



CITY OF KIRKLAND

CITY COUNCIL

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Jessica Greenway • Tom Hodgson • Bob Sternoff • David Ramsay, City Manager

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AGENDA

KIRKLAND CITY COUNCIL

SPECIAL STUDY SESSION

Peter Kirk Room

Thursday, May 18, 2006

6:30 p.m.

Special Study Session – Peter Kirk Room

COUNCIL AGENDA material is available for public review at the Public Resource Area at City Hall or at the Kirkland Library on the Friday afternoon prior to the City Council meeting. Information regarding specific agenda topics may also be obtained from the City Clerk's Office on the Friday preceding the Council meeting. You are encouraged to call the City Clerk's Office (587-3190) or the City Manager's Office (587-3001) if you have any questions concerning City Council meetings, City services, or other municipal matters. The City of Kirkland strives to accommodate people with disabilities. Please contact the City Clerk's Office at 587-3190, or for TTY service call 587-3111 (by noon on Monday) if we can be of assistance. If you should experience difficulty hearing the proceedings, please bring this to the attention of the Council by raising your hand.

1. *CALL TO ORDER*
2. *ROLL CALL*
3. *STUDY SESSION*
 - a. Northwest Earth Institute Special Presentation
 - b. Environmental Stewardship
4. *ADJOURNMENT*



CITY OF KIRKLAND
Planning and Community Development Department
123 Fifth Avenue, Kirkland, WA 98033 425.587.3225
www.ci.kirkland.wa.us

MEMORANDUM

Date: May 3, 2006

To: David Ramsay, City Manager

From: Paul Stewart, Deputy Planning Director

Subject: Northwest Earth Institute – Special Presentation

Margaret Schwender representing the Northwest Earth Institute will be making a special presentation at the Council meeting on the Institute's discussion courses. They offer six discussion courses on a variety of topics related to individual responsibility for ecological principles and sustainability. The six courses include:

- Voluntary Simplicity
- Exploring Deep Ecology
- Discovering a Sense of Place
- Choices for Sustainable Living
- Globalization and Its Critics
- Healthy Children – Healthy Planet

A synopsis of these courses and the format for the discussion groups are attached along with a sample description of one of the courses – “Choices for Sustainable Living”. Many of these topics are pertinent to the upcoming City Council study session on Environmental Stewardship on May 18th, 2006.

The home page of the Northwest Earth Institute's, (Seattle Chapter) web site is attached. Additional information can be found at www.nweiseattle.org or through Ms. Schwender at 425-828-0741, margschwender@comcast.net.

NORTHWEST EARTH INSTITUTE DISCUSSION COURSES

VOLUNTARY SIMPLICITY

This course explores the personal and environmental benefits of simplicity. Topics covered in eight sessions include: *The Meaning of Simplicity* ♦ *Living More With Less* ♦ *Your Money or Your Life* ♦ *Do You Have the Time?* ♦ *How Much Is Enough?* ♦ *Swimming Against the Tide* ♦ *The Practice of Simplicity* ♦ *Celebration*

EXPLORING DEEP ECOLOGY

Deep Ecology is a term coined in 1973 by Norwegian philosopher and mountaineer Arne Naess. It describes an approach by which an individual reflects deeply on her or his relationship with the earth and responsibility for it. Participants discuss how personal values affect the way they view and treat the earth. Topics covered in nine sessions include: *Deep Ecology* ♦ *The Gaia Hypothesis* ♦ *Spirituality and the Earth* ♦ *A New Story From Science* ♦ *Native American Wisdom* ♦ *Ecopsychology* ♦ *Simplicity* ♦ *Bioregionalism* ♦ *Celebration*

DISCOVERING A SENSE OF PLACE

Until modern times, survival of a human community depended on an intimate understanding of and respect for the distinctive geography, climate, plants, and animals located in their region. This course considers the potential benefits of knowing and protecting our place. Will a commitment to the local bioregion affect our willingness to accept responsibility to care for the earth? Topics covered in eight sessions include: *A Sense of Place* ♦ *Responsibility to Place* ♦ *Knowing Your Bioregion* ♦ *Living in Place* ♦ *Mapping Your Place* ♦ *Building Local Community* ♦ *Empowerment* ♦ *Celebration*

CHOICES FOR SUSTAINABLE LIVING

Each of us makes choices that have an impact on the earth. We can choose options that are more sustainable than others. Participants consider steps toward ecologically sustainable lifestyles, communities, and organizations. Topics covered in nine sessions include: *A Call to Sustainability* ♦ *Ecological Principles* ♦ *Sustainable Communities* ♦ *Sustainable Business and Economy* ♦ *Sustainable Food* ♦ *Sustainable Buying* ♦ *Sustainable Living* ♦ *Visions of Sustainability* ♦ *Celebration*

GLOBALIZATION AND ITS CRITICS

Globalization involves the increased movement of goods, services, and capital across borders. The course explores how globalization is affecting the environment, local economics, and social and cultural customs throughout the world. Topics covered in nine sessions include: *Globalization Overview* ♦ *Questioning Free Trade* ♦ *Transnational Corporations* ♦ *Food in the Global Marketplace* ♦ *Globalization and the Environment* ♦ *Social Equity* ♦ *Shaping Opinion* ♦ *Homogenization of Cultures* ♦ *Celebration*

HEALTHY CHILDREN - HEALTHY PLANET

To understand the pervasive effects of advertising, media, and our consumer culture can influence a child's view of the world. Topics covered in eight sessions include: *Cultural Pressures* ♦ *Family Rituals and Celebrations* ♦ *Advertising* ♦ *Food and Health* ♦ *Time and Creativity* ♦ *Technology and the Media* ♦ *Exploring Nature* ♦ *Celebration*

EARTH INSTITUTE DISCUSSION COURSES

FOR THE HOME, WORKPLACE, OR FAITH CENTER

The Earth Institute Network offers six discussion courses for groups that meet in homes, workplaces, schools, and centers of faith: **Exploring Deep Ecology** (9 weeks), **Voluntary Simplicity** (8 weeks), **Discovering a Sense of Place** (8 weeks), **Choices for Sustainable Living** (9 weeks), **Globalization and Its Critics** (9 weeks) and **Healthy Children – Healthy Planet** (8 weeks). Please refer to the other side of this sheet for a detailed description of each course.

STEPS TO GET STARTED

1. Call the number below to schedule a time for an introductory presentation. Reserve a space for the presentation, usually an evening gathering at home or center of faith, or a brown bag lunch at work.
2. After the date and location are set, invite others to the meeting. A minimum group size is eight. A personal invitation is often the most successful approach. You are encouraged to invite co-workers, friends, neighbors, and people from nearby workplaces. A sample flyer will be provided at your request.
3. At the introductory meeting, a representative will describe the course and explain how it works. Everyone who wants to participate will sign up. The date for the first session is set based on the time availability of participants. If more than 14 people are interested, a second class will form. Each class will have its own coordinator.

DISCUSSION GROUP FORMAT

Classes of 8-12 participants meet for a 1 to 1-1/2 hour session each week, in homes or other locations convenient for participants. There is no cost for the course itself, although we do charge for the course books.

Participants read material for the first session. A volunteer will attend to facilitate the first session only. For the remainder of the sessions, the role of facilitator rotates among participants.

The last session of every course is a potluck or some sort of celebration to reflect on what has been learned. A volunteer will attend to describe follow up programs if the group decides to continue.

For more information contact:

CHOICES FOR SUSTAINABLE LIVING

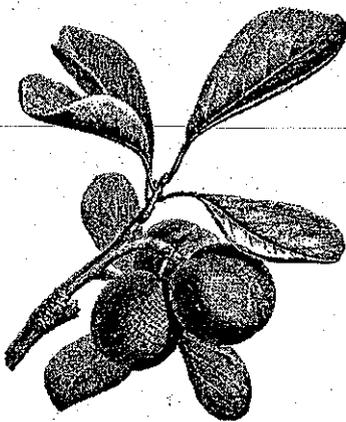
A NINE-SESSION COURSE FOR THE WORKPLACE, FAITH CENTER OR HOME

PURPOSE

- ∞ To explore the meaning of sustainability.
- ∞ To consider the ties between lifestyle choices and their impact on the earth.
- ∞ To learn about steps that can be taken to move toward ecologically sustainable organizations, lifestyles, and communities.

"I find that I think about things more – things I buy, things I eat, things I throw out. I see a much larger picture now, and I realize more than ever that I am a very important part of that picture."

- Architect,
Portland, Oregon



SESSION THEMES

A Call to Sustainability: The goal of a sustainable society is popular, but difficult to define. How does the way our society functions affect the earth, and how can we be "a blessing to the planet"?

Ecological Principles: Some argue that the earth is the best teacher of sustainable practices. How can nature's organizing principles be applied in design, production of goods, and everyday living?

Sustainable Communities: The more resources we use in the course of daily living, the larger our "ecological footprint" is. By looking at our actions within the framework of communities, we can learn to shrink that footprint—and gain a simpler, more balanced lifestyle.

Sustainable Business and Economy: Is a *growing* economy equivalent to a *healthy* economy? What are other ways of measuring success, and how can we encourage businesses to adopt sustainable practices and perspectives?

Sustainable Food: According to one author, our food travels an average of 1,300 miles before reaching our plates. How can we lessen our impact on the earth through choices about the way we eat?

Sustainable Buying: Daily messages tell us to buy, buy, buy. How can we escape from these cultural pressures, and instead only purchase what we truly need, from the most sustainable sources available?

Sustainable Living: The spaces and buildings we inhabit influence our lives and the earth. How can we build, work, and live together in greater harmony with the natural world?

Visions of Sustainability: Choices we make today are shaping the world of tomorrow. How can we create the most sustainable society for our future?

Motivating individuals to examine and transform personal values and habits, to accept responsibility for the earth, and to act on that commitment.



CHOICES FOR SUSTAINABLE LIVING

READING LIST

I: A CALL TO SUSTAINABILITY

Definitions of Sustainability ♦ "Easter's End" by Jared Diamond ♦ "Putting a Price on Mother Nature" by Richard Hill ♦ "No Simple Answers" by Robert Gilman ♦ "The Great Turning" by Joanna Macy

II: ECOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES

"Design, Ecology, Ethics, and the Making of Things" by William McDonough ♦ "The Natural Step to Sustainability" by Mary Jane Burkardt ♦ "Scandic Hotels Thrives with The Natural Step" ♦ "Interface, First U.S. Natural Step Company, Proclaims a Vision" ♦ "The Laws of the Earth and the Laws of Economics" by Donella Meadows ♦ "Bear River's Living Machine" by Dave Redwood and Sean Kelly

III: SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES

"Our Ecological Footprint" by Mathis Wackernagel and William Rees ♦ "Cities of Exuberance" by Sarah Van Gelder ♦ "Working for the Planet in the Neighborhood" by Patrick Mazza ♦ "Meet Your Neighbors" by Patricia Long ♦ "How One Couple Saves Big Bucks Every Month" by Steve Gutmann

IV: SUSTAINABLE BUSINESS AND ECONOMY

"Money vs. Life" by David Korten ♦ "If the GDP Is Up, Why Is America Down?" by Clifford Cobb, Ted Halstead, and Jonathan Rowe ♦ "Natural Capitalism" by Paul Hawken ♦ "Bill Ford Has a Better Idea" by Martin Wright

V: SUSTAINABLE FOOD

"Community-Supported Agriculture: Rediscovering Community" by Jack Kittredge ♦ "Reclaiming Eating as Sacred Relationship" by Jeremy Rifkin ♦ "A Bite Felt 'Round the World" by John Robbins and Jia Patton ♦ "The Great Hunter-Gatherer Continuum" by Jim Mulligan ♦ "Top 10 Reasons to Buy Organic" ♦ "Leading the Delicious Revolution" by Peggy Knickerbocker

VI: SUSTAINABLE BUYING

"American Excess: Are We Shopping Our Planet to Death?" by Alan Durning ♦ "What Do We Need? Some Lessons from the Third World" by Joanna Macy ♦ "Getting from Here to There" by Vicki Robin ♦ "Sustainability: The New Benchmark for Evaluating Everyday Products" by Debra Dadd-Redalia

VII: SUSTAINABLE LIVING

"The Obligation of Care" by Wendell Berry ♦ "Building Green Community on a Budget" by Liz Walker ♦ "Small Is Beautiful" by Matt Holland ♦ "Built to Own: A Straw-Bale Story" by Jean Miller ♦ "Living Off the Grid" by Sarah Thomas ♦ "Learning to Live in Place: A Set of Queries" by Gregory Smith ♦ "In Praise of Idleness" by Jay Walljasper

VIII: VISIONS OF SUSTAINABILITY

"Beyond the Limits to Growth" by Donella Meadows, Dennis Meadows, and Jørgen Randers ♦ "The Seven Sustainable Wonders of the World" by Alan Durning ♦ "Crossing the Threshold: Early Signs of an Environmental Awakening" by Lester Brown ♦ "The Common Life" by Scott Russell Sanders

For more information contact:

Motivating individuals to examine and transform personal values and habits,
to accept responsibility for the earth, and to act on that commitment.

NWEI Seattle Chapter

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The Northwest Earth Institute is recognized as a national leader in developing in empower individuals and organizations to protect the earth. These programs emphasize responsibility, the importance of a supportive community, and the dual need to walk action for the earth. By reaching out to people in their workplace, home, faith center community, NWEI provides easy access to tools for individual and cultural change.

The Northwest Earth Institute is based in Portland, Oregon. It has spawned satellite communities throughout the country. This, the Seattle branch of the Institute, offers and follow-on engagements around the Seattle area.

For more information on our courses, our current schedule, or how to get involved links at the left.

"A mind that is stretched by a new experience can never go back to it's old"

Oliver Wendell Holmes

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NWEI discussion courses provide an enjoyable, supportive setting in which to exchange ideas, form new habits, engage in stimulating discussion, and make personal changes if desired. Over thousands of individuals and hundreds of organizations have been involved in NWEI discussion courses.

Courses consist of 7 to 12 people who meet weekly for about an hour to discuss a recommended book. Course books, each about 100 to 150 pages in length, contain a diverse collection of articles, and book excerpts organized around weekly themes to create lively discussion. Questions and a suggested meeting format are included as well.

NWEI volunteers periodically offer presentations focusing on each of the available topics. Presentations, which last approximately one hour, are a wonderful way to learn how to address an issue as well as acquaint yourself further with the philosophy of the Northwest Earth Institute. Presentations as well as classes currently in session are available. If you would like to give a presentation for your group please contact us at info@nweiseattle.org.

- Voluntary Simplicity, an eight-session course addressing the distractions of modern life that keep us from caring for ourselves, our relationships, and our environment.
- Exploring Deep Ecology, a nine-session course addressing core values and how they affect the way we view and treat the earth.
- Discovering a Sense of Place, formerly called Bioregional Perspectives, a nine-session course focusing on knowing and protecting our place.
 - Choices for Sustainable Living, a nine-session course exploring the meaning of sustainable living and the relationship between lifestyle choices and their impact on the planet.
 - Globalization and Its Critics, a nine-session course exploring the impact of globalization with respect to the environment, food, social equity, and justice.
 - Healthy Children - Healthy Planet, a nine-session course exploring the impact of our modern culture on children's health.



Each meeting consists of two parts: an opening and a facilitated discussion. Except for the first session, sessions are opened and facilitated by members of the group on a rotating basis. The non-didactic format encourages a process which:

- Establishes trust, respect, and a sense of community among group members.
- Allows participants to seek personal clarity without group consensus.
- Creates a supportive environment for personal change.

"The course has made a difference in my life because it got my attention and woke me up to the current state of the earth. It ignited a passion to spread the word about the need for change in the way people think and live in order to survive as a species and as a living being. I made a commitment to change the way I live to be more accountable for my impact and to be an example for others."

