds it necessary to initiate legal proceedings to enforce any provision of this Agreement, both Parties agree and consent to the exclusive jurisdiction of the courts of the State of Washington, and that the venue of any action shall be Seattle, King County, Washington.

#### Article XVIII - Authority to Sign

**XVIII.1** The individual signing this Joint Project Agreement on behalf of SPU represents and warrants that he or she has the authority to enter into this Agreement on behalf of The City of Seattle and to bind the City to the terms and conditions contained herein.

**XVIII.2** The individual signing this Joint Project Agreement on behalf of DNRP represents and warrants that he or she has the authority to enter into this Agreement on behalf of King County and to bind King County to the terms and conditions contained herein.

#### Article XIX - Modifications and Amendments

**XIX.1** Either Party may request changes, amendments, or additions to any portion of this Joint Project Agreement; however, except as otherwise provided in this Agreement, no such change, amendment, or addition to any portion of this Agreement shall be valid or binding upon either Party unless it is in writing and signed by personnel authorized to bind each of the Parties. All amendments shall be made part of this Agreement.

## Article XX - Entire Agreement

**XXI.1** These provisions represent the entire agreement of the Parties and may not be modified or amended except as provided herein. Any understanding, whether oral or written, past, concurrent or future, which is not expressly ~~incorporated~~ referenced herein ~~as either an Exhibit or by reference~~, is expressly excluded.

## Article XXI - Notices

**XXI.1** Unless otherwise directed in writing, notices, reports and payments shall be delivered to each party as follows:

The City of Seattle  
Seattle Public Utilities  
Attn: Ship Canal WQ Project  
Administrator  
701 Fifth Ave., Ste. 4900  
Seattle, WA 98120

King County Dept. of Natural Resources  
Wastewater Treatment Division  
Attn: Project Control and Contract  
Management Unit Manager  
201 South Jackson Street  
Mailstop: 512  
Seattle, WA 98104

**XXI.2** Notices mailed by either party-Party shall be deemed effective on the date mailed. Either party-Party may change its address for receipt of reports, notices, or payments by giving the other written notice of not less than five days prior to the effective date.

## Article XXII - Termination

**XXII.1** The intent of this Joint Project Agreement is to establish a permanent cooperative partnership between the Parties to efficiently execute, construct, and operate The Ship Canal WQ Project, meet the Parties' respective Consent Decree requirements, and avoid either Party experiencing a significant schedule and/or cost performance variance on The Ship Canal Project or other joint or independent water quality projects.

**XXII.2** This Agreement may be terminated only upon the mutual written agreement of the Parties.

### Article XXIII - Counterparts

**XXIII.1** This Agreement may be executed simultaneously in two counterparts, each of which shall be an original and all of which shall constitute but one instrument.

### Article XXIV - No Third Party Beneficiaries

**XXIV.1** This Agreement is entered into solely for the mutual benefit of the City of Seattle and King County. This Agreement is not entered into with the intent that it shall benefit any other person and no other such person shall be entitled to be treated as a third party beneficiary of this Agreement.

### Article XXV - Successors and Assigns

**XXV.1** SPU or DNRP may not assign this Agreement without the other's prior written approval.

### Article XXVI - Severability

**XXVI.1** If any provision of this Agreement or any provision of any law, rule or document incorporated by reference into this Agreement shall be held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect the other provisions of this Agreement which legally can be given effect without the invalid provision, unless to do so would frustrate the purpose of the provision.

### Article XXVII - Headings

**XXVII.1** Section titles or other headings contained in this Agreement are for convenience only and shall not be part of this Agreement, nor be considered in its interpretation.

### Article XXVIII - No Waiver

**XXVIII.1** Neither payment nor performance by a Party shall be construed as a waiver of the other Party's rights or remedies against the Party. Failure to

require full and timely performance of any provision at any time shall not waive or reduce the right to insist upon complete and timely performance of such provision thereafter.

#### Article XXIX - Project Records

**XXIX.1** Upon request by a Party, the other Party will provide within fourteen (14) calendar days of any request, or if the request is voluminous or is for documents in several locations then in a reasonable time, any Project-related documentation in its possession or in the possession of its agents, contractors and consultants (except documents that are not subject to the Washington State Public Records Act, Ch. 42.56 RCW), including but not limited to environmental analyses, geotechnical reports, engineers estimates, bid tabulations, contractor submittals, and contract payment records relating to the Project. In addition, the Consent Decrees require that the Parties retain and instruct their respective contractors and agents to preserve all non-identical copies of all documents, records or other information (including documents, records or other information in electronic form) in their or their respective contractor's or agent's possession or control or that come into their or their respective contractor's or agent's possession or control regarding this Project until five (5) years after the termination of the Consent Decrees. Therefore the Parties shall retain all such documents until the latter of (1) 2035, (2) five years after the termination of the City's Consent Decree or (3) five years after the termination of the County's Consent Decree. During such time all such records, accounts, documents or other data pertaining to The Ship Canal Project shall be made available for inspection and/or copies of such shall be furnished upon request.

Article XXX - Publication

XXX.1 Each party may publish information, findings, reports and results of The Ship Canal WQ Project, and may acknowledge its respective role in and support of The Ship Canal WQ Project.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, in consideration of the terms, conditions and covenants contained herein, or attached and incorporated and made a part hereof, the Parties have executed this Joint Project Agreement by having their authorized representatives affix their signatures below.

Christie True  
Director  
King County Dept. of Natural Resources & Parks  
King Street Center  
201 S Jackson St; Suite 700  
Seattle, WA 98104-3855

Ray Hoffman  
Director  
Seattle Public Utilities  
P. O. Box 34108  
Seattle, WA 98124-4018

By \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature Date

By \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Type or Print Name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Type or Print Name

~~Director~~ Dow Constantine  
~~Department of Natural Resources~~ King County Executive  
~~Parks, King County~~

Director  
Seattle Public Utilities  
City of Seattle

EXHIBITS:

- Exhibit A: SPU/DNRP Ship Canal Water Quality Project – Project Description
- Exhibit B: SPU/DNRP Ship Canal Water Quality Project – Change Management
- Exhibit C: SPU/DNRP Ship Canal Water Quality Project – One Team Decision Making Guidelines
- Exhibit D: SPU/DNRP Ship Canal Water Quality Project – List of Potential Causes for Capital Cost Increases
- Exhibit E: DNRP-WTD Invoice Monthly Cost Report Invoice Template Format

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## Exhibit A

# SPU/DNRP Ship Canal Water Quality Project

## Project Description

~~October 26, 2015~~ March 15, 2016

### Project Purpose

The purpose of The Ship Canal Water Quality (WQ) Project is to provide offline storage of combined sewer overflows (CSOs) for five Seattle Public Utilities (SPU) and two King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks (DNRP) CSO basins to meet regulatory control standards which limits CSOs to an average of no more than one untreated discharge per year per outfall on a twenty year moving average. The specific basins, and CSO outfalls to be controlled by the ~~project~~Project, include the SPU Ballard CSO basins (Outfalls 150, 151, and 152), Fremont CSO basin (Outfall 174) and Wallingford CSO basins (Outfall 147), DNRP 3rd Avenue West Regulator (DSN008), and DNRP 11th Avenue NW Regulator (DSN004). The total minimum control volume to be achieved for these SPU and DNRP CSO basins combined is 15.24 million gallons (MG). The Project's facilities facility must also meet water quality standards and protection of designated uses, and must be verified by post construction monitoring (frequency of overflow and sediment sampling).

### Project Scope

The Ship Canal WQ Project will provide offline storage of combined wastewater in a deep storage tunnel constructed between the Ballard and Wallingford CSO areas, on the north side of the Ship Canal. The Project will control the Ballard CSO basins (Outfalls 150, 151 and 152), Fremont (Outfall 174) and Wallingford CSO basins (Outfall 147), DNRP 3rd Avenue West Regulator (DSN008), and 11th Avenue NW Regulator (DSN004). Figure 1 provides a plan view of the Ship Canal WQ Project location and components.

The main components of The Ship Canal WQ Project include the storage tunnel and appurtenances, conveyance facilities to convey SPU and DNRP CSO flows into the tunnel, and a pump station and force main to drain flows from the tunnel.

The storage tunnel and appurtenances will include:

- A minimum 15.24-MG offline storage tunnel with a nominal 14-foot inside diameter and approximately 14,000 feet long or as defined during the design phase of the ~~project~~Project.
  - The stored combined sewage in the storage tunnel will flow from the Wallingford CSO Outfalls westward to an effluent pump station located near the Ballard CSO Outfalls 150 and 151.
  - The tunnel route is planned to be generally in street right-of-way along the north side of the Ship Canal.
- Seven diversion structures for diverting influent CSO flow away from existing CSO outfalls to the tunnel.
- Four drop structures to convey influent CSO flow into the storage tunnel.

- All four drop structures will have odor control.
- A pump station will be located at the West tunnel Portal as defined during the design phase of the ~~project~~Project, with a minimum peak capacity of 32 MGD to empty the storage tunnel in approximately 12 hours.

Conveyance facilities will include:

- Gravity sewer line to convey flows from SPU's diversion structure at Fremont Outfall 174 to the tunnel drop shaft (approximately 100 lineal feet (lf) of 36-inch diameter pipe);
- Gravity sewer line to convey flows from DNRP's diversion structure at 3<sup>rd</sup> Ave. W ( under the Ship Canal) to the tunnel drop shaft (approximately 800 lf of 60 and 48-inch diameter pipe);
- Gravity sewer line to convey flows from DNRP's diversion structure at 11<sup>th</sup> Ave. NW to the tunnel drop shaft (approximately 100 lf of 72 and 60-inch diameter pipe);
- Force main to convey flows from the tunnel pump station to DNRP's existing Ballard Siphon wet-weather barrel forebay (approximately 1900 lf of 24-inch diameter pipe).

All conveyance sizing and quantities are estimates based on conceptual planning to date. Actual diameters and lengths of conveyance facilities will be determined during the design phase of the ~~project~~Project.

Gravity sewer lines to convey flows from SPU's diversion structures at Ballard outfalls 150, 151 and 152, and Wallingford outfall 147 to the tunnel drop shafts have been excluded from shared costs of The Ship Canal WQ Project in accordance with the Joint King County/Seattle CSO Initiative Work Plan Item 4: Cost-Sharing Method for Joint Capital Projects.

The control strategy will limit the inflow to the tunnel from each outfall to each outfall's control volume per event. The minimum control volume for each outfall is:

#### SPU Outfalls

- Fremont (Outfall 174): 1.06 MG
- Wallingford (Outfall 147): 2.15 MG
- Ballard (Outfall 152): 5.38 MG
- Ballard (Outfall 150/151): 0.62 MG

#### DNRP Outfalls

- 3rd Avenue West (DSN008): 4.18 MG
- 11th Avenue Northwest (DSN004): 1.85 MG

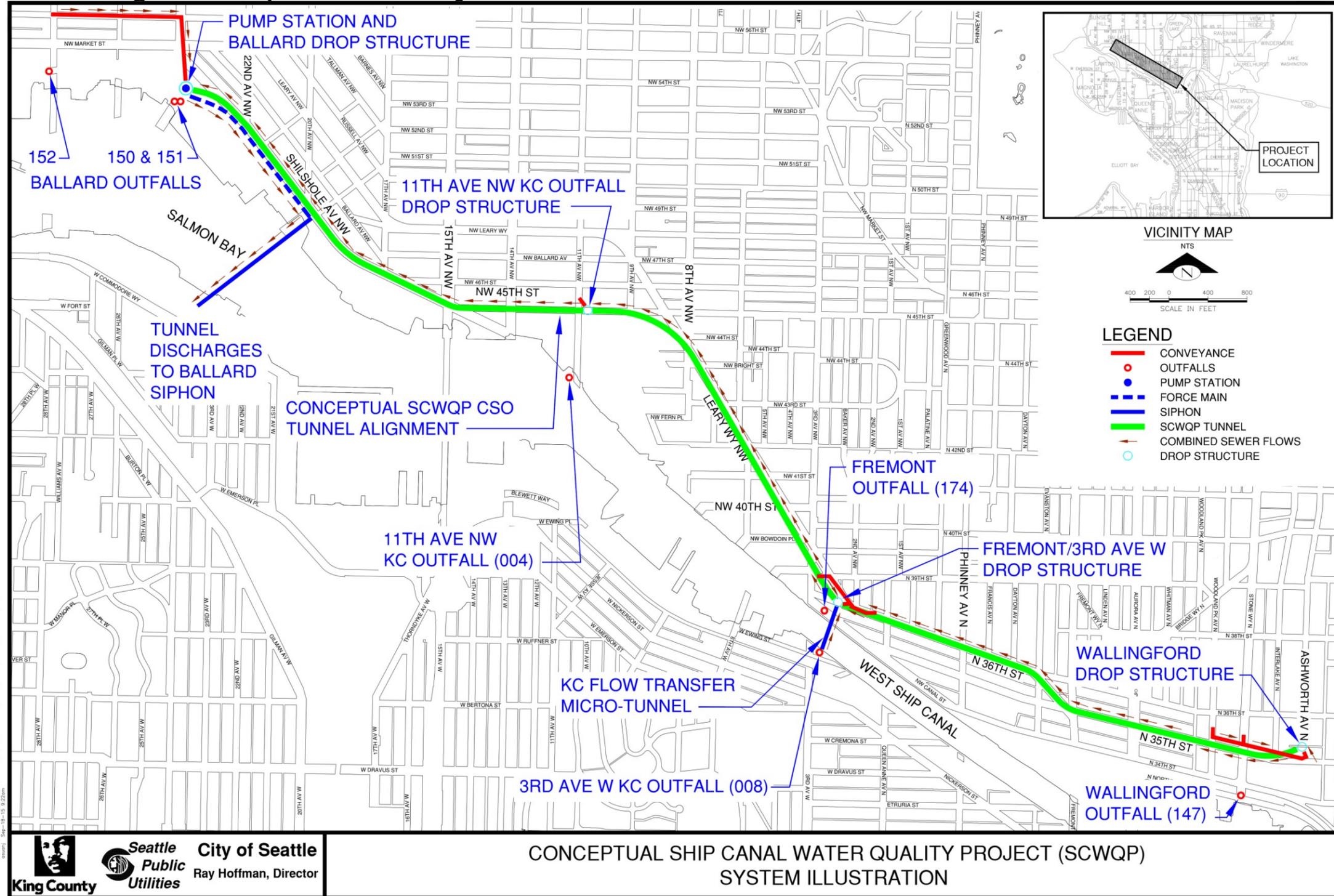
Each ~~agency~~Party has calculated the control volumes required to meet their independent needs. Although calculation methods vary between the ~~agencies~~Parties, SPU and DNRP agree that these are the minimum volumes to be controlled to and provided for by The Ship Canal WQ Project.

SPU will own and operate the tunnel components listed below, and all new structures and pipes appended to each existing DNRP outfall pipe. Ownership of outfall pipes will remain unchanged. The Ship Canal WQ Project ~~tunnel~~ components include:

- The tunnel in its entirety, including the East and West Portals;
- The pump station and force main;
- All diversion structures, including DNRP's 3rd Avenue West and 11th Ave NW structures, SPU diversion structures for Ballard outfalls 150,151 and 152, Fremont outfall 174 and Wallingford outfall 147;
- All of the conveyance system associated with SPU's outfalls and downstream of the 3rd Avenue West and 11th Ave NW diversion structures;
- All control gates and associated structures and control systems;
- All odor control systems;
- All appurtenances associated with the above; and
- All real property associated with the Project

Any changes to this project scope need to be negotiated and agreed to by both ~~SPU and DNRPParties~~ through the Change Management process, attached to the Joint Project Agreement as Exhibit B.

Figure 1: Ship Canal WQ Project Plan



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## Project Capital Cost Estimate

Total project capital costs for the Ship Canal Water Quality (WQ) Project are estimated at \$423.4 million, including an estimated \$381.8 million in shared project costs. ~~The \$381.8 estimate of sShared costs does not include any costs relating to the proposed Gravity Sewer Lines from SPU's diversion structures at the Ballard outfalls 150, 151 and 152 and Wallingford outfall 1427 to the tunnel drop shafts, which is estimated at \$51.2.~~ The shared costs also do not include SPU's purchase of parcel numbers 046700-0423 and 046700-0431 (former Yankee Grill site) in Ballard. ~~These is cost estimates is-are~~ from SPU's Final Project Definition Report Volume 1, December 2014, with sales tax and escalation adjustments. ~~These-They are~~ escalated to the mid-point of construction assuming 2% escalation. The estimates ~~is-are~~ AACE Class 4, which has level of accuracy of minus 20%, plus 30% (\$338.7 to \$550.4 million cost range).

## Project Schedule Summary

The compliance schedule for the Ship Canal WQ Project (~~per-pursuant to~~ the City's approved Plan to Protect Seattle's Waterways) is summarized below. A detailed project schedule shall be included in the Project Management Plan.

Task	Compliance Date
Submit Draft Engineering Report (Facility Plan) for review and comment	3/31/2017
Submit Final Engineering Report (Facility Plan) for approval	12/31/2017
Submit Draft Plans and Specifications for review	3/31/2020
Submit Final Plans and Specifications for approval	12/31/2020
Construction Start (notice to proceed)	7/1/2021
Construction Completion	12/31/2025
Achieve Controlled Status	12/31/2026

## Signatures

<del>Madeline Goddard, P.E.</del>	<del>Deputy Director, Drainage and Wastewater Line of Business, Seattle Public Utilities</del>
	Date:

<del>Henry Chen, P.E.</del>	<del>Deputy Director, Project Delivery and Engineering Branch, Seattle Public Utilities</del>
	Date:

<del>Pam Elardo, P.E.</del>	<del>Director, King County Wastewater Treatment Division</del>
	Date:



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## Exhibit B

# SPU/DNRP Ship Canal Water Quality Project

## CHANGE MANAGEMENT

~~October 26, 2015~~ March 15, 2016

### Background

SPU and DNRP are committed to work together to implement the Joint Ship Canal Water Quality Project (Project), to control both agencies' CSOs into the Ship Canal. The Project is under a Consent Decree mandated schedule (both agencies have separate consent decree schedules that this project must comply with,) and like many large scale municipal projects, is expected to be technically challenging and complex. The Project must meet all required milestones as it progresses through design and construction. Potential cost increases are to be managed and/or avoided and require management oversight, review and guidance through project design and construction.

To address the potential risks to the project, a Change Management process with a Project Review and Change Management Committee (PRCMC) is established through this document and the Joint Project Agreement (~~JPA~~) to provide senior level management oversight, support, and direction to the project. The PRCMC will focus on project issues that can affect project scope, schedule and/or budget, and serve as the forum to discuss major issues and concerns as they arise and make recommendations to keep the project on schedule and within budget. The PRCMC will provide support and guidance throughout the project design and construction phases. Decisions will be made by consensus of the Committee. If consensus cannot be reached, the decision will be elevated to follow Paragraph 12 of the One Team Decision Making Guidelines (Exhibit C).

In addition, the PRCMC will provide support and guidance throughout the project commissioning, operations and maintenance. Changes to the final Operations and Maintenance Plan are to be managed and require management oversight, review and guidance. Decisions will be made by consensus of the Committee. If consensus cannot be reached, the decision will be elevated to follow Paragraph 12 of the One Team Decision Making Guidelines (Exhibit C).

If the Parties agree to change the project scope, schedule or budget, as described in Exhibit A beyond the Project Description, then the joint project cost shares and the costs to which those shares apply will be revised for the agreed upon change will be negotiated by the Parties. For example, the Parties may agree to a scope change that benefits only one Party and further agree that the Party seeking the scope change will pay 100 percent of the costs. Alternatively, the Parties may agree on a scope change that benefits both Parties and the ~~The~~ cost shares will be recalculated in accordance with Technical Memorandum No. 4 ~~to include additional avoided independent project, if applicable~~. These negotiated modifications to modified cost shares will then be used to assign costs to the Parties for both the larger Ship Canal Project and any consequently modified CSO control project in other basins.

~~3/8/16~~

## Project Review and Change Management Committee Objectives and Membership

SPU is responsible for the implementation of PRCMC decisions for the Project. However both agencies' compliance with their approved mandated Consent Decrees, NPDES Permits and Post Construction Monitoring Plans are dependent in part on the Project's success in controlling CSOs. SPU will use the PRCMC to leverage the experiences, expertise, and insights of the committee members to effectively progress the Project. The PRCMC will be responsible for the following:

- Understand the commitments inherent in the Project Description and the Joint Project Agreement. Provide the bigger picture and look-ahead view;
- Reach agreement on what the required goals of the Project are versus the desired goals,
- Maintain an awareness of risks through regular project briefings;
- Engage in high level problem solving to ensure effective management of project risks,
- Monitor and conduct formal reviews of project scope, costs, schedules, refinements and adjustments during project design through construction;
- Meet every other month or more frequently as determined by the PRCMC or requested by the Project team to provide management-level oversight by both SPU and DNRP,
- Review status reports and monitor project progress;
- Review and validate prior to SPU's formal Stage Gates 2 (preferred option, funding for design, placeholder for total cost projection and O&M), Stage Gate 3 (final design plans, contract specifications and engineer's estimate of construction costs) and Stage Gate 5 (project close out) to ensure approved project objectives, as documented in the Project Description, are met or that new/modified objectives are justified and documented;
- Make decisions and provide direction to the Project team on course of action for key project elements;
- Make decisions on design or construction contract changes as defined in Table B-1, Table B-2 and Table B-3, attached;
- Authorize Project Description and budget changes [consistent with the Joint Project Agreement](#);
- Recommend amendments to the Joint Project Agreement; and
- Prepare a charter for the Project Review and Change Management Committee pursuant to Article VI.6, including expressly providing for DNRP representatives and/or King County Council Staff to attend those portions of SPU's Asset Management Committee meetings concerning the Ship Canal Water Quality Project.

