

**King
County
Action
Report**

April 26

2018

**Sammamish Valley Winery and
Beverage Study**

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King County Action Report: Sammamish Valley Wine and Beverage Study Responses

Introduction

This report is a proposed response to the King County Sammamish Valley Wine and Beverage Study that was released in September, 2016. King County supports the wine and adult beverage industry and recognizes the need to establish a strong foundation for moving the industry into the future while respecting our rural and resource communities. The goal is to add more clarity to the current regulations, which were adopted when King County's wine industry was in its infancy. The over arching goal is that the proposed strategies and actions adhere to the framework of the state Growth Management Act and ensure continued protection for Agricultural Production Districts (APD) and support for rural communities.

Background

The Sammamish Valley, located primarily in unincorporated King County is adjacent to the cities of Redmond and Kirkland and contains portions of the City of Woodinville, one of the state's major wine tourism destinations. The valley also contains one of the county's five designated APD's, which are intended to protect and support the continuing presence of agriculture in the county.

The agricultural activity adds to the distinctive character in the area, particularly for visitors to the more than 100 wineries and tasting rooms in Woodinville and the nearby unincorporated areas. This area attracts hundreds of thousands of wine tourists annually. Nearly all of the Woodinville area wineries use grapes grown in Eastern Washington.

The wine industry is a fast growing, and quickly evolving sector in Washington, supporting broad-based economic activity. Wineries support local economic development through the production and sale of wine, as well as through tourism, the latter drawing visitors from outside the region. With growth has come concerns about enforcement of current land use regulations and the overall impact of the wine and beverage industry on the quality of life and the sense of place in the Sammamish Valley.

In the spring of 2016, King County engaged Community Attributes, Inc. (CAI) to assist in the facilitation of a stakeholder group and the development of a report to address the burgeoning wine industry in King County.

The Sammamish Valley Wine and Beverage Study Report – September 2016

The primary objectives of the study were to develop policy and code recommendations for King County to consider in addressing the wine industry as it has evolved in the county based on the following guiding principles:

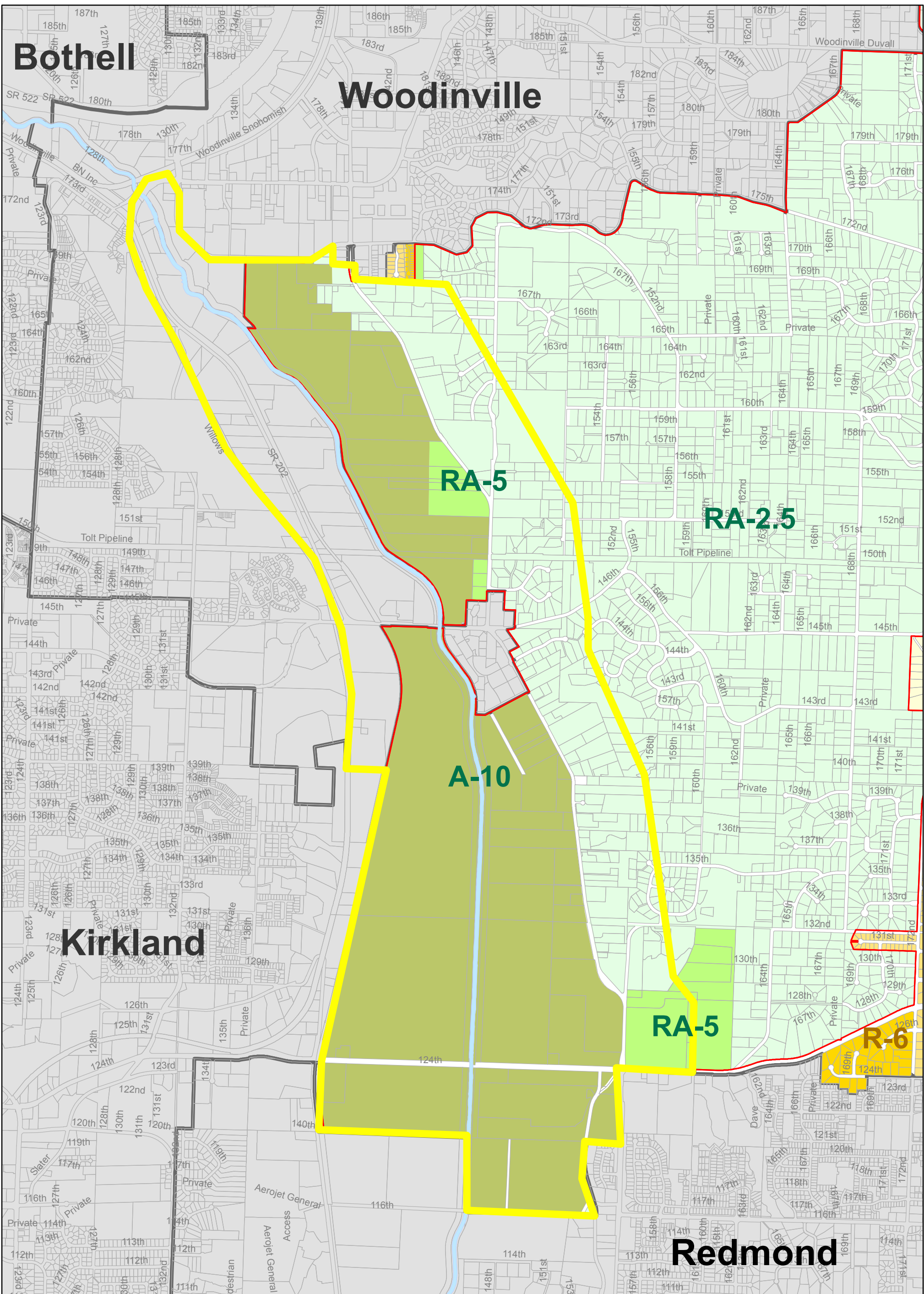
- Nurture the burgeoning wine and beverage industry in King County;
- Improve the interface of wine-related businesses with the surrounding communities; and
- Honor the requirements of the state Growth Management Act and the policies of the county’s Comprehensive Plan as they relate to urban growth areas, farmland preservation, and to rural areas.

The policy recommendations incorporate feedback and ideas from the stakeholder working group, public comments received during the workshop and through the online project portal, and analysis of existing conditions.



The King County Action Report

This report is King County’s response to the policy recommendations outlined in the report, as described above. The response focuses on those recommendations that received strong or mixed support from the stakeholders. The organization of the action report follows the structure of the policy recommendations in the study report, which are included and use the same numbering system.