--FPA employee Seattle



CITY OF KIRKLAND
123 Fifth Avenue, Kirkland, WA 98033
www.ci.kirkland.wa.us

MEMORANDUM

Date: May 8th, 2006

To: David Ramsay, City Manager

From: Paul Stewart and Natural Resource Management Team
Erin Leonhart and Van Ingram-Lock, Public Works

Subject: Environmental Stewardship and Climate Protection Program

1. Recommendation

Staff recommends the following to the Council:

- Receive presentation and review background materials on implementation of the Natural Resource Management Plan and the Climate Protection Program
- Direct questions to appropriate staff members on the information presented
- Provide direction on priorities and next steps

2. Introduction and Format

"We commit to the proactive protection of our environment. An integrated system of natural resource management focuses on the preservation of wetlands, trees, open space and other sensitive areas, water quality, clean air and waste reduction."

This statement reflects the Council philosophy on environmental stewardship that was part of the 2005-2006 Budget document adopted by the Council. In addition, at the Council retreat, environmental stewardship ranked fairly high in the list of priority goals. Kirkland has, over the years, demonstrated a strong commitment to protecting and enhancing our natural systems. This commitment is an integral part of our planning, regulations, funding, practices and programs.

It has been over 2 ½ years since the City adopted its first Natural Resource Management Plan. The purpose of the study session is to update the City Council on a variety of activities the City has been carrying out under the umbrella topic of environmental stewardship and to set the stage for future efforts.

The study session is designed to cover two principle topics. The initial discussion will focus on the *Natural Resource Management Plan (NRMP)*. Staff members from Planning, Public Works and

Greg Nickels. In signing the resolution, the City of Kirkland pledged to accept the Agreement's three main principles:

- a. We urge the federal government and state governments to enact policies and programs to meet or beat the target of reducing global warming pollution levels to 7 percent below 1990 levels by 2012, including efforts to: reduce the United States' dependence on fossil fuels and accelerate the development of clean, economical energy resources and fuel-efficient technologies such as conservation, methane recovery for energy generation, waste to energy, wind and solar energy, fuel cells, efficient motor vehicles, and biofuels;
- b. We urge the U.S. Congress to pass bipartisan greenhouse gas reduction legislation that includes 1) clear timetables and emissions limits and 2) a flexible, market-based system of tradable allowances among emitting industries; and
- c. We will strive to meet or exceed Kyoto Protocol targets for reducing global warming pollution by taking actions in our own operations and communities.

In January, city staff met with Councilmembers Asher and Burleigh and former councilmembers Ganz and Russell. The intent of that meeting was, first, to review the status of various environmental stewardship activities, and second, to determine how the city was doing in response to the *US Mayors' Climate Protection Agreement*. As a result of that meeting, the Natural Resource Management Team turned to experts and project managers in the Public Works Department for assistance since many of the actions related to specific tasks and projects that were within the purview of that department (e.g. City vehicles and buildings, transportation, recycling rates, etc.). Erin Leonhart and Van Ingram-Lock have taken the lead on this effort as described in Section 5 below.

4. Natural Resource Management Plan and Work Program Introduction

The Natural Resource Management Plan is intended to provide guidance for all of the City's actions that affect the natural environment. So, its implementation occurs in many steps as the City Council adopts and City departments administer policies, programs, practices, projects, and regulations.

When the plan was adopted in 2003, the City Council gave direction to the Natural Resource Management Team regarding prioritization of implementation steps. In light of that guidance, the team has written, followed, and updated a natural resource management team work program each year to facilitate and track implementation of the plan.

The 2006 Natural Resource Management Team Work Program is included in Attachment 1 (narrative) and Attachment 2 (timeline). Highlights include efforts to promote a healthy urban forest, such as tree planting and maintenance programs; projects and practices for protecting City vegetation from invasive plants and pests; exploration of low impact development techniques; and a variety of public education and outreach activities.

The following paragraphs provide additional information on the highlights. Many other elements are on-going, as shown in the work program. Staff members involved in these and other 2006 work program tasks will be present at the May 18 study session to respond to questions from the Council. Future plans and resource needs will be covered by department at the end of this section.

Green Kirkland Initiative

The Parks and Community Services Department is excited about the Green Kirkland Initiative, in partnership with the Cascade Land Conservancy. This significant influx of both capital dollars and heightened interest in Kirkland's urban forest offers great potential to improve the health of these vital resources. Early efforts to remove English Ivy at Carillon Woods and to establish a reforestation plan at Watershed Park are underway. In addition, the Department is pursuing further restoration efforts of streams and wetlands as part of our park development plans. Wetland restoration efforts at North Rose Hill Woodlands Park were recently completed, and plans for stream restoration at Juanita Beach Park are in the works. This summer, restoration efforts at Juanita Bay Park will also occur with the help of youth conservation workers. This combination of outreach and on-the-ground volunteer help will provide raised awareness as well as much-needed labor. The Green Kirkland Initiative complements other Parks Department acquisitions of Carillon Woods, the Schott property in Totem Lake/South Juanita, and some additional parcels near the Yarrow Bay Wetlands that were based on the 2002 Kirkland Park Bond, and other education/outreach efforts such as the Juanita Bay Rangers.

Low Impact Development

Low impact development (LID) is a series of techniques that reduce environmental damage caused by development. LID can be used by both private developers and by the City on Parks and Public Works capital improvement projects. The Council voiced strong support for implementation of LID in Kirkland. Implementation is occurring through the following:

- The City has received a grant from the Puget Sound Action Team to review our codes and regulations to better integrate LID. The grant kickoff workshop was held on May 3rd, and review and discussion of City codes and regulation will take place this summer. Results of the project will be available by the end of September 2006, and code and regulatory changes will be presented to Council for consideration as soon as possible thereafter.
- The master plans for both Juanita Beach Park and McAuliffe Park suggest use of LID techniques for parking areas and street improvements. This is an ideal way to showcase LID techniques to the public while providing facilities that may cost less and provide greater environmental benefit than traditional stormwater facilities.

- The Public Works Department CIP group is in the process of identifying an LID pilot project. 122nd Avenue NE between NE 70th and NE 80th Streets is the most likely candidate project at this time.
- Staff in Public Works and Planning have been attending training, going on tours, and reading published research in order to prepare to review and encourage LID.
- Several recent private development projects have incorporated LID techniques, and development review staff are encouraging use on other projects where possible.
- Use of LID is a goal in the Comprehensive Plan, the 2005 Surface Water Master Plan, and the Natural Resources Management Plan.

Future plans and challenges include providing early design assistance to help with incorporation of LID into Public Works CIP projects, and providing additional assistance and review time for those private developments wishing to incorporate LID into their projects.

Public Education and Involvement

Three goals for City public education and outreach regarding natural resources are to:

- 1) Encourage careful stewardship of private lands,
- 2) Promote behaviors that conserve resources and protect our natural environment, and
- 3) Involve the public in restoring and protecting public resources in order to promote careful stewardship and to provide volunteer assistance with City efforts.

Parks, Public Works, and Planning all have parts to play in education/outreach. Coordination of efforts and messages has and will continue to yield benefits. Below are further definitions of each goal, and examples of programs that meet that goal

1) Encourage Careful Stewardship

Two-thirds of the land in the City is privately owned. The actions of private landowners have an effect on overall resource protection. City efforts on, for example, blackberry removal, will not be successful unless private land owners also take steps toward control. Examples of programs aimed at promoting good stewardship of private lands include the following:

Natural Yard Care Neighbor Program – This program promotes elimination of pesticide/herbicide use and conservation of water by building healthy soil, choosing and placing plants carefully, composting, and watering wisely. This year Parks provided meeting facilities at McAuliffe Park and Public Works provided publicity, funding, and meeting logistics. This cooperation resulted in a record turnout of over 50 people for each of the three evening seminars.

Tree Planting - For 2005 and 2006, the Council approved \$30,000 for each year to plant trees either in the right-of-way or in parks and open space. Based on the neighborhood response to the offer of Centennial trees, all of the trees (which totaled about 50) were planted in Parks with the exception of two in the CBD and one in the ROW. Although all the neighborhood groups were contacted and provided with maps locating available ROW spaces, few individual property owners were interested in having a tree installed in front of their house. The primary reason was the concern with the maintenance responsibility. We may want to look at an alternative way to reach our citizens to see if more would be interested this year. Another idea might be to choose a site to reforest with evergreens, for example at the Watershed Park reservoir site. An alternative use for these funds could be to go towards making the arborist position full time.

Interpretive signage, tours, and demonstration projects at City parks. The Juanita Bay Rangers provide interpretive tours of wildlife and native vegetation at Juanita Bay Park. In addition signage in wetlands, such as that recently installed with the North Woodlands wetland trail system, provides opportunities for people to learn about the benefits of protecting plants and animals in the fragile wetland environment.

- 2) Promote behaviors that conserve resources and protect our natural environment and thus our quality of life.

Utility newsletter – coordinated effort between the water, wastewater, and surface water utilities. A newsletter is produced twice per year for single-family outreach, and once per year for multi-family outreach.

Water quality source control visits – ½ FTE beginning in 2006 to work with business owners and residents on behaviors that protect and improve water quality. Our recently hired surface water engineer, Jon Morrow, is an expert in this field and has already made inroads in working with several local businesses.

- 3) Involve the public in restoring and protecting public resources in order to promote careful stewardship and to provide volunteer assistance with City efforts.

Green Kirkland Initiative – discussed above

Salmon Watcher – Volunteers stand at designated sites for 15 minutes 2 or more times a week to count adult salmon that are returning to our streams to spawn.

Forbes Lake Volunteer Monitoring Program – Continuation of program started in 2004 at the request of the North Rose Hill Neighborhood Association. Volunteers collect physical data such as rainfall temperature and lake level, and water samples that are sent to the King County Environmental Lab for analysis.

Everest Park/Everest Creek Restoration – Volunteers, with assistance from the Parks and Public Works Departments, have removed invasive vegetation and planted native species along some 300 feet of stream channel.

The continuing challenges for conducting public outreach and education are development of unified themes and citywide messages, and funding for on-going (as opposed to one-time) citywide efforts.

City Arborists and Tree Management/Inventory

The City's first half time urban forester, Elizabeth Walker, was hired in the Planning Department in 2002. She was the project manager in the preparation and adoption of updated tree regulations, provided consultation and review of tree issues on development permits, and led creation of the City's first digital tree inventory. The tree inventory highlighted the need for better management of public trees, especially those in the street right of way. A second half-time field arborist was hired in the Public Grounds Section of Public Works in summer of 2005 in order to provide assistance with assessment and the pruning and management of trees in the public right of way. Although this position has been filled for barely a year, the work has already yielded benefits in his proactive management of trees. This promotes a healthy urban forest, provides education/outreach opportunities as this person works with property owners adjacent to the right of way, and reduces City liability through pruning or removal of damaged/hazardous trees.

There is still a large backlog of trees that were identified through the inventory as needing pruning or removal. In addition, maintenance of the tree inventory and addition/replacement of trees are needed in order to provide further environmental benefits. It is for these reasons that the Natural Resources Management Team will be recommending that the ½-time field arborist position be increased to a full-time permanent position beginning with the 2007-2008 budget cycle.

Future Needs and Priorities

Parks – continued and increased funding to implement acquisition plans and park master plans

Public Works – make ½-time arborist position full-time and permanent, support coordination of education/outreach efforts, potentially through creation of a full-time environmental education position (partially utility-funded), continuation of tree planting program.

Planning – focus for the next two years on updating the Shoreline Master Program and implementing the new tree and landscaping regulations; attention will be given to looking at our codes and regulations regarding low impact development; educational and outreach efforts will be somewhat limited due to these other priorities. During future budget discussions, consider upgrading the urban forester position to a 1.0 FTE.

5. Kirkland's Climate Protection Program

Kirkland's Recent Actions

The overarching idea of the U. S. Mayors' Climate Protection Agreement (Attachment 3) is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, consistent with the Kyoto Protocol. The Kyoto Protocol is an international agreement addressing climate disruption that has been ratified by 163 countries but

not the United States. If the United States had ratified the Protocol, our emissions reduction target would have been 7-percent below 1990 levels by 2012 so that is Kirkland's target.

In order to conform to the Agreement, Public Works staff met with Puget Sound Clean Air Agency staff to determine how to measure Kirkland's greenhouse gas emissions and develop reduction targets. Key dates for emissions inventories related to the Kyoto Protocol are 1990 and 2012, the start date and the target date. The attached Climate Protection Update (Attachment 4) provides citywide emissions information for 1990 and 2002 and an update on the city's progress on the twelve suggested actions related to the third principle (many of which are included in the Natural Resource Management Plan).

Regional Response

As of April 26, 2006, 226 mayors throughout the United States have signed the Climate Protection Agreement, including those from 16 Washington cities representing nearly 1.5 million people.

CITY	POPULATION
Auburn	40,314
Bainbridge Island	20,300
Bellingham	67,171
Burien	31,881
Edmonds	39,515
Everett	91,488
Issaquah	11,212
Kirkland	45,054
Lacey	31,226
Lynnwood	33,847
Olympia	42,514
Redmond	45,256
Renton	53,840
Seattle	571,480
Tacoma	193,556
Vancouver	143,560
TOTAL	1,462,214

The City of Seattle, as the agency that spearheaded this effort, has devoted a page to the Climate Protection Agreement on their website (<http://www.ci.seattle.wa.us/mayor/climate/>). A complete, updated list of cities endorsing the agreement can be found on Seattle's webpage. In 2002, the City of Seattle conducted an inventory of greenhouse gas emissions (for both the community and Seattle city government) for 1990 and 2000. Seattle also projected their greenhouse gas emissions for 2010. A volunteer from ICLEI (International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives) will be working at the City of Seattle to serve as a contact for their efforts.

The City of Redmond has a Natural Environment Element in their Comprehensive Plan. This element includes a section on air quality and addresses many of the same areas as Kirkland's Natural Resource Management Plan. There is no indication from Redmond, however, that a community or governmental emissions inventory will be completed.

6. Summary and Next Steps

Summary

When viewed comprehensively, the City of Kirkland has a wide variety of environmental stewardship efforts and initiatives. Indeed, whether it's promoting recycling, purchasing hybrid vehicles, planting trees, creating efficient land use patterns, removing invasive plants or any number of actions, the City should feel good about its overall record.

However, as new demands, new science and new ideas unfold, the City needs to continue to evaluate its response and approach. Natural resources are community assets that significantly affect the quality of life. As the Natural Resource Management Plan stated, Kirkland is regarded as a very desirable community which can be attributed to its well-designed, compact urban landscape in combination with its natural attributes.

Highlights for the coming year include:

- Evaluation of Low Impact Development techniques and standards pursuant to a grant. This is a coordinated effort between Public Works and Planning
- Shoreline Master Program update
- Continued implementation of the Green Kirkland Initiative, including a focus on removal of invasives from Watershed Park, Carillon Woods, and Juanita Bay Park
- Focus additional attention on right-of-way tree maintenance and street tree planting. This may require extending the temporary half time field arborist position to a full time permanent position.
- Develop recommendations to reduce green house gas emissions. The Public Works Department, in conjunction with the Natural Resource Management Team, will develop these recommendations to reduce emissions in City operations as well as the broader community. If any recommendations are beyond the existing Natural Resource Management Plan and/or budget, they will be included in the 2007-2008 Biennial Budget Process. Public Works will also conduct an inventory for Kirkland city government emissions for the 2007 Climate Protection Update.

Communication

What we have discovered in meeting with staff and Councilmembers is that while the City has a good track record of "doing," we have fallen somewhat short in "awareness" of getting the word out on *what* we are doing. There is a sense that the public has a high level of expectation and support for environmental stewardship. The recent Community Survey noted that although environmental services were rated fairly high in importance, there was a negative

gap score in the city's performance. Part of the explanation is that we could do a better job of informing and education.

