REGULAR MEETING AND SPECIAL PUBLIC HEARINGS OF THE NORTH BEND PLANNING COMMISSION
Wednesday June 5, 2024, 6:30 PM
City Hall, 920 SE Cedar Falls Way, North Bend, WA

AGENDA

1) **Call to order and roll call, Planning Commission**
2) **Approval of minutes from May 15, 2024 Pg. 2**
3) **Capital Facilities Element Hearing for the 2024 Comprehensive Plan* Pg. 3**
4) **Energy and Sustainability Element Hearing for the 2024 Comprehensive Plan* Pg. 40**

   ***See attached Track Change and Clean Versions of both elements along with Staff Reports and comments provided for both elements together (pg. 82 for comments).**
5) **Adjournment by 8:30 unless otherwise approved.**

PLEASE NOTE: Members of the public may choose to attend the meeting in person or by teleconference. Members of the public attending the meeting in-person will have an opportunity to provide public comment and if attending the meeting by teleconference may submit written comments via in-person drop off, mail, fax, or e-mail to planning@northbendwa.gov. All written comments must be received by 4 p.m. on the day of the scheduled meeting and must be 350 words or less. If an individual requires an accommodation because of a difficulty attending the public meeting, the City requests notice of the need for accommodation by 3:30 p.m. on the day of the scheduled meeting. Participants can request an accommodation to be able to provide remote public comments by contacting the City by phone (425) 888-5633 or by e-mail to planning@northbendwa.gov. No other remote public comment will be permitted.

Those wishing to access the meeting by teleconference will be required to have a registered Zoom account and display your full name to be admitted to the online meeting.

Zoom Meeting Information:
To Sign Up for a Zoom Account: https://zoom.us/join
Join Zoom Meeting
https://us02web.zoom.us/j/84069345990?pwd=SE9lM3Y3ZmJRNThrSUlMRFhlNVZHUT09
Meeting ID: 840 6934 5990
Passcode: 317193
Call In Phone Number: 1-253-215-8782

REGULAR MEETING AND PUBLIC HEARING OF THE NORTH BEND PLANNING COMMISSION
- ACTION MEETING MINUTES -
Wednesday, May 15, 2024, 6:30 PM

This meeting was held at City Hall, 920 SE Cedar Falls Way, North Bend, WA, and was also available online. A complete video recording of this meeting is available on the City of North Bend YouTube website, at www.youtube.com, under "City of North Bend."

AGENDA ITEM #1: CALL TO ORDER
The meeting was called to order at 6:30 PM.

ROLL CALL
Planning Commissioners present: Brian Fitzgibbon, Juliano Pereira, Hannah Thiel, Olivia Moe, Sam White and Stephen Matlock.
Planning Commissioners absent: James Boevers.
City Staff Present: Rebecca Deming, Community & Economic Development Director, Mike McCarty, Principal Planner

AGENDA ITEM #2: Approval of minutes from April 17, 2024 meeting
Motion by Commissioner Moe, seconded by Commissioner Matlock, to approve the April 17, 2024 meeting minutes. The motion passed unanimously.

AGENDA ITEM #3: Introduction of Capital Facilities Element Amendments for 2024 Comprehensive Plan Update
CED Director Rebecca Deming provided an introduction and summary of the draft updates to the Capital Facilities Element prepared as a part of the City's 2024 Comprehensive Plan Update. Staff addressed questions of Commissioners. Commissioners requested adding the address to the previous City Hall Annex building in section B.5 (Municipal Buildings), and noted a minor typo - to delete policy 6.3 which had no associated text. A hearing on the Element is scheduled for the June 5, 2024 Planning Commission Meeting.

AGENDA ITEM #4: Introduction of Energy and Sustainability Element Amendments for 2024 Comprehensive Plan Update
Principal Planner Mike McCarty provided an introduction and summary of the draft updates to the Energy and Sustainability Element prepared as a part of the City's 2024 Comprehensive Plan Update. Staff addressed questions of Commissioners. Commissioners requested looking for an updated version of the US Greenhouse Gas Emissions pie chart under section D (Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction), and correcting a numbering error in the policies. A hearing on the Element is scheduled for the June 5, 2024 Planning Commission Meeting.

AGENDA ITEM #5: Adjournment by 8:30 PM unless otherwise approved by the Commission
The Meeting was Adjourned at 6:54 PM.

Staff Report and Planning Commission Recommendation for Updates to the Capital Facilities of the Comprehensive Plan

Meeting Date: June 5, 2024

Proponent: City of North Bend

Staff Recommendation: A Motion to recommend City Council approval of the proposed updated Capital Facilities Element of the Comprehensive Plan for adoption with the rest of the 2024 Comprehensive Plan Update.

I. Purpose of proposed amendments:

The City of North Bend is proposing amendments to the Capital Facilities Element of the Comprehensive Plan. Amendments are being prepared as a part of the broader 2024 periodic update to the North Bend Comprehensive Plan, as required under RCW 36.70A.

The Capital Facilities Element has been revised to update outdated information and reflect current status of the facilities of capital facility providers within the City, including water systems, sewer facilities, stormwater, transportation, municipal buildings, police fire, school, and solid waste services. Amendments to the infrastructure/facility inventory sections of the Element have been provided based on feedback and comments from capital facility providers.

A clean version of the draft is attached as Exhibit A of this staff report, and a redline version, showing all amendments and comments describing changes, is attached as Exhibit B.

II. Impacts of Proposed Amendment

NBMC 20.08.070 and .080 requires that applications for Comprehensive Plan and municipal code amendments be evaluated for their environmental, economic, and cultural impacts, as well as impacts to surrounding properties. These impacts are evaluated below.

1. **Environmental Impacts**. Negative environmental impacts are not anticipated from adopting the updates to the Capital Facilities Element. The Element is principally descriptive of capital facility infrastructure and services to North Bend residents and does not affect permitting requirements for such facilities and infrastructure. State Environmental Policy Act review will be conducted for the Comprehensive Plan update as a whole, which will provide opportunity for further consideration of environmental impacts of the Comprehensive Plan including this Element prior to its adoption.

2. **Economic Impacts**. The provision of capital facilities services by these providers to North Bend businesses and residents is an essential function of development and provides a positive economic impact.

3. **Cultural Impacts**. No significant cultural impacts are anticipated from the amendments. Specific future projects involving capital facility installation by facility providers within North Bend that are subject to City permitting requirements will be subject to cultural resource reviews as appropriate, which will plan for addressing potential cultural resource impacts. State Environmental Policy Act review will be conducted for the Comprehensive Plan which will provide opportunity for further consideration of cultural impacts of the Comprehensive Plan including this Element, prior to its adoption before the end of 2024.

4. **Impacts to Surrounding Properties**. The Elements apply City-wide and not specific to individual properties. Future projects that are located on and/or adjacent to specific properties will be subject to public notification and permitting requirements, which will include evaluation of potential impacts to such properties consistent with State Environmental Policy Act review and review against City development regulations at the time of application and review for such projects. Existing policies within the Capital Facilities Element are provided to minimize impacts of capital facilities on surrounding properties, including undergrounding overhead lines, providing landscape screening, co-locating facilities, preserving vegetation, and conduit installation with roadway construction to reduce future disruptions.

