

**TRANSPORTATION, ECONOMY AND ENVIRONMENT**  
**SPEAKER LIST**  
*May 18, 2016*

<b>SPEAKER NUMBER</b>	<b>NAME</b>	<b>MAILING ADDRESS</b>	<b>EMAIL</b>	<b>PHONE NUMBER</b>
1.	Dennis Carlson	42202 196 <sup>th</sup> Ave SE Enumclaw, WA 98022		
2.	Adrian Medved	PO Box 261 Hobart, WA 98025		
3.	Phillip Dawdy	1608 E Republican St, #303 Seattle, WA 98112		
4.	John Sutter	PO Box 143 Hobart, WA 98025		
5.	Lori Sutter	PO Box 143 Hobart, WA 98025		
6.	Laurel Berger	42607 208 <sup>th</sup> Avenue SE Enumclaw, 98022		
7.	Sandra Cancro	18514 SE 440 <sup>th</sup> Street Enumclaw, WA 98022		
8.	Dominic Catanzaro	43917 SE 127 <sup>th</sup> Place North Bend, WA 98045		
9.	Cris	Enumclaw		
10.	Ted Barker	41818 207 <sup>th</sup> Ave SE Enumclaw, WA 98022		
11.	Mark Buckingham	42940 196 <sup>th</sup> Ave SE Enumclaw, WA 98022		
12.	Elizabeth Mathewson	PO Box 238 Hobart, WA 98025		
13.	Mary Pachek	PO Box 536 Hobart, WA 98025		
14.	Lawrence Slater	28254 SE 204 <sup>th</sup> Street Maple Valley, WA 98038		

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15.	Mark Johnston	5580 S Langston Road Skyway, WA 98178		
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# TRANSPORTATION, ECONOMY AND ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE

Attachment 9

## Public Testimony Sign-in Sheet May 18, 2016

Name	Address/City/Zip	Issue
1. Patrick Magee	10775 Elliston Way Rock	
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# TRANSPORTATION, ECONOMY AND ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE

## Public Testimony

Sign-in Sheet

May 18, 2016

Name	Address/City/Zip	Issue
1. Logan Bowers	<del>2412</del> 2412 E Prospect St	MT Legislation
2. Daniela Bernhard	5455 48 <sup>th</sup> Ave SW 98136	MT legis.
3. Kc Franks	11212 3 <sup>rd</sup> Ave NW 98177	MT legislation
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May 18.2016

King Co. Council:

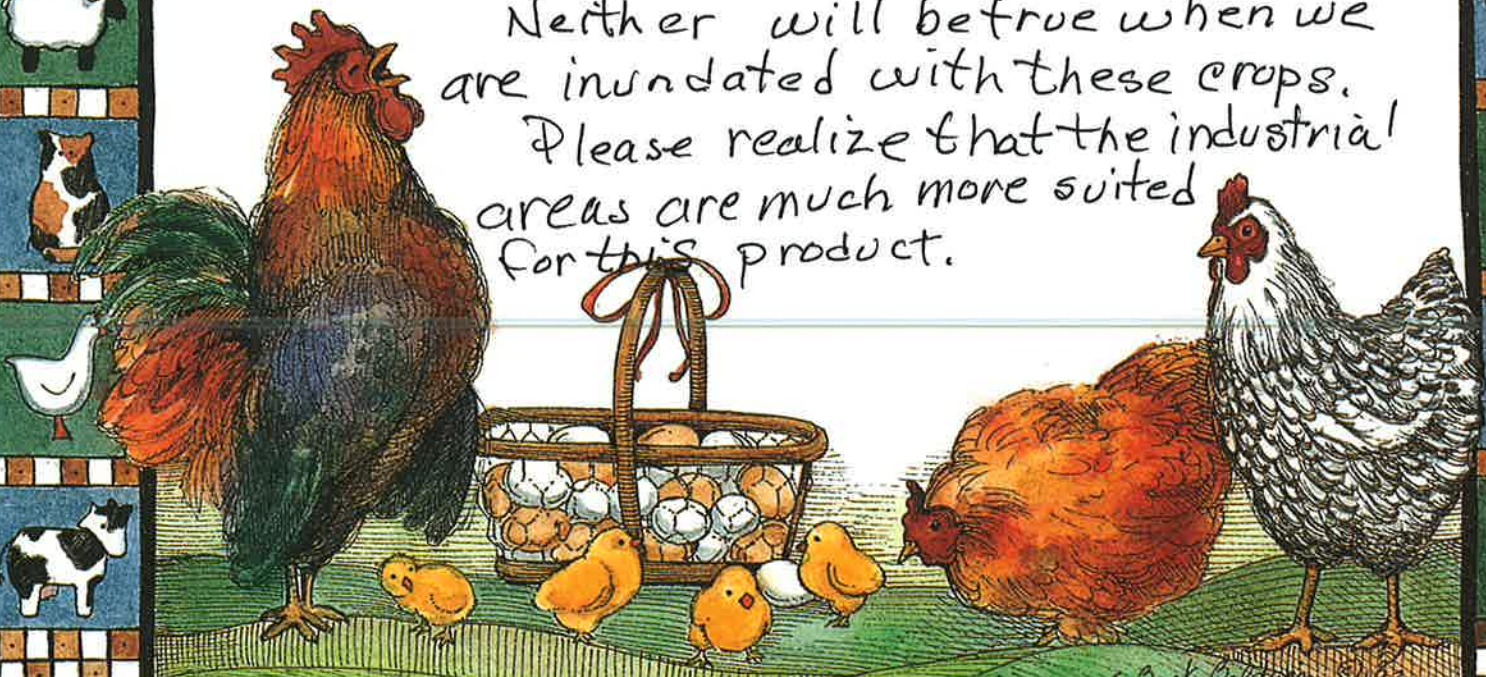
Please take time to read a few letters alerting your members to the devastating repercussions of allowing Marijuana to be grown in our Enumclaw Plateau area.