The action report addresses issues both specific to the Sammamish Valley and the original study area, and to the county in its entirety. For example, the proposed trail connections outlined in the report are located in the Sammamish Valley while the updated winery regulations will apply countywide.



Sammamish Valley Area Winery Study

-  Urban Growth Boundary
-  Cities



-  A-10 - Agricultural, one DU per 10 acres
-  A-35 - Agricultural, one DU per 35 acres
-  RA-2.5 - Rural Area, one DU per 5 acres
-  RA-5 - Rural Area, one DU per 5 acres
-  RA-10 - Rural Area, one DU per 10 acres



Map by: Nanette M Lowe
Map Date: Oct 16, 2015
File: karenwolf/WooAPD.mxd

1 Defining and Implementing

Study Recommendation: Code Enforcement

1.1.1 Review current methods and commit to a more consistent land use enforcement program in the Sammamish Valley.

King County Response:

Once the new regulations are in place, King County will ensure that businesses comply with them. The proposed approach to achieving compliance is to dedicate specific resources using existing staff augmented with a contract resource and implementing a tailored approach for addressing code enforcement for those adult beverage businesses that are out of compliance.

The Department of Permitting and Environmental Review (DPER) proposes to contract with a firm that is experienced in the Washington wine industry. The firm would start the enforcement process with personal visits to adult beverage businesses that are out of compliance to explain the process the County has recently used to update its zoning requirements, why this was necessary, talk about their own non-conformance, and encourage compliance as a way not only to be legal but also as a way to be a good representative of the industry. The aim of this approach is to achieve compliance results faster than the standard code enforcement process, because many such businesses would willingly comply with the new regulations. This process is estimated to last six months.

At the same time, there will be some businesses that are less willing to comply. If DPER finds that to be the case after initial contacts, the cases will be transferred to the County's direct code enforcement staff to take over those files. Also, if there is any legal documentation that is required or interpretation of code—even for willing compliers—direct code enforcement staff will handle those tasks, too.

The proposed approach to code enforcement for adult beverage businesses would not begin until new zoning regulations are adopted by the King County Council. If after six months, this process is not achieving voluntary compliance, cases will be moved through the normal code enforcement process.

Adult beverage businesses compliant with King County regulations prior to the adoption of new regulations would be permissible in the future as a non-conforming use if not compliant with the new regulations. However, an adult beverage business that was not permissible prior to the study must comply with the new regulations, which may result in such a business needing to close, relocate, or change its use.

Study Recommendation: Wine and Beverage Industry Toolkit

1.1.2 Create a wine and beverage industry tool kit and/or bulletin for prospective businesses in unincorporated King County to improve awareness of adopted rules and regulations.

King County Response:

DPER has a number of customer bulletins that provide permit requirements and helpful tips for preparing an application for submittal. DPER would create a new bulletin for the adult beverage business. By way of illustration, a link is provided to the existing bulletin for tenant improvements. A new bulletin for the adult beverage business will be created based on this format once new zoning regulations are adopted by the Council.

The establishment of a mandatory business license (see below) for adult beverage businesses will enable DPER to create a list of all operating businesses and then contact them with information on the new regulations and procedures.

For an example of a bulletin issued by the Department of Permitting and Environmental Review, please refer to the Tenants Improvement [Bulletin](http://www.kingcounty.gov/~media/depts/permitting-environmental-review/dper/documents/bulletins/5.ashx?la=en).
<http://www.kingcounty.gov/~media/depts/permitting-environmental-review/dper/documents/bulletins/5.ashx?la=en>

Study Recommendation: Business License

1.1.3 Establish a business license for wine and beverage production establishments in unincorporated King County to assist in regulating monitoring growth in the industry.

King County Response:

If approved by the Council, King County will establish a business license requirement for all adult beverage producers in unincorporated King County. Under the proposal, all remote tasting rooms, and wineries, breweries, and distilleries would need to obtain an annual, renewable business license from the DPER. The purpose of the license would be to have greater certainty about where adult beverage producers and tasting rooms are in the County and verify that they are in compliance with the County rules and laws that apply to them. Only adult beverage businesses that are required to obtain a license from the Washington State Liquor and Cannabis Board would be required to obtain a County license, meaning that hobby wineries, breweries, and distilleries that are not selling their products nor making their products available to the general public for sampling would not be required to obtain a County business license. The proposed application process is simple, and has an annual fee of \$100.

2 Wine, Beverage, and Tourism

Study Recommendation:

- 2.1.1 Support development of mixed use wine and beverage facilities in Woodinville that support and boost the tourism industry and the area's reputation as a food destination.**
- 2.1.2 Engage the Port of Seattle in supporting the wine industry in the Sammamish Valley and Woodinville through, for example, partnerships with the cruise ship industry.**
- 2.1.5 Support agriculture in the Sammamish Valley as a synergistic component of the tourism and wine and beverage industries.**

King County Response:

Staff from King County met with the City of Woodinville and Port of Seattle representatives in September 2016 to discuss opportunities for cooperative actions that would assist in support of the wine and beverage industry within the Sammamish Valley and the City of Woodinville. At that time, the Port of Seattle was offering a new grant program to cities (Economic Development Partnership Program) for economic development purposes. The City of Woodinville determined their next step would be to seek a grant from the Port to conduct a study to identify issues and barriers facing businesses and visitors. The grant was funded and a community survey was initiated Feb. 1, 2017, with in May 2017. Results of the survey provided the City of Woodinville potential actions to support the tourism industry (Woodinville Tourism Study, May 2017).

King County will continue to engage with the City, as they identify actions from the study, and with representatives from the wine and beverage industry, to determine how the County can support activities that will boost the tourism industry throughout the entire area. Several areas of recommendation in the Woodinville Tourism Study that align with King County priorities relate to supporting local food. The Woodinville study identifies a local food hub, a permanent farmers market facility, food and beverage tours and trails as potential tools to support existing businesses and working farmlands.

King County will continue to support and work with the Sammamish Valley Alliance through the Community Service Area program, Farm King County, the Local Food Initiative and other programs. One simple way to spotlight the area is to identify when visitors are entering the Agricultural Production district by installing distinctive signs around the district. King County has developed prototype signs and will work with the Agriculture Commission and community representatives to refine design and identify the best locations for sign placement in the Agriculture Production District, with the goal of installing the new signs by the end of 2017/early 2018. See a more detailed description of two approaches to signage under the Agriculture section of this report.

