

Town of Beaux Arts Village
2015 - 2035 COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

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INTRODUCTION

The Town of Beaux Arts Village, Washington, a fourth class town incorporated in 1954, is bordered on the north, south, and east by the City of Bellevue, and on the west by Lake Washington. The Town contains private residential properties, Town-owned parcels of real estate, and a privately-owned waterfront tract.

HISTORY

Historically the roots of Beaux Arts Village can be traced to the Society of Beaux Arts, a “school of every art and craft,” which was established “to develop art and its appreciation here in the Northwest.” From members of the Society came the idea of starting an art colony where they could live and work together. Three members, Frank Calvert, Alfred Renfro, and Finn Frolich, signed the document incorporating the Western Academy of Beaux Arts (WABA) in 1908. They purchased a 50-acre tract of forestland, setting aside ten acres in the center for sketching grounds, workshops, cricket, a tennis court and for healthful recreation by members of the Beaux Arts Society. Membership certificates were available for \$200 and were valid for a \$250 deduction on the price of a lot. Frank Calvert deeded 1167 feet of Lake Washington waterfront, a four and one-half foot strip of land on the south boundary of the Village and a two and one-half foot strip on the north boundary of the Village to WABA. He retained title to the central ten-acre “Atelier Square.”

During the depression of the 1930’s Calvert sold “Atelier Square” to WABA in order to finish paying off the loan on the 50 acres. Later, the Academy forfeited the property for back taxes. In the early 40’s, the Beaux Arts Water District purchased the land from the county and sold it for homesites, abandoning the original plan for a communal art center.

To protect the community beach and its contribution to the life of the Village, in 1952, Judge Storey Birdseye, then a Village resident, proposed to his fellow residents that they consider incorporation. The City of Bellevue was expanding rapidly and Beaux Arts residents wanted to guarantee that they would not be annexed. The Village was then incorporated in 1954 as the Town of Beaux Arts Village with 304 residents. A mayor/town council form of government was established. WABA remained a private corporation, owning the beach and its access roads.

CHARACTER OF THE COMMUNITY

The Town of Beaux Arts Village occupies a unique position south of the City of Bellevue. Despite close proximity to Seattle and Bellevue, it provides a tranquil, forest-like setting for single-family homes and has no commercial development within its borders. Located two miles from the rapidly growing urban business center in Bellevue to the north, a half-mile from I-90 freeway access to Mercer Island and Seattle on its southern border, Beaux Arts maintains a high quality living environment enhanced by trees, unhurried traffic, accessibility to Lake Washington and an internally governed community.

The growth of Bellevue potentially impacts the quality of life of Beaux Arts' residents, so it is all the more important that development in Beaux Arts continue in the form of single-family homes. Emphasis will continue to be placed upon privacy, concern for neighbors, adequate open space, avoidance of crowding, and coordinated development to encourage community cooperation and maintain community character. Ordinances designed to maintain these qualities are appropriate and in keeping with the intent of this Plan. One of the rules the founders stated, "No person shall be allowed to cut or injure any tree, shrub, or other natural growth of any description unless it be on property he has contracted to purchase." This attitude has prevailed so that now a notable amenity of the Town is the mature stand of evergreen and deciduous trees on all property within its boundaries. In order to ensure that this amenity remain for decades to come, the Town adopted a Tree Code (Ordinance 361) in 2008. To complement the wooded environment, open spaces, which provide light and air, should be maintained.

THE ROLE OF BEAUX ARTS

This section reviews the role of Beaux Arts in relation to the State Planning Goals and Countrywide Planning Policies.

State Planning Goals

The State's Growth Management Act sets out thirteen statutory goals as follows:

- 1) Guide urban growth to areas where urban services can be adequately provided;
- 2) Reduce urban sprawl;
- 3) Encourage efficient multi-modal transportation
- 4) Encourage the availability of affordable housing to all economic segments of the population;
- 5) Encourage economic development throughout the state;
- 6) Assure private property is not taken for public use without just compensation.¹
- 7) Encourage predictable and timely permit processing;
- 8) Maintain and enhance natural resource-based industries;
- 9) Encourage retention of open space and development of recreational opportunities;
- 10) Protect the environment and enhance the State's quality of life;
- 11) Encourage the participation of citizens in the planning process;
- 12) Ensure adequate public facilities and services necessary to support development;
- 13) Identify and preserve lands and sites of historic and archaeological significance.