Many farms are already being planted with this noxious crop. The smell from these plants is not pleasant. To say nothing about the fencing, lighting, and traffic caused by these crops.

We have not been allowed to change our farm land uses. Our home and land value have stayed fair.

Neither will be true when we are inundated with these crops.

Please realize that the industrial areas are much more suited for this product.



3 Buck Calendars © 2016



We now have green pastures,  
animals and private homes.

We would appreciate if you  
could visit a few of these marijuana  
farms to see what our concerns  
are! Have any of you see firsthand  
what these outdoor or eventhe  
indoor plantings look and smell like?  
Before you allow these grows, please  
visit some in our East King Co. area!

Sincerely

Joan Johnson  
18916 SE 44<sup>th</sup> St.  
Enumclaw, Wa 98022

E-mail = sean442001@yahoo.com  
Phone: 360-825-5290.

5. Duck Callow © 85

May 15, 2016

King County Councilmembers:

I am writing today to bring to your attention a problem that we have been greatly impacted by for over three years. We are located in an RA-5 Zone in an unincorporated area of King County; our home is in Hobart, Washington.

Three years ago one of our neighbors began to rent a property to Ted Woodard, a **medical marijuana grower and processor**. The barn that is utilized for his activity is located approximately 250 feet from our home; the barn is SIX feet off our property line and located about 700 feet from Taylor Mountain Forest, a King County Park. Mr. Woodard has taken steps to mitigate the offensive smells from his operation but even still, quite often, we cannot open our windows on a warm afternoon/evening due to the skunk-like odor wafting towards our home. Several times, we have had an intense and malignant odor in our garage from his processes. There is constant noise from their machinery, we have had trespassers on our property and experience personal anxiety from the stress of conflict and his threats of lawsuits. Mr. Woodard has openly admitted to extracting oils as part of his operations.

My husband I and would like to go on record with the King County Council to ask for your understanding and to encourage the Council to restrict this type of facility to industrial areas only. This activity does not belong in any residential area. The laws that govern the rights of the marijuana growers and processors is adversely affecting the health and safety of our communities.

Thank you for your time,

Laurence & Teresa Snyder  
28254 SE 204<sup>th</sup> Street  
Maple Valley, WA 98038  
(425) 432-7753

May 12, 2016

## UW study: state-licensed marijuana canopy enough to satisfy recreational and medical markets

[Deborah Bach](#)

News and Information

The amount of marijuana allowed to be grown by state-licensed producers in Washington is enough to satisfy both the medical and recreational marijuana markets, [a University of Washington study](#) released today finds.