3 Transportation

Study Recommendation: Alternative Means of Access

- 3.1.1** *Study the feasibility of instituting a weekend shuttle service from Downtown Woodinville, Marymoor Park or other park & ride lots through a partnership between King County and the City of Woodinville.*
- 3.1.2** *Explore the feasibility of a bicycle rental program through partnerships with local companies and/or non-profits and improve biking access from trails to local businesses.*

King County Response:

The Metro Community Connections program currently has a project underway in Bothell and Woodinville. This project includes a number of mobility solutions that will serve people traveling to, from, and within these communities. Two of these solutions could address needs identified in the strategies above.

Metro Community Connections: Bothell – Woodinville Project

In the first quarter of 2016, Metro Community Connections (formerly Alternative Services) conducted a community engagement process to understand mobility needs in and around Bothell and Woodinville. During this process community members identified an important transit gap in the Woodinville Tourist District. Many survey respondents and stakeholder group members said the area has no fixed-route service and that they would go to the Woodinville tourism district more often and without driving alone if an alternative service were developed to serve that area. However, these trips are different from the rest of the transportation needs identified through the outreach process. Tourists want to access the area from hotels in Bothell for one-off trips on weekends and evenings. Employees want to reach the area during their work hours, but these work hours may be irregular and fall outside the peak.

Community Van

One of the solutions that Metro will be implementing as part of the Bothell-Woodinville Community Connections project could be well suited to providing group trips to and from the Winery District – A *Community Van*. This new transportation pilot program offers prearranged, recurring, or one-time group trips that meet locally identified transportation needs. Metro owns the vans and provides fuel, maintenance, and vehicle insurance. Metro also vets the volunteer drivers and provides funding for a part-time Community Transportation Coordinator. An Advisory Group comprised of representatives from Metro, UW Bothell/Cascadia College Commuter Services and the cities of Bothell and Woodinville to provide program direction and oversight to the Community Transportation Coordinator. Launch planning and roll-out for the Bothell-Woodinville Community Van is pending hiring of the Community Transportation Coordinator.

Bike Share

The Sammamish Valley is currently served by the Sammamish River Trail and in the future will also have the Eastside Rail Corridor system connecting it to the west, south and north. The trail system and connected parks and destinations offer an opportunity to encourage and promote biking as a way to experience the agricultural and beverage industry within the Valley, to downtown Woodinville and the industrial area where the other concentration of wineries are found. As trails and connections are improved, the ability to move around by bike will also improve.

Pairing and promoting bicycling and winery/beverage tours is being done in many areas across the country. For example, Napa has a [Napa Valley Vine Trail](#), and in the Yakima River Valley, there is the [Rattlesnake Hills Wine Trail](#).

The recommendation to explore a bike share program from the winery stakeholder group could provide an added option for visitors to park remotely and ride to the concentrated areas of wineries and tasting rooms in the Sammamish Valley area. It could also serve as a recreational attraction for hotel guests to visit the wineries without having to rely on a car.

A bike share concept that mirrors this recommendation from the winery study stakeholder group is also under consideration as a potential service solution from Metro's Community Connection program. As a next step, Metro staff will be working with staff from the City of Woodinville to discuss development of a framework for a daytime bike sharing concept in order to assess its viability as a solution.

Study Recommendation: Parks and Trails

3.1.4 Develop long term east-west connections--explore Eastside Rail Corridor concepts to develop a shared use path along 145th connecting to the Sammamish River Trail

King County Response:

King County Parks has developed two options for creating an east-west connection between the Eastside Rail Corridor (ERC), Sammamish River Trail and extending into the Hollywood District. The County and the City of Woodinville have begun discussing these plans and will proceed on further feasibility studies and alternatives development. The goal for either option would be to improve trail connectivity between the County's regional trails and directly into wine tourism areas, in particular the Hollywood District from the ERC Trail and Sammamish River Trail. Please refer to the Trails Connection map (located at the end of this section).

The first option would be a connection between the ERC trail spur line and Sammamish River Trail along NE 145th Street, which has been studied during ERC master planning and is another way to integrate trails with the wine and tourism areas. In addition to developing east-west connectivity between the ERC and the Sammamish River Trail, this option would include a trail extension along the NE 145th Street alignment further east from the Sammamish River Trail directly to the Hollywood District. There would be different alternative alignments to achieve these connections that would need to be further studied in coordination with the City of Woodinville, area stakeholders and the community.

Key considerations for an east-west connection along NE 145th Street include whether to place it on the south or north side of the roadway. On the north side there is an existing pathway that would need to be improved. Appropriate improvements to the existing path could include widening, vegetation/tree clearing to avoid further root damage to the trail and limb overhang, and resurfacing. The existing path traverses Red Hook Brewery and Willows Lodge properties, and improvements would require approval from these property owners.

To extend this path into the Hollywood District, a bike path would need to be built between the Sammamish River Trail and 148th Ave. NE along the north side of NE 145th Street, which could impact the parking area to the Northshore Athletic Fields, and could require use of portions of City of Woodinville ROW to extend to 148th Ave. NE.

One benefit to this alignment is that a trail bridge already exists across the Sammamish River and this east-west path already has a direct connection to the Sammamish River Trail. This option would also require the installation of a trail crossing of NE 145th Street along the ERC Spur. The City of Woodinville has expressed a preference to build this as a grade-separated crossing, or bridge, over the roadway. The need for this crossing would exist independently of the east-west connector trail but would otherwise not be developed until the ERC Spur is going to be developed further to the north of NE 145th Street.

If the east-west connection were to be developed on the south side of NE 145th there would be additional technical and environmental challenges that would need further study to determine feasibility. The current understanding of this scenario includes the following factors:

- Topography south of the road drops away quickly so that a trail with adequate separation from the eastbound travel lane would likely require substantial fill.
- The low-lying areas south of the road are within the 100-year floodplain so compensatory storage would likely be required for the substantial fill.
- The low-lying area south of the road has a fish-bearing stream connected to the Sammamish River.
- There are above-ground power poles along the south side of the road that may have to be relocated to accommodate trail.
- The available right of way on the south side of the road may not be wide enough to cover the trail, potential stream relocation, and potential power pole relocations. Any property acquisition will involve agricultural land.
- A new pedestrian/bicycle bridge would be required to cross the Sammamish River.
- The connecting loop to the Sammamish River Trail may require property acquisition to achieve accessible grades.
- A bike path would need to be built between the Sammamish River Trail and 148th Ave. NE along the south side of NE 145th, either reconfiguring a portion of the sidewalk in the City of Woodinville ROW, or acquiring an easement for the path on the northern edge of a privately owned parcel or parcels.