III. Compatibility of Proposed Amendment with North Bend Comprehensive Plan
In accordance with NBMC 20.08.080, Comprehensive Plan and development regulation amendments must be evaluated for compliance with the Comprehensive Plan. The proposed amendments are provided consistent with Multicounty Planning Policies and requirements of the Growth Management Act to describe the general locations and capacities of capital facilities within the City's Capital Facilities Element of the Comprehensive Plan.

IV. Compatibility of Proposed Amendment with the North Bend Municipal Code (NBMC)
In accordance with NBMC 20.08.080, Comprehensive Plan amendments must be evaluated for compliance with the North Bend Municipal Code. The proposed amendments are compatible with the North Bend Municipal Code and are being prepared consistent with the amendment procedures in NBMC 20.08.

V. Planning Commission Analysis:
Pursuant to NBMC 20.08.100, the Planning Commission shall consider the proposed amendment against the criteria in NBMC 20.08.100(B). A staff analysis is provided in italics under each criterion below.

1. Is the issue already adequately addressed in the Comprehensive Plan?
   The existing Capital Facilities Element in the Comprehensive Plan dates to 2015 and needs to be updated consistent with state law (see below).
2. If the issue is not addressed in the Comprehensive Plan, is there a need for the proposed change?
   Yes. The proposed update is necessary to ensure consistency with requirements of the Growth Management Act (GMA) and Puget Sound Regional Council (PSRC), as a required component of the City's periodic major update to the Comprehensive Plan due in 2024. Consistency with the GMA and PSRC Vision 2050 is required for certification of the City's Comprehensive Plan by PSRC for eligibility for various state and federal grants, which the City may rely on to fund municipal projects.

Without such certification and use of grants, the City would need to fund a much larger share of the cost of these improvements.

3. Is the proposed change the best means for meeting the identified public need?
   Yes.
4. Will the proposed change result in a net benefit to the community?
   Yes. The amendments will provide current inventory information concerning capital facilities and consistency with requirements for the Capital Facilities Element.

VI. Summary Findings:

1. Pursuant to RCW 36.70A.106, the draft Elements was provided to the Department of Commerce - Growth Management Services via the Secure Access Washington portal.

2. State Environmental Policy Act Review will occur for the 2024 Comprehensive Plan updates as a whole, including this draft Capital Facilities Element update, at a later date. SEPA Determination will be required prior to final adoption by Council of the Comprehensive Plan.

3. A public hearing was held by the Planning Commission on June 5, 2024. A notice for this Public Hearing was published in the Valley Record on May 24, 2024.

4. The Planning Commission reviewed the draft amendments at their May 15 and June 5, 2024 meetings. Staff prepared revisions to the draft based on input from the Planning Commission at their May 15 meeting.

5. The proposed amendments are consistent with the procedures established in NBMC 20.08, *Comprehensive Plan and Development Regulations Amendment Procedures*.

6. The proposed amendments are consistent with and effectively carry out the policies of and requirements for the Comprehensive Plan.

CONCLUSION AND STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Based on the findings above, Staff recommends approval of the proposed amendments to the Capital Facilities Element of the Comprehensive Plan, attached as Exhibit A.

PLANNING COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

Based on the findings above and public comments received, the North Bend Planning Commission recommends **approval** of the proposed amendments to the Capital Facilities Element of the Comprehensive Plan, attached as Exhibit A.

Exhibit A: Draft Capital Facilities Element (Clean Version)
Exhibit B: Draft Capital Facilities Element (Redline Version showing edits and comments)

CHAPTER 6: CAPITAL FACILITIES ELEMENT

Contents

CHAPTER 6: CAPITAL FACILITIES ELEMENT

A. INTRODUCTION

The Capital Facilities Element ensures that "capital facilities" (i.e. structures, improvements, infrastructures, land or other major assets), that have a useful life of at least 10 years, are in place and performing at the appropriate level of service standards and are developed concurrently with future development specifically for: streets, pedestrian, water, storm, and sewer, schools, police, fire, parks, and recreational facilities.

The Capital Facilities Element is developed in accordance with the Growth Management Act, RCW 36.70A.070(3), WAC 365-196-415 (Capital Facilities Requirements), and the King County Countywide Planning Policies per RCW 36.70A.210 and WAC 365-196-304(3).

To fulfill requirements set forth by the Washington Growth Management Act, the Capital Facilities Element includes the following information:

1. An inventory of existing capital facilities owned by public entities, showing the locations and the capacities of the public facilities;
2. A forecast of the future needs for such capital facilities;
3. The proposed locations and capacities of expanded or new capital facilities;
4. At least a six-year plan to finance such capital facilities within projected funding capacities that clearly identify sources of funds for such purposes;
5. A requirement to reassess the land use element if probable funding falls short of meeting needs and to ensure that the land use element, capital facilities element, and financing plan within the capital facilities element are coordinated and consistent; and
6. A statement that no local Comprehensive Plan or development regulation may preclude the siting of essential public facilities.

The Growth Management Act also requires that the Comprehensive Plan include a process and criteria for siting of essential public facilities (RCW 36.70A.200). Goals and policies for the siting of essential public facilities are included in this element.

The purpose of the Capital Facilities Element is to determine the availability of existing capital facilities, forecast future needs for such facilities based upon the projected growth in the community described in the Land Use Element, and determine how such facilities will be financed. Future needs should also be planned to maintain a locally determined level of service to be provided by those facilities. This concept of maintaining level of service standards throughout the planning period is embodied within Goal 12 of the Growth Management Act. Goal 12 states that public facilities and services necessary to support development shall be adequate to serve the development at the same time the development is available for occupancy, or within six years for transportation facilities, and the level of service should not be below

local minimum standards. This concept is known as "concurrency." In North Bend, concurrency applies to transportation, water, sewer, and stormwater facilities. Specific standards and procedures to implement concurrency are addressed in concurrency regulations adopted pursuant to the Growth Management Act and the policies of the Capital Facilities Plan. Service levels are established in the Capital Facilities Plan for water, sewer, and stormwater, plus fire, schools, police, and libraries. Impacts to these facilities may be mitigated by following concurrency and/or impact mitigation regulations adopted pursuant to this Plan.

B. CAPITAL FACILITY INVENTORY AND CAPACITY

This section discusses each facility and contains information about the facility provider, existing facilities, and current service. Functional plans provide further details for a number of these capital facilities and are incorporated by reference into this Capital Facilities Element.