PRCMC meetings will be structured to fully inform the committee members and provide up to date status reports on the following:

- Cost and schedule;
- Understanding of the risks identified for the Project, and the cost and schedule implications of the risks;
- Permitting challenges that affect the Project's scope, schedule or budget;
- Alternatives analysis, and approach for on-going success of the project;
- Analysis of consultant and construction contract changes essential for project delivery as defined in the Project Description, Exhibit A; and
- The plan for stakeholder involvement, stakeholder input and expectations, and proposed strategy to respond to stakeholder expectations.

3/8/16

## Meetings

Meetings will be scheduled by SPU as the lead agency. The SPU Project Delivery and Engineering Deputy Director will chair the PRCMC. The WTD Division Director will attend the meetings and the SPU Project Administrator will staff the meetings. Meeting agendas will be provided at least two days in advance of all meetings. Minutes will be taken and retained on an accessible site for all committee members using either dedicated project or SharePoint. An electronic "Direction and Action Log" will be developed, maintained and retained on an accessible site for reference by the project team and the PRCMC members.

## PRCMC Membership

The PRCMC shall be composed of SPU and DNRP management with specific areas of expertise and experience considering the nature of the project and its potential challenges. The PRCMC Chair ensures the board fulfills its role. The Project Administrator organizes, schedules and staffs the meetings, develops agendas, coordinates with PRCMC Chair and DNRP's Project Representative on agenda items, materials and presentations as they are needed for the PRCMC meetings; records and maintains records for the PRCMC proceedings. Committee members will bring their experience and expertise to bear on the review, analysis and decisions made and directions given by the PRCMC.

The PRCMC members include the following:

- DNRP WTD Director
- DNRP WTD Project Planning & Delivery Section Manager
- DNRP WTD Engineering Unit Manager
- DNRP WTD Construction Unit Manager
- DNRP WTD Plant Operations Manager
- DNRP WTD Assistant Plant Manager
- SPU DWW LOB Deputy Director
- SPU Project Delivery and Engineering Branch Deputy Director (Chair)
- SPU Construction Management Director
- SPU Engineering Director
- SPU Systems Operation Assessment and Monitoring Division Director
- SPU Utility Operations and Maintenance Division Director
- SPU Systems Operation Planning and Analysis Manager
- SPU Utility Operations Manager

Participation by the members is dependent upon the phase of the Project and the PRCMC agenda. Project team subject matter experts will be requested to attend the meetings on an as-needed basis.

3/8/16



**Table B-1. Required Approvals for Consultant Contract Amendments**

<b>Type of Change</b> <u>JPA = Joint Project Agreement</u>	<b>Required Approval</b>	<b>Dollar Threshold</b>	<b>Aggregate Overall PROJECT Schedule Extension Threshold**</b>	<b>Reporting</b>	<b>Notes</b>
Amendment required to deliver per JPA project description (Scope, Schedule and Budget) and is within consultant contract scope	SPU PM SPU Division Director	(Less than \$250K) Per SPU change management policies and procedures	Up to 2 months impact on the required Project delivery date in the JPA	Reporting to PRCMC  Reporting to DNRP on any and all contract changes (cost or schedule) on the monthly basis and at 30/60/90 submittals.	Changes essential for project delivery as defined in the baseline project description
	Approval by both PDEB and LOB Directors and concurrence of WTD PPD Section Manager	For changes exceeding \$250K but under \$500K	Up to 4 months impact on the required Project delivery date in the JPA		
	Approval by both SPU PDEB, LOB and concurrence of WTD Deputy Directors	For changes exceeding \$500K but under \$1M	Up to 6 months impact on the required Project delivery date in the JPA		
Any change to the project description and Amendments exceeding \$1M	Approval by SPU Director and concurrence of DNRP Director or Delegated to PRCMC	All changes that are outside the JPA project description.  All changes above \$1M	Greater than 6 months impact on the required Project delivery date in the JPA		Financial participation will be per the cost sharing agreement



**Table B-2**

**Required Review and Approval Responsibility for  
Construction Contract Changes Per Individual Contract GREATER THAN \$10M**

<b>Construction Contract Change Threshold</b>	<b>Approval Level</b>
Change requiring usage of budgeted project contingency reserve up to \$500,000	Follows SPU project approval authority matrix
Change requiring usage of budgeted project contingency reserve over \$500,000	Follows SPU project approval authority matrix and WTD PPD Section Manager
Changes requiring usage of budgeted management reserve and aggregate changes of <\$500,000	SPU Project Manager/ Construction Manager/Director
Changes requiring usage of budgeted management reserve and between \$500K - \$1M	SPU Project Delivery and Engineering Director with WTD PPD Section Manager
Changes requiring usage of budgeted management reserve and between \$1M - \$2M or >10% and <15% of contract award amount	Project Review and Change Management Committee (PRCMC)
Changes requiring usage of budgeted management reserves > \$2M or >15% of contract award amount	SPU and DNRP Division Level Directors
Changes desired by stakeholders but not included in JPA project description < \$2 M	Project Review and Change Management Committee (PRCMC)
Changes desired by stakeholders but not included in JPA project description > \$2 M	SPU and DNRP Department Level Directors

**Table B-3  
Required Review and Approval Responsibility for  
Construction Contract Changes Per Individual Contract LESS THAN \$10M**

<b>Construction Contract Change Threshold</b>	<b>Approval Level</b>
Change requiring usage of budgeted project contingency reserve up to \$250,000	Follows SPU project approval authority matrix
Change requiring usage of budgeted project contingency reserve over \$250,000	Follows SPU project approval authority matrix and WTD PPD Section Manager
Changes requiring usage of budgeted management reserve and aggregate changes of <\$250,000	SPU Project Manager/ Construction Manager/Director
Changes requiring usage of budgeted management reserve and between \$250K - \$500K	SPU Project Delivery and Engineering Director with WTD PPD Section Manager
Changes requiring usage of budgeted management reserve and between \$500K - \$1M or >10% and <15% of contract award amount	Project Review and Change Management Committee (PRCMC)
Changes requiring usage of budgeted management reserves > \$1M or >15% of contract award amount	SPU and DNRP Division Level Directors
Changes desired by stakeholders but not included in JPA project description < \$1 M	Project Review and Change Management Committee (PRCMC)
Changes desired by stakeholders but not included in JPA project description > \$1 M	SPU and DNRP Department Level Directors

- Project Contingency Reserves: The amount of funds allocated to the project to cover identified risk events identified in the risk register that occur on the project, excluding changes to project scope.
- Project Management Reserves: The amount of funds allocated to the project to cover unidentified and unquantifiable risk events that occur on the project.
- Project Reserve: Sum of Project Contingency Reserves and Project Management Reserves. Project Reserves are part of the cost estimate and approved project budget.
- Project will have major milestones: Submission of Draft Facility Plan for review, Submission of Final Facility Plan for Approval, Submission of Draft Plans and Specifications for Review (90%), Submission of Final Plans and Specification for Approval (100%); Construction start (Notice to Proceed) and Construction Completion are SPU's Consent Decree/LTCP milestone requirements. Any delay to any of the milestones is subject to the Change Management process.
- The project reserve threshold levels may be revised upon mutual written agreement of the Parties, executed by the Department Directors or their designees.



Exhibit C

SPU/DNRP Ship Canal Water Quality Project  
One Team Decision Making Guidelines

~~October 26, 2015~~ March 15, 2016

- |  |
|--|
| <p>1. The Ship Canal WQ Project Team (<u>Team</u>) is empowered and encouraged to make relevant decisions to carry out projects in a way that is efficient, adds value, and maximizes the prospects of a successful project. However, there are boundaries to the Team’s authority. The Team is responsible for understanding <del>project assignment</del><u>project assignment consistent with the Joint Project Agreement</u>, including its purpose, scope, schedule and budget; and for seeking timely approval by governance decision-makers for changes that exceed authorized levels.</p>  |
| <p>2. At each stage of the Project, the active members of the Team at the time, should be solicited for their point of view. It is the responsibility of the <del>Team Lead</del><u>Lead for the Project</u> and other members of the Team to listen to the other’s view and consider it in the context of each decision being made and with the ultimate goal of achieving the best outcome for the Project, SPU and DNRP.</p>  |
| <p>3. A deliberate transition meeting should occur whenever the <u>Project progresses to the next phase and when/if the</u> <del>Lead for the Project changes from planning to design to construction to commissioning to operations and maintenance</del> to help ensure that the members of the Project Review and Change Management Committee understand the issues and risks.</p>  |
| <p>4. If a particular member has an opinion about something that strictly resides in their area of expertise or concern and does not significantly affect the interests of the other members, <u>and</u> it is not inconsistent with asset management guidelines or standards, the Team should give some amount of deference to that particular member on that topic. For example, if the operator has a preference for equipment that does not affect NPV, schedule, <del>project</del><u>Project</u> functionality, environmental impact, department standards, or community expectations, then they would normally be the one to make that decision. Another example might be Project Delivery and Engineering Branch (PDEB) deciding between DBB and GCCM project delivery methods. However, if a Team member wants to pursue an option for their personal preference, but the option would affect the NPV or impair the functionality or operability of the Project, they should not normally be deferred to.</p> |
| <p>5. While each Team member is expected to pay particular attention to the interests that they have selected to represent in the process, they should at the same time temper that by also considering what is best from an overall <del>project</del><u>Project</u> or customers’ interest. It is expected that any Team member should speak up and raise concerns within the Team about proposed <del>project</del><u>Project</u> decisions or changes that, in the view of that Team member, may negatively affect scope, schedule or budget, or potentially undermine <del>project</del><u>Project</u> success.</p>   |
| <p>6. Previous decisions should not be revisited unless there is compelling new information. A modification of a Team’s membership is usually not a sufficient reason to revisit a previous decision. New members to the Team should be brought up to speed by the current Team lead (or someone designated by the lead) at the stage they begin engaging with the Project Team.</p>   |
| <p>7. If choices can be easily and clearly analyzed by asset management techniques, then these should be used to make a decision.</p>  |
| <p>8. The Team should work hard and creatively to openly discuss and propose alternatives in order to</p>  |

find the best solution or reach the best decision that can achieve as many ~~project~~Project objectives as possible. This is an obligation of all Team members, but especially that of the current lead which, at the particular phase, is most responsible for keeping the Project and Team moving forward.

9. The Team should strive for general agreement and clear commitment among Team members when making decisions. That is to say that each of the Team’s members should at least be able to live with the decision that is being proposed, even if it is not their preferred outcome. Silence is your concurrence. It is also worth considering including other mitigating aspects of a decision that can move Team members from the most grudging acceptance to more enthusiastic support.

10. Notes should always be taken and decisions will be documented in a Decision Log.

11. All Team members are responsible for supporting Team decisions in word and action.

12. If general agreement among members is not possible, then the Lead for the Project is responsible for making a final decision (including any compromise aspect). This action will be the direction of the Team, subject to #13, below.

13. If a member cannot live with the direction of the Team; the following “appeal” process should be used:

- ~~The m~~Members should notify the Team and/or Team leader (Project Administrator) of their lack of agreement/support and will seek further guidance with his/her division management.
- The member should promptly talk to the following First Level Decision Makers:

Project Phase	SPU	DNRP
Planning or Design	Engineering Director	WTD Engineering Unit Manager
Construction	Construction Management Director	WTD Construction Unit Manager
Commissioning	Systems Operation, and Planning Analysis Manager	WTD Assistant Plant Manager
Operations and Maintenance	Utility Operations Manager	WTD Assistant Plant Manager

Team members will present issues of concern in order of ~~presidence~~precedence, to the First Level Decision Makers to determine whether or not to take the dispute forward with their counterpart for resolution.

- If First Level Decision Makers choose not to pursue the issues of concern, then this is the end of the “appeal” and the Team direction stands;
- If First Level Decision Makers choose to address the issues of concern with their counterpart, and agreement is made, their decision is final; or
- If First Level Decision Makers choose to address the issues of concern with their counterpart, and no decision is made, then the issue must be promptly elevated to the Second Level Decision Makers.

- Elevate the issues of concern to the following Second Level Decision Makers:

Project Phase	SPU	DNRP
Planning, Design or Construction	Project Delivery and Engineering Branch Deputy Director	WTD Project Planning and Delivery Section Manager
Commissioning	Systems Assessment Operations and Maintenance Division Director	WTD Plant Operations Manager
Operations and Maintenance	Utility Operations and Maintenance Division Director	WTD Plant Operations Manager

- If agreement is made by the Second Level Decision Makers, their decision is final;
- If no decision is made, then the issue must be promptly elevated to the SPU DWW LOB Deputy Director and WTD Director; their decision is final.



**Exhibit D**

**SPU/DNRP Ship Canal Water Quality Project**

**List of Potential Causes for Capital Cost Increases**

The following table provides guidance regarding each Party’s responsibility for capital costs that exceed the Capital Project Budget (as that budget may be amended by agreement). In accordance with Article IX.10 of the Agreement, the Parties agree that this Exhibit D shall allocate capital cost increases either solely to SPU or DNRP, or to both as “Shared,” in which case the costs shall be allocated normally (65% to SPU and 35% to DNRP). With regard to those capital cost increases for which the Parties agree to jointly determine the allocation based on ~~each Party’s responsibility for~~ the cause(s) of the capital cost increases, the allocation will not be constrained by the normal allocation of costs. In the instances of “Joint determination,” if the Parties cannot agree on the allocation, they shall engage in dispute resolution under Article XVII. If the matter is decided by litigation, the decision-maker shall allocate cost ~~based on the reasons for the cost increase, to and~~ each Party’s responsibility for the cost increase, ~~and other appropriate factors,~~ and shall not be limited to normal allocation (65% to SPU and 35% to DNRP). Parties also agree that if they cannot agree what “potential cause” category applies to an increase in capital costs, that dispute shall also be resolved under the provisions of Article XVII.

Potential Causes for Capital Cost Increases		Financially Responsible Agency		
		Lead Agency (SPU)	Shared	Partner Agency (DNRP)
<b>Lead Agency Responsibility</b>				
1.	Delays in obtaining land use and development permits.	X		
2.	Delays in acquiring needed sites.	X		
3.	Delays in obtaining <del>SPU</del> sole source materials or equipment.	X		
<b>Shared Responsibility</b>				
1.	Unanticipated permit conditions.		X	
2.	Higher than estimated street-use fees by the City.		X	
3.	Unanticipated environmental mitigation costs.		X	
4.	Unanticipated changes to design and construction policies and codes.		X	
5.	Higher than estimated site acquisition costs.		X	
6.	Unanticipated demands by local utility managers/owners.		X	
7.	Unanticipated demands by local property owners.		X	
8.	Unknown existing utility conflicts.		X	
9.	Costs to investigate and clean up unanticipated contaminated groundwater or soils.		X	

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Potential Causes for Capital Cost Increases		Financially Responsible Agency		
		Lead Agency (SPU)	Shared	Partner Agency (DNRP)
10.	Costs to investigate, remove and dispose <del>Removal</del> of hazardous waste		X	
11.	Costs to investigate, evaluate and respond to archaeological discoveries.		X	
12.	Higher than anticipated requirements for storm water or dewatering treatment and disposal during construction.		X	
13.	Chosen site requires extension of conveyance pipelines and outfall over assumed planning level estimates.		X	
14.	Unanticipated costs for demolition of existing structures, property acquisition, or relocation.		X	
15.	Changed market conditions for labor, materials, equipment, fuel, etc.		X	
16.	Changed bidding climate.		X	
17.	Delays caused by material or equipment unavailability (not including SPU sole sourced materials and equipment).		X	
18.	Costs increases <del>Delays</del> caused by material or equipment costs due to inflation.		X	
19.	Unanticipated sales tax increases.		X	
20.	Correction of construction defects not covered by insurance.		X	
21.	Correction of design errors and omissions not covered by insurance.		X	
22.	Labor issues such as strikes.		X	
23.	Project delays caused by force majeure events.		X	
<b>Partner Agency Responsibility</b>				
1.	Delays in obtaining <u>DNRP sole source materials or equipment.</u>			X
2.	<u>Unreasonable DNRP delay in providing concurrence on use of project contingency reserve per Table B-2 and Table B-3 of Exhibit B, provided that DNRP has been provided information requested and has had the opportunity to consider through the One Team Decision Making process.</u>			X

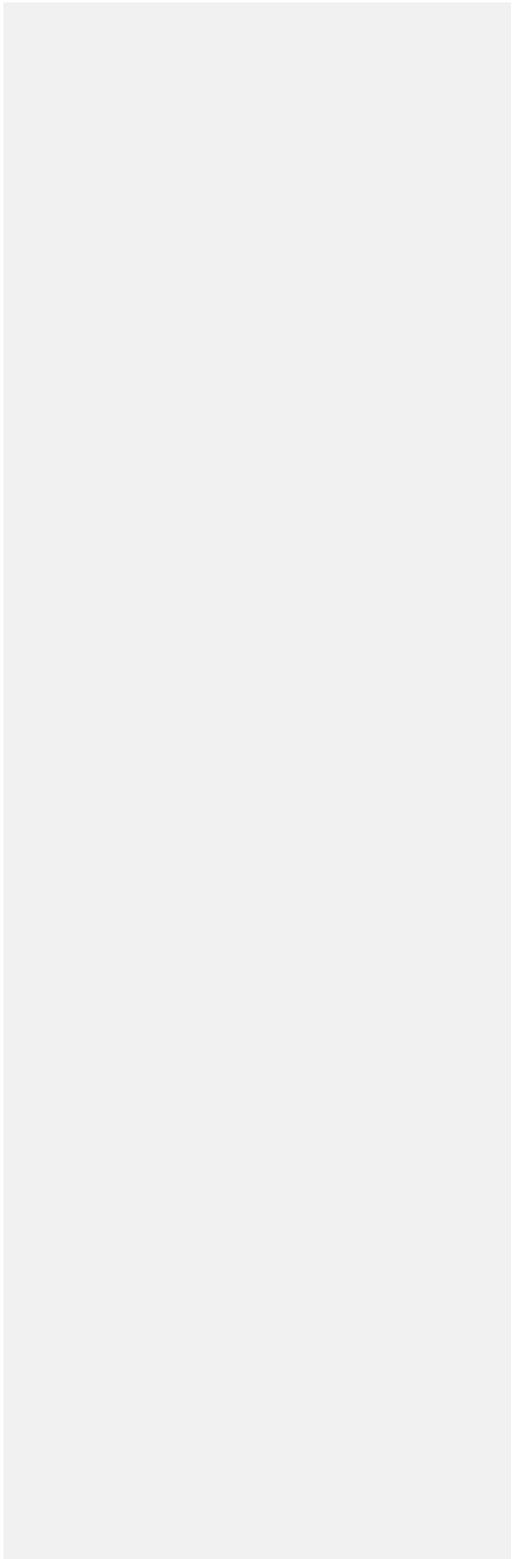
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Potential Causes for Capital Cost Increases		Financially Responsible Agency		
		Lead Agency (SPU)	Shared	Partner Agency (DNRP)
To Be Jointly Determined				
1.	Project delays caused by delays in obtaining environmental permits.	To be determined by joint agreement of the Parties based on the <del>responsibility for</del> cause of the delays		
2.	Increased costs due to unanticipated geotechnical considerations discovered during design or during construction (differing site conditions).	To be determined by joint agreement of the Parties based on the cause of the increased costs <del>allocated to SPU if its geotechnical consultant failed to comply with the industry defined standard of care</del>		
3.	Costs due to bid protests.	To be determined by joint agreement of the Parties based on the <del>responsibility for</del> cause of the bid protest		
4.	Overrun due to changes that resulted from reliance on data provided by either Party and proved to be inaccurate.	To be determined by joint agreement of the Parties based on the <del>responsibility for</del> cause of the overrun		
5.	Compressed design schedule requires additional internal and consultant staff after baseline schedule and budget is set.	To be determined by joint agreement of the Parties based on the <del>responsibility for</del> cause of the compressed design schedule		
6.	Increased oversight of high profile projects, cost for additional management staff or third party oversight.	To be determined by joint agreement of the Parties based on the <del>responsibility for</del> cause for increased oversight		
7.	Design/construction claims.	To be determined by joint agreement of the Parties based on the <del>responsibility for</del> cause of any claims		
8.	Failure to achieve start-up and commissioning of project within agreed budget and time frame.	To be determined by joint agreement of the Parties based on the <del>responsibility for</del> cause of		

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Potential Causes for Capital Cost Increases		Financially Responsible Agency		
		Lead Agency (SPU)	Shared	Partner Agency (DNRP)
		additional expenses and/or delays		
9.	Legal costs for 3 <sup>rd</sup> Party Claims	To be <b>determined by joint agreement of the Parties</b> based on the <b>responsibility for</b> cause of additional legal expenses		
10.	Costs that are not otherwise included in this table	To be <b>determined by joint agreement of the Parties</b> based on the <b>responsibility for</b> cause of additional expenses and/or delays		





**King County**

**Metropolitan King County Council  
Transportation, Economy and Environment Committee**

**STAFF REPORT**

<b>Agenda Item:</b>	10	<b>Name:</b>	Christine Jensen Erin Auzins
<b>Proposed No.:</b>	2016-0155	<b>Date:</b>	June 21, 2016

**SUBJECT**

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

**SUMMARY**

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

Today’s briefing will cover Chapter 5 (Environment) and Chapter 6 (Shorelines).

