



MEMORANDUM

Date: March 17, 2015
To: Planning Commission
From: Joan Lieberman-Brill, AICP Senior Planner
Paul Stewart, AICP, Deputy Planning Director
Eric Shields, AICP, Planning Director
Subject: Comprehensive Plan Update, File No. CAM13-00465 #5

This memo addresses the following Comprehensive Plan update topics:

- Utilities and Public Services Elements (follow-up for policies on Collaboration Climate Change Commitments) #3

I. RECOMMENDATION

Review new and or revised text and policies incorporating adopted King County – Cities Climate Collaboration Climate Change Commitments in the Utilities and Public Services Elements in preparation for public hearing in summer 2015.

II. BACKGROUND DISCUSSION

The Planning Commission (PC) reviewed the second draft of the Utilities and Public Services Elements on October 9, and provided direction to make minor edits and proceed to public hearing scheduled for June 25, 2015. Since then, the following actions by the City Council and Planning Commission necessitate further revisions to the Utilities and Public Services Elements:

- October 21st, 2014 - the City Council adopted the King County – Cities Climate Collaboration Climate Change Commitments that focus on joint actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (Resolution 5077). These commitments are the product of a King County and nine cities partnership (K4C) to identify principles for collaboration and joint county-city climate commitments. Resolution 5077 is Attachment 1 to this memorandum.

- January 8th, 2015 - the Planning Commission reviewed the Environment Element, which incorporated climate change commitment policies, and directed staff to proceed to public hearing.
- March 3rd, 2015 - the City Council ratified the 2014 King County Countywide Planning Policies (CPPs) concerning the reduction and monitoring of greenhouse gas emissions (Resolution 5113). This CPP adopts the same countywide greenhouse gas emission reduction targets as that committed to by the King County – Cities Climate Collaboration (K4C) and is mirrored in the proposed Policy E-5.1 in the Environment Element. Resolution 5113 is Attachment 6 to this memorandum.

The proposed edits to the Utilities and Public Services Elements (see Attachments 2-5) address **Energy Supply and Consumption and Materials Management** climate commitments, respectively. These revisions are necessary to bring both elements in line with adopted climate commitments (Attachment 1), countywide carbon emission reduction target policies (Attachment 6), and with the new draft Environment Element.

Because these proposed amendments were not reviewed during previous study sessions with the Planning Commission, staff requests that the PC consider these proposed changes and provide direction on any further changes prior to proceeding to public hearing on June 25, 2015.

The HCC will review the proposed revisions to the Utilities and Public Services Elements at its March 23rd meeting.

1. Utilities Element

Changes to the **Energy section of the Utilities Element** and the **Solid Waste section of the Public Services Element** are discussed below by element.

The **Utilities Element** addresses water, sewer, surface water, natural gas, electricity, telecommunications and hazardous liquid pipelines.

Attachment 2 contains the Energy section of the Utilities Element. Track changes highlighted in **green** address Energy Supply climate commitments found on page six of Attachment 6 (Resolution 5077).

Attachment 3 contains a clean copy of the Energy section of the Utilities Element with all the changes incorporated.

Comments received from Puget Sound Energy are Attachment 7 to this memorandum. The suggested minor edits have been incorporated into the draft update.

Summary of the climate commitment amendments to the Energy section of the Utilities Element:

- Revise Utilities Policy U- 7.1 narrative. Adds text to describe renewable energy sources.

- Revise Utilities Policy U-7.2 and narrative. Incorporates Joint County-City Climate Commitment IV: Energy Supply Pathway policy “to increase countywide renewable electricity use 20% beyond 2012 levels by 2030; phase out coal-fired electricity sources by 2015; limit construction of new natural gas based electricity power plants; support development of increasing amounts of renewable energy.”
- Delete Utilities Policy U-7.3. Eliminates policy to avoid redundancy since Green Building and Energy Efficiency commitments are addressed in the proposed Environment Element Built Environment Policy E-4.6.
- Revise Utilities Policy 7.4 and narrative. Builds on Environment Element Climate Change policy E-5.4 and incorporates Joint County-City Climate Commitment IV Energy Supply Catalytic Policy Commitment to “partner with local utilities on a countywide commitment to renewable energy sources, including meeting energy demand through efficiency improvements and phasing out fossil fuels.”

2. Public Services Element

The **Public Services Element** addresses fire and emergency medical services, emergency management, police protection, solid waste collection and transfer, schools and libraries.

Attachment 4 contains the Solid Waste section of the Public Services Element. Track changes highlighted in **green** address Consumption and Materials Management climate commitments found on page 7 of Attachment 1 (Resolution 5077).

Attachment 5 contains a clean copy of the Solid Waste section in the Public Services Element with all the changes incorporated.

Summary of the climate commitment amendments to the Solid Waste section of the Public Services Element:

- Revise Public Services Policy PS-2.1 narrative. Incorporates Joint County-City Climate Commitment IV Consumption and Materials Management Catalytic Policy Commitment to “by 2020, achieve a 70% recycling rate countywide; by 2030, achieve zero waste of resources that have economic value for reuse, resale and recycling.” It also refers to the K4C 2014 Joint County-City Climate Commitments to provide context for the goals.