The state Liquor and Cannabis Board (LCB) tasked the UW-based Cannabis Law and Policy Project (CLPP) with calculating the “grow canopy,” or square footage, required to supply the state’s medical marijuana market as it becomes folded into the state’s retail system, as required by the [2015 Cannabis Patient Protection Act](#). The group’s report estimates that between 1.7 and 2 million square feet — or the equivalent of 30 to 34 football fields — of plants is needed to satisfy the medical marijuana market, and concludes that the 12.3 million square feet of canopy currently approved by the LCB is enough to supply the state’s total marijuana market.

Medical marijuana dispensaries must either obtain a state license or close by July 1, 2016. Of the 343 retail stores licensed by the LCB, approximately 81 percent have sought endorsements to their license to sell marijuana to authorized medical patients.

“It was important to design this study the right way and engage in careful empirical research reaching out directly to medical dispensaries and growers across the state,” said [Sean O’Connor](#), principal investigator for the report, CLPP faculty director and Boeing International Professor at UW Law.

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CLPP Executive Director Sam Mendez described the survey process: “There’s no master list of these dispensaries, so we used a variety of resources to identify as many as possible. Once the survey was complete, we applied the findings to other published research regarding averages of marijuana output per square foot, outdoor and indoor growing market



share and amounts used for edibles and concentrates to reach our estimates.”

The report found that:

- There were an estimated 273 medical marijuana dispensaries in Washington in January 2016
- Dispensaries sell an average of 9.55 pounds of marijuana flower monthly
- The average price of marijuana per gram sold by these dispensaries is less than \$10
- Marijuana flower comprises 60 percent of sales at dispensaries, followed by concentrates (22 percent) and edibles (18 percent)
- The potential market value based on 10 million square feet of canopy is more than \$8 billion

Determining the size of Washington’s medical marijuana market was no easy task for the UW team, since dispensaries and collective gardens have gone mostly unregulated until recently. The UW researchers, which included five law students, started by compiling a list of possible Washington dispensaries using the databases of three websites — leafly.com, weedmaps.com and headshopfinder.com — among other sources. They came up with 467 possible contacts and called them for phone surveys in January and February 2016.

Interviewees were asked whether the dispensary grows its own marijuana, how much marijuana it sells, the average price of various products and what proportion of sales are flower, edibles, tinctures and concentrates, among other questions. Some refused to participate. Others did not appear to be affiliated with a dispensary or seemed to be out of business. The researchers also posted an online survey, sending it to all applicants for recreational marijuana retail licenses and promoting it widely through social media. All told, they found 273 likely dispensaries.

A report released in December 2015 by BOTEK Analysis Corp. estimated that the state’s marijuana market is divided roughly into thirds for medical, recreational and illicit use. Since February 2014, as an interim policy, the LCB has restricted marijuana producers to a single license. That decision will later be put into rule.

The Cannabis Law and Policy Project was launched in 2014 to provide thoughtful leadership on the responsible development of recreational and medical marijuana industries in Washington State and across the country. The group, which is based in the UW School of Law, but draws on experts

in various other departments, focuses on advising the state on regulatory issues related to marijuana.

The report's lead authors are O'Connor and Mendez, with contributing law student authors Ada Danelo, Harry Fukano, Kyle Johnson, Chad Law and Daniel Shortt. Dr. [Nephi Stella](#), a professor in the UW School of Medicine, was a consultant on the report.

5/18/16  
King County Council  
TrEE Committee Meeting

Dear Council,

We are attending today's council meeting on behalf of the rural residents that are unable to make it downtown. It wasn't possible for everyone to take time off from work, as we did, to be involved in due process. There are communities throughout the rural area that continue to be significantly impacted by marijuana production and processing; you most likely will be made aware of a few of these impacts in today's meeting.

We are here to speak specifically to you regarding enforcement. As you consider legislation for this volatile industry that is impacting our rural areas, the integral piece for any successful law is how that law can be enforced. If there cannot be proper enforcement of a law, rule, or ordinance, then the law, rule or ordinance is completely insufficient. For anything to be properly enforced, it requires the legal and financial viability of the governing entity that is responsible for enforcement. For a law, rule, or ordinance to be properly enforced, it requires swift and effective response to bring illegal, harmful, or out-of-code activity to a just and swift conclusion.