**BACKGROUND**

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

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

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<sup>1</sup> K.C.C. 20.18.030

<sup>2</sup> K.C.C. 20.18.030(B)

**Four-year cycle.** Substantive changes to policy language and amendments to the UGA boundary<sup>3</sup> are only allowed to be considered once every four years.<sup>4,5</sup> This is known as the “four-year cycle.” The Code requires the County to complete a “comprehensive review” of the KCCP once every four years in order to “update it as appropriate” and ensure continued compliance with the Growth Management Act (GMA).<sup>6</sup> The Code requires the Executive to transmit to the Council a proposed ordinance amending the KCCP once every four years.<sup>7</sup> However, the Code does not require the Council to adopt a KCCP update during the four-year cycle.<sup>8</sup> This year’s four-year review of the KCCP is the fifth major review since 2000.

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

For King County, the GMA-established plan update deadlines are in 2015 and 2023. For the purposes of the GMA, the 2012 update to the KCCP<sup>10</sup> satisfied the State’s requirement to update the County’s comprehensive plan by 2015. The GMA does not require the County to complete another comprehensive update until 2023. Under the County’s current policies and Code, the County will complete this update in the 2020 four-year cycle.

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

**Actions to date for the 2016 KCCP.** In May 2015, the Council adopted the Scoping Motion<sup>11</sup> for the 2016 KCCP update, a link to which is provided at the end of the staff

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

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

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

<sup>6</sup> K.C.C. 20.18.030(C)

<sup>7</sup> K.C.C. 20.18.060

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

<sup>9</sup> Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 36.70A.130

<sup>10</sup> Ordinance 17485

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

report. The Scoping Motion outlined the key issues the Council and Executive identified for specific consideration in the forthcoming KCCP update. While the scope of work approved through the Scoping Motion was intended to be as thorough as possible, it does not establish the absolute limit on the scope of issues that can be considered. Based on subsequent public testimony, new information, or Council initiatives, other issues may also be considered by the Executive or the Council – except for UGA expansion proposals, which must follow the limitations of KCCP policy RP-107<sup>12</sup> as discussed in the Area Zoning Studies and Land Use Map Amendments section of the March 15 staff report.<sup>13</sup>

King County Code (K.C.C.) 20.18.160 and RCW 36.70A.140 call for “early and continuous” public engagement in the development and amendment of the KCCP and any implementing development regulations. As part of that public engagement process, the Executive published a Public Review Draft (PRD) of the KCCP on November 6, 2015, which was open for public comment through January 2016.<sup>14</sup> During that time, the Executive hosted six PRD community meetings: one each in Fairwood, Skyway, Fall City, Issaquah, and two in Vashon. A summary of the Executive’s outreach efforts can be found in Appendix R “Public Outreach for Development of KCCP.” A detailed listing of all of the public comments received during development of the Plan can be found in the Public Participation Report that is located on the Council’s KCCP website.<sup>15</sup>

Council review of the transmitted 2016 KCCP began with a briefing of the Transportation, Economy and Environment Committee on March 15, 2016. Council review will continue with briefings on selected sections of the transmitted 2016 KCCP, as well as opportunities for public comment and engagement. As noted above, today’s briefing will cover Chapter 5 (Environment) and Chapter 6 (Shorelines).

## **ANALYSIS**

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>16</sup> Subject to change.

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

This staff report includes:

Chapter 5 Environment Page 514

Chapter 6 Shorelines Page 531

## Chapter 5 Environment

The policies in Chapter 5 address the natural environment, including critical areas, endangered species, water quality, air quality, shorelines, fish and wildlife resources and habitat, non-native plant and animal species, climate change, surface water management, and monitoring and adaptive management.

### What's new in the transmitted 2016 KCCP?

**Climate Change.** Section II of Chapter 5 is dedicated to climate change. The section has been significantly expanded and updated to reflect the 2015 Strategic Climate Action Plan (SCAP).<sup>18</sup> A more global look at all climate change policy changes, including more detailed analysis of the Chapter 5 changes noted below, will be discussed at a future TrEE briefing on the transmitted 2016 KCCP.

- **SCAP and K4C lead-in text.** The transmitted 2016 KCCP includes many changes in order to be consistent with the recently adopted 2015 SCAP, including updating facts about climate change impacts and the targets and strategies of the SCAP. The transmitted 2016 KCCP also includes text that restates the countywide climate commitments that were developed by King County and the King County-Cities Climate Collaboration (K4C).<sup>19</sup>
- **Reporting.** Policy E-202 related to reporting is modified by deleting “environmental sustainability programs.”

**E-202** (~~Through reporting on its major environmental sustainability programs,)~~ King County shall assess and publicly report on:  
a. Its normalized and total energy usage and total greenhouse gas emissions associated with county operations;  
b. Countywide greenhouse gas emissions associated with resident, business, and other local government activities; and

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

<sup>18</sup> Ordinance 14449

<sup>19</sup> Ordinance 17285 adopted the Interlocal Agreement for the County's participation in the K4C.

c. ~~((e))~~ Countywide greenhouse gas inventories that quantify all direct local sources of greenhouse gas emissions as well as emissions associated with local consumption.

- **Collaborating with other local governments.** Policy E-203 relating to collaboration has been modified to delete the reference to collaborating with “local governments, regionally, nationally, and internationally.”

**E-203** King County should collaborate ~~((with other local governments regionally, nationally and internationally))~~ to set transparent standards to account for the net energy and greenhouse gas emissions impacts of government actions such as constructing transportation infrastructure and providing services such as recycling and transit and should assess and publically report these impacts as practicable.

- **Collaborating with experts.** Policy E-204 has been expanded to include publicly sharing information about the impacts of climate change in King County.

**E-204** King County should collaborate with experts in the field of climate change, including scientists at the University of Washington’s Climate Impacts Group, to monitor, ~~((and))~~ assess and publicly share information about the impacts of climate change in King County.

- **GHG emissions government operation reductions targets.** E-206 is updated to reflect the new greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction targets that were adopted in the SCAP.<sup>20</sup>

**E-206** King County shall reduce total greenhouse gas emissions from government operations, compared to a 2007 baseline by at least ~~((80% by 2050))~~ 15 percent by 2015, 25 percent by 2020, and 50 percent by 2030.

- **Developing near-term reduction targets.** The 2012 KCCP policy E-207<sup>21</sup> requires King County to develop near-term reduction targets for GHG emissions emanating from its government operations. This policy is proposed to be deleted.

~~((F-207 King County shall develop near-term reduction targets of greenhouse gas emissions emanating from its government operations to help achieve the 2050 goal.))~~

- **Carbon neutral operations.** Policy E-206a is a new policy that states that the Department of Natural Resources and Parks (DNRP) shall achieve net carbon

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<sup>20</sup> GHG emissions reductions of 25 percent by 2020 and 50 percent by 2030.

<sup>21</sup> This was incorrectly listed as F-207 in the 2012 Comprehensive Plan so that is how it is referenced in the proposed Comprehensive Plan

neutrality for its operations by 2017. Additionally, new policy E-206b states that the department's Wastewater Treatment Division and Solid Waste Division shall each independently achieve carbon neutral operations by 2025.<sup>22</sup>

**E-206a** King County's Department of Natural Resources and Parks, including the Wastewater Treatment Division, Solid Waste Division, Parks and Recreation Division, and Water and Land Resource Division, shall achieve net carbon neutrality for its operations by 2017.

**E-206b** King County's Wastewater Treatment Division and Solid Waste Division shall each independently achieve carbon-neutral operations by 2025.

- **Cost of carbon.** A new policy, E-206c, states that the County shall develop and implement an operational "cost of carbon." Additionally, the cost of carbon should then be used in life-cycle assessments and decision making related to County operations, including for purchase of clean vehicles and alternative fuels, for facility construction and resource efficiency projects, and for related technology investments. The policy also states that the County should also pursue using the cost of carbon to inform broader County planning and decision making.

**E-206c** King County shall develop and implement an operational "cost of carbon." The cost of carbon should be used in life-cycle assessments and decision making related to County operations, including for purchase of clean vehicles and alternative fuels, for facility construction and resource efficiency projects, and for related technology investments. King County should also pursue using the cost of carbon to inform broader County planning and decision making.

- **GHG emissions reductions targets.** Policy E-210 is updated to reflect the new greenhouse reduction targets that were adopted in the SCAP.

**E-210** King County shall collaborate with its cities, and other partners, to ~~((meet or exceed the statewide greenhouse gas emissions reduction requirement of 50 percent below 1990 levels by 2050))~~ reduce countywide sources of greenhouse gas emissions, compared to a 2007 baseline, by 25 percent by 2020, 50 percent by 2030, and 80 percent by 2050.

- **Near-term reduction targets.** The 2012 KCCP policy E-211 requires King County to develop near-term reduction targets for GHG emissions emanating from its government operations, and is proposed to be deleted.

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<sup>22</sup> As required by Ordinance 17971

~~((E-211 King County shall collaborate with its cities and other partners to develop near term targets to achieve greenhouse gas emission reductions throughout the region to 80 percent below 2007 levels by 2050.))~~

- **“Adaptation” Changed to “Preparing for Climate Change Impacts.”** The title of subsection C of Section II is proposed to be changed from “Adaptation” to “Preparing for Climate Change Impacts.” Additional lead in text is also added related to climate preparedness.
- **Overarching Climate Change Preparedness Goals.** The transmitted 2016 KCCP adds two new policies under a new header “Overarching Climate Change Preparedness Goals.” Policy E-215a calls for collaboration in preparing for the effects of climate. Policy E-215b specifies King County shall plan and prepare for the likely impacts of climate change on County-owned properties.

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

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

- **Coordination with Partners.** The transmitted 2016 KCCP modifies the 2012 sub-heading “Collaboration” to instead read “Coordination with Partners.” These policies replaced some of the 2012 policies related to climate preparedness. Two policies are added (E-215c and E-215d) and one is deleted (E-216).

Policy E-215c is a new policy for collaboration to develop science-based estimates of the magnitude and timing of climate change impacts.

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

Changes related to policies E-215d, E-216 and E-218 are discussed below.

- **Climate Change Awareness.** Policy E-216, related to taking steps to raise awareness about climate change is deleted.

~~((E-216 King County should take steps to raise awareness about climate change impacts, including impacts on human health, and~~

~~should collaborate with climate science experts, federal and state agencies, and other local governments to develop strategies to adapt to climate change.))~~

- **Sharing of Information on Climate Change impacts.** Policy E-215d is added for consistency with the SCAP.

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

- **Emergency Planning.** The transmitted 2016 KCCP adds a new policy consistent with the SCAP related to emergency planning.

E-215e King County shall integrate observed and projected climate change impacts, including severe weather, flooding, drought, fire, and landslides, into emergency management planning and programs.

- **Equity and Social Justice (ESJ).** Policy E-221a is a new policy that requires using the Equity Impact Review process to help prioritize investments in making infrastructure, natural resources, and communities, more resilient to the impacts of climate change.

E-221a King County shall apply its Equity Impact Review process to help prioritize investments in making infrastructure, natural resources, and communities more resilient to the impacts of climate change.

- **Outdated policies deleted.** 2012 KCCP policies E-218, E-219, and E-220 are deleted.

~~E-218 King County should collaborate with climate scientists, federal and state agencies, and other local governments to evaluate and plan for the potential impacts associated with sea level rise.~~

~~E-219 King County shall consider projected impacts of climate change, including more severe winter flooding and heat events, when updating disaster preparedness, levee investment, and land use plans; siting King County infrastructure; and updating development regulations.~~

~~E-220 The county should inventory essential county facilities and infrastructure, including roads and wastewater treatment and conveyance facilities, that are subject to impacts that may be exacerbated by climate change, such as flooding and inundation from~~

~~sea level rise, and develop strategies for reducing risks and mitigating future damages.))~~

- **Planning for Climate Change Impacts.** New policy E-221b is a new statement related to addressing climate change impacts.

E-221b King County shall integrate estimates of the magnitude and timing of climate change impacts into capital project planning, siting, design, and construction and also implement infrastructure operation and maintenance programs that consider full life-cycle costs and climate change impacts in asset management.

- **Natural Environment.** Policy E-224 includes a list of priority efforts to foster resilience to climate change in ecosystems and species. Proposed changes to E-224 would add “restoration of floodplains to improve the resilience of major rivers to changing flow regimes and temperatures” as an effort to prioritize. Additional language is added to identify another function of restoring riparian vegetation.

E-224 To foster resilience to climate change in ecosystems and species, the ((eounty)) King County should prioritize efforts such as the restoration of floodplains to improve the resilience of major rivers to changing flow regimes and temperatures, the protection and restoration of riparian vegetation to reduce warming in cold water systems ((,- restore)) and of wetlands to reduce drought and flooding, ((improve)) and of connections between different habitats to maintain current seasonal migration and ((,-)) facilitate migration opportunities for species whose ranges shift in latitude and altitude ((and protect and restore areas most likely to be resistant to climate change)) .

- **Support of market based price on carbon.** The transmitted 2016 KCCP includes new policy E-226a in support of comprehensive federal, regional and state science-based limits and a market based price on carbon pollution and other GHG emissions.

This policy replaces policy E-227, which references support for market-based emissions reduction programs and support for renewable energy standard for electricity production and vehicle efficiency performance standards.

~~((E-227 King County should support appropriate comprehensive approaches to reducing greenhouse gas emissions, such as market-based emissions reduction programs and products, renewable energy standards for electricity production, and vehicle efficiency performance standards.))~~

E-226a King County supports comprehensive federal, regional and state science-based limits and a market-based price on carbon pollution and other greenhouse gas emissions. A portion of revenue from these policies should support local GHG reduction efforts, such as funding for transit service, energy efficiency projects, and forest protection and restoration initiatives. King County also supports renewable energy standards for electricity production and vehicle efficiency performance standards.

**Goals for Environmental Programs.** Policy E-103, as currently adopted, provides broad policy direction for the development of environmental regulations, restoration and mitigation projects and incentive and stewardship programs. This policy is proposed to be revised to add specific direction to consider floodplain management, stormwater and salmon recovery. There are many other environmental goals for the urban, rural and resource lands in King County. The Council may want to consider whether calling out these three types of plans meets the Council's policy goals.

**E-104** Development of environmental regulations, restoration and mitigation projects, and incentive and stewardship programs should be coordinated with local jurisdictions, federal and state agencies, tribes, special interest groups and citizens when conserving and restoring the natural environment consistent with Urban Growth Area, Rural Area and designated Natural Resource Land goals, floodplain management plans, stormwater retrofitting plans and salmon recovery plans.

**Water Quality.** The transmitted 2016 KCCP includes several changes related to water quality protection and restoration, including:

- **Impaired water quality.** Policy E-112 is proposed to be modified to require the County to take actions to moderate impairments to water quality that are caused by human activities. This narrows the focus of this policy so that the County would not take action on impairments caused by other forces (not by humans).

**E-112** When environmental monitoring indicates human activities have caused impaired water quality, such as increased water temperature, fecal contamination, low oxygen, excess nutrients, metals, or other contaminants, King County shall take actions which will help moderate those impairments.

- **Lake water quality.** Policy E-491 is proposed to be modified, to encourage collaboration with local and state agencies to identify and reduce pollutants that affect aquatic life or human health.

**E-491** ((The county)) King County, in partnership with other governments and community groups, should monitor and assess lake water and sediment quality, physical habitat, and biotic resources.

Assessment should identify trends and describe impacts on human health, aquatic life, and wildlife habitat. The county should collaborate with other affected jurisdictions, Public Health -- Seattle & King County, State, the State Department of Health, and the State Department of Ecology to identify pollutant sources adversely impacting aquatic life or human health, and through local or grant funding opportunities reduce or remove these inputs.

- **Marine water quality.** A similar change is proposed to policy E-499g, relating to pollutants that affect marine waters, nearshore areas and embayments.

**E-499g** King County should collaborate with the federal and state agencies (including the Puget Sound Partnership), cities, tribes, counties, and universities to monitor and assess Puget Sound marine waters, ~~((and))~~ nearshore areas, and embayments ~~((of Puget Sound))~~ . Monitoring and assessment should address water and sediment quality, bioaccumulation of chemicals, physical habitat, and biotic resources. Assessment should identify trends and describe impacts on human health and safety, aquatic life, and wildlife habitat. The county should collaborate with other affected jurisdictions, Public Health -- Seattle & King County, State, the State Department of Health, and the State Department of Ecology to identify pollutant sources adversely impacting aquatic life or human health, and through local or grant funding opportunities reduce or remove these inputs.

- **Groundwater protection in Rural Area.** Policy E-497, regarding protection of groundwater in the Rural Area, is proposed to be changed to require risk assessments and monitoring of rural potable water supplies, coordination with local and state government on this monitoring for supplies at high risk, and planning for loss or serious impairment of domestic groundwater supply. This could require developers to conduct risk assessment and monitoring, as part of a development proposal.

**E-497** King County should protect groundwater in the Rural Area by:

a. Preferring land uses that retain a high ratio of permeable to impermeable surface area, and that maintain and/or augment the natural soil's infiltration capacity and treatment capability for groundwater; ~~((and))~~

b. Requiring risk assessments and monitoring, where appropriate, of rural potable water supplies in groundwater subareas, and coordinate findings with local and state governments, agencies, districts and local property owners to monitor potable water supplies at high risk and develop plans to mitigate for the loss or serious impairment of domestic water supply from wells and springs; and

c. \_\_\_\_ Requiring standards for maximum vegetation clearing limits, impervious surface limits, and, where appropriate, infiltration of surface water.

- **Failing septic systems.** Policy E-499i, regarding failing septic systems and their impact on shoreline environments, is proposed to be changed to encourage the County move beyond developing strategies to actually addressing failing septic systems in these areas.

**E-499i** King County should work with landowners, other jurisdictions, the state Department of Health, sewer districts, and the Puget Sound Partnership to ~~((develop more effective strategies and additional resources for addressing))~~ address failing septic systems in constrained shoreline environments.

**Salmon recovery.** The transmitted 2016 KCCP includes several changes to lead in text and policies related to salmon recovery, including:

- **Puget Sound Action Agenda.** The Puget Sound Partnership is updating the salmon recovery Action Agenda for 2016, and will focus on three Strategic Initiatives: protecting and restoring habitat, preventing pollution from stormwater, and recovering shellfish beds. The County does not officially adopt the Action Agenda, although many Councilmembers and the Executive participate through the Water Resource Inventory Area (WRIA) forums. Introductory text in this chapter, on page 5-14, and policy E-113 reference these Strategic Initiatives and the Action Agenda. The Council may want to consider the policies and text that reference this Action Agenda or Initiatives to ensure they are consistent with the Council's policy goals.
- **Coordination.** Policy E-113 is also proposed to be revised to reference participation in and coordination with organizations leading salmon recovery efforts in Snohomish and Pierce Counties.

**E-113** King County should actively participate in updating and implementing the Puget Sound Partnership's 2020 Action Agenda, including participating in the South Central Caucus Group and Snohomish-Stillaguamish Local Integrating Organizations, and supporting the Partnership's three Strategic Initiatives.

- **Salmon recovery monitoring.** A change is proposed to policy E-115, regarding the monitoring and adaptive management for salmon recovery. It identifies additional monitoring programs by the Puget Sound Partnership.

**E-115** ~~((The county))~~ King County should identify opportunities for coordinating its existing monitoring programs with monitoring and assessment work conducted through Puget Sound Ecosystem Monitoring Program, the Puget Sound Partnership's Strategic Science Plan and the Puget Sound Partnership's Biennial Science Work Plan.

Policy E-607 is proposed to be modified, to provide more specificity in the types of information that should be monitored, including salmon populations, habitat status, and trends over time.

**E-607** (~~The county~~) King County should coordinate with other governments, agencies, tribes, non-governmental organizations and others to develop and implement regional and watershed-based Monitoring and Adaptive Management programs focused on achieving salmon recovery goals. The programs should include monitoring of salmon populations and habitat status and trends over time in order for the county and its partners in salmon recovery to be able to access the overall trajectory of salmon recovery efforts.

- **Tribal treaty rights.** Policy E-499j regarding salmon recovery is proposed to be modified to identify tribal treaty rights as a top priority in implementation the salmon recovery plans.

**E-499j** King County shall continue to participate in the Water Resource Inventory Area(~~-based~~) salmon(~~id~~) recovery plan implementation efforts and in other regional efforts to recover salmon and the ecosystems they depend on, such as the Puget Sound Partnership. King County's participation in planning and implementation efforts shall be guided by the following principles:

- a. Focus on federally listed salmonid species and declining stocks protected under tribal treaty rights first, take an ecosystem approach to habitat management and seek to address management needs for other species over time;
- b. Concurrently work on early actions, long-term projects and programs that will lead to improvements to, and information on, habitat conditions in King County that can enable the recovery of endangered or threatened salmonids, while maintaining the economic vitality and strength of the region;
- c. Address both King County's growth management needs and habitat conservation needs;
- d. Use best available science as defined in WAC 365-195-905 through 365-195-925;
- e. Improve water quality, water quantity and channel characteristics;
- f. Coordinate with key decision-makers and stakeholders; and
- g. Develop, implement and evaluate actions within a watershed-based program of data collection and analysis that documents the level of effectiveness of specific actions and provides information for adaptation of salmon conservation and recovery strategies.