RCW 36.70A.070 mandates inclusion of eight comprehensive plan elements to meet the statewide GMA goals. The eight elements are land use, housing, capital facilities, utilities, transportation, rural, economic development, and park & recreation. The Beaux Arts plan includes land use; housing; capital facilities, including parks; utilities;

¹ See the Washington State Attorney General's 2006 Advisory Memorandum: Avoiding Unconstitutional Takings of Private Property.
http://www.atg.wa.gov/uploadedFiles/Home/About_the_Office/Takings/2006%20AGO%20Takings%20Guidance.pdf

transportation. Because the town is limited to residential land use, an economic development element and a rural element are not necessary. For a community's plan to be valid it must be consistent with the requirements of the Act and must not conflict with the statutory goals, countywide policies and plans of adjacent jurisdictions.

Beaux Arts is a small, developed residential community. Beaux Arts represents less than 0.01% of the population and 0.01% of the land area of King County. The Town cannot increase its land area since it is bordered by Lake Washington and the City of Bellevue. The population is forecasted to remain stable over the next twenty years. Urban facilities and services are in place and there are adequate water, sewage and drainage systems to meet the foreseeable needs of a stable population. There is no business district and there is no land on which a business district might develop.

Consequently, there are few actions the Town could take that would be in conflict with the goals of the Act. Since there are no large tracts of undeveloped land, Beaux Arts would not be contributing to urban growth, sprawl, or inappropriate economic development. There are no resource lands to protect and no real threat to individual property rights. The Town has historically imposed strict environmental controls through SEPA, its Shoreline Management Program, and Site Development review process. Active citizen participation continues to be a key feature of life in the Town.

Puget Sound Regional Council

Beaux Arts is a member of the four-county² Puget Sound Regional Council (PSRC). In accordance with the PSRC's VISION 2040, the Beaux Arts Comprehensive Plan offers a sustainable approach to planning, aligns with the region's growth strategy, is consistent with policies in the Multicounty Planning Policies, and advances tasks included in the VISION.

County Planning Goals

The actions taken by the Town are likely to have little impact on planning issues within King County. The Countywide Planning Policies, updated in December 2012, are aimed at more effective use of existing urban land and coordinated development of rural lands. The goal is to establish higher density urban centers within the County and promote infill development to accommodate new growth so that remaining rural and resource land may be preserved.

The eight major areas of concern addressed by the Countywide Policies include the following:

- 1) Protection of environmentally Critical Areas;
- 2) Promoting an efficient and rational land use pattern, with specific emphasis on resource lands, rural areas, continued growth in existing urban areas, establishing urban and employment centers, and urban growth outside of identified centers;
- 3) Creating an efficient and responsive multi-modal transportation system;
- 4) Preservation of community character and public open spaces;
- 5) Providing accessible affordable housing opportunities;
- 6) Assuring contiguous and orderly development with adjacent jurisdiction;
- 7) Provisions for the siting of public capital facilities of a countrywide or statewide nature;

² Members of the PSRC include King, Pierce, Snohomish, and Kitsap counties.

- 8) Promote economic development strategies that further the overall land use goals and encourage the analysis of fiscal impacts.

With the absence of any major employers or commercial districts, Beaux Arts does not contribute a significant amount of traffic to the regional transportation system. Beaux Arts supports development of an improved regional transportation system and encourages residents to utilize the public transit that is available to the community. The Town has participated in discussions with the City of Bellevue and Sound Transit as light rail is planned to cross I-90, with a light rail station planned for the South Bellevue Park and Ride on Bellevue Way. To help insure that there are housing opportunities, the Town contains lots in a variety of sizes and allows reasonable improvements of nonconforming structures and accessory living quarters. The Town’s land use pattern is consistent with that of the surrounding neighborhoods.

Beaux Arts’ size and lack of land precludes it from becoming an urban center and makes siting of major public capital facilities and engaging in economic development activities an impossibility. Beaux Arts recognizes its place in a larger regional community where collective decisions are necessary to protect and enhance the quality of life. The Town will continue to involve itself in regional issues and, to the extent that it can, participate in their resolution.

1. LAND USE

1.1 Existing Conditions

The Town of Beaux Arts Village covers an area of 50 acres and is completely developed as a small, residential community. The following table summarizes land use within the Town.