One area that could be improved is to set up a high profile web page for **Natural Resource Management/Stewardship** to include information on all activities, programs and practices. Such a website could include information on construction of "green" houses, how to do low impact development, global warming, water quality, tree preservation, and other environment-oriented topics. These topics cross departmental areas so it would be more appropriate to have their own freestanding web page. It could also link to other sites such as the Cascade Land Conservancy, King County or the City of Seattle. Compared to some other local entities, we are behind in this effort. King County and the City of Seattle (see Attachment 5) have extensive web sites and public information handouts. You can view these sites at the following web address: Seattle - <http://www.seattle.gov/environment/> or King County at <http://www.metrokc.gov/enviro.htm>. Preparing a comprehensive informative website and keeping it current may require additional funding and resources.

Education is another key component of an overall strategy to not only inform the public of our activities, but to raise awareness of good stewardship principles and practices. In many ways, individual actions and personal responsibility are just as important as public efforts. There are a variety of techniques that have been used and are available – the limiting factors are time and budget. These techniques include:

- Newsletters and flyers
- Brochures and pamphlets
- Community lectures
- Civic group presentations
- Handouts
- Cable TV spots
- School visits
- Workshops & events
- Field trips
- Newspaper articles
- Vouchers
- Community conversations
- Work parties
- Websites
- Utility inserts
- Pilot programs
- Videos

Staff will commit to keeping the Council informed on the overall progress of the various environmental stewardship strategies and actions. The May 18th study session is a good first step. The Natural Resource Management Team recommends that there be a regular annual study session on this topic each spring. We would also recommend that about six months after the study session, we provide a status report in the Council's reading file on our activities. In addition, we can begin to set up a basic webpage that could be devoted to environmental stewardship.

Organizational

The interdepartmental Natural Resource Management service team is a clearinghouse for information sharing and to the extent possible coordinates its activities. The responsibility for the various environmental services and activities lies within separate departments. Given the interrelationships of our natural resources, it is essential that good communication and coordination take place.

The Natural Resource Management Plan notes that “a multidisciplinary approach is required to effectively manage the interrelated natural systems.” It goes on to suggest that in the future it may be advisable “to explore the feasibility of organizational changes in staffing and budget that would support the work currently performed by the team.” The plan notes that Kirkland may benefit from following the lead of several other cities in our region by instituting a City division dedicated to managing natural resources. In that way, management of the City’s natural assets would be removed from the occasional competing interests of various City departments; and budget and staff could be provided to more effectively address natural resource management as set forth in the plan. Certainly, there are pros and cons to any organizational structure that would need to be explored.

Other organizational approaches include establishing partnerships. Kirkland is already participating in number of these such as the Cascade Land Conservancy and WRIA 8. One area that has substantive potential is working with the schools and environmental education programs.

Reaching out to the business community and development industry is another approach. One idea is to target environmentally supportive “green” businesses and companies as part of our economic development strategy. In addition, many in the development community are already aware of “green building” techniques. A currently “hot” topic is LEED – *Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design*. The LEED- Green Building Rating System® is a voluntary, consensus-based national standard for developing high-performance, sustainable buildings. The Public Works and Building Departments are working together to develop programs to support and promote sustainable building practices. Staff is researching incentive programs and obstacles that exist in State or local codes.

The level of effort on these strategies noted above may require additional resources given current work program priorities.

The Council is one of the most effective ways to set the tone and direction for these efforts. The adoption of the Natural Resource Management Plan establishes the framework for guiding our practices, programs, policies and regulations. As part of our communication and education outreach, Councilmembers could speak on environmental stewardship at community groups, neighborhood associations and civic organizations. Perhaps at the Council’s neighborhood meetings, Environmental Stewardship could be one of the discussion topics.

On a regional level, both King County and Seattle have comprehensive programs. Regarding climate protection, environmental stewardship or sustainability, perhaps Council representatives could serve in a leadership role through the Suburban Cities Association. While the WRIA 8 provides a forum for many of the natural resource issues, it has a particular focus on salmon recovery. Maybe it's time to consider a similar suburban or eastside partnership addressing broader environmental issues.

In summary, Kirkland should be proud of its efforts. In many of our actions and programs, environmental stewardship is an integral component. We have made substantial progress on this over the past several years. We will continue to move forward on a considerable number of initiatives and programs. The effort is dependant on the level of depth and commitment on the part of the City.

CC Nona Ganz
 Dave Russell
 Patrice Tovar
 File No. CC-01-38



2006 WORK PROGRAM

Natural Resource Management Team

May, 2006

NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT TEAM 2006 WORK PROGRAM

(Note: Tasks below appear in order of their appearance in the Implementation Strategies chapter of the Natural Resource Management Plan)

Task 1: Interjurisdictional Coordination

Jenny Gaus (Public Works) and Patrice Tovar (Planning) have been involved throughout the regional salmon conservation efforts of Water Resource Inventory Area 8 (WRIA 8). Specific actions have included helping to draft the Near Term Action Agenda, which was completed in August 2002; helping to draft the watershed-wide long-term conservation plan, which was completed in June 2005; representing Kirkland on the WRIA Staff Committee; following the actions of the WRIA 8 Forum; Steering Committee; and other subcommittees; assisting with appropriate local actions; and following the process of “rolling up” the WRIA 8 conservation plan into the Puget Sound-wide Chinook conservation plan spearheaded by Shared Salmon Strategy, a coalition of federal, state, and local agencies; tribes; and other stakeholders.

During 2006, a budget and governance structure will be developed for implementation of the long-term WRIA 8 conservation plan. During 2006, negotiations regarding commitments and assurances will take place to attempt to gain approval of the WRIA 8 conservation plan from the state and federal agencies with jurisdiction.

Interjurisdictional coordination for energy efficiency is practiced by Kirkland’s building division. As part of the City’s review of building permits, staff checks for compliance with the 2003 Washington State Energy Code as mandated by the state. This is one of the strictest energy codes in the country with respect to building envelope requirements (insulation R-values, window and door U-factors), mechanical equipment efficiency requirements and allowed power consumption for lighting in non-residential buildings.

Task 2: Public Involvement and Education

Jenny Gaus (Public Works) oversees public education and involvement efforts on an on-going basis, including production and distribution of a storm water newsletter, a storm drain stenciling program (“Dump no waste, drains to stream”), the salmon watcher program, and informal education of residents and business owners when storm water infractions occur. The update of the Surface Water Master Plan was completed in November 2005, and included opportunities for public participation.

Jason Filan (Parks) oversees the organization and guidance of volunteers’ efforts to rehabilitate natural areas on a regular basis in response to the frequent requests from volunteers, which will continue through 2006. In addition to on-going volunteer work, Parks staff will administer a KCD grant for the Kirkland Youth Program to implement the Juanita Bay invasive plant removal program.

The Green Kirkland Initiative was introduced in 2005 and will be continuing in 2006. The program includes gauging the extent of Kirkland’s tree canopy and removing harmful invasive plants in City

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(Note: Tasks below appear in order of their appearance in the Implementation Strategies chapter of the Natural Resource Management Plan)

parks. To begin, the focus is on Carillon Woods. The public is engaged in and informed through these efforts.

With the adoption of the new tree regulations, Elizabeth is working with current planners to update forms and checklists and develop public brochures to explain and educate the new requirements. Elizabeth is also offering workshops for arborists (and potential applicants) to review the City's expectations for tree plans and reports (now required).

This year, Elizabeth, Jason Filan, and Wendy Kremer anticipate implementing another planting project with the Kirkland neighborhoods to promote good stewardship of trees. The City's public tree inventory will help to identify empty spaces in which to place the trees. Additional funds have been set aside to have another city-wide tree planting program to plant at least 100 large-sized trees in public areas (similar to the Centennial Tree program of 2005).

Kirkland's Arbor Day is tentatively scheduled for October, 2006 with a celebration of a newly planted elm for the 70th Anniversary of the planting of the first elm in now Heritage Park (in appreciation of Amelia, founder of Campfire Girls in Kirkland in 1912). Annual Arbor Day celebrations promote the City's achievement of being a Tree City USA and are a requirement for retaining Tree City USA status.

Over the past several years, Kirkland has held a series of lectures by experts to educate the public officials, staff, professionals, and the general public of Kirkland and neighboring communities about global warming, environmentally critical areas, preventing sprawl/creating compact urban development, and low impact development techniques and green building practices. Contact: Paul Stewart

Additional examples of informational events include the Urban Forester's recent workshop on the new tree regulations for professional arborists and Public Work's upcoming APWA "click, listen, and learn" seminar entitled "Changing Course: Streambed Restoration/Stabilization" on Thursday January 19, from 8 - 10AM in the Council Chambers. Contact: Jenny Gaus

The team anticipates adding stewardship information to the Natural Resource Management page of the City's website and continuing to contribute educational articles to the Kirkland Courier. In addition, team members should add tree removal permit forms, tree flyers, surface water brochures to the Building Department's permit tree on City Hall's "Main Street." Too, the team suggests that we take part in a kiosk and/or computer station on City Hall's "Main Street" to offer tips about tree care and other natural resource management topics.

The Building Division staff promotes sustainable building practices on an on-going basis by posting at the front counter notices about up-coming "green" events.

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(Note: Tasks below appear in order of their appearance in the Implementation Strategies chapter of the Natural Resource Management Plan)

Task 3: Find and Implement Incentives

Jenny Gaus (Public Works) would like to continue to explore incentives to promote pervious surfaces. A feasibility study and review of Low Impact Development will take place in early 2006.

In addition, the Backyard Wildlife Sanctuary program could serve as a model for a good reward system that could be applied to encourage good stewardship in environmentally sensitive areas.

Other incentives should be explored including:

- For those seeking to develop property –
 - Saving time in the permitting process;
 - Increased development potential (e.g., increased number of units, reduced setbacks, increased height); and
 - Saving money in the permitting process.

- For local residents –
 - Discounted utility rates;
 - Vouchers for plant materials;
 - Technical assistance for restoration or enhancement of natural areas;
 - Cost sharing for restoration or enhancement of natural areas; and
 - Community recognition for good stewardship.

- For local business owners –
 - Awards and other forms of public recognition that might promote the growth of their business;
 - Discounted utility rates;
 - Discounted business license fee/tax; and
 - Vouchers for plant materials.

The team may request funding to support the study and implementation of incentives.

Task 4: Acquire Best Resources

Department of Parks and Community Services staff supports the City Council's actions to acquire new City property. This is done on a case-by-case basis as opportunities arise, i.e. as properties become available for purchase. Frequently, land owners contact the City when they wish to offer their property for sale. Evaluation of opportunities typically weighs the value of long-term protection and the ability to develop as a park. In 2005, using the \$1 million Opportunity Fund

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(Note: Tasks below appear in order of their appearance in the Implementation Strategies chapter of the Natural Resource Management Plan)

from the 2002 Kirkland Park Bond, the City purchased the 8.6 acre Schott property in South Juanita and about 3 acres of land adjacent to the Yarrow Bay Wetlands.

Although no funding is budgeted in 2006, the Natural Resource Management Team anticipates working to identify areas that would be considered prime for future acquisition from a natural resource management perspective.

Task 5: Upgrade City Practices

The Natural Resource Management Plan (NRMP) advises that City practices and programs be updated as appropriate to reflect current knowledge and technology. To that end, the NRMT requested and was granted a one-time budget request for \$40,000 for 2005 and \$40,000 for 2006 to fund .5 FTE certified arborist for public tree management.

Parks Maintenance staff uses efficient drip systems to irrigate parks. Even more environmentally friendly are the irrigation controllers that have been incorporated into the system over the past couple of years. Their E.T. (evaporation transportation) controls have the ability to distribute water so as to save thousands of gallons of water per year for Kirkland.

An additional action that would involve upgrading City practices (Task 5) and updating policies and regulations (Task 6) is the incorporation of low impact development techniques. The team plans to conduct a feasibility study to explore the potential to apply these techniques in Kirkland. Funding for the LID feasibility study is included in the 2005-2006 budget for the surface water utility.

Too, the NRMP advises that the City should move toward proactive maintenance of the City-managed natural resources. This is addressed more specifically under Task 12.

Task 6: Update Policies and Regulations

- Updates to the Natural Environment Element of the Kirkland Comprehensive Plan (Planning Dept.) were completed in December 2004.
- The updated Kirkland Surface Water Master Plan (Public Works Dept.) was completed in the fall of 2005.
- Updates to tree and landscape regulations, KZC Chapter 95 (Planning Dept.) were adopted in late 2005.
- Development of the Kirkland Plant List as referred to in the new Chapter 95 was completed in the first quarter of 2006.
- Updates to the Shoreline Master Program (SMP) began in the second half of 2005, with adoption anticipated in late 2007 or early 2008. Staff obtained a grant from WSDOE to cover

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(Note: Tasks below appear in order of their appearance in the Implementation Strategies chapter of the Natural Resource Management Plan)

half of the estimated costs. The 2005 – 2007 City budget included one time funding for the balance of SMP costs and for the critical areas amendments.

- Critical areas amendments in the Zoning Code are scheduled for review along with the SMP draft updates in late 2007 – early 2008.

Task 7: Adaptive Management

The team does not foresee having the necessary staff and financial resources to carry out periodic monitoring, analysis, and adjustment of City practices, programs, and regulations within the next couple of years. Since adaptive management is a worthwhile endeavor, it is hoped that the resources necessary to pursue it will be available in the future.

Task 8: Manage Data

The primary focus for data management at this point is the survey of right-of-way trees. A grant funded partial completion of the inventory in 2003. Another grant was obtained to fund completion of the initial inventory in 2004. Remaining funding should be used in 2005 to maintain the inventory and its conversion to Hansen software. It is hoped that a portion of the new .5 FTE Certified Arborist's time will be sufficient to maintain the inventory. After the pro-active maintenance program for parks trees is in place, the inventory should be expanded to include parks trees as well as ROW trees.

In addition to the public tree inventory, other data in the natural resource management maps (e.g. streams, wetlands, and impervious surfaces) should be updated periodically. In 2004, an updated official Sensitive Areas map was adopted by the City Council, and the Public Works maintenance division updated storm water data.

Task 9: Interdisciplinary Approach

The interdepartmental Natural Resource Management Team has continued to meet on a regular basis to improve communication and coordination across City departments for management of natural resources. During 2005, the team will assess its performance and potential for future effectiveness in order to prepare a report in 2006 with recommendations for future organization and funding for natural resource management.

Task 10: Pursue Restoration

Since adoption of the NRMP, the Parks and Community Services Department has obtained funding via the City's CIP for completing a Vegetation Management Plan (VMP) and implementing

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(Note: Tasks below appear in order of their appearance in the Implementation Strategies chapter of the Natural Resource Management Plan)

restoration activities at Juanita Bay Park. Of the \$115,000 that was allocated for 2004, a small portion was spent on consultants and the rest on implementation. \$74,800 has been penciled in

for 2006. Scheduling of actual restoration work is to be determined, but some restoration efforts are expected to occur in 2005.

The process to formulate the Juanita Beach Park Master Plan is expected to include rehabilitation of Juanita Creek. A CTED grant of \$500,000 from the State will fund restoration of portions of Juanita Creek within the park in 2007. Stream buffer rehabilitation in Everest Park took place in 2004, and is expected to continue into 2005. Beyond those projects, Parks and Community Services will be working to support Public Works in any on-going stream restoration projects occurring within City parks, such as at Everest Park or (potentially) Juanita Beach Park.

(Also see Task 2: Public Involvement and Education)

Task 11: Explore Funding Options

On an on-going basis, team members pursue various modes of funding, including grants from King County, State and Federal sources; the City's surface water utility fee; the CIP, one-time and on-going budget allocations, and the use of volunteer labor.

Jenny Gaus (Public Works) pursues grants as appropriate from organizations including King Conservation District (both WRIA 8 and non-competitive), King County (Waterworks), and WSDOE (Clean Water Act and State Revolving Fund), and others.

The City has partially funded the Shoreline Master Program update by budgeting \$68,000. Patrice Tovar (Planning) has applied for an additional \$68,000 in grant money for the project. If the State money is awarded, then the Shoreline Master Program update will begin in July 2005.