King County continues to operate with increasing cuts to its budget. So how do you propose that your current Code Enforcement division, with its limited resources, effectively monitor, respond to, and enforce even more rules around marijuana than there are now? Illegal grows plague the rural areas, out-of-control medical grows plague the rural areas, King County has handed the rural resident off to ineffective agency after ineffective agency, with no results, and the situation is already bad enough. What is your plan to increase Code Enforcement's budget, staff, and resources to effectively manage the onslaught of violations that will continue to affect those that live in the rural areas?

Doing nothing, and expecting that this situation will just "work itself out" is unacceptable. If you cannot provide the methods and mechanisms for new legislation to be effectively enforced, then you are not fulfilling your responsibility as legislators and as our elected officials.

A question to be asked of the Council, is why are you making the rural resident stand in front of you and defend their way of life? We pay our taxes, we abide by your zoning laws, we take care of our rural spaces and our environment. Instead, why are you not having the grower, or the license holder standing here, proving to BOTH of us that this change-of-use to the rural zone harms no one, adds value, and is an invisible change with zero negative impacts?

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Laws and ordinances that cannot be enforced are taken advantage of. Soon King County's rural areas will be leased acres of marijuana production and processing. In many instances the license holders don't even live in the rural area, so they're not even impacted. Instead it's the

neighborhoods and families, some who have lived there their entire lives, who will have to make decisions on whether it's worth it. The landscape and dynamic of the rural zone will change, as will your tax revenue. Take the time to consider the long view for the health and viability of the 200,000+ people that reside in the unincorporated areas of King County. Unless you can provide stringent rules and effective enforcement for control, you must not allow marijuana production and processing to dominate the rural area.

Thank you,

Handwritten signatures of Marney and Scott Valdez. The signature for Marney is on the left and the signature for Scott Valdez is on the right, both written in dark ink.

Marney and Scott Valdez

One question related to current zoning is that retail marijuana businesses, both continued by this ordinance and already established in previous zoning law, are explicitly permitted in Community Business and Regional Business zones. Facts about this need to be clear, because the number of stores we expect in our neighborhoods for years will be the consequence.

The specific question we in the community have about what to expect in the future is how many businesses will be grandfathered in as permitted nonconforming uses in our neighborhoods. In particular, this new legislation establishes a requirement (at least for retailers) for a new type of license to the county, the marijuana business license. Will existing marijuana businesses be exempt from this new license requirement for as long as they maintain a permitted nonconforming use?

We also believe that the Washington Liquor and Cannabis Board has violated the spirit and the text of Washington State marijuana law that imposes a 1,000 foot buffer zone between arcades that are not limited to 21 and over patrons and any marijuana business. Despite that clearly and succinctly stated law, the state has licensed 5 such marijuana retailers within 1,000 feet of the Full Tilt White Center Pinball Arcade, located at 9629 16th Avenue SW. The marijuana businesses licensed by the state within 1,000 feet of this arcade currently include:

Origins Cannabis, Lic# **421417**, 1416 Roxbury St, Suite B, Seattle, WA 98106 (*Seattle*)  
A Green Life, Lic# **421755**, 9625 15th Ave SW, Seattle, WA 98106 (*White Center*)  
Bud Nation, Lic# **072437**, 9640 16th Ave SW, Suite A, Seattle, WA 98106 (*White Center*)  
A Green Life, Lic# **421995**, 9823 15th Ave SW, Unit D2, Seattle, WA 98106 (*White Center*)  
Origins Cannabis, Lic# **417949**, 9823 15th Ave SW, Unit D1, Seattle, WA 98106 (*White Center*)

We are concerned that the proportionality of the advertising sphere created by each of these businesses to the size of the community (especially to children and youth), in addition to the lack of diversity that results from over-concentration as noted in the ordinance, should be called out in any legislation as one of the significant drivers. Regulations limiting such advertising should be made part of the new law. This suggestion in particular arises from our experience to date with these businesses in my neighborhood and others.

We'd like the ordinance to also give the director the right to deny a King County marijuana business permit on the basis of all of the buffers mandated by state law between such businesses and places where children and youth congregate. In addition, we'd like marijuana businesses to be prohibited within at least 300 feet of school bus stops. (As you may know, at least one retailer now open, in Skyway, currently shares a parking lot with an elementary and middle school bus stop, which increases the compulsory exposure of these children and youth to the store's advertising daily during the school year).