LAND USE INVENTORY

<u>LAND USE</u>	<u>ACRES</u>
Single family	35.65
WABA Property (including beach)	4.72
Water Tower	.08
Rights-of-Way	9.55

1.2 Residential

Historically the Town of Beaux Arts Village has been a single-family neighborhood. Land use regulations prior to 1954 consisted of deed restrictions and resolutions adopted by WABA. Since 1954, the property within the Town has been regulated by ordinances of the Town, consistent with original deed restrictions and with the Revised Code of Washington (RCW). The Town codified its ordinances and established the Beaux Arts Village Municipal Code in 2012.

Minimum lot size within the Town was established by ordinance at 10,000 square feet. Lots range in size from 4,800 square feet to 32,000. The average lot size is 12,000 square feet. Building density averages 3.3 dwelling units per net acre.

To maintain Beaux Arts' desirability and its residential character, an emphasis upon community spirit and quality of life should be perpetuated. Significant features of the community including the small size and walking scale of the Town, a limited street grid and narrow streets, an emphasis upon beauty and respectful individualism in building and landscaping, requirements for off-street parking, limitations of the water supply, and the need to contract for police and fire services and provide access for emergency equipment; all dictate the advisability of retaining at a minimum the current lot size and land use restrictions.

1.3 Land Other than Residential

1.3.1 Town owned property

Town owned land includes the following:

- (a) the property occupied by the water tower on the eastern end of S.E. 27th Street, block 11, lot 5 (deed has reverter clause which returns property to WABA if not used for water); and
- (b) rights-of-way on both developed and undeveloped Village streets.

1.3.2 Town rights-of-way

The Town rights-of-way vary in width from twenty to sixty feet. Some are paved and some remain unpaved ("path right of way"). The paved portions of the roads deviate from a consistent center of the dedicated right-of-way. Safety and aesthetics are the primary guidelines in their maintenance. The Town adopted a Right of Way Code (Ordinance 370) in 2009 to define permitted uses within the area between the paved right of way and private property ("the planting strip") and to establish a right of way encroachment process for those uses.

1.3.3 WABA property

The Western Academy of Beaux Arts continues as a non-profit organization and owns the following properties:

- (a) Beachfront: The 1167 feet of Lake Washington waterfront located on the western boundary of the Village;
- (b) Access roads to the beach: Beach access roads, SE 27th St. and SE 28th Pl., are privately owned and maintained by the Western Academy of Beaux Arts;
- (c) Block 7, lot 1, located just east of the well, and;
- (d) The 4.5' strip of land on the south boundary of the Village and a 2.5' strip on its north boundary.

WABA is a private property owner and all ordinances apply to the WABA properties.

1.4 Subdivision and Platting

As the Town moves toward the maximum density permitted by its zoning regulations, the restraints imposed by the Town's setback, lot coverage restrictions, and street design standards become increasingly significant. Compliance with and enforcement of these

restrictions and standards are crucial if the Town is to maintain its individual character and integrity.

1.5 The Beach

The beach, owned by WABA, is a prime asset for the members of the Academy. It is governed by the Board of Trustees of WABA and maintained through the efforts of that Board and the members. Ordinances of the Town affect the beach just as they affect and govern other private properties within the boundaries of the Town.

The original deed from Frank Calvert to WABA contained restrictions on the use of the shorelines so that commercial activities could not be conducted on this land. On September 6, 1972, Ordinance 81 was passed that classified the “real property of ... (WABA) ... as Open Space Land.” Ordinance 81 defined this Open Space as being “the western portion (westerly approximately one hundred feet or more) of the Town of Beaux Arts Village abutting upon the eastern shore of Lake Washington, together with those corridors for access to such land,” ... “set aside for preservation as recreational land.” Then to be consistent with the intent and requirements of Washington State’s Shoreline Management Act of 1971, a significant ordinance, No. 89 was passed on December 18, 1973. This ordinance established a Master Program “To be carried out *ad infinitum* ... to preserve, to protect, and to maintain the existing recreational element, the environment of the shorelines and its esthetic and natural amenities” including picnic grounds, tennis court, boat docks, swimming beach, playfield, and children’s play area. The continuance of the beach under private ownership and its status as a recreational Open Space is consistent with historic precedent.

Most recently, the Town completed its required update of the Shoreline Master Program that will further protect the open space qualities of the WABA property.

1.6 Population

At the time of incorporation, Beaux Arts had a population of 304 people. The 2010 Census found there were 299 people in the Town. In fact, the Town’s population since 1954 has fluctuated around the 300 mark, due to the nature of families moving in, the children growing up and leaving the home, older residents moving away, new families, moving in, etc. The population of Beaux Arts is forecasted to follow the same trends as in the past, with the net result of no change over the next twenty years.