The City's CIP is funding the vegetation management plan for Juanita Bay Park. The CIP will be updated in 2005, at which time future restoration projects will be examined.

Jason Filan (Parks Operations) will continue to support volunteer programs and activities. Outreach, though, will be limited by available staffing. Many volunteer activities take manpower away from regularly scheduled maintenance activities. It is important to recognize that the City's Volunteer Coordinator "brings the players to the field", but coaching is a need that is currently provided by Parks Operations staff. Additional on-going resources should be allocated for education and supervision of volunteers in the field, if the City is to remain responsive to citizen's and group's requests to volunteer and to make good use of this human resource. This issue will be addressed and brought forward for the implementation phase of the Juanita Bay Park Vegetation Management Plan. Provisions for staff's workload for organizing and following through with neighborhood group volunteers will need to be made at that time.

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(Note: Tasks below appear in order of their appearance in the Implementation Strategies chapter of the Natural Resource Management Plan)

Task 12: Public Tree Management Programs

a. ROW Vegetation Maintenance Pilot Program

With the arrival of a part-time arborist in the later half of 2005, Wendy Kremer (Public Works) has set a goal for beginning a street tree maintenance pilot program in a designated corridor in 2006. The pilot program is intended to establish the costs of the City assuming maintenance responsibilities for public trees.

b. Neighborhood Tree Stewardship Projects

With the tree planting initiative in Task 12.c, the City will coordinate tree planting projects with as many neighborhoods as possible.

c. Program for the Planting and Maintenance of Trees in Public Spaces by Staff

For both 2005 and 2006, the City has budgeted \$30,000 (each year) to plant trees in public spaces as a two-year pilot program. Nearly 100% of the Centennial trees planted in 2005 are in Kirkland parks and on school sites. It is anticipated that the newly added 0.5 FTE certified arborist for 2005 and 2006 will be a first step toward proactive maintenance of public trees.

See also discussion of the Green Kirkland Initiative under Task 2: Public Education and Involvement

Task 13: Street Tree Standards

Elizabeth Walker (Planning) produced an updated the City's street tree selection list and official guide to selecting, planting, and maintaining Kirkland street trees in late 2005. Where need is determined, the part-time arborist is pruning street trees to ensure correct practices for residents that receive a "must trim" letter from the Public Works traffic calming group. The part-time arborist will also be conducting a teach/train session for seasonal staff sent out by the sign department to trim trees.

Task 14: Retain Tree City USA Status

The 2005 requirement for an Arbor Day proclamation and celebration was fulfilled in 2005 in Peter Kirk Park as part of Kirkland's Centennial celebration. The new Chapter 95: Tree Management and Required Landscaping in KZC will also contribute toward qualification and was applied toward attaining a Growth Award. The Centennial Tree program was also used for the Growth Award which is above and beyond the four standards needed for Tree City USA. Apart from the resources

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spent on the amendments, the level of Kirkland's financial support allocated for tree related tasks remains the same. The Arbor Day Celebration for 2006 is scheduled for October.

Task 15: Preserve Notable Trees

Identification, maintenance, and continued preservation of notable trees would require additional specific funding. The team anticipates requesting on-going funding for the development of a Notable Tree Program at a future date. It will be important for the City to not assume the responsibility for maintaining notable trees on private property.

Task 16: New Recycling Approach

The City Council established performance measures for the Solid Waste Utility in 2002 that set the residential recycling diversion rate at 52% and average pounds of garbage per household/week at 33 lbs. In the second half of 2003, a new solid waste contract expanded curbside collection services to include 100% commingled recycling (paper, plastic, glass, metal all in the same container) as well as the collection of electronic waste and reusable textiles at the curb. Food waste recycling was also added to the yardwaste cart for the first time. Kirkland single-family residents have surpassed both of the objectives set by Council for the second year in a row, likely as a result of rate incentives and the major innovative changes to the solid waste contract. Single-family residents diverted an average of 60% of their total solid waste stream each week and disposed of an average of 29 pounds of garbage per household/week during the first ten months of 2005 (these figures do not include the 1 ½ tons of electronics collected in the average month; electronics are collected separately from commingled recycling).

In 2006, grant funds from the King County Solid Waste Division and the Washington State Department of Ecology will be targeted at multifamily and business outreach to help achieve higher recycling diversion rates in these sectors where participation rates are high, but diversion remains a challenge.

The multifamily recycling diversion rate for the first ten months of 2005 is 16%, and the diversion rate for businesses is 11% (business rates are presumably higher because only Waste Management is required to report tonnage to the City, and businesses may recycle with any hauler they choose). Outreach to promote recycling in 2006 will include free assistance and presentations from the City for program development, newsletters, brochures, displays at public forums and collection of difficult to recycle items at one-day recycling events. The City will promote the message of easier, commingled recycling as well as unlimited recycling for multifamily residents and free recycling of up to 150% of garbage container size for businesses (with the City's contracted hauler, Waste Management).

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Public Works will also work with the Building Department to support and promote Green Building practices. This may include articles in newsletters mailed to residents and businesses and/or purchasing "Green Building Guides" with future grant funds. Contact: Elaine Borjeson

Task 17: Collect Food Waste

The new solid waste contract developed in the second half of 2003 included a provision for curbside food waste collection. Residents may now recycle food waste with yard waste in the City-provided carts with rodent-detering lids. This has the potential to divert a significant portion (26%) of the waste stream from the landfill. A recently completed survey of 400 Kirkland residents indicates approximately 25% of single-family households are participating in food waste recycling. Educational efforts in 2006 will target increasing food waste recycling with the associated benefit of turning this commodity into compost as opposed to the cost of burying it at the landfill or treating it in the sewer system.

In December, 2004, the City Council approved budgeting \$20,000 from the solid waste utility for a pilot commercial organics (food waste) recycling program which began in March, 2005. Currently, 30 businesses in the Totem Lake area are participating in the program, and they have diverted nearly 73 tons of organic materials in the first eight months of the pilot. The City is working closely with the King County Solid Waste Division to monitor successes, determine incentives and investigate barriers to expanding this into a long term sustainable program. To date, the greatest barrier to wide-scale implementation revolves around the issues of cost/distribution/regulatory requirements of using biodegradable bags. The City is working with the Seattle-King County Health Department, Cedar Grove Composting, King County Solid Waste Division, Waste Management and other suburban cities with pilot commercial organics programs to find solutions to these issues. Contact: Elaine Borjeson

Task 18: Special Collection Events

The two annual (spring and fall) residential recycling collection events and one annual business recycling collection event provide an opportunity to drop off items that can be recycled but are not collected as part of the weekly curbside collection (e.g. tires, appliances, vehicle batteries, toilets, sinks, etc.). These events are dependent upon grant funding from King County and Washington State. In 2005, residents and businesses diverted nearly 109 tons of recyclable materials from the landfill in 3 daylong events. The fall recycling event promotion included multifamily residents as well as single-family residents and resulted in an additional 10 tons of materials being collected. As a result, multifamily residents will be included in future event promotion. The tentative date for the spring residential event is March 11, 2006 pending confirmation from Metro on reserving the Houghton Park and Ride. Contact: Elaine Borjeson

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Task 19: Sell Compost Bins and/or Rain Barrels

In the past, the City sold compost bins and rain barrels to encourage resource conservation. These items were purchased with grant funds from the King County Solid Waste Division and the Washington State Department of Ecology. Currently the City participates in Northwest Natural Yard Days (NNYD) in April, May and September. NNYD is a regional partnership with retailers and other jurisdictions offering discounts on mulching mowers, compost bins, soaker hoses, and possibly rain barrels. Compost bins are sold online at a reduced cost. NNYD also promotes education in planting correctly for the area and reducing pesticide use. *(Grant funds for 2006-2007 will be used to increase recycling rates in the multifamily and business sectors of the Kirkland community).* Contact: Elaine Borjeson

Task 20: Enhance TDM Activities

The City of Kirkland provides all its full-time full benefited employees annual bus passes to encourage the use of transit. All new employees are informed of the City TDM program. In 2005, the City participated in several METRO transportation promotions such as Ride Share Online, Wheel Options and Commuter Challenge Program; and in conjunction with those promotions, the City offered several financial incentive programs to get more employees to use alternative commutes such as carpool, bus, vanpool, bicycling and telecommuting. The City also participated and supported the national Bike to Work Month event and had the highest number of employees participating in biking to work. The City also has a guarantee ride home incentive in its TDM program. The City is continuing to work in partnership with METRO to maintain and enhance the City's Transportation Demand Management activities, including complying with the State's Commute Trip Reduction law.

Task 21: Encourage City Employees to Use Alternative Transportation During Workday

The City provides financial incentives to encourage employees to use the bus, carpool, vanpool, telecommuting, flex-hours and bicycle commuting. Employees are encouraged with financial incentives to use the bus, carpool, or teleconference instead of driving to business meetings during the workday.

Task 22: Green Purchasing Practices

The City has been replacing its old copiers with Energy Star compliant Canon multifunctional devices.

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The flat screen monitors that are being purchased with our computers are more energy efficient than the conventional monitors we've purchased in the past. While the desktop computers we've been purchasing all have a sleep mode, they do not appear to be Energy Star compliant. We have become aware of an option to order Energy Star compliant Dell computers and we will take a closer look at that option when we place our next order for computers. (We need to determine the impacts to cost and delivery time.)

The City is continuing its on-going efforts to purchase energy efficient and renewable technology products and services as a part of its regular purchasing activities. In 2005, Fleet launched a program to refurbish the beds of its major equipment trailers. Instead of normal lumber, Fleet is using "rumber" decking material which is made from 100% recycled automobile tires.

Task 23: Alternative Fuel for Fleet

The City is continuing its on-going efforts to increase the average fuel economy of the fleet, including continuing to transition to "alternative fuel" vehicles (e.g. electric, hybrid, biodiesel, etc.) whenever feasible. After obtaining eight bi-fuel (CNG/unleaded gasoline) vehicles, the City purchased their first Toyota Prius hybrid car in 2003, and added another Toyota Prius for use by Fire Prevention in 2005. A third Toyota Prius hybrid is on order in 2006 for use by the Planning Department. The Building Department has also ordered 3 Ford Escape Hybrids to be delivered in 2006 for use by inspectors. Serious consideration is being given to adding a Neighborhood Electric Vehicle (NEV) for a variety of pooled uses. Contact: Tim Llewellyn

Task 24: Use Better Diesel in Fleet

Kirkland is a charter member of the Puget Sound Clean Cities Coalition, which works to develop alternative fuel sources in the Puget Sound Region. On the Coalition's work plan for 2004 is market development for biodiesel fuel by opening an in-state facility and by obtaining assistance in implementation of biodiesel through research and technical assistance. The Coalition's Strategic Plan for 2004 - 2008 features continued efforts to promote biodiesel availability. The goal is to develop the market so that ultra-low sulfur and biodiesel fuels will become available and affordable, since their use would cut toxic emissions from diesel vehicles. Contact: Tim Llewellyn

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				2006											
TASK	STAFF	DEPT		J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
1	Interjurisdictional coord.	JG, PT	PW, PI												
2	Public involvement/ed.	JG, WK, JF, EW	PW, Pa, PI												
3	Incentives	JG	PW												
4	Acquisition	MC	Pa												
5	City practices	JG, WK, JF	PW, Pa												
6	Policies & regulations	EW, PT	PI												
7	Adaptive management	JG, EW	PW, PI												
8	Data management	WK, JG, PT	PW, PI												
9	Interdisciplinary	NRMT	PW, Pa, PI												
10	Restoration	JG, JF	PW, Pa												
11	Funding	NRMT	PW, Pa, PI												
12	Public tree management	WK, JF	PW, Pa												
13	Street tree standards	WK, arborist	PW												
14	Tree City USA	EW	PI												
15	Notable trees	EW	PI												
16	Recycling	EB	PW												
17	Food waste	EB	PW												
18	Collection events	EB	PW												
19	Compost bins	EB	PW												
20	Transport'n management	DG	PW												
21	Employee transportation	DG	PW												
22	Purchasing	BS	F												
23	Alternative fuel	TL	PW												
24	Better diesel	TL	PW												

LEGEND

PW = Public Works Dept.

Pa = Parks and Community Services Dept.

PI = Planning and Community Development Dept.

**Cities Working Together to Protect Our Air Quality, Health and Environment:
*A Call to Action***

March 30, 2005

Dear Mayor:

We invite you to join the **US Mayors Climate Protection Agreement** by signing onto the enclosed resolution and supporting it at the *US Conference of Mayors meeting in June*. We also welcome the endorsement of other Mayors, whether or not you are currently a member of the US Conference of Mayors.

With less than 5% of the world's population, the US produces more than 25% of the global greenhouse gas emissions, and those emissions are continuing to grow. We believe that US cities can – and should – act to reduce global warming pollution, both in our own municipal operations and in our communities. Many of us are already doing so through programs such as energy conservation, urban forest restoration, controlling sprawl and using alternative fuels in our fleets. Not only are we reducing our contributions to global warming pollution, we are investing in more livable cities through cleaner air, creation and preservation of open space and urban forests, and reduced energy costs.

On February 16, the Kyoto Treaty, the international agreement to address climate disruption, became law for the 141 countries that have ratified it to date. As you know, the United States is not among them. For 38 of the countries with the most advanced economies, the Treaty sets binding legal commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions on average 5.2 percent below 1990 levels. If the United States had ratified the Kyoto Treaty our nation would be required to reduce our greenhouse gas emissions by 7% below 1990 levels by 2012.

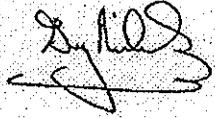
Please join us and the other Mayors who are already committed to providing leadership on this nation-wide, urgent effort. When we meet together at the June US Conference of Mayors we intend to have at least 141 mayors signed up to participate in the U.S. Mayors Climate Protection Agreement. The June meeting is an opportunity to promote and expand this effort by passing a resolution that endorses the Agreement. Although there have been climate protection resolutions adopted by the USCM in prior years, you will see that we are urging specific actions – the only way we will make real progress in reversing the trend toward global warming.

Since Seattle's Mayor Greg Nickels first announced this initiative on February 16, the interest and positive feedback has remained intense, including national news stories. This is an opportunity to build on what is becoming an increasingly bi-partisan issue. And it is an opportunity to provide real leadership to the more than 80% of Americans who think the US should be acting to reduce global warming pollution.

Enclosed, please find the draft Resolution, which includes the U.S. Mayors Climate Protection Agreement, and a form for your signature. Also included are contacts for more information; the website for the US Mayors Climate Protection Agreement is www.seattle.gov/mayor. To meet our target of having most signatures collected by May 2, we look forward to hearing from you at your earliest convenience.