The second option would be to develop an improved, or paved, connection between the Sammamish River Trail and 148th Ave. NE along the existing gravel Tolt Pipeline Trail alignment. The Tolt Pipeline Trail is a gravel and dirt path located in a utility right of way owned by Seattle Public Utilities (SPU). The County's use and actions related to the trail are governed by a Trails Agreement between the parties. The Trails Agreement allows for the trail surface to be improved, but only with prior written consent from the SPU Director, and conditioned by SPU approval of all plans and specifications at 30%, 60% and 90% design. The County's use of the Tolt Pipeline right of way is also subject to all terms and conditions of an easement held by Puget Sound Energy. King County Roads is installing a signalized roadway crossing on 148th Ave. NE at the location where the Tolt Pipeline Trail crosses.

This trail connection would be independent of any improvements to the ERC Trail and would not create connections between the ERC and the Sammamish River Trail or between the ERC and the wine tourism area.

For this option to serve as a feasible and appropriate route for winery tourism, there would need to be bike lanes or a separate bike path constructed along 148th Ave. to connect the Tolt Pipeline Trail improvement to the Hollywood Wine District. The approximately 600 foot segment of 148th Ave NE south of the Tolt Pipeline Trail to the city limits of Woodinville is significantly constrained by an adjacent Class 2 salmon-bearing stream, wetlands, and a steep embankment. The feasibility of widening the road to construct a bike lane or pathway is questionable. If it were to be determined feasible after additional technical analysis, there would be significant stream alterations and mitigation needed and cost of the project would likely be more than \$1 million.

King County will continue to explore these trail development options with the City of Woodinville and with involvement from area stakeholders and community members.



April 26, 2018

Study Recommendation: Road Improvements

3.1.6 *Conduct an interjurisdictional transportation study to fully vet traffic growth, concurrency, impacts and potential mass transit solutions.*

3.1.8 *Improve the pedestrian environment and overall pedestrian safety in the Sammamish Valley, especially those areas connecting major tourism draws and winery concentrations.*

King County Response:

The Road Services Division reviewed the potential for nonmotorized and capacity improvements along the 148th Avenue NE/140th Place NE Corridor. The physical and environmental conditions along the corridor were found to pose several significant challenges.

Right-of-Way: The available right-of-way (approximately 18 feet on each side) is not sufficient to accommodate widening the road from two to four lanes, based on county standards. The right-of-way appears sufficient to accommodate a nonmotorized pathway on one side of the roadway or potentially a turn lane in some locations.

Transportation concurrency: The corridor is currently meeting the county's adopted concurrency level of service standard of "B" for rural areas.

Environmental Issues: The corridor contains numerous wetlands and streams, as well as seismic, steep slope, and landslide hazard areas and buffers. Portions of the corridor are also within a Shoreline Management Act rural shoreline, Critical Aquifer Recharge Area, and Farmland Preservation area. All of these features have stringent regulatory requirements. Construction of a nonmotorized or capacity improvement project would involve impacts to the wetlands, streams, buffers, and other environmentally sensitive features along the corridor. Environmental mitigation and other regulatory compliance efforts would be required. These may include wetland and stream mitigation or payment for mitigation banking, fish passable culvert installation, additional stormwater treatment infrastructure, etc.

The existing open drainage ditches along the roadway would need to be relocated or put into a new piped drainage system to address environmental regulations.

Expanding the roadway for nonmotorized or capacity improvements would require removal or relocation of numerous trees, power poles, fences, landscaping, mailboxes and other public or private features along the roadside.

Cost Estimates: The planning level cost estimate to construct a nonmotorized pathway on one side of the road and meet the associated drainage and environmental regulatory requirements is approximately \$5 million. Capacity improvements could cost upwards of \$20 million. Further study would be necessary to evaluate more specific improvement concepts such as nonmotorized improvements or turn lanes.

4 Agriculture

Study Recommendation: Agriculture Production District (APD)

4.1.1 Continue to support retail sales of locally grown products on agricultural zoned lands

4.1.2 Limit changes to the current agricultural production zone rules and regulations

King County Response:

King County recommends that no changes be made to the boundaries and or primary regulatory structure of the APD. The proposal does change the product content requirement for production to be at least 60% grown on site.

APD History:

Agricultural land in King County had declined by approximately 60% between 1950 and 1969 and was projected to occupy less than 3% of the 1964 coverage by 2000. As a result of the documented loss of significant farmland acreage, King County Council passed Ordinance 1096 in 1972 to recognize and protect agricultural lands as “Open Space Elements” in the revised Comprehensive Plan, which was originally adopted in 1964. Specifically, Ordinance 1096 stated:

Farmlands must be included in the open space system because they provide products for consumption; serve as buffers between urbanizing areas; and provide beautiful and natural scenery. These land areas will be lost to industrial development, subdivision, and to highway development unless they are included in the system.”

The following year, that directive was strengthened by Council Ordinance 1839, which stated:

“The Council of King County declares it to be in the public interest to retain prime agricultural lands and certain farmlands within a system of open space. This open space system is recognized as having scenic and aesthetic values that contributes natural buffers within existing and potential urban areas. Furthermore, the retention of agricultural and certain farmlands provide both unique and supplemental food stuffs and contribute to and diversify the economic base.”

The 1975 Supplement to the King County Comprehensive Plan called out the Lower Green-Duwamish Valley and Sammamish Valley as being especially threatened from continued urban expansion because “of the valley’s proximity to a highly urban area, but because of transportation lines and flood control improvements that make these areas also highly suited for industrial and

commercial development.” The Supplement combined Ordinance 1839 and others that, together, provided justification for establishing agricultural zones that protected “prime agricultural lands.”

The Supplement provided one overarching goal for agricultural land preservation: “To preserve prime agricultural lands and significant other farmlands in the open space system.” A suite of criteria were provided to help identify priority agricultural lands, including soil type, size, cropping history, flood risk, public opinion, and lack of water and sewer services. Agricultural zoning (A Zone) was to be applied “wherever appropriate to protect good, agricultural land from incompatible use and development.”

