

KING COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN 2012
EXECUTIVE PROPOSED / STRIKER MATRIX

2012 policy or text changes as proposed by Executive	Exec proposal (white book) page	striker language	striker (blue book) page	issue/rationale/amendment
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<p>II. Planning in King County</p> <p>King County's comprehensive land use planning dates back to 1964. Its first comprehensive plan under the State Growth Management Act (GMA) was adopted in 1994. The GMA, passed by the Washington State Legislature in 1990, seeks to further protect the quality of life in the Pacific Northwest. The GMA directs the state's most populous and fastest growing counties and their cities to prepare comprehensive land use plans that anticipate growth for a 20-year horizon. Comprehensive plans adopted in accordance with GMA must manage growth so that development is directed to designated urban areas and away from the Rural Area and Resource Lands. The GMA also requires jurisdictions to designate and protect critical areas and commercially significant forestry, agriculture, and mining areas. The GMA requires each comprehensive plan to adhere to a set of ((thirteen)) <u>fourteen</u> goals and to include the following elements: land use, housing, capital facilities, utilities, rural, <u>shorelines</u>, and transportation. The King County Comprehensive Plan 2000 represented the first major review and the first set of substantive changes since the county's first comprehensive plan under GMA was adopted in 1994. The ((2008)) <u>2012</u> update is the ((third)) <u>fourth</u> major review of the comprehensive plan.</p> <p>The King County Comprehensive Plan provides a legal framework for guiding regional growth and making decisions about land use in unincorporated King County. Public and private agencies, property owners, developers, community groups and King County staff use the comprehensive plan in several ways.</p> <p>First, the plan is the framework for other plans and regulations such as subarea plans and the King County Code that govern the location and density of land uses in unincorporated King</p>	<p>I-6</p>	<p>II. Growth Management Planning in King County</p> <p>King County's comprehensive land use planning dates back to 1964. Its first comprehensive plan under the State Growth Management Act (GMA) was adopted in 1994. The GMA, passed in successive session of ((by)) the Washington State Legislature in 1990 and 1991, seeks to further protect and enhance the quality of life in King County and the Pacific Northwest. The GMA directs the state's most populous and fastest growing counties and their cities to prepare comprehensive land use plans that anticipate growth ((for)) <u>over</u> a 20 year horizon <u>and provide for it in a managed manner.</u> ((Comprehensive plans adopted in accordance with GMA must manage growth so that development is directed to designated urban areas and away from the Rural Area and Resource Lands. The GMA also requires jurisdictions to designate and protect critical areas and commercially significant forestry, agriculture, and mining areas. The GMA requires each comprehensive plan to adhere to a set of fourteen goals and to include the following elements: land use, housing, capital facilities, utilities, rural, shorelines, and transportation. The King County Comprehensive Plan 2000 represented the first major review and the first set of substantive changes since the county's first comprehensive plan under GMA was adopted in 1994. The 2012 update is the fourth major review of the comprehensive plan.)) <u>In the Puget Sound region, the GMA also requires development of multi-county planning policies (MPPs) by the counties of King, Kitsap, Pierce and Snohomish as well as the development of countywide planning policies (CPPs) by King County and its 39 cities. Each of these plans has recently undergone major revision, informing the 2012 update to the King County Comprehensive Plan.</u></p> <p><u>Multi-county Planning.</u> In April 2008, the assembly of the Puget Sound Regional Council adopted VISION 2040—containing the MPPs—as an update to the earlier Vision 2020 regional plan. VISION 2040 is a regional strategy to accommodate the population and job growth expected by 2040 in the four-county Puget Sound region. As</p>	<p>I-4 thru 5</p>	<p>Text moved to later part of this section</p> <p>This text moved from Executive – proposed Section III. This paragraph is related to planning and how it shapes County planning efforts, as opposed to being an emerging issue.</p>
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<p>County (and provide framework for development)). It provides guidance to county officials for decisions on proposals such as zoning changes and developments. It also gives the public direction on the county's position on proposed changes in land use or zoning, environmental regulations, or broader policy issues. The plan also provides a basis for decisions about public spending on facilities and services. And, the plan presents other agencies, such as cities and special purpose districts, with King County's position on large-scale matters such as annexation, use of resource lands, environmental protection and others.</p> <p>The GMA allows local comprehensive plan amendments to be considered once each year. In King County, those annual amendments allow technical changes only, except for once every four years. Then, during the "Four-Year Cycle review process," substantive changes to policies, land use designations and the Urban Growth Area boundary can be proposed and adopted.</p> <p>The King County Countywide Planning Policies (CPPs) set the framework for the county's and cities' comprehensive plans. The CPPs, adopted by the county and cities in 1992 and amended several times since ((1992)) then, establish an Urban Growth Area (UGA) within the western one-third of King County where most growth and development is targeted. The goals of the policies include: ((reducing urban sprawl)) <u>promoting a compact and centers-focused growth pattern that uses land and infrastructure efficiently, protecting the Rural Area and Resource Lands, providing affordable housing throughout the county, and coordinating protection and restoration of ((environmentally critical areas)) the natural environment in King County. The CPPs underwent a major update in 2011 to reflect the adoption of VISION 2040 and multicounty planning policies, to reflect changing governance structures, and to employ new planning</u></p>		<p><u>an integrated, long-range vision for maintaining a healthy region, promoting economic vitality, a healthy environment and well-being of people and communities, VISION 2040 provides clear direction to regional, county, and local governments on topics such as setting priorities for transportation investment, stimulating economic development, planning for open space, making city and town centers more suitable for transit and walking, and improving transportation safety and mobility.</u></p> <p><u>Countywide Planning. In response to VISION 2040, King County's Growth Management Planning Council approved a major overhaul and update to the Countywide Planning Policies (CPPs) in 2011. Originally adopted in 1992, the revised CPPs implement the regional vision within King County and the cities within the county, provide a framework for new housing and job growth targets, and provide broad direction to individual jurisdiction comprehensive plans including the King County Comprehensive Plan. The goals of the policies include: promoting a compact and centers-focused growth pattern that uses land and infrastructure efficiently, protecting the Rural Area and Resource Lands, providing affordable housing throughout the county and coordinating protection and restoration of the natural environment in King County.</u></p> <p><u>The 2012 update is the fourth major review of the King County Comprehensive Plan. In accordance with GMA, it is designed to manage growth so that development is directed to designated urban areas and away from the Rural Area and Resource Lands. The GMA also requires King County to designate and protect critical areas and commercially significant forestry, agriculture, and mining areas. The GMA requires a comprehensive plan to adhere to a set of fourteen goals and to include the following elements: land use, housing, capital facilities, utilities, rural, shorelines, and transportation.</u></p> <p>The King County Comprehensive Plan provides a legal framework for ((guiding)) managing ((regional)) growth and making decisions about</p>		<p>This text moved from Executive – proposed Section III. This paragraph is related to planning and how it shapes County planning efforts, as opposed to being an emerging issue.</p>