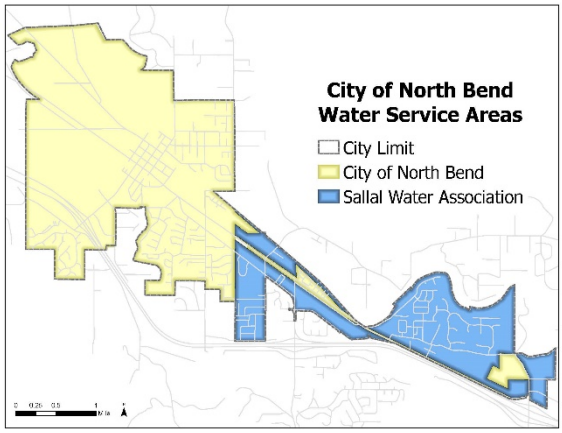
B.1 Water System

Water facilities serving the City of North Bend are developed and maintained by the City water utility and Sallal Water Association. Potable water is supplied through a combination of groundwater and local springs, both privately and publicly owned. In 2020 the City approved a water conservation ordinance to encourage water conservation for our environment and for future generations. The sources are as follows:

- City of North Bend Water System – The City maintains a water distribution system of almost 38 miles of pipe ranging from 1 to 20 inches in diameter. The City water system serves approximately ~~1,892~~2,316 connections in a service area of about 9 square miles including certain adjoining areas in unincorporated King County. About ~~34~~30% of the City's distribution system is asbestos cement (AC) pipe, much of which is undersized and is nearing the end of its useful life. The other major distribution components are ductile Iron (DI), PVC, and/or Cast Iron (CI). Although capital improvements are fully shown in the City's current Water Comprehensive Plan (202~~1~~0, or as amended), which is incorporated by this reference, system priorities include replacing aging and leaking water pipes to reduce breaks and protect water quality. City water sources include the following:
    - Mt Si Springs is the City's senior water right and primary source; use of the spring is limited by the need to provide 3 cfs (cubic feet per second) discharge to the Snoqualmie River.
    - The Centennial Well is the City's groundwater supply which requires mitigation for impacts to surface water flows based on instream flow regulated downstream from Snoqualmie Falls.
    - Mitigation water, which replaces ground water that would have otherwise entered the Snoqualmie River system, is purchased from Seattle Public Utilities from a spring near Rattlesnake Lake and is discharged into Boxley Creek when necessary.

- Sallal Water Association - Sallal Water Association serves the City of North Bend and its Urban Growth Area east of SE 428th Street. The Sallal Water Association is a private cooperative system that borders the City of North Bend's current service area on the southeast. As of ~~2015~~2024, the Sallal Water Association provides approximately ~~2,400~~2,026 service connections.

- Private Wells - Approximately 85 private wells provide water to homes and other uses within the City and Urban Growth Area. It is anticipated that as development occurs, many of these wells will be decommissioned as new homes and other uses are required to connect to public water (either the City's water system or Sallal Water Association, depending on the location of the use).



Level of Service

The following level of service (LOS) standards shall be used to determine the adequacy of water resources and services (from *City of North Bend Water System Plan*, ~~October 2010~~December 2020, or as updated):

A. ~~Water Rights – Certificates as issued to the City of North Bend by Washington State Department of Ecology.~~Water Supply and Mitigation: Water rights certificates and/or permits issued by Washington State Department of Ecology

~~B. Conveyance – Group A Public Water System Waterworks Standards, Washington State Department of Health, 1999~~

~~a. A residual pressure of 30 p.s.i. (pounds per square inch) at all points in the system during peak hour demand.~~

~~b. A residual pressure of 20 p.s.i. at all points in the system during maximum daily demand plus a fire flow.~~

~~C.~~B. ~~A 6-inch minimum diameter pipe for supply.~~Conveyance: Water System Design Manual, Washington State Department of Health; and

~~D. Storage – Waterworks Standards, Washington State Department of Health, 1996.~~

~~E.~~C. ~~Adequate equalizing, standby, and fire suppression storage in the system based on system characteristics.~~Storage: Water System Design Manual, Washington State Department of Health

B.2 Sewer Facilities

Through its sewer utility, the City of North Bend is the sole sewer service provider within City limits. Some properties in the City are served by private septic systems. The City's current ~~Comprehensive Sewer Plan~~Wastewater System Facilities Plan, which is incorporated by this reference, provides a detailed description of the sewer facilities and systems.

The City owns and operates a municipal sewage collection and treatment system with associated force mains and a water reclamation facility that is capable of producing reuse quality effluent and Class ~~A~~B biosolids. The collection system currently serves approximately ~~1,246~~2,112 customers comprised of residences and businesses. The wastewater treatment plant is located at 400 Bendigo Boulevard North, North Bend, Washington. The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit allows the City to discharge treated wastewater to the South Fork of the Snoqualmie River.

In the next 20 years, the wastewater flow rate to the city's treatment plant and the Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) loading from residential, business/commercial, and industrial sources are anticipated to

increase as growth occurs within the City's Urban Growth Area (UGA). The City will continue to make investments in capital improvements to meet this anticipated growth and conduct regular rate studies to ensure that sufficient funding exists for such improvements.

Capital improvements, focused on providing additional capacity for expected development with the City of North Bend and its UGA, are fully articulated in the City's current ~~Sewer Comprehensive Plan~~Wastewater System Facilities Plan.

Level of Service

See the ~~North Bend Sewer Comprehensive Plan~~Wastewater System Facilities Plan, 20~~01~~17 or as updated, which establishes sewer system levels of service. The following level of service (LOS) standards shall be used to determine the adequacy of sewer resources and services:

A. Wastewater Treatment Plant: Monthly maximum carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand (five-day) in influent pounds/day;
B. Pump Station: Criteria for Sewage Works Design, Washington State Department of Ecology, August 2008; and
~~A.~~C. Conveyance: Criteria for Sewage Works Design, Washington State Department of Ecology, August 2008.

Adopted Plans

City of North Bend ~~Comprehensive Sewer Plan~~Wastewater System Facilities Plan, 2017~~2001~~, or as updated ~~(update anticipated in 2016)~~

~~*Sewer 6-Year Priority Plan* (anticipated in 2016)~~

~~In addition to the Sewer Comprehensive Plan, the City is presently developing a 6-year priority plan, which identifies the necessary priority improvement at the Waste Water Treatment Plant (Table 1 below).~~

TABLE 1.
IMMEDIATE AND NEAR-TERM CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