**Noxious weeds.** The transmitted 2016 KCCP includes several changes related to noxious weeds.

- **Control Board.** A new section and a new policy have been added regarding noxious weeds. While the policy in the plan would be new, there is already a Noxious Weed Control Board in King County, and a noxious weed control program organizationally housed in DNRP.

**E-115a** King County shall exercise its authority under RCW 17.10 to (1) establish a county noxious weed control board to provide citizen oversight and direction, and (2) implement a program of activities that minimizes the impacts of noxious weeds to the environment, economy, recreation and public health within the County.

- **Incentives.** Policy E-429, related to incentives for private landowners, is clarified to add the types of incentives that should be provided.

**E-429** King County should provide incentives for private landowners who are seeking to remove invasive plants and noxious weeds and replace them with native plants such as providing technical assistance or access to native plants.

- **Herbicide Use.** Policy E-431b<sup>23</sup> is proposed to be modified, to further clarify when herbicide use is appropriate for vegetation control.

~~(E-505)~~ **(E-431b)** Through training and other programs, King County should actively encourage the use of environmentally safe methods of vegetation control. Herbicide use should be ~~((minimized))~~ restricted to low toxicity products applied by trained and licensed staff or contractors, and used only as necessary. King County should be a good steward of public lands and protect water quality, by reducing the use of insecticides, herbicides and fungicides through the use of integrated pest and vegetation management practices.

**Biodiversity.** The transmitted 2016 KCCP includes several changes related to biodiversity conservation policies, including:

- **Rare Ecosystems.** Policy E-418 is related to impacts of proposed habitat modifications on sensitive species. It is proposed to be modified to add a criteria for “sensitivity,” in addition to “scarcity,” and to add habitats.

**E-418** King County should assess the relative scarcity and sensitivity of different land types, habitats and resources, the role of these ~~((lands))~~ land types, habitats and resources in supporting

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<sup>23</sup> This policy is currently E-505 in the adopted 2012 KCCP, and is proposed to be changed to E-431b as part of the transmitted 2016 KCCP.

sensitive species, and the level of threat to these ((lands)) land types, habitats, and resources in terms of habitat modifications that would likely reduce populations of sensitive species.

- **Integrated Planning.** Policy E-422 is proposed to be modified to include parks planning in the types of operational and planning functions that should be integrated for ecosystem planning. This change appears to be consistent with the Land Conservation and Preservation work program<sup>24</sup> and other policies in Chapter 7.

**E-422** King County's land use and park planning, regulatory, and operational functions related to environmental protection, public safety, and equity should be closely coordinated across departments and with other applicable agencies and organizations to achieve an ecosystem-based approach.

- **Wetland and Stream Buffers.** Policy E-425 is proposed to be modified to add a criteria for the use of buffer modifications and clustering techniques, to protect adjacent wetlands and streams. This proposed change could limit where these techniques are used. However, a similar change was not made to policy E-475 related to protection of native vegetation connecting wetland complexes. The Council may want to consider whether this additional language meets the Council's policy goals.

**E-425** Stream and wetland buffer requirements may be increased to protect King County species of Local Importance and their habitats, as appropriate. Whenever possible, density transfers, clustering and buffer averaging should be allowed to protect adjacent wetlands and protect or improve aquatic habitats.

**E-475** Areas of native vegetation that connect wetland complexes should be protected. Whenever effective, incentive programs such as buffer averaging, density credit transfers, or appropriate non-regulatory mechanisms shall be used for this purpose.

Further, policy E-499c is proposed to be modified so that buffers for aquatic areas should mitigate impacts of upland development beyond the aquatic area.

**E-499c** The designation of buffers for aquatic areas, including rivers and streams, should take into account watershed-scale actions to mitigate the impacts of upland development on flooding, erosion, and habitat to protect adjacent wetlands and protect or improve aquatic habitats.

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<sup>24</sup> 2016-RPT0045. Discussed further in the Chapter 7 section of the June 7 staff report.

**Upland Forest Cover.** Policy E-447 is proposed to be modified to change the word “protecting” to “conserving,” in a policy about the importance of headwater and upland forest cover on downstream resources. Conserve is a broader term than protecting, and indicates additional actions that the County could take.

**E-447** King County recognizes that ~~((protecting))~~ conserving and restoring headwater and upland forest cover is important for preventing flooding, improving water quality, and protecting salmon and other wildlife habitat. The central role that forest cover plays in supporting hydrologic and other ecological processes should be reflected in policies and programs addressing stormwater management, flooding, wildlife, and open space.

**Healthy Soils.** Policy E-450 encourages site development practices to reuse native soils. This policy is proposed to be changed, so that the reuse would be to the maximum extent “practicable,” rather than maximum extent “possible” under the existing language.

**E-450** Site development practices should minimize soil disturbance and maximize retention of native vegetation and soils. Where soil disturbance is unavoidable, native soils should be stockpiled on site and reused on site in accordance with best management practices to the maximum extent ~~((possible))~~ practicable.

**Wetland Alteration and Mitigation.** There are two policies related to wetland regulations that have modified substantively in the transmitted 2016 KCCP. First, policy E-481 is proposed to move language regarding wetland alterations. The existing policy allows alterations for public agency or utility development, as well as utility, stormwater and road infrastructure, without qualification. The policy also allows “reasonable use” for private development, subject to criteria on minimization and mitigation. The proposed change to E-481 would apply this same criteria to the public agency and infrastructure development.

E-481 ~~((Alterations))~~ Provided all wetland functions are evaluated, the least harmful and reasonable alternatives are pursued, affected significant functions are appropriately mitigated, and mitigation sites are adequately monitored, alterations to wetlands may be allowed to:

- a. Accomplish a public agency or utility development;
- b. Provide necessary crossings for utilities, stormwater tightlines and roads; or
- c. Allow constitutionally mandated “reasonable use” of the property ~~((; provided all wetland functions are evaluated, the least harmful and reasonable alternatives are pursued, affected significant functions are appropriately mitigated, and mitigation sites are adequately monitored))~~ .

Second, a change to policy E-483 would clarify where on-site mitigation is appropriate. It adds language that the on-site mitigation must be feasible and likely to continue providing desired functions “in perpetuity.”

**E-483** Wetland impacts should be avoided if possible, and minimized in all cases. Where impacts cannot be avoided, they should be mitigated on site if ~~((possible and if))~~ the proposed mitigation is feasible, ecologically appropriate, and likely to continue providing desired functions in perpetuity. Where on-site mitigation is not possible or appropriate, King County may approve off-site mitigation.

**Beavers.** A new section is included in the transmitted 2016 KCCP regarding beavers and beaver activity. One new policy is also proposed, which would state the County's support for coexistence of beavers and people in rural King County, and call for a beaver management strategy to address co-existence and where beavers should be excluded or removed.

**E-499ii** King County supports the coexistence of beavers and people in rural King County. King County should prepare a beaver management strategy to guide a program on issues such as where and how beavers and humans can co-exist with or without engineered solutions and where beavers should be excluded or removed.

**Flood Hazard Areas.** New policies are proposed regarding flood hazard areas. New policy E-499q1 requires implementation of a comprehensive floodplain management program, and new policy E-499q2 requires continuation of the County's policy of exceeding minimum federal standards through the National Flood Insurance Program. These policies appear to be consistent with the Flood Hazard Management Plan.

**E-499q1** King County shall implement a comprehensive local floodplain management program that protects lives, minimizes damage and disruption to infrastructure and critical facilities, preserves and restores natural floodplain functions, and ensures that new development does not put people in harm's way or cause adverse flooding impacts elsewhere.

**E-499q2** King County shall continue to exceed the federal minimum standards stipulated by the National Flood Insurance Program for unincorporated areas to better protect public safety, reduce the risk of flood and channel migration hazards to existing public and private property.

**Emergency Management Planning.** A new section is added to the section on Geologically Hazardous Areas. This includes information from the King County Emergency Management Planning Model and new policy E-999u that would require the County incorporate into land use, transportation and economic development planning,

and natural resource management, actions that would reduce impacts from natural hazards (earthquakes, flooding and landslide risk).

**E-499u** King County shall incorporate into its land use and transportation planning, economic development efforts, and natural resource management the most promising actions to reduce impacts from natural hazards, such as earthquake, flooding, and landslide risk.

**Landslide Hazard Planning.** New text and policies related to inventorying of landslide hazard areas, and the relationship between landslide hazards and flooding hazards, are included in the transmitted 2016 KCCP. These policies appear to be part of the County's response to better planning around landslide hazard areas resulting from the Oso Landslide in 2014.

New policy E-507a encourages the County to maintain an inventory of landslide hazard areas, and then requires that that inventory be used to inform future planning and guide regulations.

**E-507a** King County should maintain a map and inventory of known and potential landslide hazard areas in unincorporated King County that is based upon the best available information. This information will be used to inform future planning and guide development regulations.

New policy E-507b encourages the County to make landslide hazard information available to the public.

**E-507b** King County should make landslide hazards information readily available to the public in order to improve the general understanding of landslides and their associated hazards. This may include making information available on a public web site and providing outreach and assistance to current and prospective property owners and developers.

Policy E-508 is proposed to be revised to:

- Consolidate the terms “avalanche hazard area” and “landslide hazard area.” The definition in the King County Code for landslide hazard areas includes snow avalanche hazard areas. The Council may want to consider whether snow avalanche areas should be called out separately, or whether consolidation of the terms meets the Council’s policy goals.
- Strengthen the policy, by changing “should” to “shall,” and by requiring that risks and adverse impacts of development are eliminated or minimized to a non-significant level on the property being developed as well as adjacent lands, as opposed to downstream lands, as in the current policy.

**E-508** ((Avalanche or Landslide Hazard Areas)) Landslide hazard areas (including snow avalanche zones and other features as defined

~~in King County Code) ((should)) shall not be developed unless the risks and adverse impacts associated with such development ((can be reduced to a non)) are eliminated or minimized so that they are at a non-significant level. Development proposed in ((or adjacent to avalanche or landslide hazard)) areas affected by landslide hazards shall be adequately reviewed and mitigated as needed to eliminate or minimize risk to the development as well as to ensure the development does not increase landslide or erosion hazards that would adversely impact ((downstream)) adjacent properties or natural resources.~~

New policy E-508a requires the County to include landslide and flooding hazards in emergency management planning.

**E-508a** King County shall consider landslide hazards and related flooding hazards in the context of hazard communication, operational preparedness and emergency response.

**Adaptive Management.** The transmitted 2016 KCCP includes several changes related to adaptive management, including:

- **Monitoring Data.** Policy E-601 is proposed to be revised to include monitoring for toxics in fish and shellfish to the types of information the County should be collecting.

**E-601** King County should conduct a comprehensive and coordinated program of environmental monitoring and assessment to track long-term changes in climate (e.g., precipitation, temperature), water quality and quantity, toxics in fish and shellfish, land use, land cover and aquatic and terrestrial habitat, natural resource conditions, and biological resources as well as the effectiveness of policies, programs, regulations, capital improvement projects, and stormwater treatment facility design. This monitoring program should be coordinated with other jurisdictions, state and federal agencies, tribes, and universities to ensure the most efficient and effective use of monitoring data.

- **National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit Compliance.** Policy E-605 is proposed to be revised to more generally state the County's requirement to comply with the federal NPDES permit, while the current policy is more directly related to monitoring and data collection.

~~((**E-605** King County shall carry out monitoring in compliance with its National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System municipal permit. Data collected through these monitoring efforts should be coordinated with King County's other monitoring efforts to the extent possible, and carried out in the most cost-effective and useful manner))~~

E-605 King County shall fully comply with its National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permits, including seeking compliance strategies that are cost-effective and useful.

- **Salmon Recovery.** As mentioned in the above section on salmon recovery planning, policy E-607 is proposed to be modified to provide more specificity in the types of information that should be monitored, including salmon populations, habitat status, and trends over time.

E-607 ((The county)) King County should coordinate with other governments, agencies, tribes, non-governmental organizations and others to develop and implement regional and watershed-based Monitoring and Adaptive Management programs focused on achieving salmon recovery goals. The programs should include monitoring of salmon populations and habitat status and trends over time in order for the county and its partners in salmon recovery to be able to access the overall trajectory of salmon recovery efforts.

#### Consistency with adopted policies and plans

**Equity and Social Justice (ESJ).** Analysis of proposed changes regarding ESJ will be discussed at a future TrEE briefing on the transmitted 2016 KCCP.

**Climate change.** Proposed changes regarding climate change and consistency with the SCAP will be discussed at a future TrEE briefing on the transmitted 2016 KCCP.

**Wetland Alteration and Mitigation.** There are two policies related to wetland regulations that have substantive policy modifications in the transmitted 2016 KCCP. First, policy E-481 is proposed to move language regarding wetland alterations. The existing policy currently allows alterations for public agency or utility development, as well as utility, stormwater and road infrastructure, without qualification. The policy also currently allows “reasonable use” for private development, subject to criteria on minimization and mitigation. The proposed change to E-481 would apply this same criteria to public agency and infrastructure development. This change may not be consistent with the current King County Code requirements for these types of development, and the Council may want to consider whether this change meets the Council’s policy goals.

Second, a change to policy E-483 would clarify where on-site mitigation is appropriate. It adds language that the on-site mitigation must be feasible and likely to continue providing desired functions “in perpetuity.” This language may not account for variability and uncertainty with natural systems, and could discourage on-site mitigation for wetland impacts. Executive staff note that the federal mitigation rules prefer off-site

mitigation, although the King County Code states that “to the maximum extent practical,” mitigation should be completed onsite or on a contiguous site.<sup>25</sup>

#### Consistency with the Scoping Motion

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

**Low income communities/People of color.** The Scoping Motion called for updated and strengthened policy regarding environmental justice and climate justice. While there are references to these issues added to the introductory text, and existing policy E-225 addresses air quality and climate change related health inequities, there are not new or revised policies that address this item from the Scoping Motion.

#### Other issues for Council consideration

No issues identified.

### Chapter 6 Shorelines

The policies in Chapter 6 comprise King County’s Shoreline Master Program (SMP), which addresses the management and conservation of the shoreline jurisdiction in the county as required by RCW 90.58.

#### What’s new in the transmitted 2016 KCCP?

The County’s SMP, as included in Chapter 6<sup>26</sup> of the 2012 KCCP, was approved by the Department of Ecology in 2014. As a result, the transmitted 2016 KCCP does not propose substantive changes to Chapter 6.

#### Consistency with adopted policies and plans

No issues identified.

#### Consistency with the Scoping Motion

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

**Public outreach and education.** The adopted Scoping Motion called for an update to policies to reflect an emphasis on the importance of outreach and education to shoreline property owners. The transmitted 2016 KCCP did not address this; however, this is due to the pre-existing Department of Ecology approval of the SMP. If substantive changes

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<sup>25</sup> K.C.C. 21A.24.133

<sup>26</sup> Formerly Chapter 5 in the 2012 KCCP, and proposed to be changed to Chapter 6 in the transmitted 2016 KCCP due to the proposed addition of the new Health and Human Services chapter, Chapter 4.

to Chapter 6 are proposed, the changes would need to be reviewed and approved by the Department of Ecology.

Other issues for Council consideration

No issues identified.

**ATTACHMENTS**

1. 2016 KCCP Schedule, updated as of June 1, 2016
2. Frequently Used Acronyms
3. Comprehensive Plan Comments, updated as of June 13, 2016
4. Executive provided materials regarding climate change

**LINKS**

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

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

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

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

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

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

These components include:

- Proposed Ordinance 2016-0155
- 2016 KCCP
- Land Use and Zoning Changes
- Appendix A: Capital Facilities
- Appendix B: Housing
- Appendix C: Transportation

- Appendix C1: Transportation Needs Report
- Appendix C2: Regional Trails Needs Report
- Appendix D: Growth Targets and the Urban Growth Area
- Appendix R: Public Outreach for Development of KCCP
- Attachment: Skyway-West Hill Action Plan
- Attachment: Area Zoning Studies
- Attachment: Development Code Studies
- Attachment: Policy Amendment Analysis Matrix
- Attachment: Public Participation Report

**INVITED**

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

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**King County Council**  
**Schedule for 2016 King County Comprehensive Plan**  
*(As of 6/1/16, Subject to change)*

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

<p><b>June 30</b> 1:30 p.m.</p>	<p><b>Briefing in Transportation, Economy and Environment Committee.</b> Anticipated topics (subject to change):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Climate Change (all chapters)</i></li> <li>• <i>Equity and Social Justice (all chapters)</i></li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunity for public comment</b></p>
<p><b>July 5</b> 9:30 a.m.</p>	<p><b>Briefing in Transportation, Economy and Environment Committee.</b> Anticipated topics (subject to change):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Chapter 9 Services, Facilities and Utilities, Appendix A – Capital Facilities</i></li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunity for public comment</b></p>
<p><b>July 19</b> 9:30 a.m.</p>	<p><b>Briefing in Transportation, Economy and Environment Committee.</b> Anticipated topics (subject to change):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Real Property Asset Management Plan (Proposed Ordinance 2016-0159)</i></li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunity for public comment</b></p>
<p><b>August 16</b> 9:30 a.m.</p>	<p><b>Briefing in Transportation, Economy and Environment Committee.</b> Anticipated topics (subject to change):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Follow up on identified issues</i></li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunity for public comment</b></p>
<p><b>August 24</b> 1:30 p.m.</p>	<p><b>Briefing in Transportation, Economy and Environment Committee.</b> Anticipated topics (subject to change):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Follow up on identified issues</i></li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunity for public comment</b></p>
<p><b>August 30</b> 9:30 a.m.</p>	<p><b>Briefing in Transportation, Economy and Environment Committee.</b> Anticipated topics (subject to change):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Follow up on identified issues</i></li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunity for public comment</b></p>
<p><b>September 6</b> 9:30 a.m.</p>	<p><b>Briefing in Transportation, Economy and Environment Committee.</b> Anticipated topics (subject to change):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Chair’s Striking Amendment</i></li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunity for public comment</b></p>
<p><b>September 20</b> 9:30 a.m.</p>	<p><b>Possible vote in Transportation, Economy and Environment Committee</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Includes consideration of possible amendments</i></li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunity for public comment</b></p>
<p><b>November 28</b> Time TBD</p>	<p><b>Anticipated public hearing at full Council</b></p> <p><b>Opportunity for public comment</b></p>
<p><b>December 5</b> Time TBD</p>	<p><b>Possible vote at full Council</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Includes consideration of possible amendments</i></li> </ul>

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

## 2016 King County Comprehensive Plan Frequently Used Acronyms

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

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www.spwater.org

May 24, 2016



Rod Dembowski, Chair  
King County Council Transportation, Economy & Environment Committee  
516 Third Ave, Room 1200  
Seattle WA 98104

Re: Comments on the King County Comprehensive Plan Update

Dear Chair Dembowski,

The District Board of Commissioners recognizes the County is in the process of updating its comprehensive plan as required under the Growth Management Act (GMA). When the King County Countywide Planning Policies were revised in 2011, the District offered constructive comments (letter attached) encouraging enhanced local government collaboration to promote progressive utility service delivery models. Similar to those comments, please consider the following comments as they relate to the GMA, Countywide Planning Policies, and proposed revisions to King County Comprehensive Plan Chapter 9 – Services, Facilities, and Utilities.

The Sammamish Plateau Water and Sewer District was incorporated in 1948 pursuant to Title 57 RCW: Water-sewer districts. The District provides water and sewer service to a population of approximately 64,000 people. As the District has grown and developed, it has done so relative to the geography and physical influences of utility service delivery boundaries, as opposed to traditional city limits. In serving the majority of the City of Sammamish, a significant portion of the City of Issaquah, and adjacent portions of King County, the District in essence is a regional provider of utility services necessary for urban growth and economic development.

The GMA (RCW 36.70A) authorizes countywide planning policies to ensure consistency with GMA requirements. The GMA (RCW 36.70A.110(4)) also states:

*"In general (emphasis added), cities are the units of local government most appropriate to provide urban governmental services."*

While the Countywide Planning Policies and current Comprehensive Plan contain numerous references to local government coordination and collaboration, the existing countywide planning policies appear to have veered from the GMA by stating:

*"Cities are the appropriate providers of services in the Urban Growth Area either directly or by contract." and "Within the Urban Growth area, as time and conditions warrant, cities will assume local urban services provided by Special Service Districts."*

(King County Countywide Planning Policy Public Facilities and Services – PF-3). While few in words, this modification is a significant deviation from the texture of GMA.

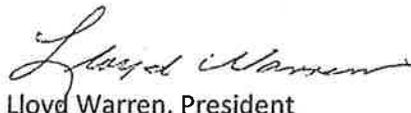
While the intent of the planning policies may be to assign authority and responsibility for services in the urban growth area to local government, the current policy is a substantive deviation from the language of the GMA which cites cities as “generally” the preferred provider of services. The Committee is now considering an additional revision to the Comprehensive Plan, Chapter 9 – Services, Facilities and Utilities Section 1.F 102 reflecting further change, also inconsistent with the GMA, stating “Over time, (new language, emphasis added) *as directed by the GMA*, cities will assume primary responsibility for coordinating the provision of local service delivery. Since there is no language in the GMA which supports this, but rather general language, we ask that this proposed revision be deleted or modified to be consistent with the expressed language of the GMA.