It's not clear from my reading of the proposed ordinance whether neighbors will be allowed feedback to the director as to the facts of their application or any other objection that the community may have to a proposed marijuana business license. The ordinance should provide more clarity on the intent for making such public comment possible.

Respectfully submitted,

Mark Johnston  
Skyway resident









**Auzins, Erin**

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**From:** T \* <22.is.2.many@gmail.com>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, May 25, 2016 4:27 AM  
**To:** Auzins, Erin  
**Subject:** RE: Zoning of I502 retail stores and moratorium

Greetings Erin Auzins!

We are proud to say that in April, we became one of the few veteran owned I-502 stores in Washington State with a medical endorsement- we have been helping veterans get the medicine they need for close to 20 years. Our priority has always been to serve the veteran community, we are worried that starting July 1st these patients will have no where to go. This issue of "no where to go" is also the reason places like Skyway & White Center are experiencing clustering.

The reason we are experiencing over saturation in particular areas is due to the zones unincorporated king county has deemed appropriate for I-502 retail. For the past 6 months we have been scouring the unincorporated pockets of king county for a compliant retail spot, only to be redlined by buffer & zoning restrictions. Currently the only zones open to I502 retail are CB (Community Business) and RB (Regional Business)

We ask that you seriously consider opening up NB (Neighborhood Business) Zones to not only accommodate those to be impacted by the new 1000ft between competitors rule, but also those like us who have been issued a license & need a place to do business.

Thank you for your time & consideration,

Todd Dearing  
Disabled Veteran  
Founding Member of Twenty22Many  
22 Veterans a day take they owns lives.  
<http://twenty22many.org/>  
Cell phone 253-583-4309  
Tacoma 253-777-0566  
Washington D.C. 202-792-5335

**Auzins, Erin**

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**From:** Peter Rimbos <primbos@comcast.net>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, June 07, 2016 9:53 AM  
**To:** Dembowski, Rod; Balducci, Claudia; Lambert, Kathy; Kohl-Welles, Jeanne; McDermott, Joe; Upthegrove, Dave; von Reichbauer, Pete  
**Cc:** Dunn, Reagan; Gossett, Larry; Auzins, Erin  
**Subject:** MARIJUANA MORATORIUM & PROPOSED ORDINANCE 2016-0236  
**Attachments:** Written\_Comments--MJ--TrEE\_Comm.doc

TrEE Committee Chair Dembowski and Members,

Good morning. Please see the attached **Written Comments** regarding the subject Moratorium and proposed Ordinance. Please consider these as our formal Public Comment for the ongoing subject hearings. Thank you.

Peter Rimbos  
Corresponding Secretary  
Greater Maple Valley Unincorporated Area Council (GMVUAC)  
[primbos@comcast.net](mailto:primbos@comcast.net)

*"To know and not to do is not to know."-- Chinese proverb*

*Please consider our shared environment before printing.*

Greater Maple Valley Unincorporated Area Council  
 P.O. Box 101  
 Maple Valley, WA 98038

June 7, 2016

To: King County Council TrEE Committee

Re: Proposed Ordinance 2016-0236

Chairman Dembowski,

On May 2, 2016, Ordinance 2016-0236 related to zoning and Marijuana production and processing facilities was proposed by Councilman Dunn. After its first reading, it was referred your Transportation, Economy and Environment (TrEE) Committee.

Proposed Ordinance 2016-0236 seeks to change **King County Code (K.C.C.) 21A.08.090: A. Resource land uses**. to reduce the threshold that triggers the need for a Conditional-Use permit (CUP) for Marijuana production and processing facilities from 2,000 sq ft to 500 sq ft. While this certainly is welcome, it is wholly inadequate to solve a variety of problems repeatedly identified by Rural Area citizens.

Herein we provide our comments on proposed Ordinance 2016-0236 and offer potential solution paths for your committee and the Council to consider.

### Introduction

King County's Unincorporated Areas are comprised of four distinct areas: Urban Unincorporated, Rural Area, Agricultural Production District, and Forest Production District. Notwithstanding the current 4-mo Moratorium, existing King County Code allows siting of Marijuana businesses in some of these areas. The first two areas listed--Urban Unincorporated and Rural Area--primarily are residential and, thus, present unique problems which require careful consideration.