In 1977, Council Ordinance 3064 amended the Comprehensive Plan and created eight “King County Agricultural Districts,” which were the Snoqualmie Valley/Patterson Creek Agricultural District, the North Creek Agricultural District, the Upper Snoqualmie Agricultural District, the Sammamish Valley/Bear Creek Agricultural District, the Lower Green River Valley Agricultural District, the Upper Green River Valley Agricultural District, the Enumclaw Plateau Agricultural District, and the Vashon Island Agricultural District. The County was directed to use rezoning options, permit reviews and other options to “ensure that to the fullest extent possible the agricultural potential of the District will not be adversely affected.”

Ordinance 3064 provided maps of the eight Agricultural Districts as well as the “Agricultural Lands of County Significance,” which were the highest priority agricultural lands within those districts. The district boundaries were many times larger than the areas delineated as priority agricultural lands. For example, the Sammamish Valley/Bear Creek Agricultural District included the entire Sammamish River and Bear Creek floodplain, as well as the major tributaries, and stretched from Lake Sammamish to the Snohomish County line. The identified priority agricultural lands comprised less than 20 percent of the delineated district.

The Technical Appendix for the Executive Proposed General Development Guide was released in 1984 to provide further guidance for resource land conservation and use in rural and urban areas. The Guide proposed revised Agricultural Districts, which were based upon a review of the existing Agricultural Districts established by Ordinance 3064. The districts established in Ordinance 3064 included many lands not suited to agriculture and the new districts excluded non-productive lands and land uses differed based upon whether a parcel was within or adjacent to a district. Major changes from the Ordinance 3064 districts included elimination of the Vashon and Bear Creek districts and refining the Sammamish Agricultural District to eliminate the Bear Creek watershed and constricting the remaining boundaries to include the most productive agricultural lands near Woodinville.

The 1989 King County Resource Lands (Area Zoning) document, which further modified the boundaries of the Sammamish and Green River Valley Agricultural Districts, was adopted by King County Council via Ordinance 8848. Ordinance 8848 further recognized the importance of the agricultural districts and established “Agricultural Production Districts” within those agricultural

districts via enhanced agricultural zoning. The current boundaries of the Sammamish APD are very similar to the boundaries outlined in the Area Zoning document.

King County Council passed Ordinance 4341 in June 1979 to provide for the issuance of general obligation bonds to purchase property interest in priority agricultural regions in King County with the Sammamish and Green River valleys specifically identified as first priorities. Proposition 3 on the November 1979 General Election Ballot, which proposed the issuance of up to \$50 million in general obligation bonds for the purpose of “acquiring and preserving voluntarily offered farm and open space lands in the county,” was passed by King County voters.

1979 bond money provided the initial capital to support establishment of King County’s Farmland Protection Program (FPP), which subsequently has benefited from additional infusion of funding from other sources, most significantly funds generated through the Transfer of Development Rights and grants through the Conservation Futures Tax program.

Summary of Sammamish APD conservation activities:

- Total acres in APD: **1,082**
- Acres in the APD protected via FPP easements: **779**
- Acres in food production within the APD: **305**
- Acres in equestrian, sod, nursery or tree farm: **500**
- Acres currently “not farmable”: **230**

Study Recommendation: Land Conservation in the Agriculture Production District (APD)

4.1.4 Explore and facilitate additional development right purchases for agricultural zoned properties in the Sammamish Valley

King County Response:

Protecting Remaining Unprotected Acreage in the APD: While King County has been successful in protecting three quarters of the acreage in the Sammamish APD, there are still several parcels that do not have Farmland Preservation Program (FPP) easements protecting them from future development. These parcels, particularly those that are on the boundary between the APD and the City of Woodinville are a high priority for protection by the County.

King County’s Farmland Preservation Program will continue to conduct outreach to the owners of these high priority parcels to engage them in a discussion about removing the development rights from their parcel, and preserving it as agricultural land in perpetuity. Preservation of these lands will be a top priority for the County.

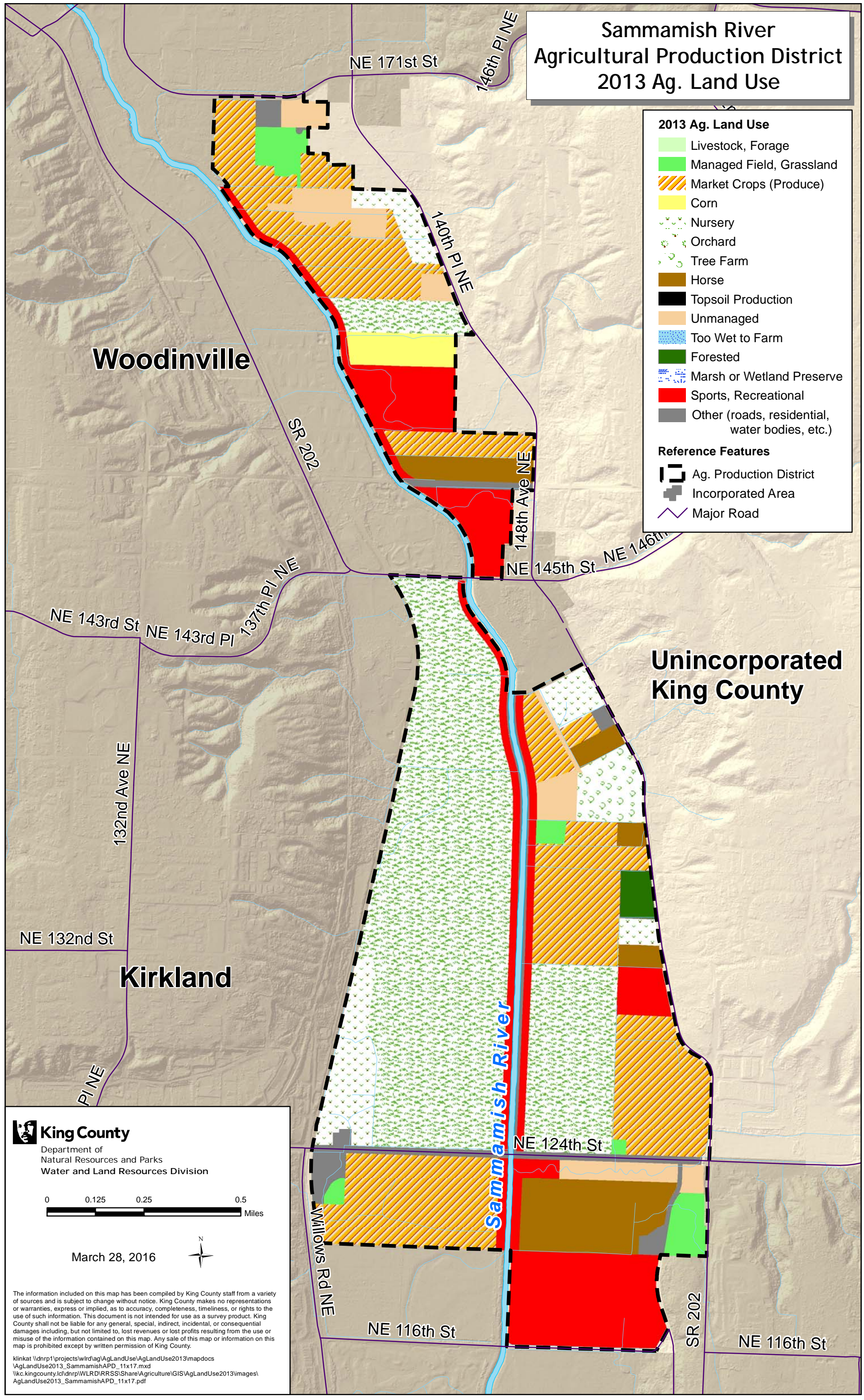
Sammamish River Agricultural Production District 2013 Ag. Land Use