As stated in our 2011 letter, the District Board of Commissioners is well aware of different perspectives over whether cities or districts should be providing urban level of services. The arguments began with language and subsequent modifications to the State Growth Management a number of years ago. Our Board continues to maintain that because of the focus on the debate, we have lost sight of the objective: providing the best possible urban service delivery and governance. Let’s focus our vision on a future that may need new and creative solutions.

The Sammamish Plateau Water and Sewer District believes that the answer to effective service delivery may be a city, it may be a district, or it may be some other form of governance. The Council should not be promulgating policy that is too narrow and precludes opportunities to be collaborative and creative, or assumes one type of government is more effective in delivering utility service.

**In lieu of policies PF-3 and 1.F we would encourage policies which call on the appropriate local governments within an area to gather on a periodic basis to evaluate opportunities to promote and implement creative, responsive, and progressive governance and service delivery for urban level services within a region or community. We at Sammamish Plateau Water stand ready to assist in crafting such language.**

Respectfully,



Lloyd Warren, President  
Board of Commissioners

Encl: 2011 Letter to Growth Management Planning Council

cc: Claudia Balducci, Vice Chair  
Jeanne Kohl-Welles, Committee Member  
Kathy Lambert, Committee Member  
Joe McDermott, Committee Member  
Dave Upthegrove, Committee Member  
Pete von Reichbauer, Committee Member



# SAMMAMISH PLATEAU

WATER AND SEWER DISTRICT

June 29, 2011

Honorable Dow Constantine  
Chair, Growth Management Planning Council  
King County Chinook Building  
401 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue, Suite 800  
Seattle, WA 98104

**RE: King County Countywide Planning Policies**

Dear Chair Constantine:

The Sammamish Plateau Water and Sewer District was incorporated in 1948 pursuant to Title 57 RCW: Water-sewer districts. The District provides water and sewer service to a population area estimated to be approximately 55,000 people. As the District has grown and developed, it has done so relative to the geography and physical influences of utility service delivery boundaries, as opposed to traditional city limits. In serving the majority of the City of Sammamish, a significant portion of the City of Issaquah, and adjacent portions of both urban and rural King County, the District in essence is a small regional provider of utility services.

The District Board of Commissioners is well aware of the debate concerning whether cities or districts should be providing urban level of services. The arguments began with language and subsequent modifications to the State Growth Management a number of years ago. The Board feels that because of this enmity over time, we have lost sight of the objective: providing the best possible urban service delivery and governance. Let's focus our vision on a future that may need new and creative solutions.

The Sammamish Plateau Water and Sewer District believes that the answer may be a city, it may be a district, or it may be some other form of governance. The Growth Management Planning Council should not be promulgating policy that is too narrow and precludes opportunities to be collaborative and creative. As an extremely successful example, the Cascade Water Alliance came together ten years ago as a coalition of eight cities and water districts, including the Sammamish Plateau Water and Sewer District, to secure drinking water supplies for a large portion of the King County urban area.

This year Cascade spearheaded an initiative which resulted in the passage of House Bill 1332. This legislation had overwhelming support from governments in urban areas from across the State and passed the legislature with bi-partisan support. The bill allows an effective way for cities, districts, counties, and other governmental entities to form together to provide municipal water, wastewater, stormwater, and floodwater utility services. The legislation was successful because of the widespread need to think beyond current governmental structures and to find ways to be more efficient and effective in delivering services.

The language as proposed in CPP PF-3 of the proposed policies could preclude the services that our customers, residents, and business want and deserve. The policy should be revised to be more expansive and provide the ability for local governments to work together to find the best solutions for their communities. We encourage the Growth Management Planning Council to consider a similar approach as opposed to predispositions based upon city limits or type of government. The corporate boundaries of government do not always correspond to the boundaries of service efficiency.

Thank you for this opportunity to comment.

Respectfully,



Mary Shustov  
President and Commissioner

LW: as

Cc: Mr. Paul Reitenbach, Senior Policy Analyst

MLM  
06/02/16

RESOLUTION NO. 405

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CARNATION, WASHINGTON, EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSED EXPANSION OF THE CITY'S URBAN GROWTH AREA TO INCLUDE PARCEL NOS. 152507-9049, 152507-9005, and 152507-9010.

---

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of Carnation seeks to increase development capacity within the City's planning area in order to increase the city's housing stock and population; and

WHEREAS, an increase in new residential development to the city will provide a needed economic boost to our local existing and potential new businesses; and

WHEREAS, the existing land base within in the city has limited capacity and the lands within the City of Carnation Urban Growth Area (UGA) have very limited capacity for new development; and

WHEREAS, a proposal has been presented to the City and King County to add parcels 152507-9049, 152507-9005 and 152507-9010 to City's UGA via the King County Department of Permitting and Environmental Review (DPER) 4 to 1 Program; and

WHEREAS, the proposed expansion is consistent with the City's growth goals and would have the added benefit of permanently protecting over 20 acres of farmlands; and

WHEREAS, King County seeks the City's opinion on the proposal during their review of the current 2016 King County Comprehensive Plan Update; NOW, THEREFORE,

IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF

CARNATION AS FOLLOWS:

The City Council of the City of Carnation hereby expresses support for the proposed expansion of the City of Carnation Urban Growth Area to include Parcel Nos. 152507-9049, 152507-9005 and 152507-9010 under the King County 4 to 1 Program, and urges the King County Council to approve the proposal.

ADOPTED BY THE CITY COUNCIL AT A REGULAR MEETING THEREOF THIS  
7<sup>TH</sup> DAY OF JUNE, 2016.

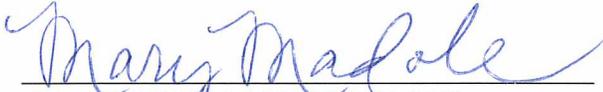
CITY OF CARNATION



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MAYOR, JIM BERGER

ATTEST/AUTHENTICATED:



---

CITY CLERK, MARY MADOLE

RESOLUTION NO.:.....405

**From:** Lara Thomas [mailto:lara.thomas@duvallwa.gov]  
**Sent:** Thursday, June 09, 2016 3:53 PM  
**To:** Jensen, Christine <Christine.Jensen@kingcounty.gov>  
**Subject:** RE: June 7th - briefing in Transportation, Economy and Environment Committee

Christine,

Please add into the formal Comp Plan Record. We will follow up with a formal letter late July or early August. I have attached one of the documents that relates to the future of the SVT. Attached is an easement that will expire if the county does not take action. Look at page 5 of PDF line 19.

Thank you,

Lara



**Lara Thomas, Planning Director**  
City of Duvall, PO Box 1300, Duvall WA 98019  
[Lara.thomas@duvallwa.gov](mailto:lara.thomas@duvallwa.gov) (425) 788-2779 ext 2

**From:** Jensen, Christine [mailto:Christine.Jensen@kingcounty.gov]  
**Sent:** Tuesday, June 7, 2016 4:41 PM  
**To:** Lara Thomas <[lara.thomas@duvallwa.gov](mailto:lara.thomas@duvallwa.gov)>; Sanders, April <[April.Sanders@kingcounty.gov](mailto:April.Sanders@kingcounty.gov)>  
**Cc:** Matthew Morton <[matthew.morton@duvallwa.gov](mailto:matthew.morton@duvallwa.gov)>; Will Ibershof <[will.ibershof@duvallwa.gov](mailto:will.ibershof@duvallwa.gov)>; Jason Walker <[jason.walker@duvallwa.gov](mailto:jason.walker@duvallwa.gov)>  
**Subject:** RE: June 7th - briefing in Transportation, Economy and Environment Committee

Thanks for sharing, Lara. Do you want these to be added to the formal comp plan record? Or is this just an interim FYI?

#### Christine Jensen

Principal Legislative Analyst | King County Council  
516 Third Ave, Room 1200 | Seattle, WA 98104  
206.477.5702 | [christine.jensen@kingcounty.gov](mailto:christine.jensen@kingcounty.gov)

Learn more about the [2016 King County Comprehensive Plan Update](#)

*This email and any response to it constitute a public record and may be subject to public disclosure.*

**From:** Lara Thomas [mailto:lara.thomas@duvallwa.gov]  
**Sent:** Tuesday, June 07, 2016 3:49 PM  
**To:** Jensen, Christine <[Christine.Jensen@kingcounty.gov](mailto:Christine.Jensen@kingcounty.gov)>; Sanders, April <[April.Sanders@kingcounty.gov](mailto:April.Sanders@kingcounty.gov)>  
**Cc:** Matthew Morton <[matthew.morton@duvallwa.gov](mailto:matthew.morton@duvallwa.gov)>; Will Ibershof <[will.ibershof@duvallwa.gov](mailto:will.ibershof@duvallwa.gov)>;

Jason Walker <[jason.walker@duvallwa.gov](mailto:jason.walker@duvallwa.gov)>

**Subject:** RE: June 7th - briefing in Transportation, Economy and Environment Committee

Christine,

The City of Duvall will be providing formal comments on the King County Comprehensive Plan update. Currently we are in the fact finding mode but wanted to share some of our preliminary comments on the Appendix C2 Regional Trail Needs Report. The City of Duvall would like to see projects 33 – Snoqualmie Valley Trail elevated to a higher priority for completion and funding. Below are our preliminary comments:

- The City of Duvall and the Snoqualmie Valley see the trail as a Legacy Project
- The SVT is a gap project and should not be perceived as a trail to nowhere
- Snohomish County has prioritized the Centennial Trail as a high priority and completed several miles of trail in the last decade.
- The City of Monroe has placed the final connection of the Centennial and Snoqualmie Valley Trail as a high priority
- King and Snohomish County should coordinate the completion of the SVT
- King County should place the project on the KCTIP for permitting and construction
- The project is identified in the PSRC 2040 project list – a candidate project
- The county should apply for funding in the next PSRC funding cycle
- Legacy projects should extend into East King County
- The Snoqualmie Valley welcomes several bike tours every year. The number of events and the number of riders continues to grow but the trail and road infrastructure does not.
- We are aware of a parcel on the SVT alignment that may have an easement expiration in the next few years. It is important that if that is the case the county should re-negotiate the easement for the future trail improvement.

Thank you,

Lara



**Lara Thomas, Planning Director**  
**City of Duvall, PO Box 1300, Duvall WA 98019**  
**[Lara.thomas@duvallwa.gov](mailto:Lara.thomas@duvallwa.gov) (425) 788-2779 ext 2**

OFFICE OF THE PROSECUTING ATTORNEY  
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON  
CIVIL DIVISION

Norm Maleng  
Prosecuting Attorney

E550 King County Courthouse  
516 Third Avenue  
Seattle, Washington 98104  
(206) 296-9015  
FAX (206) 296-0191

May 29, 1990

Pat Crowley  
Siderius, Lonergan & Crowley  
847 Logan Building  
500 Union Street  
Seattle, WA 98101

Re: Burhen, et al., v. King County

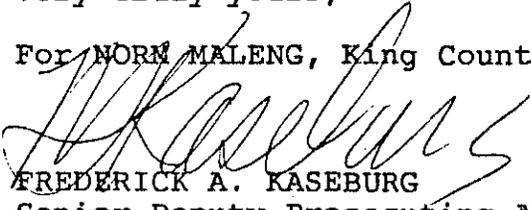
Dear Pat:

I think some sort of celebration is in order. Enclosed with this letter is a copy of the final settlement and order in the Burhen case.

I am taking the liberty of sending a copy directly to your client.

Very truly yours,

For NORM MALENG, King County Prosecuting Attorney



FREDERICK A. KASEBURG  
Senior Deputy Prosecuting Attorney

FAK:jh

Enclosure

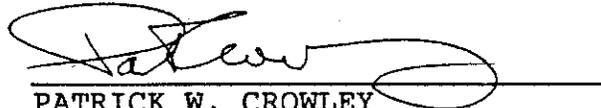
cc: Bud Parker, King County Natural Resources and Parks  
Tim Clancy, King County Real Property Division  
Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Zylstra



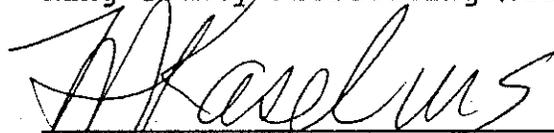
1 Prosecuting Attorney for King County that the subjoined Order may be  
2 entered pursuant to the "Stipulation and Settlement" between the  
3 parties dated 1989, the original of which is Exhibit A hereto.

4 STIPULATED TO AND DATED this 29 day of May, 1990.

5  
6 SIDERIUS, LONERGAN & CROWLEY

7  
8   
9 PATRICK W. CROWLEY  
Attorneys for Plaintiffs

10  
11 NORM MALENG  
King County Prosecuting Attorney

12  
13   
14 FREDERICK A. KASEBURG WSBA #957  
15 Senior Deputy Prosecuting Attorney  
Attorneys for Defendant King County

16 ORDER

17 THIS COURT having read the above Stipulation, and being  
18 familiar with the files and records in this case,

19 NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that

20 1. The "Stipulation and Settlement" attached as Exhibit A is  
21 approved, and the parties thereto shall each perform their duties as  
22 set forth therein.

23 2. All right, title, and interest in the 1730 feet of former  
24 Chicago, Milwaukee, and Puget Sound Railroad Company right of way as  
25 described in Exhibit B attached to and incorporated herein is

1 quieted in Clarence Zylstra and Theresa Zylstra (hereafter called  
2 Zylstra), subject to existing easements and reservations of record  
3 other than the right of way interest.<sup>1</sup>

4 3. Zylstra hereby grants and conveys to King County, and this  
5 court hereby quiets all right, title and interest to King County in  
6 fee simple the following described property:

7 (1) A thirty (30) foot wide strip of land  
8 along Zylstra's south property line as de-  
9 scribed on Exhibit "C" attached hereto and by  
10 this reference incorporated herein; and a

11 (2) A one hundred (100) foot wide strip of  
12 land along the Snoqualmie River from his south  
13 property line to a point four hundred fifty  
14 (450) feet north, as described on Exhibit "D",  
15 attached hereto and by this reference incorpor-  
16 ated herein.

17 4. Zylstra hereby grants and conveys to King County, and this  
18 court hereby quiets all, right, title and interest to King County,  
19 an easement for public non motorized transportation purposes in the  
20 following described property:

21 (1) A twenty-five (25) foot wide easement  
22 along the Snoqualmie River on the west property  
23 line, measured from the top of the river bank,  
24

25 <sup>1</sup>. A map of the various parcels quiet titled by this order  
is attached hereto as Exhibit G and incorporated by reference.

Norm Maleng  
Prosecuting Attorney  
CIVIL DIVISION  
E550 King County Courthouse  
Seattle, Washington 98104-2312  
(206) 296-9015  
FAX (206) 296-0191

1 running from a point four hundred fifty (450)  
2 feet north of his south property line to his  
3 north property as described on Exhibit "E",  
4 attached hereto and by this reference incorpor-  
5 ated herein. The easement is measured from the  
6 top of the west edge of the river bank, and  
7 will move as the river bank moves in the fu-  
8 ture; and

9 (2) A thirty (30) foot wide easement along his  
10 north property as described on Exhibit "F"  
11 attached hereto and by this reference incorpor-  
12 ated herein.

13 The thirty (30) foot wide easement along the north property  
14 line and the twenty-five (25) foot easement along the Snoqualmie  
15 River will only be developed by the County if the trail is extended  
16 into Snohomish County northward of the Zylstra property.

17 In the event the County does not use either the thirty (30)  
18 foot easement on the north property line or the twenty-five (25)  
19 foot easement along the Snoqualmie River by September 1, 2019, the  
20 unused easement(s) shall revert to Zylstra or his heirs, devisees or  
21 assigns free and clear of any interest of the County.

22 Zylstra retains the right to relocate and replace the thirty  
23 (30) easement as set forth in paragraph 16.e of the Stipulation and  
24 Settlement between the parties.

1           5.    From the property described in paragraphs 3 and 4 above,  
2 Zylstra reserves a right of access to:

3                   (1)   The Snoqualmie River at one point;

4                   (2)   To any property he may acquire lying south of his  
5 existing property at one point;

6                   (3)   To any property he may acquire lying north of his  
7 existing property at two points.

8           These rights of access are for the sole purpose of conducting  
9 farming operations. The exact locations of the access points shall  
10 be mutually agreed upon by Zylstra and the County.

11           6.    Except as provided in paragraph 2 above, all right, title,  
12 and interest in the abandoned Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound  
13 Railway Company right of way described in the plaintiffs' Second  
14 Amended Complaint is hereby quieted in King County free and clear of  
15 the plaintiffs, their heirs, successors and assigns.

16    ///

17    ///

18    ///

19    ///

20    ///

21    ///

22    ///

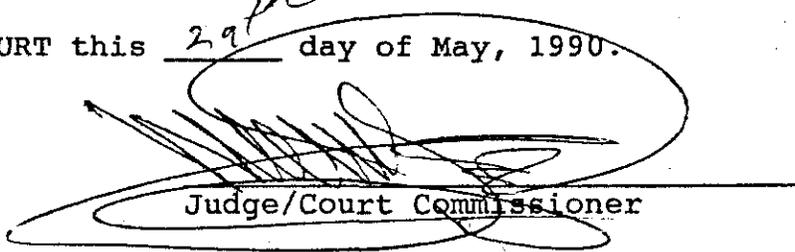
23    ///

24    ///

25    ///

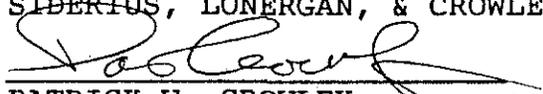
1           7.    This action is dismissed with prejudice, and each party  
2 shall bear its costs.

3           DONE IN OPEN COURT this 29<sup>th</sup> day of May, 1990.

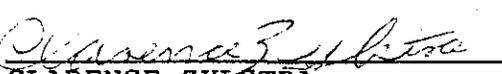
4  
5   
6 Judge/Court Commissioner

7 Presented by:

8 SIDERIUS, LONERGAN, & CROWLEY

9   
10 PATRICK W. CROWLEY  
Attorneys for Plaintiffs

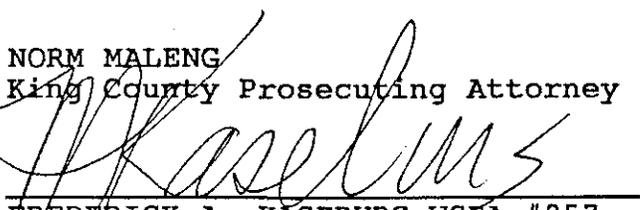
11 Approved for entry:

12   
13 CLARENCE ZYLSTRA

14 and

15   
16 THERESA ZYLSTRA

17 Approved for entry;  
18 Notice of presentation waived:

19 NORM MALENG  
20 King County Prosecuting Attorney  
21   
22 FREDERICK A. KASEBURG WSEA #957  
23 Senior Deputy Prosecuting Attorney  
Attorneys for Defendant King County

24  
25  
STIPULATION AND ORDER - 6

Norm Maleng  
Prosecuting Attorney  
CIVIL DIVISION  
E550 King County Courthouse  
Seattle, Washington 98104-2312  
(206) 296-9015  
FAX (206) 296-0191

# ORIGINAL

## STIPULATION AND SETTLEMENT

IT IS HEREBY AGREED by and between GEORGE GEERTSMA, MARGARET McCORMICK, CLARENCE ZYLSTRA, DONALD DeBOER, OLE RONNEI, RAYMOND BURHEN and their respective marital communities, and DIAMOND M. FARMS, INC., a Washington corporation, hereinafter "Farmers", and KING COUNTY, hereinafter "County", as follows:

1. Farmers grow crops, raise cattle or operate dairies in the Duvall area and own real estate across which runs the abandoned Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Railway Company right of way.

2. Farmers claim title to the abandoned right of way and so also does County.

3. In an effort to resolve the conflict Farmers initiated a quiet title action in the Superior Court of the State of Washington Civil Case No. 810531, seeking an order of the court quieting title to the said abandoned railroad right of way.

4. Farmers and County have resolved their differences and enter into this Stipulation in order to settle the pending litigation and to resolve the status of title to the railroad right of way as between the parties as to the land described in King County suit #810531. The parties hereto agree to sign any deeds or other documents necessary in order to accomplish the objectives of this stipulation and settlement.

5. Farmers agree to waive, release, or convey any right, title or interest in the abandoned Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Railway Company right of way to the County in fee simple.

6. The County agrees to construct, except where there are adequate natural barriers, a six (6) foot high chain link fence along the right of way in areas (1) where livestock are being or are likely to be kept or (2) where silage, green chop, hay or other crops are raised. The County may, in some locations, install the fencing on the side slopes of the old railroad grade and not on the property lines. The existing brush at the margin of the trail will be left in its natural state as an additional barrier except where it will interfere with the trail or its maintenance. All fencing to be installed along the trail will be subject to the rules and regulations of the surface water laws of the County which may dictate the type and height of fencing. The farmers acknowledge that the fencing on the side slopes may not be on the property lines and thus does not necessarily indicate their property lines.

7. The existing culverts and drainage ways originally constructed by the railroad will be kept open and maintained. All existing bridges on the right of way which cross culverts and creeks will be maintained by the County.