2. TRANSPORTATION

Issues relative to transportation in Beaux Arts primarily concern road surface maintenance. However, Beaux Arts is a participant in area-wide conversations concerning transportation and traffic. Within the past two years, a toll on the SR 520 bridge may have shifted some traffic to the south to take advantage of the toll-free I-90 crossing. The Washington State legislature is considering adding tolling to the I-90 bridge. In addition, Sound Transit plans to install a light rail system within the I-90 corridor. The Town’s eastern boundary – 108th Avenue SE – abuts the City of Bellevue. Roadwork and improved drainage along that corridor were performed in anticipation of increased traffic over the coming years

The most recent six-year Transportation Improvement Program adopted in 2014 outlines street improvements to take place through 2020. All improvements consist of re-surfacing existing roadways. There are six such projects identified in the Improvement Program. The TIP is attached to this Comprehensive Plan. Funds for road improvements are generated through the Town’s heavy truck fee and from general Town revenues.

2.1 Street Grid

The designated arterial, 104th/105th Avenue S.E., carries the major amount of traffic through the Town. METRO Transit utilizes this roadway and a sidewalk borders its edge on the east side. The other arterial, 108th Avenue S.E., on the east edge of the Town, is shared with the City of Bellevue and provides access to the Town and adjacent residential neighborhoods in Bellevue.

Street patterns allow access to homes from the east, north, and south, but cross streets are kept narrow and have traffic control devices (e.g. speed bumps) to discourage through traffic, prevent excess speeds, and increase pedestrian safety.

2.2 Level of Service

Level of Service (LOS) measures the ease of traffic flow along streets and through intersections. A classification system based on a six-tiered rating system has become an industry standard and is in use by virtually all jurisdictions in the county. At one end of the scale, ‘A’, traffic flows unimpeded with almost no congestion or significant waiting times at intersections. At the other end of the scale, ‘F’, motorists experience long waits, slow flows, and gridlock.

All of the streets within Beaux Arts and all of those in the near vicinity of the Town are operating at an LOS of ‘A’, according to Bellevue’s Transportation Division. In an effort to be consistent with regional standards and with the adjacent City of Bellevue, the Town has established the following LOS standards for its street system for the next twenty years.

- 108th Avenue SE - LOS B
- 104/105th Avenue SE - LOS B
- All other town streets - LOS A

2.3 Street Design Standards

As a supplement to this Comprehensive Plan, the Town may establish standards for streets within the Village indicating maximum/minimum widths for access roads, drainage, quality of roadbed, etc.

2.4 Landscaping in Rights-of-Way

The design objective is to maintain the natural, low-density appearance of the Town. The primary concern of the Town is for the safety of pedestrian, bicycles and motorized traffic. Aesthetic considerations in planting, pruning, and replacement of trees and foliage in the rights-of-way must be a joint concern of the Town and adjacent property owners. Efforts are being made to encourage the use of native species and eliminate noxious weeds (ivy). To that effect, the Town adopted a “Right of Way Code” (Ordinance 370) in 2009. The regulations govern what may and may not occur within these town-owned lands.

2.5 Limited Driveways/Private Lanes

The number of driveways and private lanes accessing the narrow Village streets and the arterial should be minimized to reduce traffic congestion and retain the continuity of the landscaping.

2.6 Sidewalks and Paths

Sidewalks are maintained on the east side of the arterial (104th/105th Avenue S.E.) and along the west side of 108th Ave NE. The path along 108th was installed in 2013 in conjunction with a stormwater drainage plan. Paths connect various portions of the Village on unimproved but dedicated street ends. These paths are maintained for the convenience and safety of pedestrians, but by consensus are the joint responsibility of adjacent property owners and the Town.

2.7 Public Transportation

The continuation of public transportation by METRO is essential to provide convenient access to urban centers for the Town's residents. Buses regularly run north and south throughout the Town on the arterials. In conjunction with King County, the location and condition of bus stops will be reviewed periodically by the Town Council to insure consistency with street design standards and convenience.

3. HOUSING

3.1 Existing Conditions

Housing in Beaux Arts consists solely of single-family residences. The 2010 census identifies 118 dwelling units within the Town. As stated earlier there are a variety of lot sizes, ranging in size from 4,800 square feet up to 32,000 square feet. There are several accessory units that have been grandfathered as an allowed use. Housing availability is primarily a function of the market forces that have been affecting the entire region.