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<p><u>methodology and tools.</u></p> <p>Another piece of the planning puzzle in King County is the multi-county planning policies (MPPs), which the GMA requires of the largest counties with adjacent urban areas. The Puget Sound Regional Council has developed the <u>VISION 2040 plan, containing the MPPs, through extensive collaboration with four counties in the central Puget Sound region: Snohomish, King, Pierce and Kitsap counties. VISION 2040 – adopted by the Regional Council in 2008 – is an integrated strategy that takes on regional issues that cannot be comprehensively addressed within a single jurisdiction. The VISION 2040 document outlines the regional growth strategy and specifies policies to help us achieve the strategy. The MPPs provide guidance and direction to regional, county, and local governments on such topics as setting priorities for transportation investment, stimulating economic development, planning for open space, making city and town centers more suitable for transit and walking, and improving transportation safety and mobility.</u></p>		<p>land use in unincorporated King County. Public and private agencies, property owners, developers, community groups and King County staff use the <u>C((e))omprehensive P((p))lan</u> in several ways.</p> <p>((First, the plan is the framework for other plans and regulations such as subarea plans and the King County Code that govern the location and density of land uses in unincorporated King County.)) The Comprehensive Plan ((t)) provides guidance to county officials for decisions on proposals such as zoning changes and developments. It also gives the public direction on the county's position on proposed changes in land use or zoning, environmental regulations, or broader policy issues. The Plan also serves as a framework for other plans and regulations such as subarea plans and the King County Code that govern the location and density of land uses in unincorporated King County. The ((p))Plan ((also)) provides a basis for decisions about public spending on facilities and services. ((And))Finally, the ((p))Plan presents other agencies, such as cities and special purpose districts, with King County's position on large-scale matters such as annexation, use of resource lands, environmental protection and others.</p> <p>The GMA allows local comprehensive plan amendments to be considered once each year. In King County, those annual amendments allow technical changes only, except for once every four years. Then, during the "Four-Year Cycle review process," substantive changes to policies, land use designations and the Urban Growth Area boundary can be proposed and adopted.</p> <p>((The King County Countywide Planning Policies (CPPs) set the framework for the county's and cities' comprehensive plans. The CPPs, adopted by the county and cities in 1992 and amended several times since then, establish an Urban Growth Area (UGA) within the western one-third of King County where most growth and development is targeted. The goals of the policies include: promoting a compact and centers-focused growth pattern that uses land and infrastructure efficiently, protecting the Rural Area and Resource Lands, providing</p>		<p>Paragraph revised to fix awkward structure. No substantive change.</p> <p>Deleted text replaced by new text above describing the MPPs and CPPs</p>