ATTACHMENT 3

Respectfully,



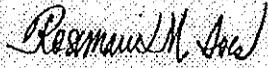
Greg Nickels
Mayor, Seattle, WA



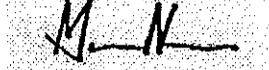
Peter Clavelle
Mayor, Burlington, VT



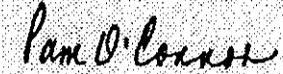
Rocky Anderson
Mayor, Salt Lake City, UT



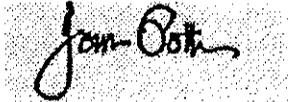
Rosemarie Ives
Mayor, Redmond, WA



Gavin Newsom
Mayor, San Francisco, CA



Pam O'Conner
Mayor, Santa Monica, CA



Tom Potter
Mayor, Portland, OR



Mark Ruzzin
Mayor, Boulder CO



R.T. Rybak
Mayor, Minneapolis, MN

ENDORSING THE US MAYORS' CLIMATE PROTECTION AGREEMENT

WHEREAS, the U.S. Conference of Mayors has previously adopted strong policy resolutions calling for cities, communities and the federal government to take actions to reduce global warming pollution; and

WHEREAS, the Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the international community's most respected assemblage of scientists, is clear that there is no longer any credible doubt that climate disruption is a reality and that human activities are largely responsible for increasing concentrations of global warming pollution; and

WHEREAS, recent, well-documented impacts of climate disruption include average global sea level increases of four to eight inches during the 20th century; a 40% decline in Arctic sea-ice thickness; and nine of the ten hottest years on record occurring in the past decade; and

WHEREAS, climate disruption of the magnitude now predicted by the scientific community will cause extremely costly disruption of human and natural systems throughout the world including: increased risk of floods or droughts; sea-level rises that interact with coastal storms to erode beaches, inundate land, and damage structures; more frequent and extreme heat waves, more frequent and greater concentrations of smog; and

WHEREAS, on February 16, 2005, the Kyoto Protocol, an international agreement to address climate disruption, entered into force in the 141 countries that have ratified it to date; 38 of those countries are now legally required to reduce greenhouse gas emissions on average 5.2 percent below 1990 levels by 2012; and

WHEREAS, the United States of America, with less than five percent of the world's population, is responsible for producing approximately 25% of the world's global warming pollutants yet is not a party to the Kyoto Protocol; and

WHEREAS, the Kyoto Protocol emissions reduction target for the U.S., had it ratified the treaty, would have been 7% below 1990 levels by 2012; and

WHEREAS, many leading US companies that have adopted greenhouse gas reduction programs to demonstrate corporate social responsibility have also publicly expressed preference for the US to adopt precise and mandatory emissions targets and timetables as a means by which to remain competitive in the international marketplace, to mitigate financial risk and to promote sound investment decisions; and

WHEREAS, state and local governments throughout the United States are adopting emission reduction targets and programs and that this leadership is bipartisan, coming from Republican and Democratic governors and mayors alike; and

WHEREAS, many cities throughout the nation, both large and small, are reducing global warming pollutants through programs that provide economic and quality of life benefits such as reduced energy bills, green space preservation, air quality improvements, reduced traffic congestion, improved transportation choices, and economic development and job creation through energy conservation and new energy technologies; and

WHEREAS, mayors from around the nation have signed the U.S. Mayors Climate Protection Agreement (list attached) which reads:

The U.S. Mayors Climate Protection Agreement

- A. We urge the federal government and state governments to enact policies and programs to meet or beat the Kyoto Protocol target of reducing global warming pollution levels to 7% below 1990 levels by 2012, including efforts to: reduce the United States' dependence on fossil fuels and accelerate the development of clean, economical energy resources and fuel-efficient technologies such as conservation, methane recovery for energy generation, wind and solar energy, fuel cells, efficient motor vehicles, and biofuels;
- B. We urge the U.S. Congress to pass the bipartisan Climate Stewardship Act sponsored by Senators McCain and Lieberman and Representatives Gilchrist and Olver, which would create a flexible, market-based system of tradable allowances among emitting industries; and
- C. We will strive to meet or exceed Kyoto Protocol targets for reducing global warming pollution by taking actions in our own operations and communities such as:
 - 1. Inventory global warming emissions in City operations and in the community, set reduction targets and create an action plan.
 - 2. Adopt and enforce land-use policies that reduce sprawl, preserve open space, and create compact, walkable urban communities;
 - 3. Promote transportation options such as bicycle trails, commute trip reduction programs, incentives for car pooling and public transit;
 - 4. Increase the use of clean, alternative energy by, for example, investing in "green tags", advocating for the development of renewable energy resources, and recovering landfill methane for energy production;
 - 5. Make energy efficiency a priority through building code improvements, retrofitting city facilities with energy efficient lighting and urging employees to conserve energy and save money;
 - 6. Purchase only Energy Star equipment and appliances for City use;
 - 7. Practice and promote sustainable building practices using the U.S. Green Building Council's LEED program or a similar system;
 - 8. Increase the average fuel efficiency of municipal fleet vehicles; reduce the number of vehicles; launch an employee education program including anti-idling messages; convert diesel vehicles to bio-diesel;
 - 9. Evaluate opportunities to increase pump efficiency in water and wastewater systems; recover wastewater treatment methane for energy production;
 - 10. Increase recycling rates in City operations and in the community;
 - 11. Maintain healthy urban forests; promote tree planting to increase shading and to absorb CO₂; and
 - 12. Help educate the public, schools, other jurisdictions, professional associations, business and industry about reducing global warming pollution.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the U.S. Conference of Mayors endorses the US Mayors Climate Protection Agreement and urges mayors from around the nation to join this effort.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, The U.S. Conference of Mayors will establish a formal relationship with International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI) Cities for Climate Protection Program to track progress and implementation of the US Mayors Climate Protection Agreement.

US Conference of Mayors Climate Protection Agreement – Signature Page

DATE:

You have my support for the US Mayors Climate Protection Agreement.

Mayor Mary-Alyce Burleigh (name)

Mary-Alyce Burleigh (signature)

City: Kirkland

Address: 123 Fifth Avenue, Kirkland, WA 98033

Staff contact: Tracy Burrows, Sen. Mgmt Analyst, City Mays. Office (name, title)

Staff phone: 425-587-3009

Email: tburrows@ci.kirkland.wa.us

Please add my comments in support of the US Mayors Climate Protection Agreement. We will add these to the Website (optional):

Please return completed form at your earliest convenience to: **US Mayors Climate Protection Agreement**

c/o City of Seattle
Office of Sustainability and Environment
PO Box 94729
Seattle Municipal Tower
Seattle, WA 98124-4729

OR FAX 206-684-3013

email PDF file to:
dena.gazin@seattle.gov

US Mayors Climate Protection Agreement – Contact Information

Seattle Mayor Greg Nickels is coordinating this initiative. He can be reached at 206-684-4000.

The primary staff contacts for Seattle are:

- Steve Nicholas, Director
Office of Sustainability and Environment
(206) 615-0829
steve.nicholas@seattle.gov
PO Box 94729
Seattle Municipal Tower
Seattle, WA 98124-4729

- Kim Drury, Senior Policy Advisor
Office of Sustainability and Environment
(206) 684-3214
kim.drury@seattle.gov
PO Box 94729
Seattle Municipal Tower
Seattle, WA 98124-4729

US Mayors Climate Protection Agreement Website: www.seattle.gov/mayor

CITY OF KIRKLAND

CLIMATE PROTECTION UPDATE

**Based upon the U. S. Mayors Climate Protection Agreement endorsed by
the City of Kirkland on May 17, 2005**



May 8, 2006

City of Kirkland
CLIMATE PROTECTION UPDATE

May 8, 2006

INTRODUCTION

Climate disruption is an urgent threat to the environmental and economic health of our communities. With less than 5% of the world's population, the United States produces more than 25% of the global greenhouse gas emissions, and those emissions are continuing to grow. On February 16, 2005 the Kyoto Protocol, the international agreement to address climate disruption, became law for the 163 countries that have ratified it to date and the United States is not among them. For 38 of the countries with the most advanced economies, the Protocol sets binding legal commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions on average 5.2 percent below 1990 levels. If the United States had ratified the Kyoto Protocol our nation would be required to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 7% below 1990 levels by 2012.

Seattle Mayor Greg Nickels, along with a growing number of other U. S. mayors, lead the development of the U. S. Mayors Climate Protection Agreement. On May 17, 2005, Kirkland City Council signed a resolution endorsing the *U. S. Mayors Climate Protection Agreement*. As of May 4, 2006, 230 mayors throughout the United States have signed the Climate Protection Agreement, including those from 16 Washington cities representing nearly 1.5 million people (see Exhibit 1). In signing the resolution, the City of Kirkland pledged to accept the Agreement's three main parts:

- a. We urge the federal government and state governments to enact policies and programs to meet or beat the target of reducing global warming pollution levels to 7 percent below 1990 levels by 2012, including efforts to: reduce the United States' dependence on fossil fuels and accelerate the development of clean, economical energy resources and fuel-efficient technologies such as conservation, methane recovery for energy generation, waste to energy, wind and solar energy, fuel cells, efficient motor vehicles, and biofuels;
- b. We urge the U.S. Congress to pass bipartisan greenhouse gas reduction legislation that includes 1) clear timetables and emissions limits and 2) a flexible, market-based system of tradable allowances among emitting industries; and
- c. We will strive to meet or exceed Kyoto Protocol targets for reducing global warming pollution (reduce greenhouse gases to 7% below 1990 levels) by taking actions in our own operations and communities, particularly in the areas described in this report.

Signing the resolution continued a long-standing tradition of environmental stewardship in Kirkland. For over 20 years, the City has implemented various policies, regulations, and programs to protect the natural environment. In 2000, an interdepartmental team was formed to coordinate all of the City's actions for managing Kirkland's natural environment. In 2003, the City Council adopted the *Kirkland Natural Resource Management Plan*, which comprehensively summarizes best management practices and principles, Kirkland's natural resource management objectives, and recommended implementation strategies. Kirkland's progress has been acknowledged by other organizations, for example, as the City was awarded Tree City USA status.

This progress report summarizes the actions Kirkland has taken that pertain to the 12 actions outlined in the *U. S. Mayors Climate Protection Agreement*. Since many of the 12 actions are also addressed in the Natural Resource Management Plan (NRMP), the corresponding NRMP Implementation Strategy (see NRMP, Page 48) and NRMT 2006 Work Program tasks are cited below.

**City of Kirkland
CLIMATE PROTECTION UPDATE**

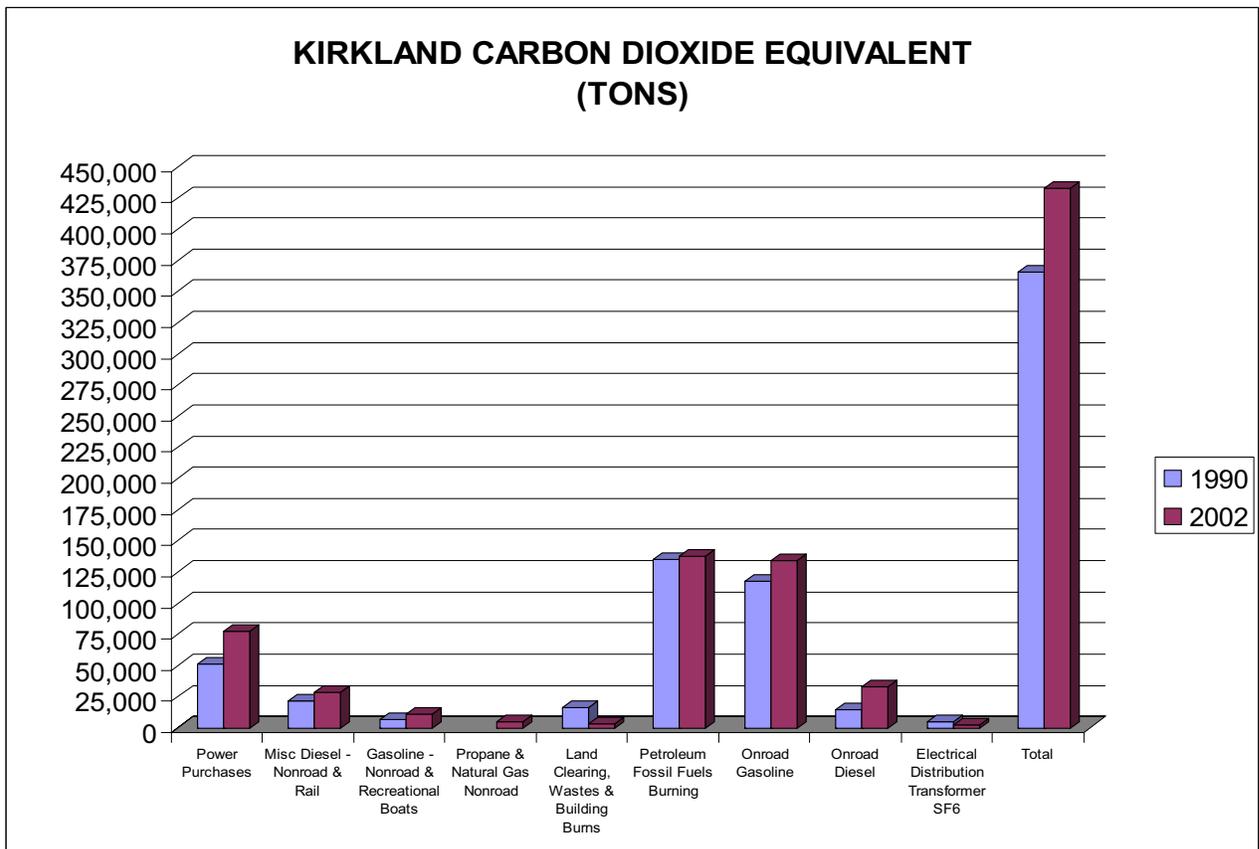
May 8, 2006

U.S. MAYORS CLIMATE PROTECTION AGREEMENT: ACTION LIST

1. Inventory global warming emissions in City operations and in the community, set reduction targets and create an action plan.