DISCUSSION:

Staff would like the Planning Commission to discuss and provide direction on the following issues:

1. Does the PC have additional edits to either Elements’ climate commitments?
2. Does the PC wish to hold another study session to discuss further edits or should it be considered a final draft for consideration at the public hearing (pending further City Council direction)?

3. Upcoming Meetings

On May 5th, 2015, staff will brief the City Council on the revisions to these two completed draft elements and seek direction on further changes prior to the public hearing.

On **June 25, 2015**, a **joint hearing** will be held with the Houghton Community Council on the draft element chapters (except the Capital Facilities Plan which will be later in the summer) and the Bridle Trails Neighborhood Plan update. The Transportation Commission will also attend the hearing for the Transportation Element. Following the joint hearing, the Planning Commission will continue with hearings that evening on Citizen Amendment Requests and neighborhood plan updates not within the Houghton Community Council's jurisdiction.

An open house on the element chapters and the Neighborhood Plans will be held before the joint hearing at City Hall.

Attachments:

1. City Council Resolution 5077 - joint actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions
2. Utilities Element: Energy section - strike outs/underlines
3. Utilities Element: Energy section – clean copy
4. Public Services Element: Solid Waste section - strike outs/underlines
5. Public Services Element: Solid Waste section - clean copy
6. City Council Resolution 5113 - ratifying the 2014 King County Countywide Planning Policies (CPPs) concerning the reduction and monitoring of greenhouse gas emissions
7. Comments from Puget Sound Energy on Utility Element

RESOLUTION R-5077

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF KIRKLAND AUTHORIZING THE MAYOR TO SIGN THE KING COUNTY-CITIES CLIMATE COLLABORATION (K4C) JOINT LETTER OF COMMITMENT ON BEHALF OF THE CITY OF KIRKLAND.

WHEREAS, the improvement of public health is furthered by reduced greenhouse gas (GHG) outputs in the region; and

WHEREAS, the City of Kirkland on May 17, 2005, signed a resolution endorsing the U.S. Mayors Climate Protection Agreement; and

WHEREAS, the Kirkland Comprehensive Plan Natural Environment Chapter recognizes the harmful damages to public health and future business impacts of GHG output in the community; and

WHEREAS, The City of Kirkland was a founding city member of the King County-Cities Climate Collaboration; and

WHEREAS, the City Council believes that signing the K4C Joint Letter of Commitment will promote the goal of reducing harmful GHG outputs; and

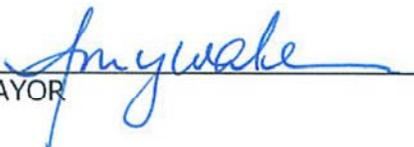
WHEREAS, the City Council supports the K4C Joint Letter of Commitment and finds that this Resolution is aligned with previous climate protection related resolutions approved by the City of Kirkland, City Council such as R-4591 (authorizing International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives membership and participation in the Cities for Climate Protection Campaign - 2006), R-4659 (adopting GHG reduction targets – 2007), and R-4760 (adopting the Climate Protection Action Plan - 2009).

NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved by the City Council of the City of Kirkland as follows:

Section 1. The Mayor is hereby authorized and directed to sign the K4C Joint Letter of Commitment on behalf of the City of Kirkland. A copy of the K4C Joint Letter of Commitments is attached as Exhibit A.

Passed by majority vote of the Kirkland City Council in open meeting this 21st day of October, 2014.

Signed in authentication thereof this 21st day of October, 2014.


MAYOR

Attest:


City Clerk



Joint Letter of Commitment: Climate Change Actions in King County

Climate change is a paramount challenge of this generation and has far-reaching and fundamental consequences for our economy, environment, public health, and safety.

Across King County and its cities, we are already experiencing the impacts of climate change: warming temperatures, acidifying marine waters, rising seas, decreasing mountain snowpack, and less water in streams during the summer.



These changes have the potential for significant impacts to public and private property, resource based economies like agriculture and forestry, and to residents' health and quality of life.

The decisions we make locally and regionally, such as where our communities will grow and how they will be served by transportation, will set the stage for success or failure in reducing carbon pollution, making sound long-term investments, and ensuring our communities are livable and resilient to climate change impacts.

Current science indicates that to avoid the worst impacts of global warming we need to reduce global greenhouse gas emissions sharply. The King County Growth Management Planning Council – a formal body of elected officials from across King County - voted unanimously on July 23, 2014 to adopt a shared target to reduce countywide sources of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, compared to a 2007 baseline, by 25% by 2020, 50% by 2030, and 80% by 2050.

Based on our shared assessment of emissions in King County, and review of potential strategies to reduce emissions, we believe that these targets are ambitious but achievable.

Building on the work of the King County-Cities Climate Collaboration (K4C) - a partnership between the County and cities to coordinate and enhance local government climate and sustainability efforts – more than a dozen cities and the County came together in the first half of 2014 to chart opportunities for joint actions to reduce GHG emissions and accelerate progress towards a clean and sustainable future.

The attached **Principles for Collaboration** and **Joint County-City Climate Commitments** are focused on practical, near-term, collaborative opportunities between cities and King County. These shared commitments build on the significant work that many of our cities and County are already taking. By signing this letter, we pledge our support for the shared vision that these principles and actions represent. Our cities commit to actively pursue those strategies and catalytic actions where our jurisdictions can make the most impact given our size, location, and development patterns.

Through focused, coordinated action, we will maximize the impact of our individual and shared efforts.