		Construction Costs ($1,000s)			
		Immediate		Near Term	
		Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3	Priority 4
A. Monitoring Improvements					
1	HW - Add gate to separate sewage & RAS @ headworks	Done			
2	ULID6 PS - Re zero flow meter	Done			
3	Upgrade Sampler power and controls	$33			
4	Old IPS- revise piping to separate sewage & recycle flows from solids handling bldg	$114			
	SUBTOTAL	**$146**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**
B. Hydraulic Improvements					
5	Oxidation Ditch - add new ML outlet weir and 30" pipe to eliminate aerator overloads	$261			
6	Old IPS - reprogram to prevent simultaneous pumping with ULID6 PS; route plant & trailer park raw sewage to ULID6 PS		$81		
7	ULID6 PS - replace small pump for lower flows, better grit removal & less pump wear		$65		
8	ULID6 PS - add bar rack to protect pumps from large solids		$21		
9	Headworks - reroute RAS to reduce headworks surcharging		$16		
10	Small Clarifiers - Refurbish clarifier mechanisms & replace RAS pumps for DOE capacity rating		$348		
	SUBTOTAL	**$261**	**$532**	**$0**	**$0**
C. Aeration					
11	Oxidation Ditch - Repair brush aerators for more reliable operation	$395			
12	Oxidation Ditch - Add DO and ORP control for better, more reliable effluent quality		$29		
	SUBTOTAL	**$395**	**$29**		
D. Washwater					
13	Washwater - provide reservoir in chlorine contact tank for more reliable UV cooling and sludge dryer odor control	$14			
14	Washwater - provide new strainer to prevent clogging sprays especially at sludge dryer quenching nozzles				$42
	SUBTOTAL	**$14**			**$42**
E. UV Disinfection					
15	UV disinfection - add low flow cooling loop with plant water	$14			
16	UV Disinfection - provide automatic pacing of UV dose with flow, transmittance and turbidity	$40			
~~17~~	~~UV Disinfection - add 3rd & 4th UV unit to provide higher dose~~			~~$406~~	
18	UV disinfection - add cooling fans to UV panels for safety				$15
	SUBTOTAL	**$54**		**$406**	**$15**
F. SCADA					
19	Provide SCADA alarms & controls for Centrifuge, Sludge Dryer, Washwater, Liquids Process, Old IPS	$244			
	SUBTOTAL	**$244**			
G. Scum Control					
20	Big Clarifier - provide scum aging tank for better scum and grease control		$50		
21	Big Clarifier - repair clarifier scum collection system and fix clarifier controls		$13		
22	Big clarifier - upgrade surface spray system for better scum removal and lower washwater use		$14		
	SUBTOTAL		**$77**		
H. Sludge Handling					
23	Sludge Dryer - Add dried sludge distrubutor and purchase haul truck		$367		
24	Sludge thickening - convert small clarifiers to sludge thickeners and aerated holding tank for more sludge handling capacity				$324
25	Standby Power - provide standby power for sludge dryer for more reliable operation and odor control			$349	
26	Sludge Tank - Add decant pump for gravity thickening and more sludge handling capacity				$23
27	Sludge Dryer - Provide backup water supply to quench tank for more reliable drying and odor control				$47
28	Sludge Dryer - exhaust fan control improvements for more reliable drying and odor control				$12
29	Dewatered sludge truck/container loading conveyor for alternate sludge disposal when dryer is insufficient	$200			
	SUBTOTAL	**$200**	**$367**	**$349**	**$405**
Preliminary Total Construction Cost (1)		**$1,313**	**$1,005**	**$755**	**$462**
Preliminary Total Project Cost by Priority (2)		**$1,672**	**$1,280**	**$961**	**$589**
Preliminary Total Project Cost (Sum of Priorities 1-4)			**$4,502**		

Notes:
(1) Construction Cost includes a 30% contingency and 8.8% Sales Tax
(2) Project Cost includes Construction Cost plus 15% Engineering, 15% Construction Management)

~~In addition to the above improvements, water temperature will also be addressed through improvements to the plant such as a shading structure, trees, or flow equalizer. Budgeting for this improvement will be determined prior to completion of the 6-Year Sewer Priority Plan.~~

B.3 Stormwater and Surface Water Facilities

The North Bend Department of Public Works manages drainage systems, stormwater facilities and surface water systems for the City. The current City of North Bend Stormwater Comprehensive Plan ("Stormwater Plan") is adopted herein by this reference and provides a detailed description of the City's stormwater system, as well as a Stormwater Capital Improvements Plan and funding mechanisms.

The City of North Bend is situated within the Three Forks area of the Upper Snoqualmie River Valley Floodplain in King County. The City lies between the Middle and South Forks of the Snoqualmie River. Local flooding may occur as a result of the flatness of the City's topography, large amounts of rain, surfacing groundwater and inadequate storm drain infrastructure in certain areas.

A stormwater utility has been created to provide a funding source, to supplement special fees, Capital Facilities Charges (CFCs), special grants and loans, and debt when needed to implement the Stormwater Plan. The utility is currently comprised of 2714~~1,977~~ ratepayers. In addition to the Stormwater Plan, the City also developed a separate Flood Hazard Management Plan which evaluates and describes system improvements to reduce flood hazards from the Snoqualmie River ("Hazard Plan"), which is incorporated by this reference.

Level of Service
The following level of service (LOS) standards shall be used to determine the adequacy of stormwater resources and services (See North Bend Comprehensive Stormwater Management Plan.):

A. Surface Water Design Manual, King County, Washington, except that off-site system capacity shall be analyzed and sized for conveying the 25-year peak flow runoff from contributing areas for the quarter-mile downstream reach from the developing site.
B. Runoff detention with discharge flows controlled to match pre-developed flows for 50% of the 2-year through the 100-year storm events.
C. An 80% removal of total suspended solids for a typical rainfall year assuming typical pollutant concentrations between 30 and 100 mg/l.

Adopted Plan
City of North Bend Stormwater Comprehensive Plan, ~~December 2013,~~ or as updated

B.4 Transportation Facilities
The Transportation Element of this Plan provides a detailed discussion of the transportation facilities in North Bend, including an inventory of facilities, street functional classifications, levels of service, accident analyses, and a 20-year project list of capital improvements. The City prepares and adopts a six-year Transportation Improvement Plan (TIP) as part of the Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) each year. The TIP lists both street and non-motorized projects and can include both funded and unfunded projects. Funding for the transportation projects are set forth in the TIP. This plan is prepared for transportation project scheduling, prioritization and grant eligibility purposes. Both the current Transportation Element and the TIP are adopted by reference as part of this Capital Facilities Element.

Level of Service
(See Transportation Element)

Adopted Plans
Transportation Element of the Comprehensive Plan 2024~~, 2012~~, or as updated
6-Year ~~Transportation~~ Capital Improvements Plan, as updated annually

B.5 Municipal Buildings

The City's primary building infrastructure includes City Hall, the Public Works facility, the ~~Community and Economic Development Office~~ City Hall Annex, the Fire Station (owned jointly with Fire District 38 and described separately under the Fire Protection section of this Element), and the Wastewater Treatment Plant (described under the Wastewater section of this Element).

The Public Works Facility was constructed in 2002 and houses ~~all~~ public works staff, including public works administrative staff, streets, stormwater, and parks staff. No additional building facility needs are anticipated at the Public Works facility within the 6-year timeframe.

The previous ~~Community and Economic Development Office~~ City Hall Annex, located at 126 E. 4th St, was originally built in 1958 as the North Bend Library. When the new library was constructed in 1994, the building became a municipal office, and currently used as a Police annex and rental offices for government agencies~~houses the Community and Economic Development (CED) Department, containing planning and building staff~~. ~~Planning and Building Department staffing needs within the 20-year timeframe are anticipated to grow by a small margin (2 to 3 employees). The existing building does not have space to accommodate the future staffing levels. However, the CED staff are anticipated to move to a new City Hall and Municipal Campus described below. When that occurs, the existing Community and Economic Development Office may be used for records and other municipal storage.~~ A deed on the property requires that the building be used solely for municipal purposes.