To assure the continuance of housing choices the Town allows the construction and reconstruction on all existing lots in accordance with the Town's zoning code. The smaller sized lots contribute to the measure of affordability within the Town. Similarly, those accessory units that exist in the Town are allowed to be maintained and upgraded to modern standards. The Town will encourage retention of these units to the extent that it can in the face of the realities of the market.

3.2 Affordable Housing

The King County Comprehensive Plan recognizes the need for interjurisdictional cooperation and public/private partnerships to address the full range of critical housing needs within the County. To document that need, King County designated ARCH – A Regional Coalition for Housing – to prepare the “East King County Housing Analysis,” pursuant to RCW 36.70A.070(2). Beaux Arts' effort to meet that need is evident in the Town's allowance for continuation of existing accessory building units and the Town's monetary contribution to ARCH.

ARCH is a consortium of all cities on the Eastside that pool resources for the development of affordable housing within the community. The Village reaffirmed its

commitment to the program by endorsing the most recent ARCH Work Program and Administrative Budget. In addition, funds for the ARCH Housing Trust Fund were specifically allocated to the Friends of Youth Extended Foster Care Program, Providence Senior Housing Project, and the Habitat Sammamish Cottage Demonstration Project. ARCH provides the opportunity to respond to the need for affordable housing with a regional, action-oriented program.

4. CAPITAL FACILITIES

Capital facilities are made up of both physical infrastructure and municipal services and include a sewer system, water system, and roads (included in the Transportation Element.) Since there is no land available for development, there are no planned increases in the size of existing capital facilities. Capital expenditures will be made specifically for upgrade and maintenance of existing facilities.

4.1 Water

Water is supplied by a well located in the northwest corner of Town. The Town operates this well and maintains the community's water delivery system, as well as the system equipment.

A Certificate of Water Rights was issued to the Town of Beaux Arts Village (#GI-23795C) on March 13, 1981 for municipal supply rate at a rate of 150 gallons per minute not to exceed 100 acre-feet per year. The average annual water consumption from the production well is about 8.9 million gallons (33 acre-feet per year). The Town periodically tests the well to assure adequate water supply is available to Town residents. The Town's water system has the ability to access Bellevue's system on an as-needed basis.

The 2014 Water Quality Report for the Town shows that the water supply remains safe, with all measurable levels of contaminants below threshold levels. The Report is attached to this Comprehensive Plan.

4.2 Sewer Service

Sewer service is provided by the City of Bellevue. Bellevue does not keep separate use records for the Town, but the Bellevue Public Works Department has estimated sewage flow of Beaux Arts residents based on per capita use data compiled in Bellevue's sewage comprehensive plan. The average use per person is estimated by the City of Bellevue at 25,639 gallons per year within Bellevue's service area. All residences in Town are connected to the system.

A regional sewer trunk line is located underneath the WABA beach property, to the east of the shoreline. This facility is a portion of the "lake line" that hugs the shore of Lake Washington, both in the water and beneath the land.

Sewer service will continue to be provided by the City of Bellevue. Growth in demand elsewhere in the Bellevue Sewer District could affect future rates to Beaux Arts customers.

4.3 Municipal Services

Municipal services for the purpose of this plan include police and fire protection. Fire protection is provided under contract by the City of Bellevue. The Town will monitor any timely fire protection services. Police protection is provided under contract by King County. Police protection will continue to be provided by the King County Police Department. The Department has sufficient manpower to continue to make this service available to the Town.

4.4 Schools

Schools serving the Beaux Arts community are part of the Bellevue School District. There are no schools located within the Town. The school age population for Beaux Arts is forecasted to remain stable, with fluctuations associated with the normal family life cycles.

4.5 Parks and Recreation

While Beaux Arts does not have any public parklands, it does offer residents the opportunity to walk along the path rights-of-way. This is an approach that fulfills the statutory requirements of RCW 36.70A.070(1), amended in 2005.³ In addition, walking and bicycling reduce the dependency on automobile traffic, resulting in less pollutants entering the air.

4.6 Stormwater

The stormwater system of catch basins, storage and transmittal pipes, and outfalls is maintained by the Town. The Town intends to complete a stormwater plan within the next few years to inventory the system assets and provide direction for future improvements.

5. UTILITIES

Utilities in Beaux Arts are made available by private providers and include electricity, telephone service, natural gas, cable television, and solid waste and recycle collection.