KING COUNTY-Cities

CLIMATE COLLABORATION

Elected Officials of King County and King County Cities

Dow Constantine
King County Executive

Larry Phillips
King County Council Chair

Bruce Bassett
Mayor, City of Mercer Island

Matthew Larson
Mayor, City of Snoqualmie

Shari E. Winstead
Mayor, City of Shoreline

Jim Haggerton
Mayor, City of Tukwila



Principles for Collaboration

- 1 Climate change is the paramount challenge of our generation, and has fundamental and far-reaching consequences for our economy, environment, and public health and safety.
- 2 Strong action to reduce GHG emissions is needed, and the time is now.
- 3 Local governments can reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions through many decisions related to transportation and land use, energy and green building, forests and farms, and consumption and materials management.
- 4 Many cities in King County have set individual climate goals and are taking steps to reduce local GHG emissions, and we need to build on this leadership.
- 5 Local solutions need to be implemented in ways that build a cleaner, stronger and more resilient regional economy.
- 6 Progress will require deeper engagement with communities of color and low income, immigrant, and youth populations. These communities can be more vulnerable to the impacts of climate change—from increasing flood risks to rising costs of fossil fuels – and historically less likely to be included in community-scale solutions or as leaders. We are committed to work in ways that are fair, equitable, empowering, and inclusive and that also ensure that low income residents do not bear unfair costs of solutions.
- 7 Federal and state policies and laws can help us achieve our goals, but countywide and local policy, programs and partnerships are needed to fill the existing gap to achieve local GHG targets.
- 8 Progress will require deep partnerships between the County, cities, utilities, businesses, nonprofit organizations, and other public sector agencies.
- 9 King County and nine cities have formed the King County-Cities Climate Collaboration (K4C), and we will work to build on this initial pledge, both in increased action and increased participation from additional cities.
- 10 We can accomplish more with a shared vision and coordinated action; collaboration will increase the efficiency of our efforts and magnify the impact of our strategies beyond what each of us could achieve on our own.
- 11 Our cities support the shared vision that the Joint County-City Climate Commitments represent, but it is not the intention that each city will pursue every catalytic action. Cities and King County will actively pursue strategies where they have the most impact and influence.
- 12 We will reconvene at least annually to share progress. We also dedicate a staff point person from our cities and from the County to help coordinate implementation of the following Joint County-City Climate Commitments, and to serve as a point person to the K4C.



Joint County-City Climate Commitments ●○○○



I. Shared Goals

Pathway: Adopt science-based countywide GHG reduction targets that help ensure the region is doing its part to confront climate change.

Catalytic Policy Commitment: Collaborate through the Growth Management Planning Council, Sound Cities Association, and other partners to adopt countywide GHG emissions reduction targets, including mid-term milestones needed to support long-term reduction goals.

Catalytic Project or Program: Build on King County's commitment to measure and report on countywide GHG emissions by sharing this data between cities and partners, establishing a public facing dashboard for tracking progress, and using the information to inform regional climate action.



II. Climate Policy

Pathway: Support strong federal, regional, state, countywide and local climate policy.

Catalytic Policy Commitment: Advocate for comprehensive federal, regional and state science-based limits and a market-based price on carbon pollution and other greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. A portion of revenue from these policies should support local GHG reduction efforts that align with these Joint County-City Climate Commitments, such as funding for transit service, energy efficiency projects, and forest protection and restoration initiatives.



III. Transportation and Land Use

Pathway: For passenger vehicles and light trucks, reduce vehicle miles traveled by 20% below 2012 levels by 2030 and GHG emissions intensity of fuels by 15% below 2012 levels by 2030.

Catalytic Policy Commitment: Partner to secure state authority for funding to sustain and grow transit service in King County.

Catalytic Policy Commitment: Reduce climate pollution, build our renewable energy economy, and lessen our dependence on imported fossil fuels, by supporting the adoption of a statewide low carbon fuel standard that gradually lowers pollution from transportation fuels.

Catalytic Policy Commitment: Focus new development in vibrant centers that locate jobs, affordable housing, and services close to transit, bike and pedestrian options so more people have faster, convenient and low GHG emissions ways to travel.

Catalytic Project or Program: As practical, for King County and cities developing transit oriented communities around high capacity light rail and transit projects, adopt the Puget Sound Regional Council's Growing Transit Communities Compact. For smaller cities, participate in programs promoting proven alternative technology solutions such as vehicle electrification, as well as joint carpool and vanpool promotional campaigns.



Joint County-City Climate Commitments ○●○○



IV. Energy Supply

Pathway: Increase countywide renewable electricity use 20% beyond 2012 levels by 2030; phase out coal-fired electricity sources by 2025; limit construction of new natural gas based electricity power plants; support development of increasing amounts of renewable energy sources.

Catalytic Policy Commitment: Build on existing state renewable energy commitments including the Washington State Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) to partner with local utilities, state regulators and other stakeholders on a countywide commitment to renewable energy resources, including meeting energy demand through energy efficiency improvements and phasing out fossil fuels.

Catalytic Project or Program: In partnership with utilities, develop a package of county and city commitments that support increasingly renewable energy sources, in areas such as community solar, green power community challenges, streamlined local renewable energy installation permitting, district energy, and renewable energy incentives.