A new City Hall was ~~originally constructed~~ completed in ~~1938~~2019, located at 920 SE Cedar Falls Way, and is a 14,183 square foot facility. ~~as the City's fire station. The building has been remodeled a number of times, but is showing its age and has become structurally and functionally deficient. The City plans to construct a new Civic Center or remodel the existing facility. Planning, cost comparisons and cost evaluations are underway as of the adoption of this plan.~~The Building currently houses administration, finance, public works, and community and economic development staff. No additional building facility needs are anticipated at the City Hall facility within the 6-year timeframe.

B.6 Parks and Open Space

The Parks Element of the Comprehensive Plan provides a detailed description of the City's park and recreational facilities system, including an inventory of existing facilities, level of service standards, and a forecast of anticipated future needs to meet levels of service standards. The Parks Element also includes a 20-year Parks Capital Facilities Program for long-term improvements to the City's park, recreation and open space facilities, and a 6-year Parks Capital Facilities Plan with anticipated funding sources. The Parks Element is incorporated by reference as a part of the City's Capital Facilities Element.

Level of Service

(See Parks Element~~, updated 2015~~)

Adopted Plan

Parks Element of the Comprehensive Plan, ~~2015~~2024, or as updated.

B.7 Police Service

In ~~September~~ May 201~~9~~2, the Cities of North Bend and Snoqualmie entered into an Interlocal Agreement (ILA) for the City of Snoqualmie to provide Police services to North Bend. The agreement lasts through ~~March~~ December 202~~4~~19.

Per the ILA, and subject to an amendment in 20231~~5~~ for additional service, Snoqualmie has hired eight additional full time-equivalent police officers, one additional records administration person, and acquired four additional fully equipped patrol vehicles to provide a minimum of two officers on duty within North Bend city limits at all times for 18 hours a day, and a minimum of 1 officer at all other times of the day. These officers, as with the rest of the Police Department, are stationed at the Snoqualmie Police Station at 34825 SE Douglas Street in Snoqualmie, though spend substantial time on patrol in North Bend.

The Snoqualmie/North Bend Police Department provides law enforcement services to both Cities including traffic safety, community policing, accident and crime investigation, crime prevention, and public education. The department presently employs 14 officers and 3 support staff. The police station can accommodate up to 21 personnel at any given time if offices are shared during a shift, or roughly 39 for occupation throughout the day. Dispatch and jail service is provided through contract by the Issaquah Police Department; inmate management services are contracted with the City of Issaquah, ~~and~~ King County, and the City of Sunnyside.

No expansion or modification of the Police Station is anticipated within the next six years, though depending on call service growth and priority call response times that necessitate additional police staff, the station may need additional work space within the next 15 years. The facility was designed for a future expansion via a 3,360 square foot ground-level addition, which would accommodate an additional 21 officers and support staff. Alternative scenarios include a second-story expansion over the current station parking lot, or construction of a new police station on the municipal campus location next to the Fire Station on the SE Snoqualmie Parkway. Barring expansion or relocation, the police station's estimated replacement year is 2047. The Police Department's patrol vehicles are shared among the officers, with a vehicle assigned to every two officers. Patrol vehicles are on a 5-year rotational replacement schedule.

In 20241~~5~~, the Snoqualmie/North Bend Police Department operates 10 patrol vehicles (including 4 for North Bend), 1 jail transport vehicle, and 2 supervisory/patrol vehicles.

Level of Service
Average response time for police emergencies: Call to arrival 5 minutes; Dispatch to arrival 3 minutes.

Adopted Plan
Police Service Contract Snoqualmie/North Bend Police Department, September 2012, or as updated – Reevaluation of the Contract ~~1 year prior to its expiration~~ should be a priority to ensure community needs continue to be met. Current contract was initiated in 2019 and due expire on December 31, 2024. Prior to expiration an extension agreement or new contract will be executed.

B.8 Fire Protection
The City of North Bend has its fire protection provided by Eastside Fire & Rescue (EF&R), which was formed in 1999 as the consolidation of a number of Eastside fire departments to create a new fire and emergency medical service agency. A board of directors consisting of elected officials representing each of the agencies served governs the department. This includes a board member, and one alternate Board member, from the North Bend City Council. In 2020, the Board of Directors achieved a significant long-term milestone by successfully completing the formation of EF&R into a governmental Non-Profit Organization.

A ~~new~~ North Bend Fire Station (station 87) was ~~completed~~ built in 2013, located at 500 Maloney Grove Ave. SE. Station 87, owned jointly by the City of North Bend and Fire District 38, is a 13,166 Square foot facility with five apparatus bays, one of which is a double length bay that can accommodate two

vehicles or one longer ladder truck. The building is anticipated to accommodate the staffing and facility needs over the 20-year planning period. The station currently houses one of each: ~~ladder truck,~~ engine, tender, aid car, wildland brush truck and medic unit.

Eastside Fire & Rescue staffs the station with three Firefighter/EMTs 24 hours a day throughout the year. Bellevue Fire Department, under contract with King County EMS, additionally staffs a Medic Unit with two Firefighter/Paramedics 24 hours a day throughout the year at the station. ~~This full-time staff is supplemented by reserve (volunteer) firefighters who report to the station on an on-call basis~~.

The services provided to the City of North Bend by Eastside Fire & Rescue include an all-hazards response: fire protection and suppression, emergency medical service consisting of both advanced life support and basic life support, technical rescue, hazardous material mitigation, public education, mobile integrated healthcare, emergency management, and a fire prevention division. Emergency radio dispatch service is provided by North East King County Regional Public Safety Communication Agency (NORCOM), which is tied into the King County 9-1-1 system.

In addition to these services, special operation teams provide technical rescue, swiftwater rescue, and wildland firefighting capabilities. The fire prevention division includes review of development proposals and construction plans, construction site inspections, and fire safety (fire code enforcement) inspections. The fire prevention division also provides basic fire investigation, while arson investigation is through a contract with King County. Public education programs include fire station tours, school programs, and informational and educational presentations on a variety of subjects such as home and business safety, CPR and First Aid Training, and emergency preparedness.

All fire department agencies in King County Washington have an automatic mutual aid agreement in place. In essence, this agreement means that any fire department within the county that needs additional resources due to a particular emergency incident or multiple incidents can request resources from other agencies within the county. This mutual aid assistance is provided automatically and without cost to the requesting agency. The City of North Bend / Eastside Fire & Rescue falls under this automatic mutual aid agreement.

Level of Service
Average response time – ~~5 to~~ 6 to 8 minutes

Adopted Plan
Eastside Fire and Rescue Interlocal Agreement, ~~January 1, 2015~~October 8, 2020, or as updated

B.9 Public Schools
The Snoqualmie Valley School District #410 serves the City of North Bend. School District facilities within the City include North Bend Elementary School, Opstad Elementary School, and Two Rivers Alternative School. The District ~~currently~~ does not have plans currently to construct ~~for~~ additional school ~~facilities~~ capacity within the City of North Bend and does not currently own undeveloped property located within the City.~~,~~ ~~but~~ The District~~does~~ owns property located in unincorporated King County and just outside of the City's Urban Growth Boundary adjacent to Twin Falls Middle School, with that property ~~has been~~ identified as permissible a future ~~elementary~~ school site development pursuant to the 2012 School Siting Task Force Recommendations as adopted as a part of the King County Comprehensive Plan.