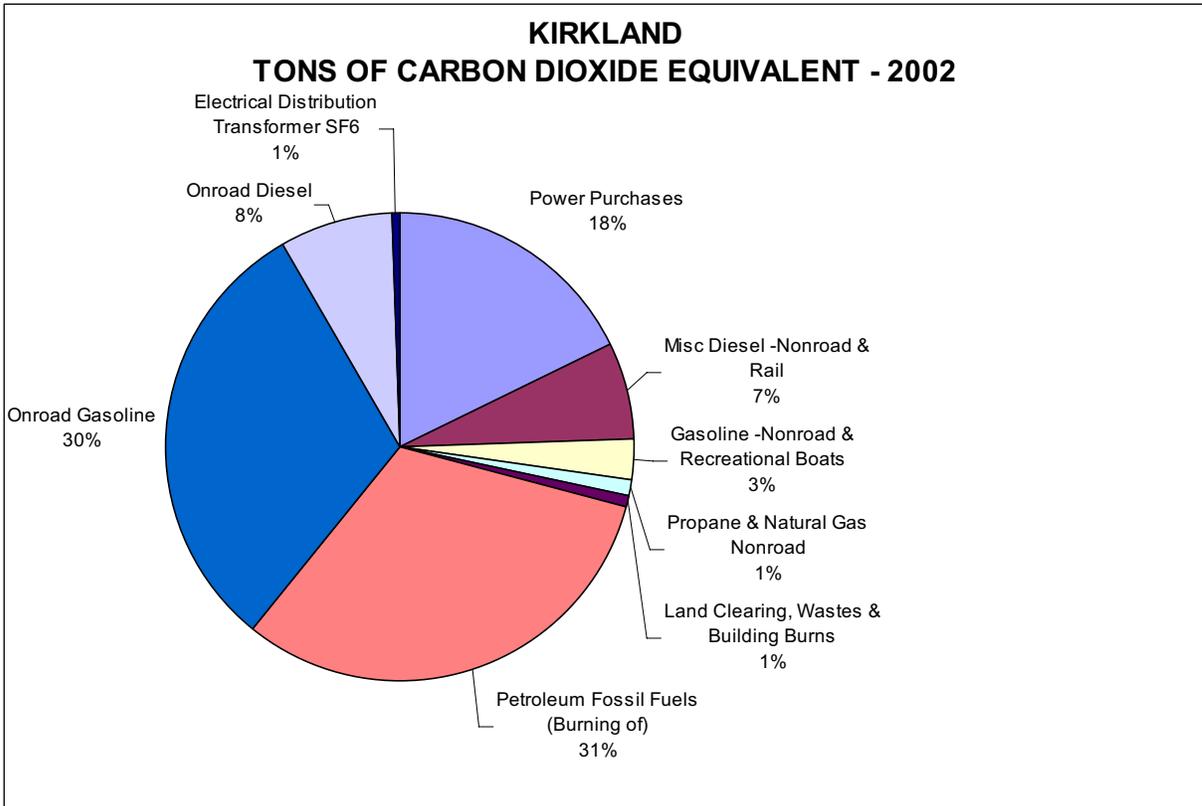
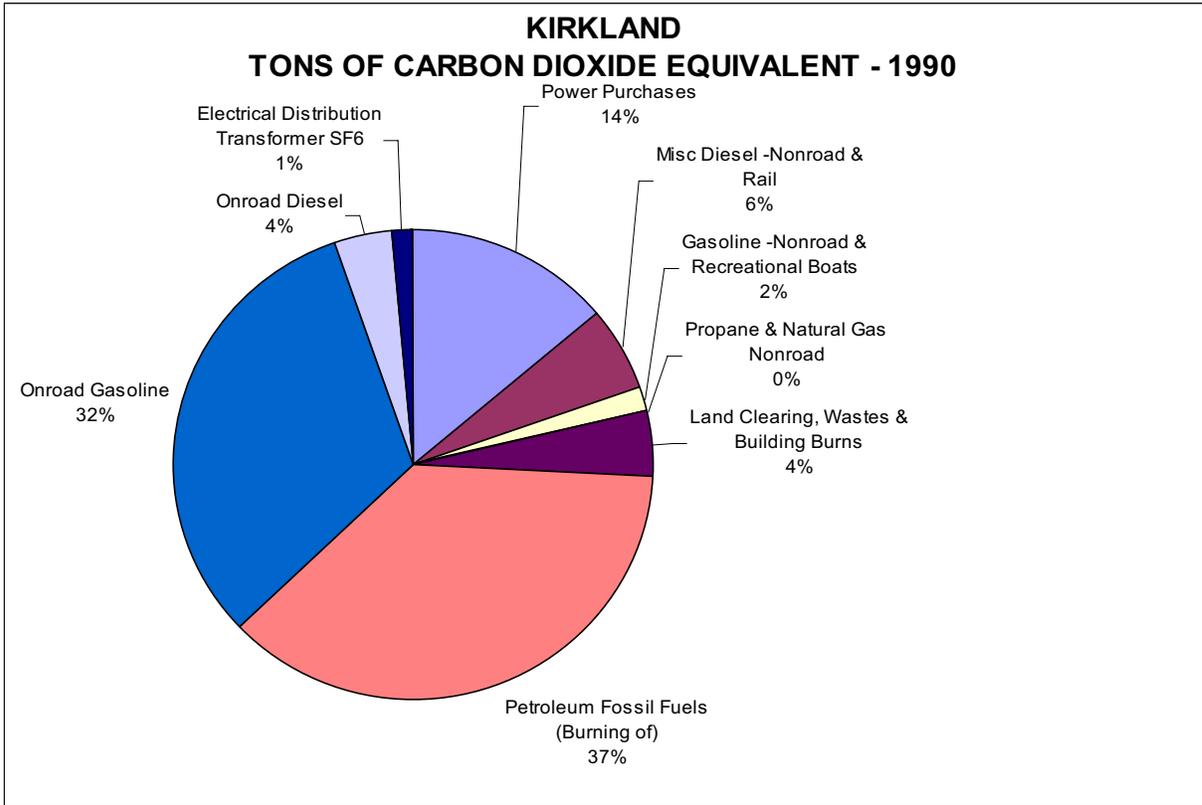
The Natural Resource Management Plan discusses climate change beginning on Page 43, under the heading of Sustainability and Human Activities: Air Quality, Climate Change, and Energy Use.

In order to conform to the *U. S. Mayors Climate Protection Agreement*, Public Works staff met with Puget Sound Clean Air Agency staff to determine how to measure Kirkland's greenhouse gas emissions and develop reduction targets. Based on Kirkland's number of households and Vehicle Mile Traveled (VMT) for 1990 and 2002, the Agency assisted in extrapolating Kirkland emissions inventory as a percentage of King County's. The figures below describe citywide emissions information for 1990 and 2002. As of 2002, Kirkland's Total Carbon Dioxide Equivalent had *increased* 18% from 1990 (see Exhibit 2 for the data) where the goal is to see a reduction of 7% from 1990 levels.



**City of Kirkland
CLIMATE PROTECTION UPDATE**

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City of Kirkland
CLIMATE PROTECTION UPDATE

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2. Adopt and enforce land-use policies that reduce sprawl, preserve open space, and create compact, walkable urban communities.

NRMT 2006 Work Program – All Tasks Support GMA Goals

The Washington State Growth Management Act (GMA) requires that Kirkland adopt and enforce land use policies and regulations to reduce and prevent sprawl, preserve open space, and create a compact, urban community. In compliance with the GMA, and indeed before the GMA required it, Kirkland implemented policies and regulations to accomplish those objectives. These are contained in the City's GMA Comprehensive Plan and codes. As a further step, to ensure a walkable community, the City adopted the Non-Motorized Transportation Plan in 1995, and updated it in 2001. Contact: Paul Stewart and David Godfrey.

3. Promote transportation options such as bicycle trails, commute trip reduction programs, incentives for car pooling, and public transit.

NRMT 2006 Work Program – Task 20: Enhance Transportation Demand Management (TDM) Activities

The City of Kirkland provides all its full-time full benefited employees annual bus passes to encourage the use of transit. All new employees are informed of the City TDM program. In 2005, the City participated in several METRO transportation promotions such as Ride Share Online, Wheel Options and Commuter Challenge Program; and in conjunction with those promotions, the City offered several financial incentive programs to get more employees to use alternative commutes such as carpool, bus, vanpool, bicycling and telecommuting. The City also participated and supported the national Bike to Work Month event and had the highest number of employees participating in biking to work. The City also has a guarantee ride home incentive in its TDM program. The City is continuing to work in partnership with METRO to maintain and enhance the City's TDM activities, including complying with the State's Commute Trip Reduction law.

The City also participates in programs that reach out to the community. The City contracts with METRO to manage the programs at employer sites that are affected by Commute Trip Reduction requirements. Also, all office buildings with 50,000 square feet are required to have a Transportation Management Plan which the City helps employers establish. In addition to participating in Bike to Work Month as individual employees, the City helps promote the statewide event encouraging (through prizes) citizens throughout the state to try riding their bikes to work during May. In the event, the City staffs one of the bike stations during the official "Bike to Work Day." The purpose of the station is to provide support for those that bike to work, to provide information on biking and safety, and to promote alternative transportation.

NRMT 2006 Work Program – Task 21: Encourage City Employees to Use Alternative Transportation during Workday

Employees are encouraged to use the bus, carpool, or teleconference instead of driving to business meetings during the workday. Contact Thang Nguyen or David Godfrey.

City of Kirkland
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May 8, 2006

- 4. Increase the use of clean, alternative energy by, for example, investing in “green tags”, advocating for the development of renewable energy resources, recovering landfill methane for energy production, and supporting the use of waste to energy technology.**

The specific examples described in Action 4 are more typically handled on a bigger scale, i.e. by King County. See Actions 5 and 6 (below) for actions Kirkland has taken which generally fall under the broader umbrella of Action 4.

- 5. Make energy efficiency a priority through building code improvements, retrofitting city facilities with energy efficient lighting and urging employees to conserve energy and save money.**

NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN–Sustainability and Human Activities, beginning on Page 43

When reviewing building permits, staff checks for compliance with the 2003 Washington State Energy Code as mandated by the state. This is one of the strictest energy codes in the country with respect to building envelope requirements (insulation R-values, window and door U-factors), mechanical equipment efficiency requirements and allowed power consumption for lighting in non-residential buildings.

The City has been gradually replacing older light fixtures with energy efficient fixtures and lamps. So far, light fixtures at three fire stations have been replaced. The replacement of light fixtures at the Maintenance Center buildings, NKCC and Hope Link is scheduled to occur in 2006.

Along these same lines, the City’s signal shop is replacing incandescent street lamps with more energy efficient LEDs. The signal shop is also introducing inductive lighting technologies to some of the street light applications. This should result in great longevity for the street lights and reduced power consumption.

When the City sought a new vending machine service in 2005, energy efficient machines were a requirement of the Request for Proposals. Once the vending machines were in place, staff had Puget Sound Energy install VendingMiser devices on the machines. The VendingMiser devices power-down the machines when no one is in the room. (These devices were provided to the City by Puget Sound Energy at no charge.)

Energy efficiency and “right-sizing” are criteria taken into consideration when Public Works purchases equipment such as pumps, generators, etc. and Public Works is purchasing low-smoke oil to be used in power tools that require mixed gas.

The Grounds Division has recently purchased Weathermatic clocks to control the irrigation systems at some City facilities. These clocks monitor rainfall and shut the irrigation system down if sufficient rainfall is detected. They plan on eventually having these clocks installed in all of the City’s irrigation systems.

Contact: Barry Scott

City of Kirkland
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As part of Kirkland's review of building permits, staff checks for compliance with the 2003 Washington State Energy Code as mandated by the state. This is one of the strictest energy codes in the country with respect to building envelope requirements (insulation R-values, window and door U-factors), mechanical equipment efficiency requirements and allowed power consumption for lighting in non-residential buildings. Contact: Tom Jensen

6. Purchase only Energy Star equipment and appliances for City use.

NRMT 2006 Work Program – Task 22: Green Purchasing Practices

The City has been replacing its old copiers with Energy Star compliant Canon multifunctional devices.

The flat screen monitors that are being purchased with our computers are more energy efficient than the conventional monitors we've purchased in the past. While the desktop computers we've been purchasing all have a sleep mode, they do not appear to be Energy Star compliant. We have become aware of an option to order Energy Star compliant Dell computers and we will take a closer look at that option when we place our next order for computers. (We need to determine the impacts to cost and delivery time.)

The City is continuing its on-going efforts to purchase energy efficient and renewable technology products and services as a part of its regular purchasing activities. In 2005, Fleet launched a program and since has completed refurbishing the beds of three major equipment trailers. Instead of normal lumber, Fleet utilized "rumber" decking material which is made from 100% recycled automobile tires.

7. Practice and promote sustainable building practices using the U. S. Green Building Council's LEED program or a similar system.

NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN – Sustainability...Additional Response Actions, Page 45

NRMT 2006 Work Program – Task 2: Public Involvement and Education

NRMT 2006 Work Program – Task 22: Green Purchasing Practices

Practicing Sustainable Building Practices:

The City of Kirkland's Facilities were all built before the LEED program was established. In future construction or major renovation projects, sustainable building practices will be included, per Council direction.

Promoting Sustainable Building Practices:

In December of 2004 Kirkland held a community lecture event to explore the application of low impact development (LID) techniques and practices. A panel of expert speakers provided some ideas and examples of what LID is and how it works. Contact: Paul Stewart or Jenny Gaus

Public Works oversees public education and involvement efforts on an on-going basis, including production and distribution of a storm water newsletter, a storm drain stenciling program ("Dump no

City of Kirkland
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waste, drains to stream”), the salmon watcher program, and informal education of residents and business owners when storm water infractions occur. Contact: Jenny Gaus

The Building Department promotes sustainable building practices by posting notices about up-coming “green” events at the front counter. Public Works and the Building Department are working together to develop programs to support and promote sustainable building practices. Staff is researching incentive programs and obstacles that exist in State or local codes. Contact: Tom Jenson and Elaine Borjeson

8. Increase the average fuel efficiency of municipal fleet vehicles; reduce the number of vehicles; launch an employee education program including anti-idling messages; convert diesel vehicles to bio-diesel.

NRMT 2006 Work Program – Task 23: Alternative Fuel for Fleet

The City is continuing its on-going efforts to increase the average fuel economy of the fleet, including continuing to transition to “alternative fuel” vehicles (e.g. electric, hybrid, biodiesel, etc.) whenever feasible. After obtaining eight bi-fuel (CNG/unleaded gasoline) vehicles, the City purchased its first Toyota Prius hybrid car in 2003 for use by the Public Works Department. Since then, two additional Prius sedans have been added for use by Fire Prevention (2004) and the Planning Department (2006). The Building Department has also purchased three Ford Escape Hybrids for use by inspectors (2006). The Public Works Department has ordered an electric truck for the water meter reader (2006). Serious consideration is being given to adding a Neighborhood Electric Vehicle (NEV) for a variety of pooled uses.

Diesel retrofit programs have been investigated by the Fleet Supervisor and involve oxidation catalysts and particulate filters. Oxidation catalysts require high engine temperatures which are not reached by City vehicles due to the limited usage. Particulate filters use ultra low sulphur diesel (ULSD) exclusively (which we will switch to probably in October 2006) but have other problems in City applications with current filter technology. Contact: Tim Llewellyn

NRMP 2006 Work Program – Task 24: Use Better Diesel in Fleet

The City is currently using Low Sulfur Diesel (LSD) which has 500 parts per million. The EPA is requiring all oil companies to produce ULSD in 2006 which is 15 parts per million. ULSD will be required for all diesel engines beginning with 2007 models. The City will begin using ULSD when it becomes available and voluntarily use it to run all our pre-2007 diesel engines, in addition to the required post-2007 model diesel engines.

Kirkland is a charter member of the Puget Sound Clean Cities Coalition, which works to develop alternative fuel sources in the Puget Sound Region. On the Coalition’s work plan for 2004 is market development for biodiesel fuel by opening an in-state facility and by obtaining assistance in implementation of biodiesel through research and technical assistance. The Coalition’s Strategic Plan for 2004 – 2008 features continued efforts to promote biodiesel availability. The goal is to develop the market so that ultra-low sulfur and biodiesel fuels will become available and affordable, since their use would cut toxic emissions from diesel vehicles. In accordance with federal mandates, City generators will be fueled by ultra-low sulfur by fall of this year. Contact: Tim Llewellyn

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Other Vehicle Emission Reduction Efforts

Waste Management, the City's hauler, is contractually obligated to cooperate with the City's efforts toward reducing air pollution impacts of solid waste collection. The hauler is required to use ultra low sulfur diesel with no greater than 15 parts per million of sulfur in all of its operations within the City or other low-emissions fuels as approved by City staff. The City, in turn, is obligated to pay Waste Management \$8500 for each particulate trap installed in up to fourteen of its collection vehicles reducing emissions by up to 90%. To date, 10 vehicles have been retrofitted at a total cost of over \$69,000. Contact: Elaine Borjeson

9. Evaluate opportunities to increase pump efficiency in water and wastewater systems; recover wastewater treatment methane for energy production.

NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN – Water is discussed on Pages 33 – 40

Through scheduled upgrades of the water and wastewater system, the City has replaced older, fixed-speed pumps with energy-efficient pumping systems equipped with sophisticated drive and control systems (Lakeshore Plaza (1998) – wastewater, 650 Zone Pump Station (2004) – water, Waverly Beach (2006/7) – wastewater). The City has also successfully eliminated several wastewater lift stations (10th Ave S (1995), Lake Ave W (2001), 90th St/Costco (2003) Juanita (2003/4) Trend (2006/7) by constructing gravity sewers; thereby eliminating the energy demands of these segments of the system.

Recovery of methane for energy production is done at a different level, i.e. by King County.

10. Increase recycling rates in City operations and in the community.

NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN – Reduce Solid Waste through City Programs and Services, Page 43

The City has had a long standing practice of ordering recycled copy paper and janitorial paper products. Recycled paper is also typically specified when ordering printed letterhead, envelopes, forms and other printed materials. Many of the office supply items (folders, envelopes, notepads, etc.) that are ordered have at least some recycled content. Remanufactured toner cartridges are ordered for City printers when they are available. Olympic Office Supply collects our empty toner cartridges and returns them to the toner remanufacturer.

