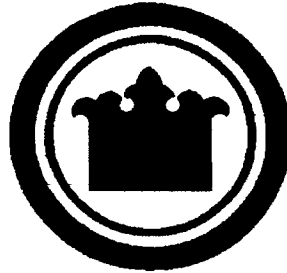


**ORDINANCE NO. 15028
ATTACHMENT A**



2004 King County Comprehensive Plan

Metropolitan King County Council

**Adopted
September 27, 2004**

Introduction

King County Comprehensive Plan 2004

A. About King County

King County has some of the most beautiful scenery in the country, some of the most productive farmlands, and one of the most vibrant economies. The King County Comprehensive Plan 2004 establishes a vision that preserves this incredible diversity while continuing to acknowledge that citizens want options as to where they live, work and play. The plan guides growth and development throughout the unincorporated areas of the county and establishes King County's position on major issues such as annexations, regional water supply and environmental protection.

King County Geography

King County, covering 2,130 square miles, is the size of the state of Delaware, but much more geographically diverse. It extends from Puget Sound in the west to 8,000-foot Mt. Daniel at the Cascade crest to the east. King County's various landforms include saltwater coastline, river floodplains, plateaus, slopes and mountains, punctuated with lakes and salmon streams. Lake Washington, covering 35 square miles, and Lake Sammamish with 8 square miles are the two largest bodies of fresh water. Vashon-Maury Island in Puget Sound and Mercer Island in Lake Washington provide different island environments.

The north-south trending shapes of the lakes and hills make east-west travel more difficult than north-south travel. Four major river basins with salmon-bearing streams are separated by step-sided plateaus whose slopes are subject to landslides and erosion.

King County Jurisdictions

As of 2004, there are 39 cities ranging in size from Seattle with 572,000 people to Skykomish and Beaux Arts with less than 350 each. Since December 1994, five new cities have incorporated, shifting 120,000 people into city limits. King County's 39 cities cover 383 square miles, or 18% of the county's total land area. The incorporated population has increased by a total of 327,000 since 1994, primarily due to new cities and large annexations as well as growth within existing boundaries.

Unincorporated King County, the territory outside any city, now has about 352,000 people or 20% of the county's population, on 82% of its land area. The unincorporated population has decreased by 148,000 since the 1994 Comprehensive Plan was initially adopted, chiefly through the incorporation of new cities.

development should be designed to strengthen the desirable characteristics and the historic character of the town, be supported by necessary public facilities and services, and be compatible with historic resources and nearby rural or resource uses. New industrial uses should locate where they do not disrupt pedestrian or bicycle traffic in established retail areas of town or conflict with residential uses.

C. Rural Neighborhoods

Rural neighborhoods are small commercial developments, or in some cases, historic towns or buildings, that are too small to provide more than convenience shopping and services to surrounding residents. They generally do not have services such as water supply or sewage disposal systems any different from those serving surrounding rural development. Examples of rural neighborhoods include the store at Stillwater on the Carnation-Duvall Road, the town of Cumberland on the Enumclaw Plateau, and Preston.

R-409 The rural neighborhoods designated on the Comprehensive Plan Land Use Map are small-scale business areas that should provide convenience shopping and services for the surrounding community. No new rural neighborhoods are needed to serve the Rural Area. Expansion of the boundaries of the existing rural neighborhoods shall not be permitted except through the subarea plan process.

The designated rural neighborhoods shown on the Land Use map are:

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Bear Creek: | Cottage Lake and Redmond-Fall City Road/236th NE |
| East King County: | Greenwater, Baring and Timberlane Village |
| Enumclaw: | Cumberland, Krain's Corner and Newaukum |
| Newcastle: | Coalfield and East Renton Plateau |
| Snoqualmie: | Preston and Stillwater |
| Tahoma/Raven Heights: | Maple Valley, Hobart, Ravensdale and North Cedar Grove Road |
| Vashon: | Burton, Dockton, Tahlequah, Portage, Heights Dock, Jack's Corner, Vashon Center, Vashon Service Center, Vashon Heights and Maury Island Service Center |

The policies in this section are based on a recognition of the limited size of most rural neighborhoods, the limited utilities and other services available to them, and a desire to preserve their existing character and relationship to the surrounding rural community.

R-410 Rural neighborhoods should accommodate only small-scale retail, community and human services and personal service uses that provide convenience shopping and services to nearby Rural Area residents. If land suitable for residential development is included within the boundaries of a rural neighborhood, it should be zoned for rural residential development consistent with the residential development policies of this plan.

R-411 King County should adopt commercial development standards for rural neighborhoods that facilitate economic reuse of existing structures, minimize increases in impervious surfaces and encourage retention of historic character and scale. Urban-level parking, landscaping and street improvement standards are not appropriate for Rural Neighborhoods.

D. Nonresource Industrial Uses and Development Standards in the Rural Area

There are two existing industrial areas in the Rural Area containing multiple industrial uses on several sites. One is located within the southwest portion of the Town of Vashon and the second is a designated industrial area adjacent to the rural neighborhood of Preston. The Preston Industrial Area recognizes an

existing concentration of industrial uses that contributes to the economic diversity of the Rural Area, but expansion of this industrial area beyond the identified boundaries is not permitted (see policy C-941).

R-412 New industrial uses in the Rural Area shall be permitted only in Rural Towns and in the designated industrial area adjacent to the Rural Neighborhood of Preston.

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

R-413 Development regulations for nonvested industrial development in the Rural Area shall require the following:

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

The intent of this policy is to preclude expansion of the industrial area beyond the identified boundaries and to ensure that new development (not previously constructed or vested) in the industrial area meets rural character standards. Site design, landscaping, design and construction of internal and access roads and building scale should reinforce the set boundaries and rural nature of the industrial area to further discourage future industrial expansion beyond the industrial boundary.

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

R-414 Existing industrial uses in the Rural Area outside of Rural Towns or the designated industrial area adjacent to the Rural Neighborhood of Preston shall be zoned rural residential but may continue if they qualify as legal, nonconforming uses.