In 2015, voters approved a 20-year Snoqualmie Valley School District bond for district-wide improvements to existing school facilities, the construction of a new Elementary School in Snoqualmie (on Snoqualmie Ridge), a major reconstruction and expansion of the Mount Si High School, and conversion of the Mount Si

Freshman campus back to a Middle School. ~~No new schools within North Bend are provided in this bond measure.~~

The School Board recently accepted a long-range facilities recommendation from a Citizens' Facility Advisory Committee, which identified the rebuild and expansion of North Bend Elementary, Fall City Elementary and Snoqualmie Middle schools as the highest priorities within the district. The School Board is working with the community to identify options for future bond/capital levy planning related to these recommendations.

King County Code Title 21A.43 refers to "standard of service" that each school district must establish in order to ascertain its overall capacity. The standard of service identifies the program year, the class size, the number of classrooms, students and programs of special need, and other factors determined by the District that would best serve its ~~student population~~ educational program needs.

The Snoqualmie Valley School District Capital Facilities Plan includes the standard of service as established by the Snoqualmie Valley School District's Board of Directors. The Capital Facilities Plan ~~, which~~ serves as the basis for the City's collection of School Impact Fees on behalf of the School District. The City of North Bend adopts by reference the Snoqualmie Valley School District's Capital Facilities Plan as a part of this Capital Facilities Element. The City Council could, in a given year, decline to adopt the District's updated~~, unless the City Council adopts an ordinance contrary to the District's~~ Capital Facilities Plan and, in such case, the City would not have a basis for collecting ~~within a given year concerning the collection of~~ school impact fees on behalf of the District.

Level of Service

Please refer to the current adopted version of the Snoqualmie Valley School District Capital Facilities Plan which provides standards of service for class size.

Adopted Plan

(Adopted by Snoqualmie Valley School District): *Snoqualmie Valley School District Capital Facilities Plan*, as updated annually

B.10 Solid Waste Plan Summary

The City's Solid Waste Management Plan and waste contracts are guided by RCW 70.95 Solid Waste Management – Reduction and Recycling. This statute establishes a comprehensive statewide program for solid waste handling, and solid waste recovery and/or recycling which will prevent land, air, and water pollution and conserve the natural, economic, and energy resources of the State of Washington.

King County's *2013 Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan* presents the County's strategy for managing the solid waste systems, garbage, and recycling services over the next 20 years.

To comply with the State of Washington RCW 70.95 (Solid Waste Management – Reduction and Recycling) and the King County *Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan*, the City of North Bend has a contract with ~~Republic Services~~Recology as the service provider for the collection of curbside recyclables, compost, and garbage (mixed municipal solid waste). The City allows ~~Republic Services~~Recology to bill the customers directly for the contracted waste collection service. North Bend also has a signed agreement with King County for the dumping of the solid waste. ~~Further information on solid waste management and the City's contract with Republic Services can be found in the Utilities Element.~~ Contracts with solid waste providers shall consider management of wildlife and residents and how they can be buffered from conflicts.

Level of Service
Routine waste collection and disposal program, including curbside waste, recycling, and compost (yard/food waste) for all single-family residences.

Adopted Plan
City Contract with ~~Republic Services~~Recology, ~~June 1, 2012~~May 12, 2023, or as updated.

B.11 Affordable Housing
The Housing Element of the Comprehensive Plan provides a detailed description of the City's housing needs, including affordable housing needs, level of service standards, and a forecast of anticipated future needs to meet levels of service standards. Affordable Housing funds may be used to develop affordable housing. The Housing Element is also incorporated by reference as a part of the City's Capital Facilities Element.

Adopted Plan
6-Year Capital Improvements Plan, as updated annually

C. GUIDELINES AND CRITERIA FOR SITING ESSENTIAL PUBLIC FACILITIES

The Growth Management Act and the King County Countywide Planning Policies (CPPs) require that each city and county establish a process for identifying and siting all essential public facilities, including federal, state, regional, or local proposals. The CPPs state that the Growth Management Planning Council shall establish a process by which all jurisdictions shall cooperatively site public capital facilities of a countywide or statewide nature. The process should include the following:

1. A definition of the facilities;
2. An inventory of existing and future facilities;
3. Economic and other incentives to jurisdictions receiving facilities;
4. A public involvement strategy;
5. Assurance that the environment and public health and safety are protected; and
6. Consideration of alternatives to the facility, including decentralization, demand management, and other strategies.

C.1 Criteria for Siting Essential Public Facilities

Per RCW 36.70A.200, essential public facilities are those facilities that are typically difficult to site such as airports, state education facilities, and state or regional transportation facilities as defined in RCW 47.06.140, state or local correctional facilities, solid waste handling facilities, and in-patient facilities including substance abuse facilities, mental health facilities, group homes, and secure community transition facilities as defined in RCW 71.09.020. No local comprehensive plan or development regulation may preclude the siting of essential public facilities.

Criteria for siting public facilities shall include the following components:

- The State shall provide a justifiable need for the public facility and its location in North Bend based upon forecast needs and a logical service area.
- The State shall establish a public process by which residents of North Bend have an opportunity to participate in a meaningful way in the site selection process.

The City of North Bend will continue to work with King County and other jurisdictions in the decision making process for the siting of county, regional, or state public capital facilities. The City will be a strong advocate for early involvement and broad public participation and will not preclude the siting of essential public facilities within its boundaries. For the siting of local public capital facilities, the City will follow a process that includes the six steps as outlined above.

D. GOALS AND POLICIES

CF - Goal 1: Provide adequate capital facilities and services necessary to serve the community's existing and future development while maintaining adopted level of service standards.

Policies:

CF - 1.1 Ensure new development meets the required level of service through a concurrency test consistent with the City's concurrency regulations.

CF - 1.2 Work to ensure facility costs do not exceed the projected revenue. If facility costs exceed revenue then consider alternatives: reduce the level of service to be provided, reduce the cost of proposed facilities, and/or revise the Land Use Element of the Comprehensive Plan to balance the demand for facilities with revenue sources.

CF - 1.3 Require that development proposals be reviewed for available capacity to accommodate development and needed system improvements by the various providers of services, such as sewer, water, streets, flood protection, police, fire department, parks, general governmental services, and schools.

CF – 1.4 Ensure ample public opportunity to participate in the planning for capital facility improvements.

CF - Goal 2: Ensure that the Capital Facilities Plan anticipates and provides for the ongoing maintenance and operation.

Policies:

CF - 2.1 Emphasize the following concepts in the management of capital facilities:

a. Provide preventative maintenance and provide cost-effective and timely replacement of aging elements;
b. Plan for the orderly extension and upgrade of capital systems while recognizing that system extensions associated with new development should be the responsibility of those desiring service;
c. Regularly inspect systems to ensure conformance with design standards; and
d. Reduce the potential for service rate increases through effective fiscal management and fair and equitable rate structures.