City staff will continue to work with Olympic Office Supply and other suppliers to seek opportunities to purchase recycled and recyclable products. Contact: Barry Scott

NRMT 2006 Work Program – Task 16: New Recycling Approach

The City Council established performance measures for the Solid Waste Utility in 2002 that set the residential recycling diversion rate at 52% and average pounds of garbage per household/week at 33 lbs. In the second half of 2003, a new solid waste contract expanded curbside collection services to include

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100% commingled recycling (paper, plastic, glass, metal all in the same container) as well as the collection of electronic waste and reusable textiles at the curb. Food waste recycling was also added to the yard waste cart for the first time. Kirkland single-family residents have surpassed both of the objectives set by Council for the second year in a row, likely as a result of rate incentives and the major innovative changes to the solid waste contract. Single-family residents diverted an average of 60% of their total solid waste stream each week and disposed of an average of 29 pounds of garbage per household/week during the first ten months of 2005 (these figures do not include the 1½ tons of electronics collected in the average month; electronics are collected separately from commingled recycling).

In 2006-2007, grant funds from the King County Solid Waste Division and the Washington State Department of Ecology will be targeted at multifamily (currently 16%) and business (currently 22%) outreach to help achieve higher recycling diversion rates in these sectors where participation rates are high, but diversion remains a challenge.

The multifamily recycling diversion rate for the first ten months of 2005 is 16%, and the diversion rate for businesses is 11% (actual business rates are presumably higher because only Waste Management is required to report tonnage to the City, and businesses may recycle with any hauler they choose). Outreach to promote recycling in 2006 will include free assistance and presentations from the City for program development, newsletters, brochures, displays at public forums and collection of difficult to recycle items at one-day recycling events. The City will promote the message of easier, commingled recycling as well as unlimited recycling for multifamily residents and free recycling of up to 150% of garbage container size for businesses (with the City's contracted hauler, Waste Management). Contact: Elaine Borjeson

NRMT 2006 Work Program – Task 17: Collect Food Waste/Organics

The new solid waste contract developed in the second half of 2003 included a provision for residential curbside food waste collection. Residents may now recycle food waste with yard waste in the City-provided carts with rodent-detering lids. This has the potential to divert a significant portion (26%) of the waste stream from the landfill. A recently completed survey of 400 Kirkland residents indicates approximately 25% of single-family households are participating in food waste recycling. Educational efforts in 2006 will target increasing food waste recycling with the associated benefit of turning this commodity into compost as opposed to the cost of burying it at the landfill or treating it in the sewer system.

In December, 2004, the City Council approved budgeting \$20,000 from the solid waste utility for a pilot commercial organics (food waste) recycling program which lasted from March of 2005 to March of 2006. Thirty businesses in the Totem Lake area participated in the program and they diverted 97 tons of organic materials. The City is working closely with the King County Solid Waste Division to monitor successes, determine incentives and investigate barriers to expanding this into a long term sustainable program. To date, the greatest barrier to wide-scale implementation revolves around the issues of cost/distribution/regulatory requirements of using biodegradable bags. The City is working with the Seattle-King County Health Department, Cedar Grove Composting, King County Solid Waste Division, Waste Management and other suburban cities with pilot commercial organics programs to find solutions to these issues. Contact: Elaine Borjeson

City of Kirkland
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NRMT Work Program – Task 18: Special Collection Events

The two annual (spring and fall) residential recycling collection events and one annual business recycling collection event provide an opportunity to drop off items that can be recycled but are not collected as part of the weekly curbside collection (e.g. tires, appliances, vehicle batteries, toilets, sinks, etc.). These events are dependent upon grant funding from King County and Washington State. In 2005, residents and businesses diverted nearly 109 tons of recyclable materials from the landfill in 3 daylong events. The fall 2005 recycling event promotion included multifamily residents as well as single-family residents and resulted in an additional 10 tons of materials being collected. As a result, multifamily residents will be included in future event promotion. The 2006 spring residential event occurred on March 25th and resulted in 575 carloads with 51.5 tons of recyclable material diverted from the landfill. Contact: Elaine Borjeson

NRMT 2006 Work Program – Task 19: Sell Compost Bins and/or Rain Barrels

In the past, the City sold compost bins and rain barrels to encourage resource conservation. These items were purchased with grant funds from the King County Solid Waste Division and the Washington State Department of Ecology. Currently the City participates in Northwest Natural Yard Days (NNYD) in April/May and September. NNYD is a regional partnership with retailers and other jurisdictions offering discounts on mulching mowers, compost bins, soaker hoses, and possibly rain barrels. Compost bins are sold online at a reduced cost. NNYD also promotes education in planting correctly for the area and reducing pesticide use. Contact: Elaine Borjeson

11. Maintain healthy urban forests; promote tree planting to increase shading and to absorb carbon dioxide.

NRMT 2006 Work Program – Task 2: Public Involvement and Education

The Green Kirkland Initiative was introduced in 2005 and will be continuing in 2006. The program includes gauging the extent of Kirkland's tree canopy and removing harmful invasive plants in City parks. To begin, the focus is on Carillon Woods. In addition to direct benefits to the urban forest, the public is engaged in and informed through these efforts. Contact: Jason Filan

This year, the City's Urban Forester is working on another project in Kirkland neighborhoods to promote good stewardship of trees. South Rose Hill Neighborhood was awarded a Neighborhood Connections grant to plant at least 50 trees in the rights-of-way in 2006. The City's public tree inventory will help to identify empty spaces in which to place the trees. Additional funds have been set aside to have another city-wide tree planting program to plant at least 100 large-sized trees in public areas (similar to the Centennial Tree program of 2005). Contacts: Wendy Kremer and Jeff Rotter

Kirkland's 2006 Arbor Day will occur in October. Annual Arbor Day celebrations promote the City's achievement of being a Tree City USA and are a requirement for retaining Tree City USA status. Contact: Elizabeth Walker

City of Kirkland
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Future goals of the NRMT are to add stewardship information to the Natural Resource Management page of the City's website and to continue to contribute educational articles to the Kirkland Courier. Other ideas include adding tree removal permit forms, tree flyers, and surface water brochures to the Building Department's permit tree on City Hall's "Main Street" and also taking part in a kiosk and/or computer station on "Main Street" to offer tips about tree care and other natural resource management topics. Contact: Paul Stewart

NRMT 2006 Work Program – Task 5: Upgrade City Practices

The Natural Resource Management Plan (NRMP) advises that City practices and programs be updated as appropriate to reflect current knowledge and technology. To that end, the NRMT requested and was granted a one-time budget request for \$40,000 for 2005 and \$40,000 for 2006 to fund .5 FTE certified arborist for public tree management. Contact: Wendy Kremer

An additional action that would involve upgrading City practices (Task 5) and updating policies and regulations (Task 6) is the incorporation of low impact development techniques. The team plans to conduct a feasibility study to explore the potential to apply these techniques in Kirkland. Funding for the LID feasibility study was granted in the City's 2005-2006 budget. Contact: Jenny Gaus

NRMT 2006 Work Program – Task 6: Update Policies and Regulations

In 2004, several years of study and public input culminated in the adoption of new urban forest policies for Kirkland's Comprehensive Plan and new regulations for street trees. New regulations for the management of the urban forest throughout the City were adopted in late 2005. With the adoption of the new regulations, Kirkland's urban forester has worked with current planners to update forms and checklists and to develop brochures to explain new requirements that apply to owners of trees on private property. Workshops are also being held for arborists (and potential applicants) to review the City's expectations for tree plans and reports (now required). Contact: Elizabeth Walker

NRMT 2006 Work Program – Task 12: Public Tree Management Programs

a. ROW Vegetation Maintenance Pilot Program

With the arrival of a part-time arborist in the latter half of 2005, the Public Grounds Supervisor began a street tree maintenance pilot program in a designated corridor in 2006. The pilot program is intended to establish the costs of the City assuming maintenance responsibilities for public trees.

b. Neighborhood Tree Stewardship Projects

The Urban Forester (Planning) has worked with South Rose Hill Neighborhood to secure a grant for a tree planting project in 2006 (see Task 2 for more information).

c. Program for the Planting and Maintenance of Trees in Public Spaces by Staff

For both 2005 and 2006, the City has budgeted \$30,000 (each year) to plant trees in public spaces as a two-year pilot program. Nearly 100% of the Centennial trees planted in 2005 were planted in Kirkland parks and a few in ROW. It is anticipated that the newly added .5 FTE certified arborist for 2005 and 2006 will be a first step toward proactive maintenance of public trees. Contact: Jeff Rotter

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See also discussion of the Green Kirkland Initiative under Task 2: Public Education and Involvement

NRMT 2006 Work Program – Task 13: Street Tree Standards

The Urban Forester produced an updated official guide to selecting, planting and maintaining Kirkland street trees in late 2005. Where need is determined, the part-time arborist is pruning street trees to ensure correct practices for residents that receive a “must trim” letter from the Public Work’s Neighborhood Traffic Control Program group. In the summer of 2006, the part-time arborist will also be conducting a teach/train session for seasonal staff sent out by the sign shop to trim trees. Contact: Elizabeth Walker

NRMT 2006 Work Program – Task 14: Retain Tree City USA Status

The 2005 requirement for an Arbor Day proclamation and celebration was fulfilled in 2005 in Peter Kirk Park as part of Kirkland’s Centennial celebration. The new Chapter 95: Tree Management and Required Landscaping in the Kirkland Zoning Code contributed toward qualification and was used to attain a Tree City USA Growth Award in April of 2006. The Centennial Tree program, also used for the Growth Award, surpasses the four standards needed for Tree City USA. Apart from the resources spent on the amendments, the level of Kirkland’s financial support allocated for tree related tasks remains the same. Nationally, Arbor Day is recognized in April however Kirkland celebrates the day in the fall.

NRMT 2006 Work Program – Task 15: Preserve Notable Trees

Identification, maintenance, and continued preservation of notable trees would require additional specific funding. The team anticipates requesting on-going funding for the development of a Notable Tree Program at a future date. It will be important for the City to not assume the responsibility for maintaining notable trees on private property.

12. Help educate the public, schools, other jurisdictions, professional associations, business and industry about reducing global warming pollution.

NRMT 2006 Work Program – Task 2: Public Involvement and Education

Future goals of the NRMT are to add stewardship information to the Natural Resource Management page of the City’s website and to continue to contribute educational articles to the Kirkland Courier. Other ideas include adding tree removal permit forms, tree flyers, and surface water brochures to the Building Department’s permit tree on City Hall’s “Main Street” and also taking part in a kiosk and/or computer station on “Main Street” to offer tips about tree care and other natural resource management topics. Contact: Paul Stewart

Parks Maintenance staff routinely accommodates requests from volunteer groups (schools, youth groups, churches, etc.) by leading them in environmental restoration projects. Environmental education is combined with action. In addition, Parks staff will also administer a King Conservation District grant for the Kirkland Youth Program to implement the Juanita Bay invasive plant removal program. Contact: Jason Filan

City of Kirkland
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The Public Works Surface Water Division oversees public education and involvement efforts on an on-going basis, including production and distribution of a storm water newsletter, a storm drain stenciling program (“Dump no waste, drains to stream”), the salmon watcher program, and informal education of residents and business owners when storm water infractions occur. The update of the Surface Water Master Plan was completed in November 2005, and included opportunities for public participation. Contact: Jenny Gaus

Over the past several years, Kirkland has held a series of lectures by experts to educate the public officials, staff, professionals, and the general public of Kirkland and neighboring communities about global warming, environmentally critical areas, preventing sprawl/creating compact urban development, and low impact development techniques and green building practices. Contact: Paul Stewart

Additional examples of informational events for professionals include the Urban Forester’s recent workshop on the new tree regulations for professional arborists and Public Work’s upcoming American Public Works Association “click, listen, and learn” seminar entitled “Changing Course: Streambed Restoration/Stabilization” in January of 2006. Contact: Jenny Gaus

**City of Kirkland
CLIMATE PROTECTION UPDATE**

May 8, 2006

EXHIBIT 1

U.S. Mayors Climate Protection Agreement - Participating Cities

As of May 4, 2006, 230 mayors have signed onto the agreement.



EXHIBIT 2

Kirkland – Tons Carbon Dioxide Equivalent 1990 and 2002

	King Co.	Kirkland	Reference Puget Sound Clean Air Agency Spreadsheet, Other References and Notes
Tons CO2 Equivalent / 1990			
Power Purchases	1,824,794	50,912	2.79% of King County (including Seattle); Sec 4, PSCAA 02 GHG Draft Rpt, 8/1/05, Pg 22
Misc Diesel -Nonroad & Rail	842,233	21,382	Tons GHG = CO2 + 23*CH4 + 296*N2O; NEI GHG 90 kg.xls; Kirkland NEI GHG 90 kg.xls
Gasoline -Nonroad & Recreational Boats	232,791	6,474	Tons GHG = CO2 + 23*CH4 + 296*N2O; NEI GHG 90 kg.xls; Kirkland NEI GHG 90 kg.xls
Land Clearing, Wastes & Building Burns	718,607	15,910	Tons GHG = CO2 + 23*CH4 + 296*N2O; NEI GHG 90 kg.xls; Kirkland NEI GHG 90 kg.xls
Petroleum Fossil Fuels Burning	4,820,967	134,987	Tons GHG = CO2 + 23*CH4 + 296*N2O; NEI GHG 90 kg.xls; Kirkland NEI GHG 90 kg.xls
Onroad Gasoline	9,681,028	117,140	Kirkland = 1.21% of King County VMT; Onrd GHG New Rev 90 rg.xls
Onroad Diesel	1,171,772	14,178	Kirkland = 1.21% of King County VMT; Onrd GHG New Rev 90 rg.xls
Electrical Distribution Transformer SF6	190,076	5,051	Apportioned from US GHG 04 by population; Table ES-2; SF6 is sulfur hexafluoride
Total	19,482,269	366,034	
Tons CO2 Equivalent / 2002			
	King	Kirkland	
Power Purchases	2,644,634	77,223	2.92% of King County (including Seattle); Sec 4, PSCAA 02 GHG Draft Rpt, 8/1/05, Pg 22
Misc Diesel Nonroad	946,569	26,827	Construction, industr, commercial, L&G eqpt; Misc Nrd 02.xls; Kirkland Misc Nrd 02.xls
Rail	69,601	2,032	Kirkland = 2.92% of King County Rail; NRD GHG Sum 02.xls
Gasoline Recreational Boats	72,239	2,109	Kirkland = 2.92% of King County Rail; NRD GHG Sum 02.xls
Gasoline Nonroad	318,218	9,226	Construction, industr, commercial, L&G eqpt; Misc Nrd 02.xls; Kirkland Misc Nrd 02.xls
Propane & Natural Gas Nonroad	169,101	4,938	Industrial and Commercial Equipment; Misc Nrd 02.xls; not inventoried in 1990
Land Clearing, Wastes & Building Burns	123,246	3,517	Kirkland = 2.92% of King (Y Waste, Id clearing, garbage, bldg fires); Open Burn GHG 02.xls
Petroleum Fossil Fuels Burning	6,575,900	137,568	Kirkland = 2.92% of King Area source petroleum; Area Sc Fossil GHG 02.xls
Onroad Gasoline	10,616,813	133,772	Kirkland = 1.26% of King County VMT; Onrd Veh GHG 02 rg.xls
Onroad Diesel	2,625,423	33,080	Kirkland = 1.26% of King County VMT; Onrd Veh GHG 02 rg.xls
Electrical Distribution Transformer SF6	97,790	2,524	Apportioned from US GHG 04 by population; Table ES-2; SF6 is sulfur hexafluoride
Total	24,259,534	432,816	
CHANGE FROM 1990 TO 2002		+18.24%	
Surrogates			
	King	Kirkland	Surrogate Ratio (%), and Reference
1990 Housing Units	647,323	18,063	2.79 (Ref: WA State Office of Finanacial Management Pop Trends Report, 2002)
2002 Housing Units	764,008	22,288	2.92 (Ref: WA State Office of Finanacial Management Pop Trends Report, 2002)
1990 Vehicle Miles Traveled (1000s)	13,464,895	162,829	1.21 (Ref: 1990 HPMS, DOT Rpt DVMTBYCO 4/28/92, and City of Kirkland e-mail 5-1-06)
2002 Vehicle Miles Traveled (1000s)	16,277,979	204,482	1.26 (Ref: 2002 HPMS, DOT Rpt DVMT02COrpt.xls, and City of Kirkland email 5-1-06)

Table excludes sources in King County assumed not to exist in Kirkland. Such Sources include:

Cement Plants, Power Utilities, Points Sources, Chemical Industries, Aircraft, Diesel Vessels, Livestock, Farms, Landfills, Silviculture, and Logging



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Office of Sustainability and Environment

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Creating healthy urban environments for all

Steve Nicholas, Director



- What's New
- Accomplishments
- Clean Air
- Climate Protection Initiative
- Chemical Use Reduction
- Green Seattle Guide
- Pesticide Reduction
- Sustainable Infrastructure / Building
- Sustainable Purchasing
- Resource Directory

Welcome

Welcome to Seattle's Office of Sustainability and Environment web site. We collaborate with City agencies, business groups, nonprofit organizations, and other partners to protect and enhance Seattle's distinctive environmental quality and livability.