2013 Ag. Land Use

- Livestock, Forage
- Managed Field, Grassland
- Market Crops (Produce)
- Corn
- Nursery
- Orchard
- Tree Farm
- Horse
- Topsoil Production
- Unmanaged
- Too Wet to Farm
- Forested
- Marsh or Wetland Preserve
- Sports, Recreational
- Other (roads, residential, water bodies, etc.)

Reference Features

- Ag. Production District
- Incorporated Area
- Major Road



King County
 Department of
 Natural Resources and Parks
 Water and Land Resources Division

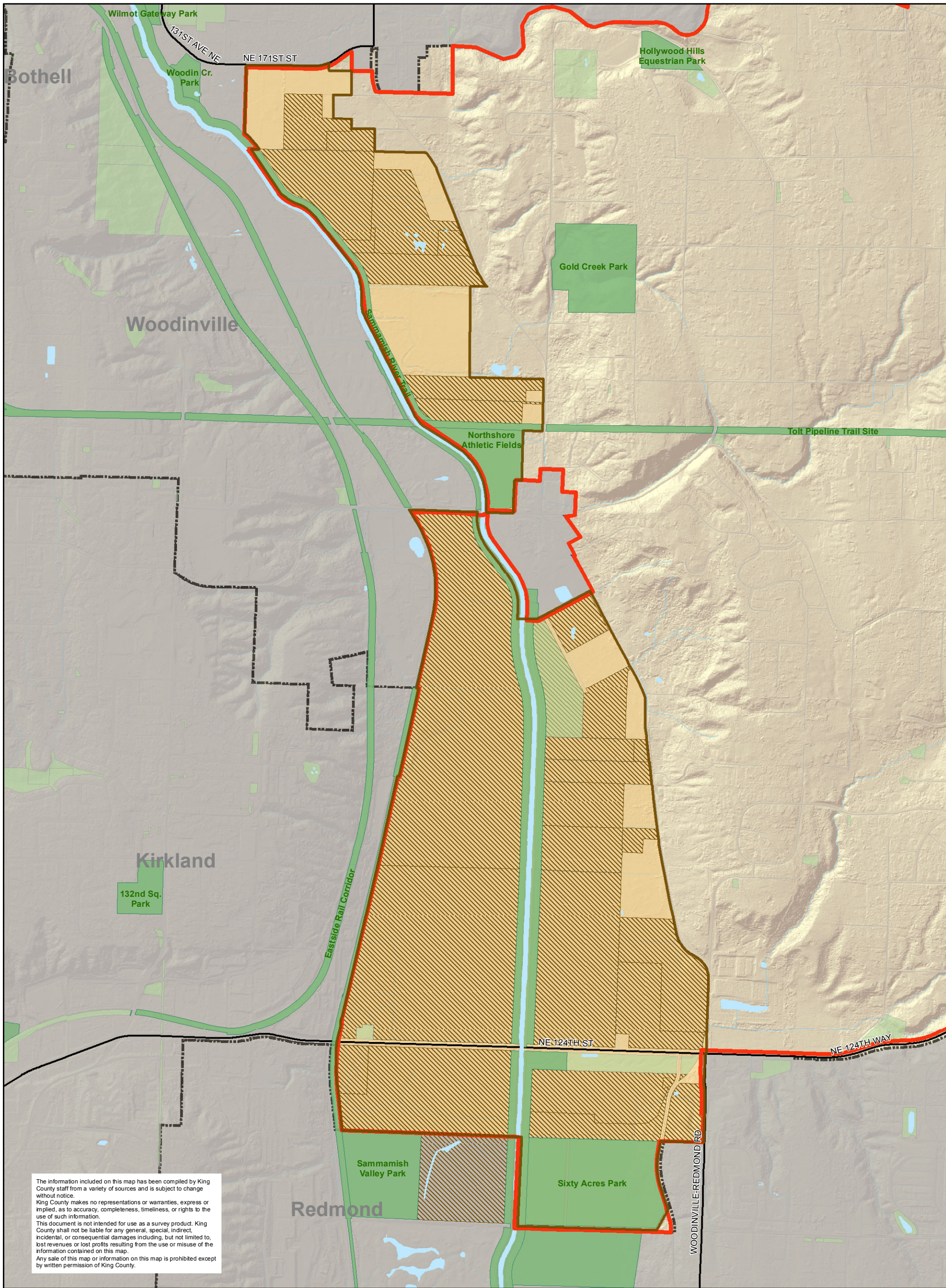
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March 28, 2016

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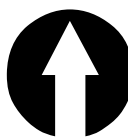
SAMMAMISH VALLEY AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION DISTRICT



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Legend

-  Agricultural Production District
-  Current King County Urban Growth Boundary
-  Protected Farmland (FPP)
-  Parks in King County
-  Other Public Lands
-  Incorporated Cities in KC
-  Major Roads



0 0.25 0.5 Miles



Study Recommendation: Signage

2.1.5 Support agriculture in the Sammamish Valley as a synergistic component of the tourism and wine and beverage industries

King County Response:

Public Signage for the Agricultural Production District (APD) and Farmland Preservation Program (FPP) Parcels

APD Signage. King County has erected signs identifying some, but not all of the Agricultural Production Districts. Given that these areas are critical to protecting valuable agricultural soils and form the foundation of the King County’s agricultural economy they should be clearly signed, with the intent of alerting the public that they are entering an area of natural resource and economic significance. In evaluating a program for placing signage in all of the APDs, the County has developed the following principle to guide development and placement of the signs:

- Signs should be distinctive and readily identifiable as an indication of the boundary for an agricultural zone.
- Signs should be placed in multiple areas of high-visibility.
- Should help avoid incompatible land use decisions that arise out of ignorance of the existence of the APD.
- Signs should have the same basic design, but could be customized for each APD.
- Signs should be readable and aesthetically pleasing.
- King County has developed a “Farm King County” brand to promote the County Executive’s Local Food Initiative – we may want to consider expanding use of the brand in the APD signs.
- We want to integrate an emphasis on driving safety with an increased awareness of APDs.