CF - 2.2 Identify established priorities and replace existing sewer lines that are in poor condition in order to reduce inflow and infiltration and to increase the availability of capacity in the sewage treatment system.

CF - 2.3 Establish and maintain a regular backflow prevention device inspection program to prevent contamination of the water system.

CF - 2.4 Establish and maintain a regular inspection and maintenance program for catch basins, oil and water separations, and detention ponds to keep the storm damage system functioning properly

CF - 2.5 Establish and maintain a sewage pretreatment program for users that contribute heavy metals to the wastewater treatment plant.

CF – 2.6 Establish and maintain an affordable housing capital facilities program.

CF - Goal 3: Develop Capital Facilities in a manner that minimizes adverse impacts, encourages public participation, and maximizes opportunities.

Policies:

CF - 3.1 Implement best management practices available to ensure discharge of wastewater is handled to the highest environmental standard available ensuring river health. Including, but not limited to, prioritization of investments in which make progress to support water quality.

CF – 3.2 Support and encourage the joint development and use of cultural and community facilities and co-location of facilities with other governmental or community organizations where these are areas of mutual concern and benefit.

CF – 3.3 Promote high quality design and site planning for the construction of capital facilities.

CF – 3.4 Provide outreach and notification to encourage the involvement of citizens in the siting of capital facilities.

CF – 3.5 Require that new capital facilities, including road improvements, are designed to enhance adjacent community assets such as parks, landmarks, and historic sites.

CF – 3.6 Encourage the multiple-use of corridors for major utilities, trails, and transportation rights-of-way.

CF – 3.7 Investigate the opportunity to use an exclusive utility franchise agreement to work with the local utility providers to develop a plan that will eliminate overhead utility lines.

CR – 3.8 Ensure opportunities are available to incentivize citizens to address failing septic systems and increase awareness of existing programs to residents, especially those bordering sensitive areas.

CR – 3.9 Investigate opportunities to convert properties on septic system to sewer as funding becomes available.

CR – 3.10 Support and encourage climate change adaptations in capital facilities planning.

CF - Goal 4: Finance North Bend's needed capital facilities in the most economic, efficient, and equitable manner possible.

Policies:

CF - 4.1 Ensure that the burden for financing capital improvements is borne by the primary beneficiaries of the facility.

CF - 4.2 Consider long-term borrowing appropriate for financing capital facilities that benefit more than one generation of users.

CF - 4.3 Determine which services or facilities are most cost-effectively delivered by the City and which services should be contracted.

CF - 4.4 Where possible, use special assessment, revenue, and other self-supporting bonds instead of tax-supported general obligation bonds.

CF - 4.5 Adopt impact fees when legally authorized to mitigate the economic impacts of development.

CF - 4.6 Review the growth projections and capital facilities plans at least every other year before the City budget process to ensure that development does not out-pace the City's ability to provide and maintain adequate public facilities and services.

CF – 4.7 Ensure adequate staffing to enable the City to provide improvements necessary to the City's capital facilities to maintain adopted level of service standards.

CF - 4.8 Phase the development of capital facilities to provide sufficient lead-time in financing, planning, and construction in order to provide the facilities when needed.

CF – 4.9 Coordinate the City's land use and public works planning activities with an ongoing program of long-range financial planning to conserve fiscal resources available to implement the Capital Facilities Element.

CF – 4.10 Ensure that fiscal policies to direct expenditures for capital improvements are consistent with other Comprehensive Plan elements.

CF - 4.11 Ensure that all city departments review changes to the Capital Facilities Element.

CF – 4.12 Monitor annually school, fire, police, park, waste disposal, and other capital facilities to ensure that existing and future needs are met.

CF – 4.13 Annually consider adoption by reference the Snoqualmie Valley School District Capital Facilities Plan. The City of North Bend shall collect on behalf of the District the most current school impact fee.

CF – 4.14 Achieve a bond rating of A+ or better to lower the cost for securing funding for capital improvements.

CF - Goal 5: Provide a full range of cost-effective services to residents within North Bend City boundaries and the Urban Growth Area as annexed.

Policies:

CF - 5.1 Coordinate with water districts and surrounding jurisdictions to ensure that requirements for future water supply and water quality will be met.

CF - 5.2 Provide an adequate water supply and distribution system at all times for all domestic use and for fire flow and fire protection.

CF - 5.3 Develop a long-range capital facilities program that anticipates the extension of public sewer and water to all residential areas of the City of North Bend.

CF – 5.4 Extend utility service to the North Bend UGA only pursuant to a pre-annexation agreement. .

CF – Goal 6: Provide a full range of cost-effective services to commercial and industrial uses within North Bend City boundaries.

Policies:

CF – 6.1 Coordinate with Water districts to ensure that requirements for future water supply and water quality will be met for non-residential users.

CF – 6.2 If a moratorium is declared by the Sallal water district, the city shall consider assumption of services.

CF - Goal 7~~6~~: Protect the interests of the City and its residents in the siting of essential public facilities as defined in RCW 36.70A.200.

Policies:

CF - 7~~6~~.1 Base decisions for siting of essential public facilities upon criteria including, but not limited to, the following:

a. Justification of need and location in area of North Bend;
b. Specific facility requirements (acreage, transportation access, etc.);
c. Land use compatibility;
d. Potential environmental impacts;
e. Potential traffic impacts;
f. Consistency with the Comprehensive Plan;
g. Public process for meaningful participation of the residents of North Bend;
h. Essential public facilities that are countywide or statewide in nature (e.g., solid waste and/or hazardous waste facilities) must meet existing state law and regulations requiring specific siting and permitting requirements; and
i. Impact on public health, safety, welfare, and property values by siting of essential public facilities.

CF – ~~6~~7.2 Participate in regional processes for determining the location of essential facilities.

E. SIX-YEAR FINANCING PLAN

Under the Growth Management Act (GMA), the Capital Facilities Element is required to address all public facilities except transportation which is addressed separately in the Transportation Element. According to the GMA, public facilities and services shall be adequate to serve the development without decreasing the level of service described in the Comprehensive Plan. This section includes a discussion of existing and potential revenue sources, debt capacity, options for using debt financing to fund needed improvements, and an overall Capital Facilities summary of the finance plans for individual facilities. North Bend uses a number of different financing sources to pay for capital projects. The following

paragraphs contain a summary of such potential funding sources: grants; loans; taxes; endowments; special improvement districts; bonds; capital facility charges; and impact fees.

E.1 General Fund Taxes

General fund taxes may be used to pay for construction of public facilities not financed by other dedicated funds. Streets, police buildings, and general governmental buildings such as a City Hall, are often funded in part by general fund taxes.