8. The existing underpasses, heights and widths, will not be reduced below that specified in the railroad deeds. There are two areas, Northeast 138th Street and just west of Big Rock Road, where the trestles have been removed. In these two areas, the County will work with the adjacent property owners when the trestles are to be replaced so that the heights of the new trestles will allow normal ingress and egress to farm vehicles.

7/11

9. The three existing major on-grade crossings on property owned by DeBoer, Ronnei and Geertsma will be designed and constructed by the County so that trail users and the adjoining owners have safe sight distance. The County will consider building a new approach ramp for vehicles crossing the trail at the Ronnei property and lowering the trail up to two (2) feet at the DeBoer property to improve the safety of these crossings. The Farmers acknowledge that any lowering of the trail grade will have to be approved through the County's surface water management laws and regulations which might prohibit lowering of the railroad grade. The County agrees to work with each of the three owners to have a mutually agreed upon solution to each crossings situation.

10. The County will allow emergency use of the trail by abutting farmers to prevent death or injury to their livestock. Such farmers must promptly notify King County of the use and clean up the trail and restore any damage upon cessation of the emergency. Fencing and gating requirements on the Ronnei property for access to the trail in emergency conditions will be provided by the County.

11. Farmers may hunt on their property under the same County rules and regulations that were applicable when the railway company owned the property as allowed by current applicable City, County and Federal laws and regulations.

7/17

12. King County shall not impose any additional agricultural practice standards on the Farmers as a result of their proximity to the trail.

13. In those cases (1) where there are existing drainage ways and (2) where no new construction is required, the County will maintain drainage ways under trestle passageways where dairy cattle must pass.

14. The County will provide adequate signage along the right of way to alert the users of the agricultural nature of the crossings and that the ultimate responsibility is upon the trail users to preserve safety.

15. If the County should ever impose user fees for any proposed use, commercial or otherwise, of the right of way, the Farmers who are signatory to this agreement will be reimbursed all such fees which they may pay.

16. Due to the unique characteristics of the property of Farmer Clarence Zylstra, the following special considerations shall apply:

a. The County will convey to Zylstra all right, title, and interest in the seventeen hundred thirty (1730) feet of the abandoned Chicago, Milwaukee, and Puget Sound Railroad Company right of way lying south of the existing Zylstra north property line subject to existing easements and reservations of record.

b. Zylstra will convey to the County a thirty (30) foot wide strip of land along his south property line and a one hundred (100) foot wide strip of land along the Snoqualmie River from his south property line to a point four hundred fifty (450) feet north. In addition, Zylstra will grant to the County: (1) a twenty five (25) foot wide easement along the Snoqualmie River on his west property line, measured from the top of the river

bank, running from a point four hundred fifty feet north of his south property line to his north property line, for use as a County recreation trail and (2) a thirty (30) foot wide easement along his north property line, for use as a recreational trail. Zylstra hereby acknowledges that the twenty five (25) foot easement along the Snoqualmie River is measured from the top of the river bank and will move if the river bank moves in the future. The entire thirty (30) foot wide easement along the north property line and the twenty five (25) foot easement along the Snoqualmie River will only be developed by the County if a trail is developed from Snohomish County to the King County border northward of the Zylstra property. In the event the County ceases to use the thirty (30) foot easement on the north property line or the twenty five (25) foot easement along the Snoqualmie River, for recreational trail purposes, it shall revert to Zylstra or his heirs, devisees or assigns, thirty years (30) from the date hereof.

c. When the trail is developed, the County will, as part of the development, fence both the conveyed property and the easements granted herein as stated in paragraph 6 in this agreement. The County grants to Zylstra right of access to the Snoqualmie River for purposes necessary for the operation of his farm as well as one gate on the south boundary of his property and two gates on the north boundary of his property for the purpose of conducting farm operations. The exact locations and access points shall be mutually agreed upon by Zylstra and the County.

d. All fencing, drainage, and gate requirements as specified as to other farmers shall also apply to Zylstra.

e. In the future, if Zylstra purchases the property north of his existing northern boundary, he reserves the right to request the County to move the thirty (30) foot trail easement along the northern boundary of his existing property to the northern boundary of his new property. In addition, Zylstra agrees to convey to the County a twenty five (25) foot wide permanent easement along the Snoqualmie River, measured from the top of the river bank, on the new property. Zylstra hereby acknowledges that the twenty (25) foot permanent easement along the Snoqualmie River that would exist on his west property line of the new property is measured from the top of the river bank and will move if the river bank moves in the future. If the above mentioned purchase happens before the County develops the trail, the easement will be at no cost to the County.

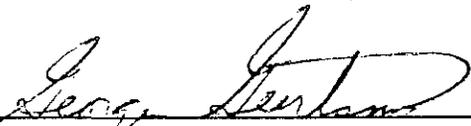
f. When the right of way is developed in the twenty (25) foot easement along the Snoqualmie River, the County will, as part of normal maintenance and operation of the right of way, try to minimize erosion of the banks along the easement caused by the public using the banks to get to the river. When the right of way is developed in the easement along the Snoqualmie River, the County will meet with Zylstra on an annual basis to coordinate erosion control methods for erosion caused by the public using the banks to get to the river.

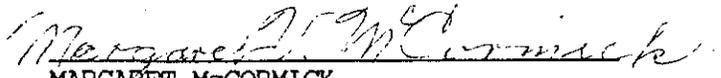
17. In recognition of and in consideration for the efforts of the Farmers to have the trail designed and constructed in a manner that is compatible with the existing farm and agricultural use which were accomplished

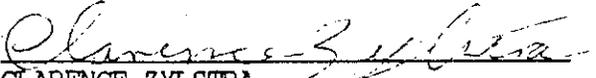
through litigation, the County will pay plaintiffs reasonable attorney's fees up to a maximum of Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000.00) upon submission of an affidavit acceptable to the County setting forth the fees by said Farmers' attorney.

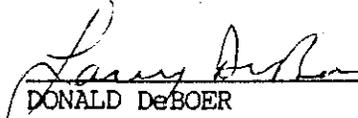
18. This settlement and stipulation must be substantially accomplished by September 1, 1989.

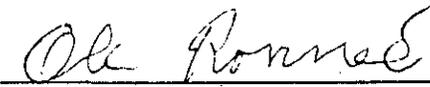
DATED this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 1989.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
GEORGE GEERTSMA

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
MARGARET MCCORMICK

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
CLARENCE ZYLSTRA

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
DONALD DeBOER

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
OLE RONNEI

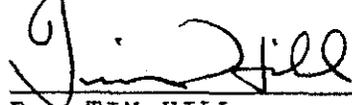
  
\_\_\_\_\_  
RAYMOND BURHEN

DIAMOND M FARMS, INC.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
By:

7/11/89

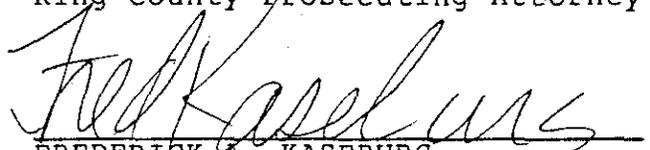
KING COUNTY



By: TIM HILL  
King County Executive

Approved as to Form:

NORM MALENG  
King County Prosecuting Attorney



FREDERICK A. KASEBURG  
Senior Deputy Prosecuting Attorney

Approved for Entry



MIKE WILKINS  
Manager, King County Natural  
Resources and Parks

A portion of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company right-of-way; being 100 feet wide; as originally located and established, and now abandoned; situated in Government Lots 2 and 3, and in the Southwest 1/4 of the Northeast 1/4 of Section 6, Township 26 North, Range 7 East, W.M., and described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of said railroad right-of-way centerline with the South line of the North 16 acres of said Government Lot 3, said 16 acres to lay parallel with the North line of said Government Lot 3;

Thence Southeasterly on said right-of-way a centerline distance of 1730 feet to the end of this description;

Situate in the County of King, State of Washington.

30' Strip on South Property Line

The South 30' of Government Lot 6, Section 6, Township 26 North, Range 7 East, W.M..  
Also the South 30 feet of the Southwest 1/4 of the Northeast 1/4 of said Section 6  
lying west of the state highway;

Except that portion lying Westerly of the following described line;

Commencing at the Northwest corner of said Section 6;

Thence S 1° 16' 05" E a distance of 2372.35 feet to the West 1/4 corner of said  
Section 6;

Thence S 83° 30' 14" E along the East-West centerline of section a distance of  
2499.90 feet to the True Point of Beginning of said line; thence N 10° 38' 53" E a  
distance of 30.08 feet and the terminus of said line.

Situate in the County of King, State of Washington.

EXHIBIT C

100 X 450 Strip

A strip of land on the right bank of the Snoqualmie River, said strip being 100 feet wide and 450 feet long as measured along the river and the South line of which is the South line of Government Lot 6 and the South line of the SW 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Section 6, Township 26 North, Range 7 East, W.M., and more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at the Northwest corner of said Section 6;

Thence S 1° 16' 05" E a distance of 2372.35 feet to the West 1/4 corner of said Section 6;

Thence S 83° 30' 14" E along the East-West centerline of section a distance of 2399.64 feet to the right bank of the Snoqualmie River and the True Point of Beginning;

Thence continuing S 83° 30' 14" E a distance of 100.26 feet;

Thence N 10° 38' 53" E a distance of 248.28 feet;

Thence N 12° 20' 19" W a distance of 201.28 feet;

Thence N 83° 30' 14" W a distance of 100.26 feet more or less to the right bank of the Snoqualmie River;

Thence Southerly along the right bank of said river to The True Point of Beginning.

Situate in the County of King, State of Washington.

Contains 1.01 Acres more or less.

EXHIBIT D

A 25 foot strip of land lying Northerly and Easterly and equal distance from the top of the right bank of the Snoqualmie River; being a portion of Government Lots 3 and 6, Section 6, Township 26 North, Range 7 East, W.M.

Except that portion lying Northerly of the South line of the North 16 acres of said Government Lot 3;

And except that portion lying Southerly of the following described line;

Commencing at the Northwest corner of said Section 6;

Thence S 1° 16' 05" E a distance of 2372.35 feet to the West 1/4 corner of said Section 6;

Thence S 83° 30' 14" E along the East-West centerline of section a distance of 2499.90 feet;

Thence N 10° 38' 53" E a distance of 248.28 feet;

Thence N 12° 20' 19" W a distance of 201.72 feet to the True Point of Beginning;

Thence N 83° 30' 14" W a distance of 100.26 feet more or less to the right bank of the Snoqualmie River and the terminus of said line.

Situate in the County of King, State of Washington.

30' Easement on North Property Line

The North 30 feet of the following described tract of land: Government Lot 3, Section 6, Township 26 North, Range 7 East, W.M., lying West of state highway;

Except the North 16 acres thereof, said 16 acres to lay parallel with the North line of said Lot 3; the North line of said 30 feet being the South line of said 16 acres.

Situate in the County of King, State of Washington.



Greater Maple Valley Unincorporated Area Council  
P.O. Box 101  
Maple Valley, WA 98038

June 7, 2016

To: King County Council TrEE Committee

Re: 2016 KCCP Update

Chairman Dembowski,

Since early 2015 the Greater Maple Valley Unincorporated Area Council (GMVUAC) has provided inputs to the Executive's Office in its development of its 2016 KCCP Update Public Review Draft (PRD). The GMVUAC subsequently provided comments on the PRD.

We continue to review and prepare Written Comments on the Executive's proposed 2016 KCCP Update submitted to the KC Council on March 1 of this year. On May 3 we submitted to you and your committee our Transportation-related Written Comments.

Attached is our second set of Written Comments. These deal with **Growth Management-related** parts of the Update's Chapters, Appendices, and Attachments. Once again, our package is color-coded and consists of **COMMENTS**, **CONCERNS**, **RECOMMENDATIONS**, and **RATIONALE**.

We wish to especially emphasize three very important issues to Rural Area residents:

1. There must be strong restrictions to preclude the siting of urban- or largely urban-serving facilities to the Rural Area. Consequently, we strongly support the Executive's proposed additions to Policy **U-109**.
2. Legal parcels of less <5 ac in the Rural Area should remain developable, provided applicable Health Department separation requirements can be met for sewage disposal and water supply. We believe our proposed Policy **R-309a** clarifies and protects Rural Area residents who wish to drill a private well on their property. In addition, to protect these rights, applicable King County Code (Title 13) and King County Board of Health Code (Titles 12 & 13) need to be revisited.
3. The potential for a "Demonstration Project" at the Reserve Silica site in Ravensdale must be allowed to lapse, as for over four years the Public, many local organizations, and our Area Council have strongly opposed this proposal to develop a major housing development on land that has served as a dump for environmental wastes (including ASARCO ash) and could result in County legal liability should any future residents suffer deleterious health effects. Consequently, we strongly support the Executive's proposed changes to Policy **I-203b]**

In early July we will submit our third and final set of Written Comments on the and **Economic Development-** and **Environment-related** parts of the KCCP Update's Chapters, Appendices, and Attachments.

Should you have any questions regarding the attached Written Comments, please contact our Coordinator for the KCCP Update, Peter Rimbo, at 425-432-1332 or [primbos@comcast.net](mailto:primbos@comcast.net).

Thank you in advance for your careful consideration of our Written Comments.

Sincerely,

Steve Hiester  
Chairman, Greater Maple Valley Unincorporated Area Council

Greater Maple Valley Unincorporated Area Council

Chapters

CHAPTER 1—REGIONAL PLANNING

1. **((GP-103)) RP-203** “King County shall continue to support the reduction of sprawl by focusing growth and future development in the existing urban growth area, consistent with adopted growth targets.”

**RECOMMENDATION:** We support this policy change. It is consistent with State GMA growth-management principles, as well as Countywide Planning Policies. It focusses growth within the UGA, which is the clear intent of the State GMA.

CHAPTER 2—URBAN COMMUNITIES

1. **U-109** -- “King County should concentrate facilities and services within the Urban Growth Area to make it a desirable place to live and work, to increase the opportunities for walking and biking within the community, to more efficiently use existing infrastructure capacity and to reduce the long-term costs of infrastructure maintenance. Facilities serving urban areas such as new medical, governmental, educational or institutional development, shall be located in within the Urban Growth Area, except as provided in policies R-326 and R-327.”

**RECOMMENDATION:** We support the addition made to this policy, as it aligns with our overall mission (“Keep the Rural Area rural”) by restricting the siting of urban- or largely urban-serving facilities to the Urban Growth Area.

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

**CONCERNS:** While we have no problems with the original intent of the Four-to-One Program, we do not support annexing of Rural Area acreage into the UGA when it is not part of a recognized Potential Annexation Area (PAA).

**RECOMMENDATION:** Revisit this augmentation of the Four-to-One Program.

3. **U-207**

**COMMENT:** Bonded Debt: State law (RCWs 35.13.110; 35.13.270, and 35A.14.801) is rigid here.

**RECOMMENDATION:** Revisit State law (RCWs 35.13.110; 35.13.270, and 35A.14.801) so that Counties and Cities have the opportunity to “negotiate” any transfer of bonded debt incurred within the annexed area. Approval of County bonded debt could be similar to how cities do so upon annexation by offering a vote to the annexing residents and allow the county to require a disapproval of the annexation should residents vote against the bonded debt continuance.

**QUESTION:** Does the new R-320a policy in CHAPTER 3 take care of this?

**KC EXEC OFFICE RESPONSE:** “Comments noted; see the Workplan section of Chapter 12. It includes a workplan to revisit the Annexation Areas Map and Countywide Planning Policies. This type of analysis may be an important part of this future work.”

CHAPTER 3—RURAL AREA AND NATURAL RESOURCE LANDS

1. R-201 -- “Therefore, King County’s land use regulations and development standards shall protect and enhance the following (~~components of~~) attributes associated with a rural lifestyle (~~the~~) and the Rural Area: Rural uses that do not include urban or largely urban-serving facilities.”

**RECOMMENDATION:** We strongly support this addition. The Rural Area is no place for “urban or urban-serving facilities.” (see RECOMMENDATIONS under R-326 below)

2. II. Rural Designation / B. Forestry and Agriculture in Rural King County / 1. Forestry / Item f. -- “Conduct projects on King County park lands to demonstrate sustainable forestry practices, and.”

**CONCERN:** King County has several types of “lands”--“Recreation Parks, Multi-Use Parks, Working Forest Lands, Natural Areas, Regional Trail Properties, Flood Hazard Properties, and Other Public Lands”--all identified on “King County’s Open Space System 2016” map accompanying Chapter VII-- Parks, Open Space, and Natural Resources. Our Rural Area parks (many of which include ballfields for both children and adults) should not see chain saws just to “demonstrate” something.

**RECOMMENDATION:** Eliminate Item “f.”. Otherwise, make the language more specific, so as not to encompass all the lands identified in our CONCERN above, since we don’t think that was the intent.

3. III. Rural Densities and Development / D. Nonresidential Uses

**CONCERN:** This section does not address resource-based businesses in unincorporated areas, such as Marijuana production, processing and retail uses. Policies should preclude siting of Marijuana production, processing, and retail uses in residential areas in the Rural Area. SEPA reviews should ensure the particular issues associated with such businesses, such as Public Safety, are included and fully addressed. An excellent example in the Rural Area is the proposed Marijuana Processing Facility at the end of 200th Ave SE, a narrow (18 ft at its worst), unshouldered one-lane country road that is bordered by residences on both sides. The Commercial Site Development Permit Application already was found complete by KC DPER and the KC PAO has provided an opinion that all future permit applications are fully vested. The GMVUAC discussed this issue with Deputy KC Executive Fred Jarrett at its May 19, 2015, Community Service Area Meeting and he requested full documentation, which the GMVUAC provided to Mr. Jarrett, DPER Director John Starbard, and the KC Ombudsman Office. This went nowhere.

**RECOMMENDATION:** Marijuana growing operations, processing/manufacturing facilities, or distribution businesses should not be sited in Rural Area residential neighborhoods. Such businesses could be quite lucrative both with valuable product on the premises and amount of cash on hand. However, the County Sheriff’s Office budget has been continually pared down and can no longer provide adequate Police protection to the Rural Area. This is a dangerous mix. Such operations must to be recognized as incompatible with the Rural Character the County and the people strive to maintain. In addition, KC Code definitions 21A.06.605 Home industry and 21A.06.610 Home occupation should be revised back to their pre-2008

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**Comprehensive Plan definitions to address the existing loophole whereby a residence can be converted to a business establishment without maintaining “the primary use of the site as a residence.”**

4. **R-309** -- “The RA-2.5 zone has generally been applied to (~~rural areas~~) Rural Areas with an existing pattern of lots below five acres in size that were created prior to the adoption of the 1994 Comprehensive Plan. These smaller lots may still be developed individually or combined, provided that applicable standards for sewage disposal, environmental protection, water supply, roads and rural fire protection can be met. A subdivision at a density of one home per 2.5 acres shall only be permitted through the transfer of development rights from property in the designated Rural Forest Focus Areas. The site receiving the density must be approved as a Transfer of Development Rights receiving site in accordance with the King County Code. Properties on Vashon-Maury Islands shall not be eligible as receiving sites.”

**CONCERNS: We have two major concerns:**

1. **Allowing such 2.5 zoning perpetuates existing traffic flow issues, consequently, identifying a viable plan to address the traffic issue should be part of any subdivision adjustment, not just TDR agreements. To address Transportation Concurrency we recommend the language be changed to require all the TDRs to not only be purchased from the Rural Area, but also from the same Travel Shed. To do this, we recommend the following be added to the end of the third sentence: “...within the same Travel Shed.”**

2. **That said, Rural Area properties should not serve as receiving sites for any TDRs.**

**RECOMMENDATION: The third sentence in R-309 should be modified as follows:**

**“In the RA-2.5 zone a subdivision at a density of one home per 2.5 acres shall only be permitted through the transfer of development rights from property in the designated Rural Forest Focus Areas within the same Travel Shed.”**

**RECOMMENDATION: Add a new fourth sentence to be consistent with the intent of C. Transfer of Development Rights Program (immediately below R-311): “Rural Area properties should not serve as receiving sites for any TDRs.” [this could necessitate changes to **CHAPTER 8--TRANSPORTATION**]**

5. **COMMENT: Following R-309 regarding the RA-2.5 zone, there needs to be more specifics related to the RA-5 zone, especially as related to private wells.**

**CONCERN: The King County Board of Health Code’s Title 13’s references to the “1972” cutoff and “5-acre” minimums (13.04.070 Domestic water supply source., B. Private individual well source: “A private well on a lot five acres or greater in size or a lot created prior to May 18, 1972,...”) are not consistent with the “1994 Comprehensive Plan” cited in R-309.**

**RECOMMENDATION: Add a new Policy as follows:**

**“R-309a The RA-5 zone is typical of the Rural Area. However, there exist numerous legal parcels of less than five acres in size. These smaller lots may still be developed individually or combined (at the owner’s discretion) and private wells allowed, provided applicable King County Board of Health separation requirements can be met for sewage disposal and water supply.**

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**Water treatment is an acceptable means of providing, and proving the existence of, an adequate water supply.”**

**RATIONALE: In 1992 State Attorney General issued the following opinion in AGO 1992 No. 17, Re: Requirement of Adequate Water Supply Before a Building permit is Issued: (our emphasis shown)**

**“If a local building department chooses not to apply public water system standards to other water sources, then it may apply any other criteria that it determines are appropriate to ensure that the water supply for a building is of sufficient quality and quantity for the intended use of the building. These criteria must be based on considerations of water quality and quantity, and not on other considerations, such as limiting density or the construction of unpopular facilities. Furthermore, the local building department may not act in an arbitrary and capricious manner in setting the criteria. E.g., *Rosen v. Tacoma*, 24 Wn. App. 735, 740, 603 P.2d 846 (1979). This means that its actions must not be willful and unreasoning, taken “without consideration and in disregard of facts and circumstances.” e.g., *Pierce Cy. Sheriff v. Civil Serv. Comm'n*, 98 Wn.2d 690, 695, 658 P.2d 648 (1983).” [Ref: <http://www.atq.wa.gov/ago-opinions/requirement-adequate-water-supply-building-permit-issued>] Consequently, such criteria must be based on “water quality and quantity, not to limit density, which is under the purview of and, thus, a decision made by the legislative body (i.e., King County Council), not the Board of Health or other agency.**

6. R-324 “Nonresidential uses in the Rural Area shall be limited to those that:  
a. Provide convenient local products and services for nearby Rural Area residents;

**RECOMMENDATION: We strongly support this addition.**

7. R-326 “Except as provided in R-327:  
a. New schools and institutions primarily serving rural residents shall be located in neighboring cities and rural towns;  
b. New schools, institutions, and other community facilities primarily serving urban residents shall be located within the ((UGA)) Urban Growth Area; and  
c. New community facilities and services that primarily serve rural residents shall be located in neighboring cities and rural towns, with limited exceptions when their use is dependent on a rural location and their size and scale supports rural character.”