### Potential Solutions

We see several paths for the TrEE Committee to explore as it considers potential changes to King County Code regarding siting of Marijuana Producers (i.e., Growers) and Processors:

1. A full ban in the Rural Area, similar to that in place in Snohomish County (its full ban covers its entire Unincorporated Area), as well as the City of Kent and many other jurisdictions. This would require Marijuana Retail Businesses within King County to obtain their product from outside King County's Rural Area, much of which is residential. Please note according to existing King County Code (K.C.C.), if one lives in an Urban Residential Area, Marijuana Production (**K.C.C. 21A.08.080 Manufacturing land uses**) and Processing (**K.C.C. 21A.08.090 Resource land uses**) are not allowed. So, a permanent ban already exists in residential areas, but only within the Urban Growth Boundary. This apparent "double standard" might be the crux of the problem that bothers so many Rural Area citizens. In addition, **K.C.C. 21A.30.085 (para. J.4.) Home occupations** and **K.C.C. 21A.30.090 (para. J.)**

**Home industry** both state Recreational Marijuana businesses (producers, processors, and retailers) are not allowed uses.

2. A zoning code change which requires parcel size to be at least 20, or even 40 acres (note: Current King County Code sets the minimum parcel size at 4 1/2 acres). This would obviate siting of any Marijuana Producers or Processors in “residential neighborhoods.”
3. Allow Marijuana Producers or Processors to be sited only in King County’s Agricultural Production District and Commercial/Industrial areas.
4. No matter what the Council decides, please update King County Code to:
  - a. Allow citizens to provide Public Comment on all Marijuana Permit Applications;
  - b. Allow citizens to Appeal all Marijuana Permit Applications; and
  - c. Reduce the trigger for a Conditional-Use Permit (CUP) to zero.

Although proposed Ordinance 2016-0236 essentially would reduce the threshold that triggers the need for a CUP, we do not see this as a palatable solution. Yes, this would result in more CUPs, but it would still be up to the King County Department of Permitting and Environmental Review (DPER) to determine what Conditions to impose, if any, and, then, to enforce them, which it is not well-equipped to do.

We believe a ban in the Rural Area is the only viable option and, thus, recommend it be given strong consideration. Such a K.C.C. revision would make things fair, satisfy Rural Area residents concerns, and still meet Marijuana Retailers needs.

## Rationale

Our detailed rationale for a full ban on siting of Marijuana Producers and Processors in the Rural Area is as follows:

1. **RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOODS.** At the April 6 King County Council’s Committee-of-the-Whole meeting held in Ravensdale, many people who live in the Rural Area voiced their very strong and reasoned opposition to the existing Zoning Code that allows Marijuana Producers and Processors in their residential neighborhoods.
2. **PUBLIC SAFETY.** At that same meeting King County Sheriff Urquhart described in detail that, due to continual budget cuts his office has had to absorb, he can provide very little police protection in the Rural Area. We who live in the Rural Area have known this to be the case for several years. This is possibly the biggest issue voiced by Rural Area residents. The Sheriff’s Office already is ill-equipped (and suffering continual budget cuts) to meet existing safety needs in the Rural Area. Compounding such an untenable situation with the addition of Marijuana Production and Processing Operations simply makes no sense.
3. **CODE ENFORCEMENT.** At the same time budget cuts to King County’s Department of Permitting and Environmental Review (DPER), which has made them essentially a fee-based operation, have reduced Code Enforcement a complaint-only-driven service in the Rural Area, and even at that, a very, very limited service.
4. **ONSITE SEPTIC SYSTEMS.** These are used throughout the Rural Area. They certainly are not the place for Marijuana Producers or Processors to dump their chemicals, pesticides, etc., if we want to continue to improve Public Health, as well as clean up our shared environment. The *“Regulatory Guidance for Cannabis Operations, Version 3.0,”* April 2016, p. 10 (a document prepared by a partnership of the municipalities--including King County--and industry representatives) states the following:

“Wastewater that results from any growing, manufacturing, cleaning, or rinsing processes is considered an industrial waste (industrial wastewater) and is subject to local, state and federal regulations. This includes water used in extraction, hydroponic irrigation and the manufacture of edible products.”

In the same reference the King County Industrial Waste Pretreatment Program and Stormwater Services states:

“No business may discharge industrial wastewater into an onsite septic system....Industrial wastewater discharges to septic systems can damage them and cause harm to the environment.”