5.1 Electricity

Electricity is provided by Puget Sound Energy (PSE) to private and public customers. Electricity will continue to be provided by PSE. Current use and the forecasted minimal fluctuations in the Town's population represent a small demand on PSE's overall system and there appears to be enough capacity to meet the Town's foreseeable needs. This could be affected by increased regional demand in the future.

5.2 Telephone

Telephone service is provided to Beaux Arts customers by Century Link. State law (WAC 480-120-086) requires Century Link to maintain adequate equipment and personnel to handle any reasonable demand. Telephone service will continue to be provided by Century Link to Town residents on an individual basis. Recognizing that communications technology

³ RCW 36.70A.070(1): Wherever possible, the land use element should consider utilizing urban planning approaches that promote physical activity.

is rapidly changing, the Town will monitor improvements in Century Link's overall system to ensure system upgrades are made available to residents in a timely manner.

Cellular phone service is available to Town residents from a variety of service providers. The Town will stay informed as to the locational requirements of cellular communications facilities to serve local residents and other technologies as they become available to the consumer.

5.3 Natural Gas

Natural gas service is provided to Town residents by Puget Sound Energy (PSE). Natural gas will continue to be provided by PSE. Beaux Arts customers represent a small demand on the overall system and there appears to be adequate capacity to continue to serve the Town's residents.

5.4 Solid Waste

Solid waste, yard waste collection, and recyclables collection is provided to Beaux Arts residents through a franchise agreement with Republic Services. Solid waste and recycle collection will continue to be provided by Republic. Residents are encouraged to recycle. Beaux Arts participates with other small communities in the City of Bellevue's recycling programs to allow residents the opportunity to dispose of hazardous materials in a convenient and safe manner.

5.5 Cable Television

Cable television is provided by Comcast under a franchise agreement with the Town. Cable service will continue to be provided by Comcast. Satellite service is available on an individual basis.

5.6 Internet Service

A variety of service providers offer residents the ability to connect to the internet.

REVIEW POLICIES

Criteria for Comprehensive Plan Map Amendments

The following are criteria which should be used when contemplating Comprehensive Plan Amendments:

- Change in state law impacting the Comprehensive Plan.
- Change in goals as expressed by a consensus of the citizens
- Demonstrated need to modify the current form of community management.
-

Criteria for Reviewing Land Use Issues and Public and Private Project Proposals

The Town may be faced with land use issues and other project proposals which should be viewed using the following criteria:

- Conformity to the Municipal Code.
- Conformity with the Comprehensive Plan.
- Positive and negative impacts in the following areas:
 - Traffic

- Density
- Environmental preservation
- Preservation of amenities traditionally a part of Beaux Arts Village
- Self-sufficient basis for community management
- Scale
- Security
- Pollution and other health factors
- Costs and benefits to community
- Availability of non-impact alternatives
- Individual property values
- Community property values

Protection of the Environment

The Washington State Growth Management Act requires that jurisdictions identify and formulate policies to protect critical areas within their borders. Critical areas are defined as wetlands, aquifer recharge areas, frequently flooded areas, geologically hazardous areas, and fish and wildlife habitat areas.

In 1992, the Town commissioned a survey to classify and identify geologically hazardous areas and the aquifer recharge area from which Beaux Arts obtains its water. *Classification and Identification of Critical Areas Within Beaux Arts Village, Washington*, November 1992, Shannon & Wilson, Inc. is incorporated as part of this Comprehensive Plan.

The recently updated Shoreline Master Program contains valuable information regarding the unique landscape along Lake Washington, as well as the entire town. The Shoreline Analysis Report contains a map folio with the following components, which are incorporated by reference:

- Identification of the Shoreline Jurisdiction
- Comprehensive Land Use Plan Map
- Current Land Use Map
- Utilities
- Impervious Surfaces
- Vegetation Land Cover Analysis
- Shoreline Community Access Areas
- Soils
- Geologically Hazardous Areas
- Priority Habitats and Species
- Shoreline Modifications
- Shoreline Assessment Areas

Ordinances dealing with land use within the Town are regularly reviewed by town officials to ensure their consistency with the State Environmental Policy Act. This compliance is mandatory but emphasizes the Town's concern with the preservation and nurture of the environment.