**CONCERN: Siting of Urban facilities in the Rural Area: Policies must be strengthened to forbid siting and approval of urban- or largely urban-serving facilities in Unincorporated or Rural Areas. As an example, the following King County Code should be amended:**

**KCC 21A.08.060 A. Government/business services land uses. under “Specific Land Use” – “Utility Facility” by adding Note #38 as a Development Condition to all Zoning Designations.**

**Note #38: Utility Facilities consisting of regional surface water flow control and water quality facilities that are proposed to be wholly located within a Resource or Rural-designated area and associated in whole or in part with an existing or new proposed private residential development that is located wholly within an Urban-designated area are**

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*prohibited. Where such conditions are proposed for a new facility or where substantial facility or service area modifications to an existing regional surface water flow control and water quality facility are proposed, the requirements under Note #8 shall apply to Utility Facilities.*

**RECOMMENDATION:** Add an item “d.” to R-326 as follows:

***“d. New stormwater facilities primarily serving urban needs shall be located within the UGA.”***

**COMMENT:** *There was an attempt to address this in CHAPTER 9, F-230, by adding a new subsection: “i. To the extent allowable under the Growth Management Act, the locational criteria in policy R-326.” However, the problem actually stems from King County Code. We are on record recommending a change to: KCC 21A.08.060 A. Government/business services land uses. under “Specific Land Use” – “Utility Facility” by adding a Note #38 as a Development Condition to all Zoning Designations:*

**Note #38:** *Utility Facilities consisting of regional surface water flow control and water quality facilities that are proposed to be wholly located within a Resource or Rural-designated area and associated in whole or in part with an existing or new proposed private residential development that is located wholly within an Urban-designated area are prohibited. Where such conditions are proposed for a new facility or where substantial facility or service area modifications to an existing regional surface water flow control and water quality facility are proposed, the requirements under Note #8 shall apply to Utility Facilities.*

8. 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, do not have potential for conversion to residential use due to a historic designation and that may be accessed directly from SR-169.”*

**QUESTION:** *How is this consistent with the proposed “Demonstration Project” at Pacific Raceways? If the land is in the Rural Area and not zoned “Industrial,” then this policy should preclude consideration of such a “Demonstration Project.”*

9. VI. Resource Lands / E. Mineral Resources

**CONCERN:** *“Demonstration Projects” must not be used to convert resource-based lands into housing subdivisions, as has been proposed in the past and continues to be proposed (e.g., Reserve Silica site in Ravensdale). King County Code Title 21A.55 -- DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS (.010 thru .030) should be strictly adhered to. The Code states the following:*

1. *The purpose of “Demonstration Projects” as to: “...evaluate alternative development standards and processes prior to amending King County policies and regulations” and “test the efficacy of alternative regulations that are proposed to facilitate increased quality of development and/or increased efficiency in the development review processes;...” and that “All demonstration projects shall have broad public benefit through the testing of new development regulations and shall not be used solely to benefit individual property owners seeking relief from King County development standards.” (ref.: KCC Title 21A.55.010)*

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2. *The following should be specified: “5. The process through which requests for modifications or waivers are reviewed and any limitations on the type of permit or action; 6. The criteria for modification or waiver approval; 7. The effective period for the demonstration project and any limitations on extensions of the effective period;...” (ref.: KCC Title 21A.55.020)*
3. *“Demonstration projects must be consistent with the King County Comprehensive Plan. Designation of a demonstration project and its provisions to waive or modify development standards must not require nor result in amendment of the comprehensive plan nor the comprehensive land use map.” (ref.: KCC Title 21A.55.030)*

**CHAPTER 4—HOUSING AND HUMAN SERVICES** (No review)

**CHAPTER 5—ENVIRONMENT** (In development; to be submitted in July)

**CHAPTER 6—SHORELINE MASTER PROGRAM** (No review)

**CHAPTER 7—PARKS, OPEN SPACE, & CULTURAL RESOURCES** (In development; to be submitted in July)

**CHAPTER 8—TRANSPORTATION** (Submitted in May via 5/4/16 e-mail)

**CHAPTER 9—SERVICES, FACILITIES, & UTILITIES**

1. **F-230** Please see **RECOMMENDATION** under **R-326c** above.
2. **F-236** *“In the Rural Area, King County land use and water service decisions support the long-term integrity of Rural Area ecosystems. Within the Rural Area, individual private wells, rainwater catchment, Group B water systems, and Group A water systems are all allowed. If an existing Group A water provider cannot provide direct or indirect service to new development per the exceptions in Policy F-233, a new public water system or private well may be established if it is owned or operated by the following, in order of preference:*
  - a. *By a satellite management agency approved by the state Department of Health under contract with the Group A system in whose service area the system is located, provided that the existing Group A water system remains responsible for meeting the duty to serve the new system under RCW 43.20.260; and*
  - b. *By a satellite management agency or an existing Group B system approved by both the State Department of Health and King County. If service cannot be obtained by means of the above stated options, then water service may be obtained by creation of a new system, use of private wells or rainwater catchment. All new public water systems formed in the Rural Area shall connect to the Group A water system in whose service area the new system is located when direct service becomes available.”*

**CONCERN:** *Small Group B water systems should not be required to connect to Group A water systems when they become available.*

**RECOMMENDATION:** *In the last sentence of subitem “b.” change “shall” to “may.”*

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3. **F-240** “King County shall require any new or expanding Group B water system to have a totalizing source meter and make information from the meter available upon request of King County.”

**CONCERN:** *Our biannual Citizen Surveys, which have been conducted and published over the past decade, continually have indicated Rural Area residents do not want their wells metered.*

**RECOMMENDATION:** *Strike F-240 in its entirety.*

**CHAPTER 10--ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT** (In development; to be submitted in July)

**CHAPTER 11—COMMUNITY SERVICE AREA PLANNING** (No comments)

**CHAPTER 12— IMPLEMENTATION**

1. **I-203** Item b.

**COMMENT:** *This appears to ameliorate our past and ongoing concerns related to the proposed Reserve Silica Demonstration Project. We strongly support such a change. The Executive has not supported this project, nor have we. Members of the Public in our area also strongly oppose this project. It never has been consistent with other policies in the Comprehensive Plan. The County should follow its standard methods for transitioning mining sites when resource extraction is complete, which we and the Public do support, with the land reverting to the underlying zoning as code and practice has long required. This best protects the County's forest and rural resources. [Please also see our related detailed comments above under Chapter 3, VI. Resource Lands / E. Mineral Resources (listed as Item 9.)]*

**Technical Appendices**

**Technical Appendix A—CAPITAL FACILITIES** (No review.)

**Technical Appendix B—HOUSING** (No review.)

**Technical Appendix C—TRANSPORTATION** (No comments.)

**Technical Appendix C1—TRANSPORTATION NEEDS REPORT (TNR)** (Submitted in May via 5/4/16 e-mail)

**Technical Appendix C2—REGIONAL TRAILS NEEDS REPORT** (No comments)

**Technical Appendix D—Growth Targets and Urban Growth Area** (No comments)

**Technical Appendix R—PUBLIC OUTREACH FOR DEVELOPMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE PLAN** (No comments)

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Attachments

Attachment—SKYWAY-WEST HILL ACTION PLAN (No review)

Attachment—AREA ZONING STUDIES

1. Cedar Hills/Maple Valley--Future Subarea Plan:

**CONCERN:** *The greater community (unincorporated area councils, community organizations, rural residents, and rural business owners, including forest and farm owners, and rural communities, towns, and cities) must be involved with such Subarea planning, not just the owners of the twelve specific properties identified. Future changes in this subarea could have major impacts on the quality of life of surrounding residences and greatly increase traffic on Cedar Grove Rd, Lake Francis Rd, and SR-169.*

**RECOMMENDATION:** *Provide the Public with the formal process the County uses to define Subarea Plans.*

Attachment--DEVELOPMENT CODE STUDIES

1. **CONCERN:** *There is a need for a Development Code Study #X --*

**Scope of Work:** *Consider code changes regarding the definitions of “Home Industry” and “Home Occupation.”*

**Background:** *This requested development code review is in response to expressed concerns about businesses being set up in the Rural Area that are wholly incompatible with the surrounding dwellings and neighborhoods. Examples include Marijuana growing, processing, and distribution facilities and operations. The following is County Code as it currently exists:*

**“21A.06 TECHNICAL TERMS AND LAND USE DEFINITIONS**

**21A.06.605 Home industry.** *Home industry: a limited-scale sales, service or fabrication activity undertaken for financial gain, which occurs in a dwelling unit or residential accessory building, or in a barn or other resource accessory building and is subordinate to the primary use of the site as a residence. (Ord. 13022 § 7, 1998: Ord. 10870 § 161, 1993).*

**21A.06.610 Home occupation.** *Home occupation: a limited-scale service or fabrication activity undertaken for financial gain, which occurs in a dwelling unit or accessory building and is subordinate to the primary use of the site as a residence. (Ord. 13022 § 8, 1998: Ord. 10870 § 162, 1993).”*

**Discussion:** *The 2008 Comprehensive Plan Update changed the definitions of both “Home Industry” and “Home Occupation.” The pre-2008 condition that such activities are permitted only as “... subordinate to the use of the site as the primary residence of the business owner.”*

*The purpose of this change is to narrow a loophole where a residence is converted to a business establishment without maintaining “the primary use of the site as a residence.”*

*It should be noted that should this change be adopted it would be somewhat more lenient than the associated language pre-2008, which mandated that a “Home Industry” and “Home Occupation” was permitted in an RA, F, or A zone only as accessory to the primary use of the site as a*

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residence of the “*property owner.*” Also, should this change be adopted, a renter or a property owner could operate a “Home Industry” and “Home Occupation” as long as the site is her/his actual “*primary residence.*”

**RECOMMENDATION: Amend K.C.C. Titles 21A.06.605 and 21A.06.610 as follows:**

**“21A.06.605 Home industry.** Home industry: a limited-scale sales, service or fabrication activity undertaken for financial gain, which occurs in a dwelling unit or residential accessory building, or in a barn or other resource accessory building and is subordinate to the ~~primary~~ use of the site as a the primary residence of the business owner. (Ord. 13022 § 7, 1998: Ord. 10870 § 161, 1993).”

**“21A.06.610 Home occupation.** Home occupation: a limited-scale service or fabrication activity undertaken for financial gain, which occurs in a dwelling unit or accessory building and is subordinate to the ~~primary~~ use of the site as a the primary residence of the business owner. (Ord. 13022 § 8, 1998: Ord. 10870 § 162, 1993).”

**Attachment—POLICY AMENDMENT ANALYSIS MATRIX** (No comments)

**Attachment—PUBLIC PARTICIPATION REPORT** (No comments)

**From:** [hobartgolfer@comcast.net](mailto:hobartgolfer@comcast.net) [<mailto:hobartgolfer@comcast.net>]  
**Sent:** Monday, May 30, 2016 8:22 PM  
**To:** Painter, Alan  
**Subject:** Well Drilling Regulation and Social Justice!

Alan Painter King County

I enjoyed speaking with you the other day regarding wells etc. I thought I was going to attend the Redmond meeting, however, our growth planning meeting was held that Wednesday at the Hobart Church.

I'd like to follow up with my concerns regarding drilling wells with 5 AC minimum size requirement, combining of several owned adjacent smaller lots to equal 5 AC requirement, water treatment abilities and Board of Health determinate actions.

First some background history. I was a member of the Tahoma-Raven Heights planning group from 1979 to 1984. During those five years, numerous public meetings were held regarding primarily land use. The area was zoned G for general which meant 1 AC size lots were the existing prevalent zoning and buildable lot size. These meetings were well attended and the debate was whether to continue with that zoning or to change to a new 5 AC zoning. A compromise was reached, where all smaller than 5 AC lots were grandfathered as long as those lots could meet septic and well requirements of a 100' radius circle which had been the standard for many years. (Note much before this there were NO standards meaning wells were drilled where the property owners wanted them. A 50' standard setback was implemented at some point in time and then the 100' setback from septic and housing became the norm.) The 100' standard was in place when the Tahoma-Raven Heights plan was adopted by the K.C. Council in 1984. I don't know how many lots were created and built upon in the decades since or how many vacant lots remain. All of these lots were created after May 15, 1972 by King County and all were and still are legal lots owned by taxpayers who believe they still have enormous value as does the K.C. Assessor! These smaller than 5 AC lots which, again, were approved by K.C. after May 18, 1972 are not buildable without an approved water source.

Incidentally, the date of May 18, 1972 was decided upon, I believe, in the early 2000s AFTER the fact! Without a doubt after K.C. had blessed these lots with their approval between 1984 and you must locate date of change. You can read the 2016 plan where K.C. acknowledges that smaller lots exist in the 1994 Comp Plan.

I am a founding member of the GMVUAC for over 40 years and the Area Council and I would be well aware of any K.C. proposal to change from a 100' radius to a 5 AC minimum! I believe this change occurred in the mid 2000s and the Seattle-K.C. Board of Health meetings which were approved in 2010 by the K.C. Council. No Public Hearings were held in the Rural Areas (the affected area) by either the Seattle-K.C. Board of Health or more incredibly the K.C. Council (OUR REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT)!

This begs the question "When did the K.C. Council abrogate their land use decisions regarding wells to a Board of Health. Neither Snohomish or Pierce County have this requirement! What makes our water different from theirs except an arbitrary decision? Now what do the property owners do? Who has or should have notified property owners that their K.C. approved lots from the 1970s, 80s, 90s, and early 2000s

are not buildable (unless they have 5 AC)? These lots are not properly assessed and taxed because of a “retroactive” Board of Health action. What’s to keep the Board of Health going back to 1962 or changing the requirement from 5 to 7 acres to drill, which would further reduce the number of buildable lots in the Rural Areas.

This would have the effect of further reducing the number of lots available to build upon in the Rural Area. Remember in 2010 four hundred permits were issued per year and now fewer than two hundred permits per the 2016 Comp plan. Is the goal to use the Board of Health to further restrict building in the Rural Area? Also why are 5 AC water wells requirement discussed in Title 13 Septic but not in Title 12 Water? K.C. has an entire chapter on Social Justice. Perhaps this is where this wrong should be corrected!

I do not support any 4 to 1 conversions in the Rural Area nor have I supported any existing housing developments in the Rural Area. I do support those lots K.C. approved and acknowledged exist as these are part of the fabric of the Rural Area. I do support getting one building permit for 1 property if that property meets the Tahoma-Raven Heights setback of 100’ well radius.

Basic Fairness, Social Justice and, I believe, the rule of law would support my position. Don’t Rural Lives Matter or do they only **over pay** property taxes to support a drive through the country.

On this Memorial Day, I wonder how many veterans who have defended our nation, own vacant property of less than 5 AC in size and won’t be able to secure a building permit? Where’s the Social Justice?!!

Regarding the combining of small lots to make one lot of 5 AC was discussed at the K.C. Council level when Councilman Brian Derdowski was a member in the late 1990s but was withdrawn for lack of K.C. Council support after many public hearings. This had nothing to do with well setbacks but only an attempt to force any single property owner who owned several small adjoining lots to become one lot to meet the 5 AC zoning. Again, this is merely Seattle K.C. Board of Health requirement, without public hearings but ratified by K.C. Council in 2010?

These types of proposals resulted in the formation of the Cedar County Movement which cited lack of representation, over use of regulation, and too high property taxes. Looks like it is still true today!

The Rural Area will always be unrepresented and governed by King County. As I have previously said Executive Dow Constantine and DPER manager John Starbard are wonderful for the Rural Area and recognize that at some point K.C. will only be the Rural Area as all others will hopefully become annexed to cities.

Of course K.C. will represent all of K.C. but land use permits, environment, wells and septic will only be governed by K.C. unless they choose to let some Board make those decisions for them without benefit of public hearings in the areas those decisions only effect!

Finally regarding Arsenic and Lead in wells. We have seen in Flint, Michigan; Seattle, Bellevue, and other nearby cities have all found lead in the water. They all are treating these contaminates as well as others and yet the Seattle-K.C. Board of Health, again, prohibits use of new drilled wells if arsenic is found. Treated water whether existing or drilled today provide safe drinking water for an individual or small Group B systems so why not allow this?

Pierce and Snohomish Counties allow treatment. They also allow new wells on less than 5 AC provided the 100' radius can be met.

Nothing in State law requires 5 AC to drill or the above Counties would comply also or hold public hearings for pushback. Apparently, the Rural Lives of these and other Counties DO MATTER! Do they matter in King County?

What Social Justice demands:

1. 1. Restore the old requirement of meeting the 100' radius circle for well sites regardless of Amount of Acreage owned just as other counties discussed above.
2. 2. The combining of smaller than 5 AC lots owners adjacent to make the 5 AC requirement is then moot, unless they couldn't make septic or drilled well standards from the Tahoma-Raven Heights 1984 Plan.
3. 3. Water treatment for contaminants shall be allowed as in other counties!
4. 4. I strongly suggest allowing the simple conversion of single well users up to 6 users and the 5000 gallons exempt Ecology limit perhaps by creating a new Group b (small letter b) of up to 6 users and retain the large Group B of up to 15 currently allowed. This small b system can be modified from the existing code of 1 or 2 users to expand to up to 6. I hope we can all agree that fewer holes in the ground (1 well for 6 users) are better for the environment and lowers the chance of contaminants for all Rural users. Please remember the rural residents you govern and allow them to comment on these issues; and include the Rural Area Councils on this matter, as you have done on the 2016 Comp Plan.

This is not meant to be the last word on this subject but begins a dialogue that You, Ivan, and Area Councils will want to comment on. Our GMVUAC will discuss this issue with a council recommendation to follow.

Sincerely,  
Warren M. Iverson

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## CLIMATE CHANGE Related Amendments in 2016 Proposed Plan

Climate change is one of the paramount environmental and economic challenges for this generation. King County's 2015 Strategic Climate Action Plan (SCAP) is the County's comprehensive legislative and policy plan for climate action. It provides the blueprint for county decision-makers, employees, and the general public to learn about the County's climate change commitments. A subset of the policies and commitments from the SCAP are reflected in the proposed 2016 Comprehensive Plan.

Impacts from climate change have the potential to dramatically impact ecosystems, agriculture, economy, biodiversity, and public health and safety in myriad and interrelated ways. Impacts of a changing climate will be experienced differently by King County residents, influenced by factors such as income, age, health, and where they live. However, by working collaboratively to develop and implement strategies to prevent, respond to, and prepare for climate change, the County has many opportunities to address broader inequities. Sustaining quality of life and the environment requires a significant commitment on the part of the County to both reducing greenhouse gas emissions and preparing for climate change impacts in an ever-changing and increasingly dynamic landscape.

The first two sections of this document outline amendments proposed in the Climate Change Section in Chapter 5 of the proposed 2016 Comprehensive Plan, with the goal of alignment and consistency with the 2015 SCAP. The last section of this document outlines key climate change related issues covered in other chapters of the Comprehensive Plan. The Comprehensive Plan focuses on policy direction and avoids providing as much detail on implementation strategies compared to what is contained within the SCAP. To learn more about the SCAP: <http://www.kingcounty.gov/climate>.

### 1. Text changes in Environment Chapter

Minor changes in the Climate Change Section in Chapter 5 that provide:

- **New scientific information** about local climate change related environmental observations and potential future climate change impacts
- Background about how **goal area targets adopted** in the 2015 SCAP will contribute to achieving comprehensive long term greenhouse gas reduction targets, at both the government operations and countywide scales
- Background about how the SCAP and Comprehensive Plan proposed policies integrate and align with **commitments made in partnership with local cities** through the King County-Cities Climate Collaboration
- Background about the **roles King County government can play** in climate change preparedness work
- Minor changes to policy E-224 to provide examples about **how floodplain restoration can help address climate change impacts** on rivers and river ecosystems

### 2. Policy changes in Environment Chapter

Key proposed changes in the Climate Change Section, **Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions subsection**, include:

- Updating government operations related greenhouse gas reduction policies to be consistent with the SCAP (E-206; E-206a; E206b) and deleting existing policies that directed King County to develop such policies (E-207).
- Reflecting SCAP **direction to develop and implement an operational "cost of carbon"** to support decision making and planning efforts (E-206c).
- Updating countywide greenhouse gas reduction policies to be consistent with **shared targets developed and unanimously adopted by the Growth Management Planning Council** (E-210) and deleting outdated policies.