V. Green Building and Energy Efficiency

Pathway: Reduce energy use in all existing buildings 25% below 2012 levels by 2030; achieve net-zero GHG emissions in new buildings by 2030.

Catalytic Policy Commitment: Join the Regional Code Collaboration and work to adopt code pathways that build on the Washington State Energy Code, leading the way to "net-zero carbon" buildings through innovation in local codes, ordinances, and related partnerships.

Catalytic Project or Program: Develop a multi-city partnership to help build a regional energy efficiency retrofit economy, including tactics such as: collaborating with energy efficiency and green building businesses, partnering with utilities, expanding on existing retrofit programs, adopting local building energy benchmarking and disclosure ordinances, and encouraging voluntary reporting and collaborative initiatives such as the 2030 District framework.



Joint County-City Climate Commitments ○○○●○



VI. Consumption and Materials Management:

Pathway: By 2020, achieve a 70% recycling rate countywide; by 2030, achieve zero waste of resources that have economic value for reuse, resale and recycling.

Catalytic Policy Commitment: Partner through the Metropolitan Solid Waste Management Advisory Committee on policy, projects and programs focused on (1) waste prevention and reuse, (2) product stewardship, recycling, and composting, and (3) beneficial use.

Catalytic Project or Program: Develop a regional strategy through the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan process to reach 70% recycling through a combination of education, incentives and regulatory tools aimed at single-family, multi-family residents, businesses, and construction projects in King County.



VII. Forests and Farming

Pathway: Reduce sprawl and associated transportation related GHG emissions and sequester biological carbon by focusing growth in urban centers and protecting and restoring forests and farms.

Catalytic Policy Commitment: Partner on Transfer of Development Rights (TDR) initiatives to focus development within the Urban Growth Area, reduce development pressure on rural lands, and protect our most valuable and important resource lands.

Catalytic Project or Program: Protect and restore the health of urban and community trees and forests, for example through public-private-community efforts such as Forterra's Green Cities Partnerships.

Catalytic Project or Program: Partner on collaborative efforts to expand forest and farm stewardship and protection, for example through King Conservation District's farm management planning, landowner incentive, and grant programs.

Catalytic Project or Program: Expand our local food economy, for example by supporting urban and community farming, buying locally produced food, and participating in the Farm City Roundtable forum.



Joint County-City Climate Commitments ○○○●



VIII. Government Operations

Pathway: Reduce GHG emissions from government operations in support of countywide goals.

Policy Commitment: Develop and adopt near and long-term government operational GHG reduction targets that support countywide goals, and implement actions that reduce each local government's GHG footprint.

Catalytic Project or Program: In support of the Section V. Green Building and Energy Efficiency pathway targets to reduce energy use in existing buildings 25% below 2012 levels by 2030 and achieve net-zero GHG emissions in new buildings by 2030: execute energy efficiency projects and initiatives at existing facilities, measure existing building performance through EPA's Energy Star or equivalent program, implement high-efficiency street and traffic light replacement projects, and construct new buildings to LEED or Living Building Challenge standards and infrastructure to equivalent sustainability standards.



IX. Collaboration

Policy Commitment: Participate in or join the King County-Cities Climate Collaboration (K4C) – focused on efforts to coordinate and enhance city and County climate and sustainability efforts – to share case studies, subject matter experts, resources, tools, and to collaborate on grant and funding opportunities.

Catalytic Project or Program: Engage and lead government-business collaborative action through efforts such as the Eastside Sustainable Business Alliance.

XI. UTILITIES

Green highlighted text added to bring Utility Element into consistency with the Climate Change Commitments, CPPs concerning greenhouse gas emissions, and the proposed Environment Element.

Energy

Goal U-7: Promote energy infrastructure that is energy efficient, addresses climate change, and protects the community character.

Policy U-7.1: Encourage the public to conserve energy through public education.

Utilizing renewable energy sources, conserving energy, and employing new energy technologies and efficiency's further Kirkland's sustainability goals. Renewables include solar, wind and other sustainable energy sources. The City should initiate public outreach to engage the community in this effort.

Policy U-7.2: Participate in regional efforts to: increase the use of renewable energy sources electricity use 20% beyond 2012 levels Countywide by 2030, phase out coal fire electricity sources by 2025, limit construction of new natural gas based electricity power plants, and support development of increasing amounts of renewable energy sources.

Kirkland must advocate for the transition from carbon based energy to renewables in coordination with the King County Climate Change Collaborative (K4C) at the state level. The K4C is a partnership between the county and cities to coordinate and enhance local government climate and sustainability efforts. As a founding member of the K4C, Kirkland leads in its commitment to advance legislation support plans to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Renewables include solar, wind and other sustainable energy sources.

The City adopted Principles of Collaboration and Joint County-City Climate Commitments in 2014. Energy supply commitments are strategies and actions to meet these King County wide targets. These are further described in the Environment Element. Kirkland should build on existing state renewable energy commitments including the Washington State Renewable Portfolio Standard to partner with utilities, including Puget Sound Energy, and other stakeholders on a countywide commitment to renewable energy resources, including meeting energy demand through energy efficiency improvements and phasing out fossil fuel.

Policy U-7.3: Encourage and collaborate in regional efforts to strengthen codes in order to reduce energy consumption and greenhouse gas production.