KC DPER is understaffed to properly enforce wastewater and environmental violations of issued Marijuana production and processing permits.

5. **ODOR.** “Aromas” generated by Marijuana production and processing can be overwhelming. Our clean air agencies have the authority to regulate odors that “*may unreasonably interfere with another property owner’s use or enjoyment of his property*” (ref.: WAC 173-400-040(5)). Odor complaints to KC DPER will have little potential to be addressed in a timely manner. At a minimum an Odor Management Plan (OMP) should be required for any areas of outdoor growing or processing or ventilation of any structure used to produce or process marijuana. The OMP should ensure odors from chemicals or products used in or resulting from production and/or processing are undetectable offsite.
6. **NOISE.** Noises associated with Marijuana production and processing have no place in residential areas. Further, odor problems cannot be “fixed” with noisy and obtrusive massive blower systems, which also have no place in residential areas. This problem is untenable.

Rural Area residents are very alarmed about siting such Marijuana operations in their neighborhoods.

### Washington State WACs and RCWs

The Municipal Research & Services Center (MRSC) states:

*“The state liquor and cannabis board (LCB) will not issue licenses for marijuana producers, processors, and retailers on property that is zoned residential and used as a personal residence. That is because of the LCB’s need to be able to enter the premises for inspections without a warrant – see [WAC 314-55-015\(5\)](#)”*

**WAC 314-55-015 General information about marijuana licenses.** states:

*“(5) The board will not approve any marijuana license for a location where law enforcement access, without notice or cause, is limited. This includes a personal residence.”*

The Washington State L&CB explicitly doesn’t want to pursue search warrants for a personal residence in a residential neighborhood. Once again, existing **K.C.C. 21A.08.080 and .090** already partially address this in that if one lives in an Urban Unincorporated Area, Marijuana production and/or processing is not allowed. So, a permanent ban already exists in residential areas, but on within the Urban Growth Boundary. This is both technically conflicting and inconsistent.

Finally, the following is in the MSRC’s Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ’s) section:

**Q: “If a city has determined that all of the land within the city limits is either zoned residential or is within the 1,000-foot buffer zones provided by RCW**

**69.50.331(8), is the city still required to allow recreational marijuana businesses?”**

- A. “No, in that circumstance the state laws prohibit the locating of any recreational marijuana businesses within your boundaries....” (ref.: MSRC’s “Frequently Asked Questions”)

Once again, King County’s Rural Area is residential and should be treated as such.

**Neighboring Counties**

King County’s three neighboring Counties have banned Marijuana businesses from siting in their Rural Areas. Kitsap (“*The proposed use shall share characteristics in common with,...., those uses listed in the land use zone in which it is to be located.*” Ordin. 512-2013) or Snohomish (“*...compatibility...with the existing rural character.*” Ordin. 15-009, 5/24/15) Counties do not allow Marijuana businesses in their Rural Areas and, in fact, only allow them in their “Rural Industrial” zones. Pierce County does not allow Marijuana businesses in their Unincorporated Areas.

The MRSC provides a wealth of information on County and City Ordinances in place throughout the State including an interactive map (see <http://mrsc.org/Home/Explore-Topics/Legal/Regulation/Recreational-Marijuana-A-Guide-for-Local-Governmen.aspx#table>).

King County, which has a far more residential Rural Area (mostly residential housing, not farms) than any of its three neighboring counties, appears to be an outlier, as it has even more reason to not permit Marijuana businesses in its Rural Area.

**Conclusions**

We see a ban for siting of Marijuana Producers and Processors in the Rural Area as the only reasonable solution given the myriad of concerns voiced by so many, many citizens. Such a ban would still allow Marijuana Producers (**K.C.C. 21A.08.090 Resource land uses**) and Processors (**K.C.C. 21A.08.080 Manufacturing land uses**) in the Agriculture (A), Community Business (CB), Regional Business (RB), and Industrial (I) zones.

The overriding issues of Public Safety, Public Health, Environmental Degradation, Odor, Noise, and Code Non-enforcement make approving a permanent ban in King County’s Rural Area the only reasonable choice.

Thank you in advance for your careful consideration of our Written Comments.

Sincerely,

Steve Hiester  
Chairman, Greater Maple Valley Unincorporated Area Council