Key proposed changes in the Climate Change Section, **Preparing for Climate Change Impacts subsection**, include:

- New proposed **policies to collaborate regionally on climate change preparedness** and to plan and prepare for climate impacts on County built and natural assets (E-215a; E215b; E215c; E215d; E221b).
- Direction to **integrate climate change impacts considerations into emergency management** efforts (E215e).

- Direction to **apply the Equity Impact review process** to support climate preparedness efforts (E-221a).
- Deletion of redundant existing policies (E-218; E219; E220).

And, in the subsection on Collaboration with Others, existing policy E-227, which focused on King County support for comprehensive approaches to reducing greenhouse gas emissions, is proposed to be replaced by E-226a which covers similar issues, but is consistent with SCAP policies. For example, the new policy indicates that King County supports reinvestment of potential carbon market revenue into local strategies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions such as for transit service, energy efficiency and forest protection and restoration.

In addition to the stand-alone Climate Change Section detailed above, climate change direction related to natural resource issues are included, such as **directing consideration of climate change information into biodiversity conservation** approaches (E-405) and native plant restoration (E-427).

### 3. Climate Change Policies throughout the Executive's Recommended 2016 Comprehensive Plan

Climate change is an issue and priority that cuts across many different topics, and climate related policies are included across almost every chapter of the proposed 2016 Comprehensive Plan:

#### *Chapter I: Regional Planning*

- Direction to **participate in regional planning efforts** about climate change, such as the King County-Cities Climate Collaboration (RP-109).

#### *Chapter II: Urban Communities*

- Direction to **focus employment and population growth in the contiguous Urban Growth Area** to help reduce sprawl and associated transportation related greenhouse gas emissions (e.g. U-106). Importantly there were no substantive urban growth area boundary amendments in the proposed 2016 Comprehensive Plan.

#### *Chapter III: Rural Area and Natural Resource Lands*

- Direction to **manage and restore King County forested parks and natural lands** in ways that maximize biological carbon storage and sequestration, and increase resilience to changing climate conditions (e.g. R-641).

#### *Chapter IV: Housing and Human Services*

- Direction to **require the Evergreen Sustainable Development green building standard** for County supported housing projects (H-145).

#### *Chapter VI: Shoreline Master Program*

- Direction to **plan for sea level rise** and other climate change impacts as it relates to King County owned infrastructure (S-650) and habitat projects (S-651).

#### *Chapter VII: Parks, Open Space and Cultural Resources*

- Direction related to **forest land protection and restoration**, important for both carbon sequestration and reducing local climate impacts (e.g. P-116 and P-117).

#### *Chapter VIII: Transportation*

- Transportation is the region's number one source of greenhouse gas emissions. Many policies in this chapter relate to climate change such as **policies on transit service, multi-modal transportation options, and land use and growth strategies**.

#### *Chapter IX: Services, Facilities and Utilities*

- Climate change related policies are included related to **flood preparedness issues** (F-289; F-291), **sea level rise impacts** on Vashon-Maury Island (F-292) and importantly related to **energy efficiency and renewable energy** considerations (F-304 through F-323).

These edits align the Comprehensive Plan with the SCAP and other work at the County, and put the region on a path towards addressing and responding to a changing climate.



**King County**

**Metropolitan King County Council  
Transportation, Economy and Environment Committee**

**MEMORANDUM**

Date: June 21, 2016

TO: Transportation, Economy and Environment Committee Members

FM: Mary Bourguignon, Council Staff

RE: Grant Alerts

The Transportation, Economy and Environment Committee has received notice that the Water, Land and Resources Division of the Department of Natural Resources and Parks has submitted the following grant request to outside funders:

- *-16-028 RCO PSAR - Boise Creek Restoration - Vanviewwrengen*
- *-16-029 FCD CWM Grant - Porter Levee - Construction*
- *-16-030 FCD CWM Grant - Big Spring Creek Restoration*
- *-16-031 2017 Snoqualmie Restoration and Project Assistance Program*

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Grant Alert Form

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# King County

Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget  
 Chinook Building  
 401 Fifth Avenue, Suite 810  
 Seattle, WA 98104

June 6, 2016

## MEMORANDUM

**TO:** Joe McDermott, Chair, King County Council

**FM:** Jonathan Swift, Deputy Director, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget

**RE:** RCO PSAR—Boise Creek Restoration--Vanwierengen

RECEIVED  
 2016 JUN -7 AM 8:50  
 CLERK  
 KING COUNTY COUNCIL

Enclosed is a King County Grant Alert, advising Council of the department's intent to apply for the above-entitled Grant. This grant application is due to grantor on 8/12/16 with a potential award of \$450,000. If you have any questions, please contact Josh Kahan, at 206-477-4721.

cc: King County Councilmembers  
 Mary Bourguignon, Council Committee Staff  
 Patrick Hamacher, Senior Principal Legislative Analyst, BFM Staff  
 Anne Noris, Clerk of the Council  
 Jill Andrews, Budget Analyst, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget (PSB)  
 Lynn McKiernan Ngarl, Grant Financial Officer, FBOD  
 Ayesha Kelly, Administrator, PSB  
 Jo Anne Fox, Budget Analyst, PSB

# King County Grant Alert

**REVIEW/APPROVAL**

Date Rec'd \_\_\_\_\_ Date Apprv'd \_\_\_\_\_  
 Dept \_\_\_\_\_ Initials \_\_\_\_\_  
 Budget \_\_\_\_\_  
 PSB Control No. 6-02X JIA 07/16

RCO PSAR - Boise Creek Restoration - Vanwierenen  
 Preliminary project title  
 MAY 23 2016

Department DNRP  
 Division WLRD  
 Program RRS  
 Contact Josh Kahan  
 Phone 477-4721

**BASIC GRANT INFORMATION**

Grantor (list branch of government or private foundation) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Is this an ARRA Grant? Yes  No   
 State RCO (PSAR) Grant CFDA # TBD (For Federal awards)  
 Application due date August 12, 2016  
 Date award will be announced December, 2016

**Grantor's statement of intent in letting RFP**  
 RCO provides funding for habitat restoration projects in the White River Watershed, including Boise Creek.

Potential King County budget impact	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Potential award amount			450,000		
Required CX cash match			67,500		
Required other match					
Total potential value	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ 517,500	\$ _____	\$ _____
% of Fund approx:	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Possible FTE additions					

**Award Maximums**  
 Range of years covered: \$ 450,000  
 2017-18

Does this grant replace currently appropriated funds?  
 If yes, Amount displaced: \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
 Source: \_\_\_\_\_

**PRELIMINARY DESCRIPTION OF KING COUNTY PROPOSAL**  
 See guidelines on reverse -- summarize, then attach separate sheets if more detail is appropriate  
 Project deliverables: construct a stream restoration project on the Vanwierenen property downstream of the 266th St. Bridge to improve fish and wildlife habitat, and water quality. Match funding - weather come from SWM in 2017.  
 MAY

**Future Funding Liabilities (including sunseting costs, if applicable -- see instructions):**  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 (None.)

**EXISTING POLICY/PLAN ENABLING THIS GRANT**  
 King County Comp. Plan (KCCP) Policy E-132 says: River and stream channels, stream outlets, headwater areas, and riparian corridors should be preserved, protected and enhanced for their hydraulic, hydrologic, ecological and aesthetic functions in providing woody debris sources to salmonid-bearing streams. KCCP Policy E-150 says: The existing flood storage and conveyance functions and ecological values of floodplains, wetlands, and riparian corridors shall be protected, and should, where possible, be enhanced or restored. KCCP Policy E-151 states: King County's floodplain land use and floodplain management activities shall be carried out in accordance with the King County Flood Hazard Reduction Plan.

**IS COUNCIL ACTION DESIRED OR REQUIRED?**

Implementation of this grant will require execution of an Interlocal Agreement.  
 Either the application or implementation would benefit from Council pre-authorization.  
 (a transmittal of proposed legislation is forthcoming)



## King County

Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget  
 Chinook Building  
 401 Fifth Avenue, Suite 810  
 Seattle, WA 98104

June 6, 2016

### MEMORANDUM

**TO:** Joe McDermott, Chair, King County Council

**FM:** Jonathan Swift, Deputy Director, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget

**RE:** FCD CWM Grant—Porter Levee--Construction

Enclosed is a King County Grant Alert, advising Council of the department's intent to apply for the above-entitled Grant. This grant application is due to grantor on 6/1/16 with a potential award of \$88,955. If you have any questions, please contact Josh Kahan, at 206-477-4721.

cc: King County Councilmembers  
 Mary Bourguignon, Council Committee Staff  
 Patrick Hamacher, Senior Principal Legislative Analyst, BFM Staff  
 Anne Noris, Clerk of the Council  
 Jill Andrews, Budget Analyst, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget (PSB)  
 Lynn McKiernan Ngarl, Grant Financial Officer, FBOD  
 Ayesha Kelly, Administrator, PSB  
 Jo Anne Fox, Budget Analyst, PSB

RECEIVED  
 2016 JUN - 7 AM 8:51  
 CLERK  
 KING COUNTY COUNCIL

# King County Grant Alert

**REVIEW/APPROVAL**  
 Date Rec'd: 5-18-16  
 Date Approved: 5-18-16  
 Initials: [Signature]  
 Dept: [Signature]  
 Budget: 51716  
 PSB Control No.: 16-029 JA  
 07/21/16

FCD CWM Grant - Porter Levee - Construction  
 Preliminary project title

MAY 23 2016

**BASIC GRANT INFORMATION**

Grantor (list branch of government or private foundation) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Is this an ARRA Grant?  Yes  No  
 Flood Control District (FCD) Community Watershed Management CFDA # TBD  
 (For Federal awards)

Application due date: June 1, 2016  
 Date award will be announced: December, 2016

**Grantor's statement of intent in letting RFP**  
 FCD CWM provides funding for habitat restoration projects in the Green River Watershed, including Porter Levee.

**Potential King County budget impact**

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Potential award amount	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 88,955	-	-
Required CX cash match	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Required other match	-	-	-	-	-
Total potential value	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 88,955	\$ -	\$ -
% of Fund approp.	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Possible FTE additions	-	-	-	-	-

**Award Maximums**  
 Range of years covered: 2017-18 \$ 88,955

Does this grant replace currently appropriated funds?  
 YES  NO

If yes, Amount displaced: \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
 Source: \_\_\_\_\_

**PRELIMINARY DESCRIPTION OF KING COUNTY PROPOSAL**

See guidelines on reverse -- summarize, then attach separate sheets if more detail is appropriate  
 Project deliverables: construct a fish and wildlife habitat restoration project on the Porter Levee Natural Area. A portion of the levee would be removed, large wood placed throughout the floodplain, road deflection devices installed, and trees and shrubs would be planted. No match funding is required.

**Future Funding Liabilities (including sunseting costs, if applicable -- see instructions):**  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 None.

**EXISTING POLICY/PLAN ENABLING THIS GRANT**

King County Comp. Plan (KCCP) Policy E-132 says: River and stream channels, stream outlets, headwater areas, and riparian corridors should be preserved, protected and enhanced for their hydraulic, hydrologic, ecological and aesthetic functions in providing woody debris sources to salmonid-bearing streams. KCCP Policy E-150 says: The existing flood storage and conveyance functions and ecological values of floodplains, wetlands, and riparian corridors shall be protected, and should, where possible, be enhanced or restored. KCCP Policy E-151 states: King County's floodplain land use and floodplain management activities shall be carried out in accordance with the King County Flood Hazard Reduction Plan.

**IS COUNCIL ACTION DESIRED OR REQUIRED?**

- implementation of this grant will require execution of an Interlocal Agreement.
- Either the application or implementation would benefit from Council pre-authorization. (a transmittal of proposed legislation is forthcoming)

**KING COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL ZONE DISTRICT NOTIFICATION**

A copy of this grant alert has been provided to the King County Flood Control Zone District's Executive Committee and Executive Director.



# King County

Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget  
Chinook Building  
401 Fifth Avenue, Suite 810  
Seattle, WA 98104

RECEIVED  
2016 JUN -7 AM 8:51  
CLERK  
KING COUNTY COUNCIL

June 6, 2016

## MEMORANDUM

**TO:** Joe McDermott, Chair, King County Council

**FM:** Jonathan Swift, Deputy Director, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget

**RE:** FCD CWM Grant—Big Spring Creek Restoration

Enclosed is a King County Grant Alert, advising Council of the department's intent to apply for the above-entitled Grant. This grant application is due to grantor on 6/1/16 with a potential award of \$80,004. If you have any questions, please contact Josh Kahan, at 206-477-4721.

cc: King County Councilmembers  
 Mary Bourguignon, Council Committee Staff  
 Patrick Hamacher, Senior Principal Legislative Analyst, BFM Staff  
 Anne Noris, Clerk of the Council  
 Jill Andrews, Budget Analyst, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget (PSB)  
 Lynn McKiernan Ngarl, Grant Financial Officer, FBOD  
 Ayesha Kelly, Administrator, PSB  
 Jo Anne Fox, Budget Analyst, PSB

# King County Grant Alert

## REVIEW/APPROVAL

Date Recvd \_\_\_\_\_ Date Approved 5/19 PM Initials \_\_\_\_\_  
 Dept \_\_\_\_\_  
 Budget 5/1/16 6/1/16 RR-20  
 PSB Control No. 16-030 JAF

FCD CWM Grant - Big Spring Creek Restoration  
 Preliminary project title  
 MAY 23 2016

Department DNRP  
 Division WLRD  
 Program RRS  
 Contact Josh Kahan  
 Phone 477-4721

### BASIC GRANT INFORMATION

Grantor (list branch of government or private foundation) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Is this an ARRA Grant?  Yes  No  
 Application due date June 1, 2016 Date award will be announced December, 2016  
 Flood Control District (FCD) Community Watershed Management CFDA # TBD (For Federal awards)

**Grantor's statement of intent in letting RFP**  
 FCD CWM provides funding for habitat restoration projects in the Green River Watershed, including Big Spring Creek.

Potential King County budget impact	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Potential award amount			80,004		
Required CX cash match					
Required other match					
Total potential value	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 80,004	\$ -	\$ -
% of Fund approp.	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Possible FTE additions					

Award Maximums  
 Range of years covered: 2017-18 \$ 80,004

Does this grant replace currently appropriated funds?  
 YES  NO  
 If yes, Amount displaced: \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
 Source: \_\_\_\_\_

### PRELIMINARY DESCRIPTION OF KING COUNTY PROPOSAL

See guidelines on reverse -- summarize, then attach separate sheets if more detail is appropriate

Project deliverables: complete work on a newly-installed culvert which includes road work. This effort completes Phase 2 Construction, which the Corps of Engineers implemented in 2014. King County is not working with the Corps on this culvert/road effort. No match funding is required.

Future Funding Liabilities (including sunseting costs, if applicable -- see instructions):

None.

### EXISTING POLICY/PLAN ENABLING THIS GRANT

King County Comp. Plan (KCCP) Policy E-132 says: River and stream channels, stream outlets, headwater areas, and riparian corridors should be preserved, protected and enhanced for their hydraulic, hydrologic, ecological and aesthetic functions in providing woody debris sources to salmonid-bearing streams. KCCP Policy E-150 says: The existing flood storage and conveyance functions and ecological values of floodplains, wetlands, and riparian corridors shall be protected, and should, where possible, be enhanced or restored. KCCP Policy E-151 states: King County's floodplain land use and floodplain management activities shall be carried out in accordance with the King County Flood Hazard Reduction Plan.

### IS COUNCIL ACTION DESIRED OR REQUIRED?

- Implementation of this grant will require execution of an Interlocal Agreement.
- Either the application or implementation would benefit from Council pre-authorization. (a transmittal of proposed legislation is forthcoming)

### KING COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL ZONE DISTRICT NOTIFICATION

- A copy of this grant alert has been provided to the King County Flood Control Zone District's Executive Committee and Executive Director.



## King County

Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget  
Chinook Building  
401 Fifth Avenue, Suite 810  
Seattle, WA 98104

June 6, 2016

### MEMORANDUM

RECEIVED  
2016 JUN -7 AM 8:51  
CLERK  
KING COUNTY COUNCIL

**TO:** Joe McDermott, Chair, King County Council

**FM:** Jonathan Swift, Deputy Director, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget

**RE:** 2017 Snoqualmie Restoration and Project Assistance Program

Enclosed is a King County Grant Alert, advising Council of the department's intent to apply for the above-entitled Grant. This grant application is due to grantor on 6/15/16 with a potential award of \$115,000. If you have any questions, please contact Jane Kaje, at 206-477-4078.

cc: King County Councilmembers  
Mary Bourguignon, Council Committee Staff  
Patrick Hamacher, Senior Principal Legislative Analyst, BFM Staff  
Anne Noris, Clerk of the Council  
Jill Andrews, Budget Analyst, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget (PSB)  
Lynn McKiernan Ngarl, Grant Financial Officer, FBOD  
Ayesha Kelly, Administrator, PSB  
Jo Anne Fox, Budget Analyst, PSB

# King County Grant Alert

**REVIEW/APPROVAL**

Date Recvd \_\_\_\_\_ Date Applied \_\_\_\_\_ Initials \_\_\_\_\_  
 Dept \_\_\_\_\_  
 Budget \_\_\_\_\_  
 OFM Control No. 16-031 5/23  
10/27/16

2017 Snoqualmie Restoration and Project Assistance Prog. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Preliminary Project Title \_\_\_\_\_ MAY 25 2016

Department DNRP \_\_\_\_\_  
 Division WLRD \_\_\_\_\_  
 Program Snoqualmie Watershed Team \_\_\_\_\_  
 Contact Janne Kaje, Salmon Recovery Manager \_\_\_\_\_  
 Phone 206-477-4078 \_\_\_\_\_

**BASIC GRANT INFORMATION**

Grantor King County Flood Control District - Cooperative Watershed Management Grant Program  
 Application Due Date June 15, 2016  
 Date Award to be Announced August 1, 2016

**Grantor's Statement of Intent in Letting Grant Proposal**  
 The grant is being sought under the Snoqualmie Watershed CWM allocation for salmon habitat and water quality projects to be approved in the 2016 Flood Control District budget. Funds can be used for salmon recovery projects and other watershed management activities, including capacity building, outreach and education.

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Potential King County Budget Impact</b>					
Potential Award Amount:	\$ -	\$ 115,000			
Required CX Cash Match:	\$ -	\$ 13,690			
Required Other Match:	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total Potential Value:	0.00%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
% of Fund Appropriation:					
Possible FTE Additions:					

**Potential King County Budget Impact**

Award Maximums: \$ 115,000  
 Range of Years Covered: 2017

Does this grant replace currently appropriated funds?  
 YES  NO  
 If yes, amount displaced: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Source of displace funds: \_\_\_\_\_

**PRELIMINARY DESCRIPTION OF KING COUNTY PROPOSAL**

The 2017 Snoqualmie Restoration and Project Assistance Program is an ongoing effort managed and delivered by the Snoqualmie Watershed Forum staff to maximize success in implementing the 2005 Snohomish River-Basin Salmon Conservation Plan (Salmon Plan) in the King County portion of WRIA 7. The program will (1) assist project implementers in identifying, developing and advancing high priority habitat projects, water quality improvement and planning efforts, (2) conduct Forum-led project coordination activities, and (3) support regional watershed management through policy and technical coordination. Collaborators include cities of Carnation, Duvall, North Bend, and Snoqualmie; the Town of Skykomish; the Snoqualmie Indian Tribe; the Tulalip Tribes; the King Conservation District; and non-profit partners such as Wild Fish Conservancy, Stewardship Partners, Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust, and Sound Salmon Solutions. No special appropriations will be required. The grant match will come from the Snoqualmie Valley cities' and Town of Skykomish ILA cost-share contributions. This grant is intended to cover a part of the cities' portion of our annual WRIA 7 operating budget. The county will provide direct service, there is no opposition to this work, and there will be no sunseting costs.

**Future Funding Liabilities (including sun-setting costs, if applicable - see instructions):**

**EXISTING POLICY/PLAN ENABLING THIS GRANT**

This grant is being sought under the Interlocal Agreement between King County and the Snoqualmie-based jurisdictions forming the Snoqualmie Watershed Forum. It is in line with the services laid out in the related MOU between the Snoqualmie Forum and King County-DNRP for the provision of watershed-planning related services. The grant is also intended to support implementation and coordination around the Snohomish Basin (WRIA 7) Salmon Conservation Plan approved by NOAA.

**REQUIRED KING COUNTY COUNCIL ACTION, IF APPLICABLE**

Implementation of this grant will require execution of an Interlocal Agreement. A transmittal of proposed legislation is forthcoming.  
 Either the application or implementation would benefit from King County Council pre-authorization. A transmittal of proposed legislation is forthcoming.

**KING COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL ZONE DISTRICT NOTIFICATION**

A copy of this grant alert has been provided to the King County Flood Control Zone District's Executive Committee and Executive Director.