Kirkland's collaboration with regional efforts to reduce barriers and establish standards, such as participation in the update of the Washington State Energy Code Residential Provisions, for the effective use and conservation of energy over the useful life of buildings, supports our efforts for a sustainable community.

Policy U-7.43: Work with and encourage Puget Sound Energy to plan, site, build and maintain an electrical system provide clean and renewable energy that meets the needs of existing and future

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development, and provides sustainable, highly reliable and energy efficient service for Kirkland customers.

Kirkland requires highly reliable service for public health and safety and to meet the needs of our residents and businesses, while reducing greenhouse gas emissions. In recognition of the challenges that climate change pose to our community, Kirkland has adopted greenhouse gas emission reduction targets. As discussed in the Environment Element, besides transportation, the largest contributors to greenhouse gas emissions are residential and commercial buildings. Puget Sound Energy provides all of Kirkland's energy needs and about half are derived from fossil fuels. Since fossil fuels produce carbon emissions while converting to electricity, it is important for PSE to transition to renewable energy sources and co-generation and phase out fossil fuels to achieve the City's greenhouse gas emission reduction targets.

As PSE increases its renewable energy portfolio and use of co-generation, energy is conserved, efficiency is increased, and the carbon footprint is reduced. Cogeneration uses an otherwise unused byproduct of fossil fuel electricity generation to become a useful commodity by capturing heat that is generated while producing electricity to supply hot water, steam, space heating and cooling.

Policy U-7.54: Promote the use of small to large scale renewable energy production facilities.

The City should promote solar energy to generate electricity and heating for residential and commercial development. Wind turbines and other types of emerging technologies, such as digesters that divert and break down organic waste to produce energy should also be encouraged. The City must balance the goal of increasing renewable energy with aesthetic concerns and tree preservation objectives.

Policy U-7.65: Require new and, where feasible, existing electrical distribution lines in the right of way to be underground.

Electrical distribution lines, often located in the public rights-of way, carry electricity to homes and businesses throughout Kirkland. Electrical service is provided to private property by service lines connecting to these power lines. Electric distribution lines are located both above and below ground throughout Kirkland. In more recent development areas systems are typically underground.

Undergrounding of electrical distribution lines can reduce the potential for power outages associated with wind damage, eliminate or reduce the need for pruning vegetation, and enhance views.

Kirkland should acknowledge the disproportionate costs of undergrounding existing lines for smaller developments by allowing owners to defer until undergrounding occurs as part of a larger project where economies of scale can be realized.

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Policy U-7.76: Screen above ground equipment cabinets and other structures associated with electrical distribution without hindering access as required by the provider.

Landscaping or other techniques to screen these structures will generally soften their appearance so that they fit in with the surroundings.

Policy U-7.87: Require siting analysis in the development review process for new and expanded electrical transmission and substation facilities to address land use and sensitive areas and provide mitigation to minimize visual and environmental impacts.

Electrical transmission lines are located within corridors in public rights of way or within utility easements on private property. Existing transmission lines in Kirkland are above ground. Electric substations are located on private property owned by the utility. The additional cost to underground PSE's electrical transmission lines is regulated by the WUTC and borne by the entity requesting the undergrounding. New or expanded aerial transmission lines should be sited and designed to avoid critical areas and minimize visual impacts, especially where views of Lake Washington, the Olympic Mountains and view corridors are affected.

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Energy

Goal U-7: Promote energy infrastructure that is energy efficient, addresses climate change, and protects the community character.

Policy U-7.1: Encourage the public to conserve energy through public education.

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Policy U-7.2: Participate in regional efforts to increase renewable electricity use 20% beyond 2012 levels Countywide by 2030, phase out coal fire electricity sources by 2025, limit construction of new natural gas based electricity power plants, and support development of increasing amounts of renewable energy sources.

Kirkland must advocate for the transition from carbon based energy to renewables in coordination with the King County Climate Change Collaborative (K4C) at the state level. The K4C is a partnership between the county and cities to coordinate and enhance local government climate and sustainability efforts. As a founding member of the K4C, Kirkland leads in its commitment to support plans to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Renewables include solar, wind and other sustainable energy sources.

The City adopted Principles of Collaboration and Joint County-City Climate Commitments in 2014. Energy supply commitments are strategies and actions to meet these King County wide targets. These are further described in the Environment Element. Kirkland should build on existing state renewable energy commitments including the Washington State Renewable Portfolio Standard to partner with utilities, including Puget Sound Energy, and other stakeholders on a countywide commitment to renewable energy resources, including meeting energy demand through energy efficiency improvements and phasing out fossil fuel.

Policy U-7.3: Work with and encourage Puget Sound Energy to provide clean and renewable energy that meet the needs of existing and future development, and provides sustainable, highly reliable and energy efficient service for Kirkland customers.

Kirkland requires highly reliable service for public health and safety and to meet the needs of our residents and businesses, while reducing greenhouse gas emissions. In recognition of the challenges that climate change pose to our community, Kirkland has adopted greenhouse gas emission reduction targets. As discussed in the Environment Element, besides transportation, the largest contributors to greenhouse gas emissions are residential and commercial buildings. Puget Sound Energy provides all of Kirkland's energy needs and about half are derived from fossil fuels. Since fossil fuels produce carbon emissions while converting to electricity, it is important for PSE to transition to renewable energy sources and co-generation and phase out fossil fuels to achieve the City's greenhouse gas emission reduction targets.