The purpose of this site is not only to **inform**, but also to **inspire** individuals and organizations -- both within and outside City government -- to **take actions** that help make Seattle a model of healthy, ecologically sustainable urban living.

Highlights



The City's Green Seattle Partnership with the Cascade Land Conservancy was formed to restore 2500 acres of forested parkland by 2025. Visit the Partnership's website to learn more about the program and how you can get involved. The site also includes best practices for removing invasive plants.



Mayor's Priorities

- Get Seattle moving.
- Keep our neighborhoods safe.
- Create jobs & opportunity for all.
- Build strong families & healthy communities.
- > How we're helping...

What's Hot

Sustainable by Design

Check out the Seattle Channel's new series, which includes videos of recent Seattle book readings by authors Elizabeth Kolbert and Tim Flannery, the Seattle screening of the new HBO documentary "Too Hot Not to Handle," and recent news conferences and City Council

ATTACHMENT 5

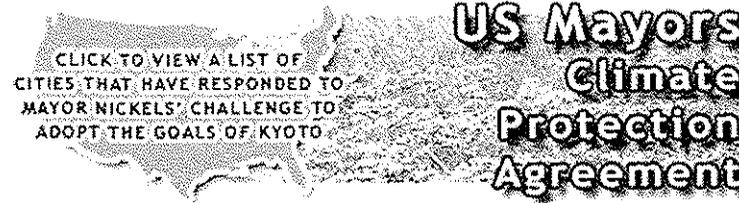
Mayor's Green Ribbon Commission on Climate Protection



Former Vice President Al Gore joined Mayor Greg Nickels and his Green Ribbon Commission on March 24th to announce a series of recommendations that will shape the city of Seattle's efforts to sharply reduce Seattle's contributions to global warming pollution.

[Read the press release](#)
[Visit the Green Ribbon Commission website for the report and materials](#)

The [Green Seattle Guide](#) features a list of 101 eco actions for you and your family to help protect our urban environment. It also offers a wealth of resources including websites, publications and volunteer opportunities. Check out the [website](#), or download the [PDF!](#)



On February 16, 2005 the Kyoto Protocol, the international agreement to address climate disruption, became law for the 141 countries that have ratified it to date. On that day, Seattle Mayor Greg Nickels launched this initiative to advance the goals of the Kyoto Protocol

briefings on issues of environmental stewardship and sustainable development.

Sustainable Industries Economic Forum
Please join us at the [Sustainable Industries Economic Forum](#) on May 18th from 7:30 - 9:30, at the downtown Westin. You can read more in this [flyer](#), or on their [website](#)

Green Seattle Partnership releases the 20 Year Plan for restoring 2500 acres of forested parkland by 2025
[Visit GreenSeattle.org](#)

Green Business Training Week
June 12-16.
Workshops on practical green business management.
[Details online](#)

Sustain This!
New Year edition of the Office of Sustainability and Environment newsletter! Available in [web](#) or [PDF](#) formats.

Oct. 26 - Read the City of Seattle Sustainable Building Program [5 Year Report](#) outlining accomplishments since the endorsement of the Sustainable Building Policy in 2000.

Got questions about **West Nile Virus**? [Click here](#) to find out more information.

through leadership and action by at least 141 American cities. Mayor Nickels, along with 10 other US mayors, is leading the development of a [US Mayors Climate Protection Agreement](#).

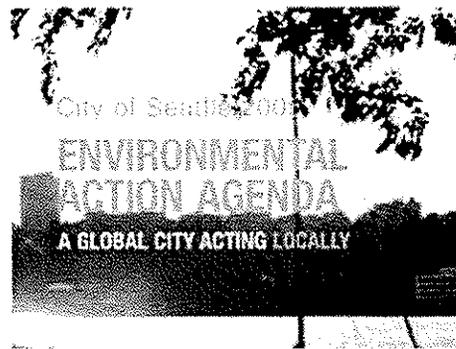
Newstories:

[The News Hour with Jim Lehrer](#)
8/15/05 - Jim Lehrer discusses global warming and the Mayor's Climate Protection Agreement

[BBC Audio news report on the Mayor's Climate Initiative](#)
8/18/05 - Seattle leads the US in rallying cities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions

More media stories can be found on the [Mayor's Climate page](#)

Environmental Action Agenda



On February 16, 2005, the historic day when the Kyoto Protocol takes effect, Mayor Greg Nickels announced the City of Seattle's 2005 [Environmental Action Agenda](#) to protect our air quality, the health of our community and our environment. The cornerstone of this agenda is a new goal

for the City to reduce regional greenhouse gas emissions across our community and region, seeking to meet or beat the Kyoto target.

To read more about the Environmental Action Agenda, click [here](#).

You can also download the PDF [Environmental Action Agenda](#) brochure for either [black & white](#) or [color](#) printing.



Mayor Nickels Launches Restore Our Waters Strategy

Seattle is defined by water - our creeks, lakes, Puget Sound, the Duwamish River and other

water bodies make the city a great place for people and for fish and other wildlife. Read what Seattle is doing to protect these incredible assets. For more information, check out the Mayor's website. Download the Restore Our Waters Strategy and see a map of Restore Our Waters projects.

[More...](#)



The Mayor's Green Seattle Initiative

The Mayor announced his Green Seattle Initiative on April 17. The goals of the Initiative are to: save Seattle's public forests; make Seattle's neighborhoods greener; and promote green urban development. For more information, check out the [Mayor's press release](#), the [Q&A](#), and the Initiative's [info sheet](#). Click here for articles in the [Seattle Times](#) and [PI](#).

Office of Sustainability & Environment (OSE)
Mailing Address: PO Box 94729 Seattle, WA 98124-4729
Phone: (206) 615-0817, Fax: (260) 684-3013, Email: ose@seattle.gov

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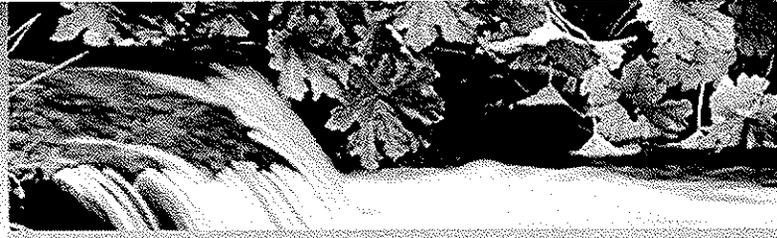
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Environment

- Smart Growth
- Clean Air, Energy Conservation and Climate Protection
- Water
- Sustainable Buildings and Landscapes
- Waste Reduction
- Salmon Recovery
- Trees, Gardens and Green Spaces
- Other Resources



City departments that protect and enhance our environment include the [Office of Sustainability and Environment](#), [Parks and Recreation](#) (for forestry), [City Light](#) (for conservation), [Planning and Development](#) (for Green Building), and [Public Utilities](#) (for recycling).

The [Green Seattle Guide](#), a guide to community action, features a list of 101 eco actions for you and your family to help protect our urban environment. The guide also offers a wealth of resources including websites, publications and volunteer opportunities. Check it out; share it with family, friends and neighbors. The more you and others use the guide, the healthier Seattle will be, for us and future generations.

[Read about the growing list of mayors](#) who have signed onto the US Mayors Climate Protection Agreement! The goal, which was met in June of 2005, was to collect at least 141 signatures from other concerned cities looking to advance the goals of the Kyoto Protocol through

HIGHLIGHTS

U.S. Mayors Endorse Nickels' Climate Protection Agreement

Unanimous support for efforts to reduce global warming.

Sustain This! Newsletter - January 2006

News, tips and tools from Seattle's Office of Sustainability and Environment

Seattle named most livable city in 2005 by the US Conference of Mayors

Building a Better City - 5 year report

Read the City of Seattle Sustainable Building Program 5 Year Report outlining accomplishments since the endorsement of the Sustainable Building Policy in 2000.

Green Up Program for Residential City Light Customers

Participating in the Seattle City Light Green Up program demonstrates your preference and support for clean energy and a healthy environment in

leadership and action. On June 13, 2005, the Mayor's Climate Protection Agreement was passed unanimously by the U.S. Conference of Mayors. Mayors inside and outside of the Conference continue to formalize their commitment to the environment by signing on to the agreement.

Seattle and Climate Change

A Global City Acting Locally

On February 16, 2005, the historic day when the Kyoto Protocol takes effect, Mayor Greg Nickels announced the City of Seattle's 2005 Environmental Action Agenda to protect our air quality, the health of our community and our environment. The cornerstone of this agenda is a new goal for the City to reduce regional greenhouse gas emissions across our community and region, seeking to meet or beat the Kyoto target.

Environmental Action Agenda

The Environmental Action Agenda presents the City's goals for protecting environmental quality, promoting environmental justice, and improving quality-of-life in Seattle for current and future generations.

- Smart Growth
Seattle's Comprehensive Plan, Transportation Strategic Plan...
- Clean Air, Energy Conservation and Climate Protection
City Light CO2 Mitigation, City Smog Watch Plan, Clean Green Fleet Plan, Puget Sound Clean Air Agency, Energy Conservation, Green Energy, GHG Inventory...
- Water
water conservation, drinking water, quality,

the Northwest.

One Less Car Challenge

Stop driving to work and get up to \$200. Or go on a "car diet" for a month or a year and receive great incentives such as free Flexcar use. Save money, increase the quality of your life and have a major impact on the environment.

Get Involved

How you can help make a difference in your community.

conditions, supply, watershed protection, Natural Drainage Systems, Protecting Storm Drains, Restore Our Waters...

- [Sustainable Buildings and Landscapes](#)
Sustainable Building, Natural Lawn Care, Pesticide Free Parks, Pesticide Reduction, Green Streets, SeaGreen...
- [Waste Reduction](#)
Commercial Recycling, Residential Recycling, Apartments/Condos Recycling, Yard Waste Program, Reduce, Reuse and Exchange, Environmentally Responsible Purchasing...
- [Salmon Recovery](#)
Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP), City Light's Fish Program, Salmon Friendly Seattle...
- [Trees and Green Spaces](#)
City Arborist, Green Seattle Partnership...

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Environmental links

Related Departments

- ▶ [Department of Development and Environmental Services](#)
- ▶ [Department of Natural Resources and Parks](#)
- ▶ [Public Health - Seattle & King County](#)

Special Interest

- ▶ [Illegal dumping](#)
- ▶ [Greenprint for King County](#)
- ▶ [Fall for Salmon](#)
- ▶ [Green Globe Awards](#)
- ▶ [Water and Land Management in King County \(published directory of services\)](#)
- ▶ [Discounts to Surface Water Fee](#)
- ▶ [DNRP reference maps](#)
- ▶ [DNRP press releases](#)
- ▶ [DNRP Volunteer Calendar](#)
- ▶ [DNRP awards & grants](#)
- ▶ [DNRP publications](#)
- ▶ [Surface Water Design Manual](#)
- ▶ [What do I do with?](#)
- ▶ [Executive's Preferred Wastewater Services Plan](#)
- ▶ [Natural Resources Kids' Web](#)

Comprehensive Plan

Recycling Resources

IMEX Catalog



- ▶ [Appliance recycling](#)
- ▶ [Battery recycling](#)
- ▶ [Biosolids recycling](#)
- ▶ [Business Recycling Program](#)
- ▶ [City recycling coordinators](#)
- ▶ [Composting bins:

 - \[Worm bins\]\(#\)
 - \[Yard waste\]\(#\)
 \(PDF file, 505 KB\)](#)
- ▶ [Composting](#)
- ▶ [Curbside recycling](#)
- ▶ [Environmental Purchasing Program](#)
- ▶ [Kitchen waste composting](#)
- ▶ [Pet waste composting](#)
- ▶ [Garbage collection](#)
- ▶ [Natural lawn care](#)
- ▶ [Hazards Line](#)
- ▶ [Household hazardous product safety](#)
- ▶ [Household hazardous products — alternatives](#)
- ▶ [Household hazardous waste](#)
- ▶ [Household recycling programs](#)
- ▶ [Industrial Materials Exchange](#)
- ▶ [Junk mail prevention](#)
- ▶ [Latex paint](#)
- ▶ [Local Hazardous Waste Management Program\(external link\)](#)
- ▶ [Manure Management](#)

Salmon Recovery

Salmon and trout topics



Helpful Tips

- ▶ [Citizen involvement](#)
- ▶ [Erosion control](#)
- ▶ [Home, sidewalk & driveway](#)
- ▶ [Lawn & garden](#)
- ▶ [Property along streams](#)
- ▶ [Reducing water runoff](#)

Conservation & Recovery

- ▶ [What King County is doing](#)
- ▶ [Salmon & trout topics](#)
- ▶ [Salmon Watcher Program](#)
- ▶ [Small Habitat Restoration Program \(SHRP\)](#)

Environmental Lab

Environmental Laboratory



- ▶ [Trouble Call](#)
- ▶ [Scope of Accreditation](#)
- ▶ [Info. on Lab Units](#)

Drainage Services

- ▶ [Discounts to Surface Water Fee](#)
- ▶ [Stormwater, drainage](#)

**King County
Comp Plan**



- [History & background](#)
- [Process for amending the Comp Plan](#)
- [Shaping Tomorrow: Year](#)
- [2000 update of the Comp Plan](#)
- [SmartGrowth Initiative](#)

Land Resources

**Control
noxious
weeds**



- [Water and Land Management in King County](#)
- [Zoning Atlas](#)
- [Land Use Atlas](#)
- [Natural Resource Lands Program](#)
- [Noxious weeds](#)
- [Farm Preservation Program](#)
- [Forestry Program](#)

Water Resources

- [Shoreline Master Program](#)
- [Miller, Walker, and Salmon](#)
- [Creek Basin Plan Project](#)
- [Water and Land Management in King County](#)
- [Stream bug monitoring](#)
- [Hydrologic Information Center](#)
- [Lakes topics](#)
- [Marine waters](#)
- [Wetland topics](#)

- [Master Recycler](#)
- [Composter Program](#)
- [Motor oil recycling](#)
- [Mulches](#)
- [National Waste Prevention Coalition](#)
- [Packaging materials](#)
- [Recycled product procurement](#)
- [Reusable Building Materials Exchange](#)
- [Recycling collection events](#)
- [Transfer stations](#)
- [Waste-Free holidays](#)
- [Waste prevention](#)

**Wastewater
Treatment**

- [Biosolids recycling](#)
- [The Business We Do -- 24/7](#)
- [Combined Sewer Overflow \(CSO\) Control Project](#)
- [Controlling inflow & infiltration in local sewer systems](#)
- [Industrial Waste Program](#)
- [Regional Wastewater Services Plan](#)
- [Wastewater Treatment Division](#)

**Wastewater treatment
plants**

- [South Treatment Plant](#)
- [West Point](#)
- [Water Reuse Program](#)

- [Services Section](#)
- [Neighborhood Drainage Assistance Program](#)
- [Report a drainage or water quality problem](#)
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