The current timeline is to develop several sign options, and present them to the King County Agriculture Commission and solicit input on design and level of community outreach needed to engage the broader agricultural community. Based on feedback from the Commission we will develop final designs and an engagement process.

FPP Signage. King County’s Farmland Preservation Program has been successful in protecting almost 15,000 acres of farmland from development. While we have approximately 300 farms across the County enrolled in the program, we have never asked property owners to take any action to acknowledge or celebrate that parcels are permanently protected. King County

agriculture program staff has been exploring the option of developing signage for all parcels enrolled in the FPP program. Following are principles the staff drafted to guide development of such a program:

- Placement of signs would be contingent on agreement by the landowner. FPP is a voluntary program, and we want to recognize landowner commitment to farmland preservation and sustainable land management.
- Signs would be standardized for FPP program, but we would try to have an option of customizing for individual farms.
- Signs need to be clear that they do not indicate public access – FPP parcels remain private property.

The goal would be to develop this program in consultation with the King County Agriculture Commission and a stakeholder group of FPP program participants. We would need to work through issues of design, placement, and how to allocate the cost of the program. This effort would be implemented on a separate timeline from the effort to provide signage in and around the APDs.

5 Rural and Agriculture Zoning – The Regulations

Study Recommendation:

Defining and Implementing

- 1.2.1 *Production Facilities-- define based on the size and scale of the facilities and use this definition to scale regulations***
- 1.2.2 *Limit impacts of tasting rooms through regulation of number of events, size of events, and hours of operation***
- 1.2.3 *Develop new definitions for tasting rooms, special events, winery production facilities, and other associated uses***

Wine, Beverage, and Tourism Industries

- 3.1.7 *Limit the operating hours or size of tasting rooms/event spaces to be outside of the PM peak hour of traffic***

Transportation

- 4.1.5 *Direct wine and beverage industry facilities looking to locate in unincorporated portions of the Sammamish Valley to properties located along arterial roads (see 5.2.5)***

Agriculture

- 4.1.6 *Explore potential impacts of expanding the locally grown requirement for product sales in agriculture zones (currently at 60% originating from the Puget Sound) to include Washington State***

Rural Zoned Areas

- 5.1.1 *Differentiate between tasting room only facilities and winery production facilities in terms of land use regulations in unincorporated King County***
- 5.1.3 *Consider smaller lot size requirements in the study area for smaller production facilities (not applicable to subdivisions of land)***

- 5.1.4** *Develop regulations that limit hours of operation, special events, and overall traffic to facilities where appropriate and tailor regulations for distinct neighborhoods within the RA Zone*
- 5.2.3** *Allow for wine and beverage industry uses through the home occupation regulations and be clear about when tasting rooms/production facilities can exist outside of a home occupation*
- 5.2.5** *Direct wine and beverage industry facilities looking to locate in unincorporated portions of the Sammamish Valley to properties located along arterial roads (see 4.1.5)*

King County Response:

Please refer to the proposed ordinance for specific details on the regulatory structure for Winery, Brewery, Distillery Facilities.

Approach:

Recognize the changing nature of the wine industry in King County. Allow less intensive winery, brewery, distillery uses on smaller lots in the Rural Area and more intensive uses on larger lots with direct access to an arterial. Allow for remote tasting rooms in a very limited area as a pilot project. Prohibit wineries and tasting rooms as home occupations or home industries. In the Rural Area, allow agricultural products being processed to be grown without restriction to location. Limited changes to the current regulations in the Agriculture Production District.

(Reference to Strategy Number in parenthesis)

Definitions and Allowed Uses:

Remote Tasting Room: (Permitted Use) A 1,000 maximum square foot facility indoor with additional 500 square foot of outdoor space that is remote from the production facility of the winery. Limited to serving wine and minimal food items and sales of merchandise related to products available for tasting. Events are prohibited. Hours are limited as follows: Monday, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, tasting rooms can be open from 11:00 AM through 5:00 PM. On Fridays, Saturdays, and Sundays tasting rooms can be open from 11:00 AM through 9:00 PM. To be allowed in a very limited area as a pilot program in two areas defined as Demonstration Overlay A, Exhibits 1 and 2. *(1.2.3, 3.1.7, 5.1.1, 5.2.3)*

Winery, Brewery, Distillery Facility I: (Permitted Use) A very small production establishment limited to 1,500 square feet. No on-site product tasting, events, or sales of merchandise would be allowed. The intent is to authorize a small-scale production facility to replace the allowance for a home occupation but with more conditions of operations to limit impacts to neighboring properties. *(1.2.1, 5.1.1, 5.1.3, 5.2.3)*

Winery, Brewery, Distillery Facility II: (Permitted Use) A small-scale production facility located on at least 2.5 acres and limited to 3,500 square feet. Product tasting and sales of related merchandise would be allowed. Events subject to a Temporary Use Permit. No growing requirement in the RA and UR zones. In the A zones, 60% of products produced required to be grown on-site. (1.2.1, 1.2.3, 4.1.5, 4.1.6, 5.1.3, 5.2.3, 5.2.5)

Winery, Brewery, Distillery Facility III: (Conditional Use) A larger-scale production facility located on at least 4.5 acres and limited to 6,000 square feet, or up to 8,000 square feet on properties of at least 10 acres. Product tasting and sales of related merchandise would be allowed. Remove square footage limitation for Vashon Island so same as rest of the Rural Area. No growing requirement in the RA and UR zones. In the A zones, 60% of products required to be grown on-site. Events subject to a Temporary Use Permit. In a very limited area, as a pilot program in the area defined as Demonstration Overlay B, events will be allowed as a condition of acquiring the Conditional Use Permit. (1.2.1, 1.2.3, 4.1.5, 4.1.6, 5.1.3, 5.2.3, 5.2.5)

Demonstration Overlays: King County is proposing two Demonstration Overlays as pilot projects for new concepts regarding wine and beverage facilities that will be evaluated annually and then expire after three years. DPER will compile a list of demonstration project applications submitted and any related code complaints. At the end of the three-year period, the concepts will be evaluated for expansion to other areas of King County.