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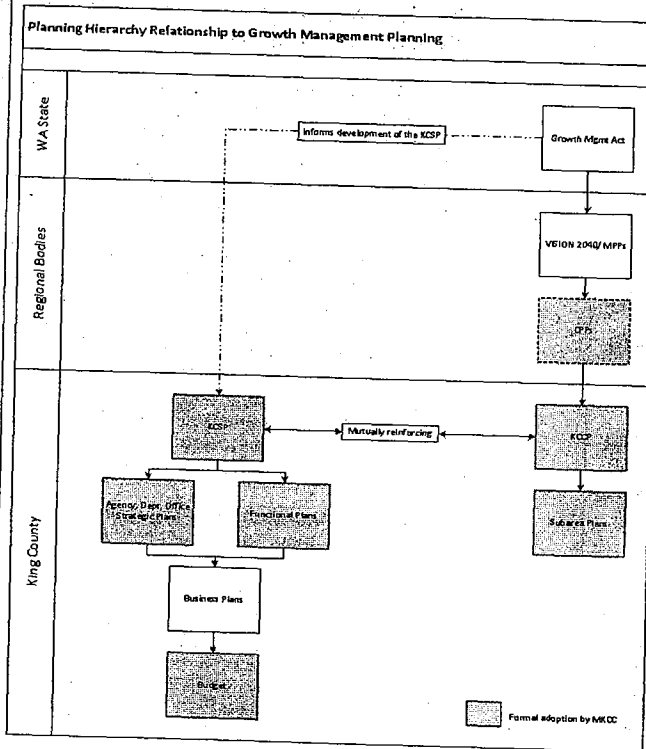
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		<p>affordable housing throughout the county, and coordinating protection and restoration of the natural environment in King County. The CPPs underwent a major update in 2011 to reflect the adoption of VISION 2040 and multicounty planning policies, to reflect changing governance structures, and to employ new planning methodology and tools.))</p> <p>((Another piece of the planning puzzle in King County is the multi-county planning policies (MPPs), which the GMA requires of the largest counties with adjacent urban areas. The Puget Sound Regional Council has developed the VISION 2040 plan, containing the MPPs, through extensive collaboration with four counties in the central Puget Sound region: Snohomish, King, Pierce and Kitsap counties. VISION 2040 — adopted by the Regional Council in 2008 — is an integrated strategy that takes on regional issues that cannot be comprehensively addressed within a single jurisdiction. The VISION 2040 document outlines the regional growth strategy and specifies policies to help us achieve the strategy. The MPPs provide guidance and direction to regional, county, and local governments on such topics as setting priorities for transportation investment, stimulating economic development, planning for open space, making city and town centers more suitable for transit and walking, and improving transportation safety and mobility.))</p> <p><u>In accordance with King County Code 2.10, King County has a Performance Management and Accountability System, shown in the diagram below. This system is enabled through the development of critical planning documents (including the King County Strategic Plan; agency, department and office strategic plans; business plans; functional plans; and the budget). The King County Council maintains a role in enabling the growth management planning hierarchy by adopting the CPPs,¹ Comprehensive Plan updates, and subarea plans into ordinance. In this manner, the county's growth management</u></p>	I-6	New text to set up how to interpret new table included on next page.

⁴ The county council adopts and forwards the CPPs for city ratification.

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and strategic planning hierarchies are mutually reinforcing.