As PSE increases its renewable energy portfolio and use of co-generation, energy is conserved, efficiency is increased, and the carbon footprint is reduced. Cogeneration uses an otherwise unused byproduct of fossil fuel electricity generation to become a useful commodity by capturing heat that is generated while producing electricity to supply hot water, steam, space heating and cooling.

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Policy U-7.4: Promote the use of small to large scale renewable energy production facilities.

The City should promote solar energy to generate electricity and heating for residential and commercial development. Wind turbines and other types of emerging technologies, such as digesters that divert and break down organic waste to produce energy should also be encouraged. The City must balance the goal of increasing renewable energy with aesthetic concerns and tree preservation objectives.

Policy U-7.5: Require new and, where feasible, existing electrical distribution lines in the right of way to be underground.

Electrical distribution lines, often located in the public rights-of way, carry electricity to homes and businesses throughout Kirkland. Electrical service is provided to private property by service lines connecting to these power lines. Electric distribution lines are located both above and below ground throughout Kirkland. In more recent development areas systems are typically underground.

Undergrounding of electrical distribution lines can reduce the potential for power outages associated with wind damage, eliminate or reduce the need for pruning vegetation, and enhance views.

Kirkland should acknowledge the disproportionate costs of undergrounding existing lines for smaller developments by allowing owners to defer until undergrounding occurs as part of a larger project where economies of scale can be realized.

Policy U-7.6: Screen above ground equipment cabinets and other structures associated with electrical distribution without hindering access as required by the provider.

Landscaping or other techniques to screen these structures will generally soften their appearance so that they fit in with the surroundings.

Policy U-7.7: Require siting analysis in the development review process for new and expanded electrical transmission and substation facilities to address land use and sensitive areas and provide mitigation to minimize visual and environmental impacts.

Electrical transmission lines are located within corridors in public rights of way or within utility easements on private property. Existing transmission lines in Kirkland are above ground. Electric substations are located on private property owned by the utility. The additional cost to underground PSE's electrical transmission lines is regulated by the WUTC and borne by the entity requesting the undergrounding. New or expanded aerial transmission lines should be sited and designed to avoid critical areas and minimize visual impacts, especially where views of Lake Washington, the Olympic Mountains and view corridors are affected.

XII.A. PUBLIC SERVICES

Green highlighted text added to bring Public Services Element into consistency with the Climate Change Commitments, CPPs concerning greenhouse gas emissions, and the proposed Environment Element.

SOLID WASTE

Note: the King County Solid Waste Division Solid Waste Management Comprehensive Plan (2013) is undergoing an update, therefore these policies are subject to change since they need to reflect the updated plan if possible. The revised Solid Waste Management Comp Plan is scheduled for update starting in October with adoption during summer 2015.

Goal PS-2: Provide efficient and convenient solid waste and recycling services to the community through coordination with service providers and the local solid waste management agency.

Policy PS-2.1: Coordinate with the City's solid waste and recycling collection contractors and King County Solid Waste Division to ensure that the existing level of service standards are maintained or improved and waste reduction and recycling goals and targets are in compliance with the 2010 Draft 2013 King County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP) update.

The SWMP establishes countywide waste reduction and recycling goals for single family residential, multifamily residential and commercial sectors to be achieved by 2015 to 2020 over the course of the next decade. Cities adopting the Comprehensive Plan commit to implementing and/or maintaining waste reduction and recycling programs and collection standards to support the overall goals and targets identified in the SWMP.

The SWMP waste reduction and recycling goals are aligned with adopted King County-Cities Climate Collaboration (K4C) 2014 Joint County-City Climate Commitments. The K4C is a partnership between County and cities to coordinate and enhance local government climate and sustainability efforts.

The SWMP level of service goals for solid waste collection and recycling are summarized below.

Waste Prevention Goal – This goal addresses all types of waste: yard waste, recycling and garbage. By looking at overall waste generation of all kinds (tons of material disposed plus tons recycled), trends in waste prevention activity can be identified. A decline means that the overall amount of materials alone or combined has been reduced. Waste generation rates to be achieved by 2020 are: 20.4 pounds/week per person from single-family and multifamily homes; and 58 pounds/week per employee from the non-residential sector.

XII.A. PUBLIC SERVICES

Waste Disposal Goal – This goal addresses only garbage disposed in landfills. Reductions in disposal over time indicate an increase in waste prevention and/or recycling. Waste disposal rates to be achieved by 2020 are 14.2 pounds/week per person from single and multifamily homes and 22.9 pounds/week per employee from the nonresidential sector.

Recycling Goal – Recycling will continue to be an important strategy to reduce the disposal of solid waste. The recycling goal combines single-family, multifamily, non-residential and self-haul recycling activity. The overall recycling rate goal by 2015 is 55 percent. The overall recycling goal by 2020 is 70 percent. The K4C 2014 Climate Commitments target the achievement of zero waste of resources that have value for reuse, resale and recycling by 2030.

Reducing waste and achieving a high recycling diversion rate reduces the amount of garbage going to the Cedar Hills Landfill, which in turn extends the time before the landfill reaches capacity and other solutions must be found for disposing of King County's solid waste. Waste reduction and recycling programs throughout King County have extended the life of the Cedar Hills Landfill through at least 2026. In addition, recycling reduces the need to produce more raw materials for certain plastics, paper and aluminum.