Criteria Established to be used in Review of Public Facilities and Services Proposed by King County and Other Agencies (State, Federal and Local)

In case of review of public facilities and services proposed by King County and other agencies, the following criteria should be used

- Security
- Adverse effect on property values
- Safety
- Impact of traffic
- Direct need of Village residents
- Impact on entrances to Town
- Disruption of traffic grid
- Noise, air, water pollution
- Strain on volunteer structure of community
- Deforestation

Criteria Established for reviewing proposed municipal annexations, incorporations, and special purpose district comprehensive plans and boundary changes

In reviewing proposed municipal annexations, incorporations, and special purpose district comprehensive plans and boundary changes, the following criteria should be used:

- The direct need of Village residents for the proposed plan.
- The impact upon residents with regard to the traditional amenities addressed in the comprehensive plan.
- Health and environmental factors
- Costs and benefits to the community
- Impact upon property values
- Available alternatives
- Security of citizens

SUMMARY

This Comprehensive Plan is to be read in conjunction with (1) the Beaux Arts Village Municipal Code (zoning and other chapters as appropriate), (2) the official land use map incorporated by reference herein, and (3) the Shoreline Management Master Program. All of the above are available on line and in the Deputy Town Clerk's office.

This plan is not intended to be static but should be reviewed periodically and revised when necessary. The Town's Planning Commission in cooperation with the Council should carry out a detailed review of this plan as necessary or a minimum of every seven years as required by the Growth Management Act.

This plan represents a distillation of thoughts from the Town Council, the Planning Commission, and Town residents with professional input from other small cities and their plan. Because of its history, its character, and its unique position in the metropolitan complex, Beaux Arts represents a special living opportunity in the Puget Sound area. If the intent of this plan is fulfilled, the quality of life enjoyed by Beaux Arts residents today shall be preserved for future generations.

Town of Beaux Arts Village 2014 Water Quality Report

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been prepared for your information to comply with a Federal law, which requires that water utilities provide water quality information to customers each year. The information is based on water samples taken before 2014.

This report is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we have provided. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards.

Some of the people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

 Your water comes from one groundwater source located near the community.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves through naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.*
- *Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.*
- *Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture and residential uses.*
- *Radioactive contaminants, which are naturally occurring.*
- *Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.*



For more information about your water and water system, call Sue Ann Spens at 425-454-8580.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Department of Health and EPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. These regulations require that water systems sample for lead and copper, Inorganic (iron, manganese, etc.), Volatile Organic (gasoline derivatives), radionuclides and Synthetic Organic Chemicals (pesticides) on a regular basis. In addition, we sample for coliform bacteria monthly.

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua beber. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

The information attached to this report lists all the drinking water elements that were last detected. The presence of these elements in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

Beaux Arts Village Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Important Drinking Water Definitions:

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL	Your Water		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
			Low	High			
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic (ppb)	NA	10	ND	NA	2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Lead (ppb)	0	15	2.8	0	2011	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	ND	0	2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	ND	0	2013	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Units Description:

NA: Not applicable

NR: Not reported

MNR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/l)

Additional testing has been submitted with no detections to report. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Your water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>



Six Year Transportation Improvement Program From 2015 to 2020

Agency: Beaux Arts

County: King

MPO/RTPO: PSRC

Y Inside

N Outside

Functional Class	Priority Number	A. PIN/Project No. C. Project Title D. Road Name or Number E. Begin & End Termini F. Project Description	B. STIP ID G. Structure ID	Hearing	Adopted	Amendment	Resolution No.	Improvement Type	Utility Codes	Total Length	Environmental Type	RW Required
19	1	SE 29th Overlay - Phase 1 SE 29th Street 108th Ave SE to 106th Ave SE 1-1/2" Asphalt Overlay	WA-04372	07/08/14	07/08/14		Ord. No. 411	05		0.090	CE	No

Funding								
Status	Phase	Phase Start Year (YYYY)	Federal Fund Code	Federal Funds	State Fund Code	State Funds	Local Funds	Total Funds
P	CN	2015		0		0	30,000	30,000
Totals				0		0	30,000	30,000

Expenditure Schedule					
Phase	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th & 6th
CN	30,000	0	0	0	0
Totals	30,000	0	0	0	0



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Y Inside

N Outside

Functional Class	Priority Number	A. PIN/Project No. C. Project Title D. Road Name or Number E. Begin & End Termini F. Project Description	B. STIP ID G. Structure ID	Hearing	Adopted	Amendment	Resolution No.	Improvement Type	Utility Codes	Total Length	Environmental Type	RW Required
19	2	SE 29th Overlay - Phase 2 SE 29th Street 106th Ave SE to 105th Ave SE 1-1/2" Asphalt Overlay	WA-04373	07/08/14	07/08/14		Ord. No. 411	05		0.130	CE	No