I-7

New graphics to illustrate planning hierarchy

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<p>III. New and Emerging Issues: Toward a Sustainable King County</p> <p><u>While the 2012 King County Comprehensive Plan update also continues the emphasis on public health and sustainability from the previous plan, three new or updated planning documents further shapes this 2012 update of the King County Comprehensive Plan: VISION 2040; the 2011 King County Countywide Planning Policies, and the King County Strategic Plan.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VISION 2040: <u>In April 2008, the assembly of the Puget Sound Regional Council adopted VISION 2040 as an update to the earlier Vision 2020 regional plan. VISION 2040 is a regional strategy to accommodate the population and job growth expected by 2040 in the four-county Puget Sound region. As an integrated, long-range vision for maintaining a healthy region, promoting economic vitality, a healthy environment and well-being of people and communities. VISION 2040 provides clear direction for a sustainable, vibrant urban region with protected rural and resource lands.</u> • Countywide Planning Policies: <u>In response to VISION 2040, King County's Growth Management Planning Council approved a major overhaul and update to the Countywide Planning Policies (CPPs) in 2011. The revised CPPs implement the regional vision within King County and the cities within the county, provide a framework for new housing and job growth targets, and provide broad direction to individual jurisdiction comprehensive plans including the King County Comprehensive Plan.</u> 	<p>i-7</p>	<p>III. ((New and Emerging Trends)) Moving Toward a Sustainable King County</p> <p>((While the 2012 King County Comprehensive Plan update also continues the emphasis on public health and sustainability from the previous plan, three new or updated planning documents further shapes this 2012 update of the King County Comprehensive Plan: VISION 2040; the 2011 King County Countywide Planning Policies, and the King County Strategic Plan.))</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ((VISION 2040: In April 2008, the assembly of the Puget Sound Regional Council adopted VISION 2040 as an update to the earlier Vision 2020 regional plan. VISION 2040 is a regional strategy to accommodate the population and job growth expected by 2040 in the four-county Puget Sound region. As an integrated, long-range vision for maintaining a healthy region, promoting economic vitality, a healthy environment and well-being of people and communities. VISION 2040 provides clear direction for a sustainable, vibrant urban region with protected rural and resource lands.)) • ((Countywide Planning Policies: In response to VISION 2040, King County's Growth Management Planning Council approved a major overhaul and update to the Countywide Planning Policies (CPPs) in 2011. The revised CPPs implement the regional vision within King County and the cities within the county, provide a framework for new housing and job growth targets, and provide broad direction to individual jurisdiction comprehensive plans including the King County Comprehensive Plan.)) • ((King County Strategic Plan: One primary driver in updating KCCP 2012 is implementation of the King County 	<p>i-8</p>	<p>Moved to Section II</p> <p>Moved to Section II</p> <p>Revised and moved to new Section IV: King County Strategic Plan (see revision</p>

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<p>• King County Strategic Plan: One primary driver in updating KCCP-2012 is implementation of the King County Strategic Plan (KCSP). The KCSP was adopted in July 2010 to guide decision-making in King County government. The Plan contains eight goals, divided into two categories: "what" goals that articulate what King County government intends to accomplish and services it intends to provide; and "how" goals that direct how the county will conduct its work. The "what" goals provide the most direct guidance to this Comprehensive Plan update:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Justice and safety o Health and human potential o Economic growth and built environment o Environmental sustainability <p>The KCSP's "how" goals of service excellence, financial stewardship and public engagement also provide inspiration to the processes of developing and implementing this Plan. The Strategic Plan moves King County toward a "culture of performance" that emphasizes the values of customer service and fostering regional partnerships. That, too, guides this KCCP-12.</p> <p>The Comprehensive Plan has been based on the principles of creating ((walkable)) sustainable neighborhoods, preserving open space and farmland, directing development toward existing communities, and providing a variety of transportation choices, ((as the driving forces that determine)) These principles guide ((the distribution of)) funding decisions, creation and operation of programs and projects, and ((for)) how the county interacts with local, state and federal agencies. The impact of implementing these principles has been to: improve air quality through the</p>		<p>Strategic Plan (KCSP). The KCSP was adopted in July 2010 to guide decision-making in King County government. The Plan contains eight goals, divided into two categories: "what" goals that articulate what King County government intends to accomplish and services it intends to provide; and "how" goals that direct how the county will conduct its work. The "what" goals provide the most direct guidance to this Comprehensive Plan update:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Justice and safety o Health and human potential o Economic growth and built environment o Environmental sustainability <p>The KCSP's "how" goals of service excellence, financial stewardship and public engagement also provide inspiration to the processes of developing and implementing this Plan. The Strategic Plan moves King County toward a "culture of performance" that emphasizes the values of customer service and fostering regional partnerships. That, too, guides this KCCP-12.))</p> <p>The Comprehensive Plan ((has been)) is based on the principles of creating sustainable neighborhoods, preserving open space, ((and)) farmland, and rural communities, directing development toward existing communities, and providing a variety of transportation choices. These principles guide funding decisions, creation and operation of programs and projects, and how the county interacts with local, state and federal agencies. The impact of implementing these principles has been to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ((improve air quality through the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions (King County operates one of the nation's largest hybrid transit fleets), • reduce fuel consumption,)) • create higher urban densities by directing 96% of the growth 	<p align="center">I-9</p>	<p>below)</p> <p>This remaining part of the Section III is significantly re-written to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide more detail text language and new policy relating to the current principles (see highlighted text). • Consolidate the concepts of "principles" and "framework" policies into one cohesive discussion of the "guiding principles". <p>Bullets re-ordered</p>