Policy PS-2.2: Encourage reduction, reuse and recycling of building construction materials in order to reduce waste, increase diversion, and save energy.

Encouraging the construction industry to salvage, reuse and/or recycle construction, demolition, and land clearing debris supports the City's role as an environmental steward. Various City incentives to meet this objective are geared toward the development community by encouraging the practice of salvaging and reusing building materials, separating recyclable from non-recyclable materials on the jobsite and construction techniques that use fewer materials than conventional methods. The City's Green Building Program uses several certification programs that ensure that the building construction material waste stream is reduced.

City projects and private development should provide a plan with their permit applications that describe how the building materials will be salvaged, reused or recycled. The City's participation in regional collaborations to help create the local infrastructure for salvaging, reuse and recycling of these valuable resources will be essential to making this transition a success. Over time these techniques or programs may become mandatory.

Policy PS-~~3.1~~ 2.3: Coordinate with King County Solid Waste Division to ensure that the Houghton Transfer Station is closed by 2021 and in the interim that established levels of service for solid waste disposal and transfer are established and followed along with mitigation of the Houghton Transfer Station's and impacts are mitigated.

The City should work with King County to ensure the station is closed in or before 2021 and that the County implement~~ation~~ and/or maintain aintenance-of mitigation measures to improve pedestrian and hauler safety and to reduce impacts of noise, odor and number of large trucks coming to the site until the transfer station is eventually closed. Per the 2005 Memorandum of Understanding, the 2013 2010 Draft King County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan update, and the 2014 Solid Waste Transfer and Waste Export System Plan Review, the Houghton Transfer Station will be closed in or before 2017 2021 if demand management strategies can be successfully implemented or if a new Northeast Transfer Station is constructed.

XII.A. PUBLIC SERVICES

SOLID WASTE

Note: the King County Solid Waste Division Solid Waste Management Comprehensive Plan (2013) is undergoing an update, therefore these policies are subject to change since they need to reflect the updated plan if possible. The revised Solid Waste Management Comp Plan is scheduled for update starting in October with adoption during summer 2015.

Goal PS-2: *Provide efficient and convenient solid waste and recycling services to the community through coordination with service providers and the local solid waste management agency.*

Policy PS-2.1: *Coordinate with the City's solid waste and recycling collection contractors and King County Solid Waste Division to ensure that the existing level of service standards are maintained or improved and waste reduction and recycling goals and targets are in compliance with the Draft 2013 King County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP) update.*

The SWMP establishes countywide waste reduction and recycling goals for single family residential, multifamily residential and commercial sectors to be achieved by 2020. Cities adopting the Comprehensive Plan commit to implementing and/or maintaining waste reduction and recycling programs and collection standards to support the overall goals and targets identified in the SWMP.

The SWMP waste reduction and recycling goals are aligned with adopted King County-Cities Climate Collaboration (K4C) 2014 Joint County-City Climate Commitments. The K4C is a partnership between County and cities to coordinate and enhance local government climate and sustainability efforts.

The SWMP level of service goals for solid waste collection and recycling are summarized below.

Waste Prevention – This goal addresses all types of waste: yard waste, recycling and garbage. By looking at overall waste generation of all kinds (tons of material disposed plus tons recycled), trends in waste prevention activity can be identified. A decline means that the overall amount of materials alone or combined has been reduced. Waste generation rates to be achieved by 2020 are: 20.4 pounds/week per person from single-family and multifamily homes; and 58 pounds/week per employee from the non-residential sector.

Waste Disposal – This goal addresses only garbage disposed in landfills. Reductions in disposal over time indicate an increase in waste prevention and/or recycling. Waste disposal rates to be achieved by 2020 are 14.2 pounds/week per person from single and multifamily homes and 22.9 pounds/week per employee from the nonresidential sector.

XII.A. PUBLIC SERVICES

Recycling – Recycling will continue to be an important strategy to reduce the disposal of solid waste. The recycling goal combines single-family, multifamily, non-residential and self-haul recycling activity. The overall recycling rate goal by 2015 is 55 percent. The overall recycling goal by 2020 is 70 percent. The K4C 2014 Climate Commitments target the achievement of zero waste of resources that have value for reuse, resale and recycling by 2030.

Reducing waste and achieving a high recycling diversion rate reduces the amount of garbage going to the Cedar Hills Landfill, which in turn extends the time before the landfill reaches capacity and other solutions must be found for disposing of King County’s solid waste. Waste reduction and recycling programs throughout King County have extended the life of the Cedar Hills Landfill through at least 2026. In addition, recycling reduces the need to produce more raw materials for certain plastics, paper and aluminum.

Policy PS-2.2: Encourage reduction, reuse and recycling of building construction materials in order to reduce waste, increase diversion, and save energy.

Encouraging the construction industry to salvage, reuse and/or recycle construction, demolition, and land clearing debris supports the City’s role as an environmental steward. Various City incentives to meet this objective are geared toward the development community by encouraging the practice of salvaging and reusing building materials, separating recyclable from non-recyclable materials on the jobsite and construction techniques that use fewer materials than conventional methods. The City’s Green Building Program uses several certification programs that ensure that the building construction material waste stream is reduced.