Funding								
Status	Phase	Phase Start Year (YYYY)	Federal Fund Code	Federal Funds	State Fund Code	State Funds	Local Funds	Total Funds
P	CN	2016		0		0	45,000	45,000
Totals				0		0	45,000	45,000

Expenditure Schedule					
Phase	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th & 6th
CN	0	45,000	0	0	0
Totals	0	45,000	0	0	0



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Y Inside

N Outside

Functional Class	Priority Number	A. PIN/Project No. C. Project Title D. Road Name or Number E. Begin & End Termini F. Project Description	B. STIP ID G. Structure ID	Hearing	Adopted	Amendment	Resolution No.	Improvement Type	Utility Codes	Total Length	Environmental Type	RW Required
19	3	103rd Overlay 103rd Ave SE SE 29th Street to SE 28th Street 1-1/2" Asphalt Overlay	WA-04374	07/08/14	07/08/14		Ord. No. 411	05		0.060	CE	No

Funding								
Status	Phase	Phase Start Year (YYYY)	Federal Fund Code	Federal Funds	State Fund Code	State Funds	Local Funds	Total Funds
P	CN	2017		0		0	20,000	20,000
Totals				0		0	20,000	20,000

Expenditure Schedule					
Phase	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th & 6th
CN	0	0	20,000	0	0
Totals	0	0	20,000	0	0



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Y Inside

N Outside

Functional Class	Priority Number	A. PIN/Project No. C. Project Title D. Road Name or Number E. Begin & End Termini F. Project Description	B. STIP ID G. Structure ID	Hearing	Adopted	Amendment	Resolution No.	Improvement Type	Utility Codes	Total Length	Environmental Type	RW Required
19	4	SE 29th Overlay - Phase 3 SE 29th Street 105th Ave SE to Street End 1-1/2" Asphalt Overlay	WA-06295	07/08/14	07/08/14		Ord. No. 411	05		0.090	CE	No

Funding								
Status	Phase	Phase Start Year (YYYY)	Federal Fund Code	Federal Funds	State Fund Code	State Funds	Local Funds	Total Funds
P	CN	2018		0		0	32,500	32,500
Totals				0		0	32,500	32,500

Expenditure Schedule					
Phase	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th & 6th
CN	0	0	0	32,500	0
Totals	0	0	0	32,500	0



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County: King

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Y Inside

N Outside

Functional Class	Priority Number	A. PIN/Project No. C. Project Title D. Road Name or Number E. Begin & End Termini F. Project Description	B. STIP ID G. Structure ID	Hearing	Adopted	Amendment	Resolution No.	Improvement Type	Utility Codes	Total Length	Environmental Type	RW Required
19	5	102nd Ave SE Overlay 102nd Avenue SE SE 28th Street to Street End 1-1/2" Asphalt Overlay	WA-06296	07/08/14	07/08/14		Ord. No. 411	05		0.070	CE	No

Funding								
Status	Phase	Phase Start Year (YYYY)	Federal Fund Code	Federal Funds	State Fund Code	State Funds	Local Funds	Total Funds
P	CN	2019		0		0	26,000	26,000
Totals				0		0	26,000	26,000

Expenditure Schedule					
Phase	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th & 6th
CN	0	0	0	0	26,000
Totals	0	0	0	0	26,000



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Y Inside

N Outside

Functional Class	Priority Number	A. PIN/Project No. C. Project Title D. Road Name or Number E. Begin & End Termini F. Project Description	B. STIP ID G. Structure ID	Hearing	Adopted	Amendment	Resolution No.	Improvement Type	Utility Codes	Total Length	Environmental Type	RW Required
19	6	SE 28th St. Overlay SE 28th Street 104th Ave SE to 102nd Ave SE 1-1/2" Asphalt Overlay	WA-06863	07/08/14	07/08/14		Ord. No. 411	05		0.090	CE	No

Funding								
Status	Phase	Phase Start Year (YYYY)	Federal Fund Code	Federal Funds	State Fund Code	State Funds	Local Funds	Total Funds
P	CN	2020		0		0	31,000	31,000
Totals				0		0	31,000	31,000

Expenditure Schedule					
Phase	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th & 6th
CN	0	0	0	0	31,000
Totals	0	0	0	0	31,000

	Federal Funds	State Funds	Local Funds	Total Funds
Grand Totals for Beaux Arts	0	0	184,500	184,500