- **Demonstration Overlay A:** Two distinct areas in unincorporated King County. One is a very small area directly east of the Woodinville city boundaries ranging from one property north of NE 144th street south for approximately .25 miles. In this area, remote tasting rooms will be allowed. The second area is within the boundaries of the Vashon Town Center.(1.2.2)
- **Demonstration Overlay B:** a defined area directly east of the Sammamish Valley Agriculture Production District as it extends south from Woodinville city limits along SR 202 to the Redmond city limits. In this area, a facility with a Conditional Use Permit to operate as a Winery, Brewery, Distillery III can hold events without being subject to a Temporary Use Permit. (5.1.4)

Special Events: Temporary Use Permit (TUP) required for events beyond regular promotion and sales of the product being produced and tasted. In the RA zones, the number of events for Winery, Brewery, Distillery Facility II & III will be limited to 24 events per year. In the A zones, the number of events will remain as currently defined at two per month. All events will be limited in size: 125 guests for a Winery, Brewery, Distillery Facility II and 250 guests for a Winery, Brewery, Distillery Facility III. For Winery, Brewery, Distillery III in the area defined as Demonstration Overlay B, east of the Sammamish Valley Agricultural Production District, events allowed as integral to the Conditional Use Permit, as a pilot program.

Summary of Proposed Regulations for Winery/Brewery/Distillery Uses in the Rural Area and the Agriculture Zones

Issue/Condition	Rural Area			Agriculture Zones		Demonstration Projects – Rural Area		Comments
	Winery I	Winery II	Winery III	Winery II	Winery III	Tasting Room in Overlay A Exhibit 1: Sammamish Valley Exhibit: Vashon Town Center	Winery III in Overlay B	
Type of Permit	Permitted	Permitted ¹ Conditional Use ²	Conditional Use	Permitted	Conditional Use	Permitted	Conditional Use	Allowed square footage remains the same (except that tasting rooms & Winery I's are new uses)
Min. Lot Size	n/a	2.5 acres	4.5 acres* 10 acres**	2.5 acres	4.5 acres* 10 acres**	n/a	4.5 acres+ 10 acres**	Reduction in lot size for Winery II from current 4.5 acres
Max. Building Size	1,500 sf	3,500 sf	6,000 sf* 8,000 sf**	3,500 sf	6,000 sf* 8,000 sf**	1,000 sf + 500 sf outdoors	6,000 sf* 8,000 sf**	Same square footage as currently allowed (except for tasting rooms & Winery I's are new uses)
Tastings	Not allowed	Allowed with ltd. hrs: Mon-Th: 11am – 5pm F-Sun: 11am – 9 pm	Allowed with ltd. hrs: Mon-Th: 11am – 5pm F-Sun: 11am – 9 pm	Allowed with ltd. hrs: Mon-Th: 11am – 5pm F-Sun: 11am – 9 pm	Allowed with ltd. hrs: Mon-Th: 11am – 5pm F-Sun: 11am – 9 pm	Allowed with ltd. hrs: Mon-Th: 11am – 5pm F-Sun: 11am – 9 pm	Allowed with ltd. hrs: Mon-Th: 11am – 5pm F-Sun: 11am – 9 pm	Remote tasting rooms not currently allowed; establish hours of operation.
Home Occupations	Not allowed	Not allowed	Not allowed	Not allowed	Not allowed	Not allowed	Not allowed	Currently allowed – to be replaced with Winery I
Events	Not allowed	Up to 24/year with TUP – max. size = 125 guests; parking accommodated on-site or managed through parking plan	Up to 24/year with TUP – max. size = 250 guests; parking accommodated on-site or managed through parking plan	Up to 2/month with TUP – max. size = 125 guests; parking accommodated on-site or managed through parking plan	Up to 2/month with TUP – max. size = 250 guests; parking accommodated on-site or managed through parking plan	Not allowed	No specific limit – conditions set with CUP w/ annual monitoring of impacts	Current limit is 2/month with Temporary Use Permit with no limit on number of guests
Water	Adhere to Public Health standards	Adhere to Public Health standards	Must connect to existing Group A water system, or existing Group B water system if Group A water system not available	Adhere to Public Health standards	Must connect to existing Group A water system, or existing Group B water system if Group A water system not available	Adhere to Public Health standards	Must connect to existing Group A water system, or existing Group B water system if Group A water system not available	New condition: Winery III's must hook-up to an existing domestic public water system – preference for existing Group A systems
Access	Not specified	¹ Direct access from an arterial ² Can be modified through CUP	Direct access from an arterial	Direct access from an arterial	Direct access from an arterial	Direct access from an arterial	Direct access from an arterial	New condition
Product Content	Not specified	Not specified	Not specified	60% of product to be processed to be grown on site.	60% of product to be processed to be grown on site.	Not specified	Not specified	Currently, require 60% of product to be processed to be grown in Puget Sound counties for all wineries in both RA & A-zones – requirement changed for wineries in A-zone to be grown on site
Production	Required	Required	Required	Required	Required	Not allowed	Required	Production defined as including one or more of the following: crushing, fermentation, barrel/tank aging, and finishing
Parking	Not allowed	Limited to 150% of minimum required (e.g. 8-9 spaces)	Determined through CUP	Limited to 150% of minimum required (e.g. 8-9 spaces)	Determined through CUP	Limited to 150% of minimum required (e.g. 7-8 spaces)	Determined through CUP	New requirement – changing code requirement to be consistent with ratio for other retail uses (from 1/50 sq. ft. to 1/300 sq. ft.)
Setbacks	75'	75'	75'	75'	75'	Not specified	75'	Current standard
KC Bus. License	Required	Required	Required	Required	Required	Required	Required	New requirement. \$100/year.
Fines & Penalties	\$500/\$1,000	\$500/\$1,000	\$500/\$1,000	\$500/\$1,000	\$500/\$1,000	\$500/\$1,000	\$500/\$1,000	Increase from \$100 for 1 st & \$500 for subsequent violations
Demonstration Project Review	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3 years with annual review	3 years with annual review	Demon. project can be stopped prior to 3 yr. period if annual data indicates problems; can be extended to other areas if data positive