City projects and private development should provide a plan with their permit applications that describe how the building materials will be salvaged, reused or recycled. The City’s participation in regional collaborations to help create the local infrastructure for salvaging, reuse and recycling of these valuable resources will be essential to making this transition a success. Over time these techniques or programs may become mandatory.

Policy PS-3.1 2.3: Coordinate with King County Solid Waste Division to ensure that the Houghton Transfer Station is closed by 2021 and in the interim that established levels of service for solid waste disposal and transfer are followed and impacts are mitigated.

The City should work with King County to ensure the station is closed in or before 2021 and that the County implement and/or maintain mitigation measures to improve pedestrian and hauler safety and to reduce impacts of noise, odor and number of large trucks coming to the site until the transfer station is eventually closed. Per the 2005 Memorandum of Understanding, the 2013 Draft King County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan update, and the 2014 Solid Waste Transfer and Waste Export System Plan Review, the Houghton Transfer Station will be closed in or before 2021 if demand management strategies can be successfully implemented or if a new Northeast Transfer Station is constructed.

RESOLUTION R-5113

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF KIRKLAND RATIFYING AMENDMENTS TO THE 2014 KING COUNTY COUNTYWIDE POLICIES REGARDING GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS.

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WHEREAS, King County Countywide Planning Policies (CPPs) were adopted by the King County Council in December, 2012 and subsequently ratified by King County city governments; and

WHEREAS, the CPPs establish a process for amending the CPPs wherein amendments must be adopted by the Metropolitan King County Council and ratified, within 90 days of adoption by the Metropolitan King County Council, by at least 30% of city and county governments representing at least 70% of the population of King County; and

WHEREAS, the Growth Management Planning Council (GMPC) was established as a collaborative forum for city and county governments within King County to develop and amend CPPs; and

WHEREAS, on July 23, 2014, the GMPC adopted Motion 14-5 recommending that CPP EN-17 be amended and a new CPP EN-18A be added addressing greenhouse gas emissions; and

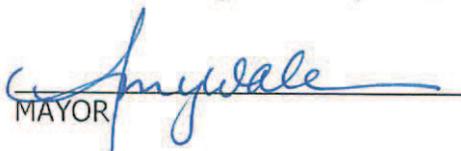
WHEREAS, on December 24, 2014, the Metropolitan King County Council adopted Ordinance 17952 adopting the above referenced amendments to the CPPs and ratifying the amendments on behalf of the population of unincorporated King County; and

NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved by the City Council of the City of Kirkland as follows:

Section 1. The Kirkland City Council hereby ratifies King County Ordinance 17952 approving amendments of the King County Countywide Planning Policies amending CPP EN-17 and adding a new CPP EN-18A.

Passed by majority vote of the Kirkland City Council in open meeting this 3rd day of March, 2015.

Signed in authentication thereof this 3rd day of March, 2015.


MAYOR

Attest:


City Clerk

Joan Lieberman-Brill

From: Swayne, Andrew P - Andy <andy.swayne@pse.com>
Sent: Thursday, March 12, 2015 4:38 PM
To: Joan Lieberman-Brill
Subject: RE: City of Kirkland draft Utilities Element - GMA Comprehensive Plan update

Joan –

Thank you for the opportunity to review the draft comprehensive plan utilities element. Our comments and suggestions follow:

Puget Sound Energy: Electricity and Natural Gas, Electricity, page 8

- 1) replace “40%” with “46” as the approximate amount of electricity PSE generates from our own power plants
- 2) update the expected construction date for our new 115kV transmission line project to 2017 (from 2016)
- 3) update the expected timeline discussion for our 230kV transmission line project (Energize Eastside) read that ...
 - i) our public involvement process expected completion to “in 2015” (in place of “at the end of 2014” – though many more public involvement opportunities will be available throughout the environmental review and permitting phases),
 - ii) environmental review and permitting in 2015 – 2017 (from 2016), and
 - iii) construction planned for 2017 – 2018

Policy U-7.2, page 27 – delete the colon typo in “efforts to: increase”

Policy U-7.3, page 28 – delete the text string “primarily from fossil fuels” in the fifth line of the discussion text (it is not accurate). PSE currently gets approximately 49% of our electricity (24% coal and 25% natural gas) from fossil fuels, and we get approximately 48% from renewable sources (41% hydro and 7% wind), with the remainder coming from nuclear (2%) and a mix of other (1%)

Policy U-7.4, page 28 – replace the text string “horse manure and fats, oils and grease” in the second and third lines of the discussion text with “organic waste” (a more encompassing description)

Policy U-7.5, page 28 – replace “transmission” in the third line of the discussion text (the wrong word) with “distribution” (the right word) (all transmission lines in Kirkland, and almost all of our service territory are overhead lines)

Again, thanks very much for considering our comments and suggestions. Please let me know if you have any questions.

I will be out of town on the 23rd, but will plan to attend the Planning Commission meeting on the 26th. I will be away from work 3/17 – 3/25.

Andy Swayne

Municipal Liaison Manager, Customer & Community Engagement, Puget Sound Energy

Office: 425-462-3852 Cell: 206-604-5943

PO Box 97034 EST-11W, Bellevue, WA 98009-9734

From: Joan Lieberman-Brill [mailto:JLiebermanBrill@kirklandwa.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, March 03, 2015 4:15 PM
To: Swayne, Andrew P - Andy
Subject: FW: City of Kirkland draft Utilities Element - GMA Comprehensive Plan update