E.2 Special Improvement Districts

Road Improvement Districts, Business Improvement Areas, Utility Local Improvement Districts, and Special Assessment Districts are used to finance projects within a specific geographic area, as opposed to those that will serve the entire city. These projects are paid by assessments against the properties benefited by the improvements. For instance, Utility Local Improvement Districts (ULID) financing is frequently applied to water or sewer system extensions. Typically, ULIDs are formed by the City at the written request of the property owners within a specific area. Upon receipt of a sufficient number of signatures on petitions, the local improvement area is defined, needed improvements are identified, and an assessment system is designated for that particular area in accordance with state law. Each separate property in the ULID is assessed in accordance with the special benefits the property receives from the system improvements.

E.3 Special Revenue Funds

Special revenue funds account for revenues derived from specific taxes, grants, loans, or other sources that are designated to finance particular activities of the City. An example is the Real Estate Excise Tax which taxes real estate transactions.

E.4 Washington State Public Works Trust Fund Loans

Public Works Trust Funds are also considered special revenue funds for capital projects. They are loans from the State Department of Community, Trade, and Economic Development.

E.5 Bonds

As of 2015 the city has earned an A+ bond rating which allows the City to secure lower rates on loans and bonds. The City should endeavor to maintain or improve this rating. Such bonds include:

General Obligation Bonds

General Obligation (GO) Bonds are backed by the value of the property within the jurisdiction (its full faith and credit). There are two types of General Obligation Bonds: voter-approved and councilmanic. Voter approved bonds will increase the property tax rate with the increased revenues dedicated to paying principal and interest on the bonds. The North Bend City Council could approve councilmanic bonds without the need for voter approval. Principal and interest payments for councilmanic bonds come from general government revenues without a corresponding increase in taxes. This method does not use a dedicated funding source. As a result, general fund moneys required for pay back will not be available for other government operations.

Revenue Bonds

The revenue received from the utility for which the bonds are issued finances the capital facility or infrastructure. A portion of the utility charge is set aside to pay off the bonds as well as capital facility charges designated for each utility.

E.6 Grant and Loan Programs

North Bend may use various grants and loans to fund facilities. Potential sources are as follows:

- Community Development Block Grants

- Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation (IAC)
- Farmers Home Administration (Water & Wastewater Development Program; Community Facilities Program)
- Community Economic Revitalization Board
- Centennial Clean Water Fund Program
- Non-Point Water Quality Grants Program
- Transportation Improvement Board

E.7 Facility Connection Charges

State law allows Cities to charge a fee for connection to a sewer, water, or storm drainage system which the City presently does. The fee may be calculated based on reimbursement for a share of the cost for facilities already constructed and facilities that the utility will need to construct in the future.

E.8 Impact Fees

The Growth Management Act (GMA) authorizes cities to impose certain types of impact fees on new development. These fees should pay for the development's proportionate share of the cost of providing the public facilities needed to serve the development. Impact fees are collected for schools, transportation projects (including streets and sidewalks), bicycle facilities and trails, parks and open space, and fire protection.

E.9 SEPA Mitigation

The State Environmental Policy Act authorizes cities to identify project impacts and require mitigation consistent with adopted policies and standards as a condition of development approval. This mechanism is commonly used where specific facility charges and impact fees do not adequately address mitigation of development impacts.

E.10 Endowments

Capital facilities can be funded with a grant of money from donors set aside specifically to fund the construction of particular designated facilities.

E.11 Limitations on Municipal Indebtedness

The Washington State Constitution places limits on the amount of general obligation debt that any city may incur. As prescribed by statutes of the State of Washington, the unlimited tax general obligation indebtedness permitted for cities, subject to an approving 60 percent majority vote of registered voters at an election at which 40 percent of those who voted at the last general election cast a ballot, is limited to 2.5 percent of assessed value for general purposes, 2.5 percent for certain utility purposes and 2.5 percent for open space, park facilities and capital facilities associated with economic development. Within the 2.5 percent of assessed value for general purposes, a city may, without a vote of the electors, incur general obligation indebtedness in an amount not to exceed 1.5 percent of assessed value. Additionally, within the 2.5 percent of assessed value for general purposes, a city may, also without a vote of the electors, enter into leases if the total principal component of the lease payments, together with the other non-voted general obligation indebtedness of the city, does not exceed 1.5 percent of assessed value. The combination of unlimited tax and limited tax general obligation debt for general purposes, including leases, cannot exceed 2.5 percent of assessed value, and for all purposes cannot exceed 7.5 percent of assessed value. The City intends to always pursue the highest bond rating possible, therefore reducing indebtedness is a priority.

CHAPTER 6: CAPITAL FACILITIES ELEMENT

Contents

CHAPTER 6: CAPITAL FACILITIES ELEMENT

A. INTRODUCTION

The Capital Facilities Element ensures that "capital facilities" (i.e. structures, improvements, infrastructures, land or other major assets), that have a useful life of at least 10 years, are in place and performing at the appropriate level of service standards and are developed concurrently with future development specifically for: streets, pedestrian, water, storm, and sewer, schools, police, fire, parks, and recreational facilities.

The Capital Facilities Element is developed in accordance with the Growth Management Act, RCW 36.70A.070(3), WAC 365-196-415 (Capital Facilities Requirements), and the King County Countywide Planning Policies per RCW 36.70A.210 and WAC 365-196-304(3).

To fulfill requirements set forth by the Washington Growth Management Act, the Capital Facilities Element includes the following information:

1. An inventory of existing capital facilities owned by public entities, showing the locations and the capacities of the public facilities;
2. A forecast of the future needs for such capital facilities;
3. The proposed locations and capacities of expanded or new capital facilities;
4. At least a six-year plan to finance such capital facilities within projected funding capacities that clearly identify sources of funds for such purposes;
5. A requirement to reassess the land use element if probable funding falls short of meeting needs and to ensure that the land use element, capital facilities element, and financing plan within the capital facilities element are coordinated and consistent; and
6. A statement that no local Comprehensive Plan or development regulation may preclude the siting of essential public facilities.

The Growth Management Act also requires that the Comprehensive Plan include a process and criteria for siting of essential public facilities (RCW 36.70A.200). Goals and policies for the siting of essential public facilities are included in this element.

The purpose of the Capital Facilities Element is to determine the availability of existing capital facilities, forecast future needs for such facilities based upon the projected growth in the community described in the Land Use Element, and determine how such facilities will be financed. Future needs should also be planned to maintain a locally determined level of service to be provided by those facilities. This concept of maintaining level of service standards throughout the planning period is embodied within Goal 12 of the Growth Management Act. Goal 12 states that public facilities and services necessary to support development shall be adequate to serve the development at the same time the development is available for occupancy, or within six years for transportation facilities, and the level of service should not be below

local minimum standards. This concept is known as "concurrency." In North Bend, concurrency applies to transportation, water, sewer, and stormwater facilities. Specific standards and procedures to implement concurrency are addressed in concurrency regulations adopted pursuant to the Growth Management Act and the policies of the Capital Facilities Plan. Service levels are established in the Capital Facilities Plan for water, sewer, and stormwater, plus fire, schools, police, and libraries. Impacts to these facilities may be mitigated by following concurrency and/or impact mitigation regulations adopted pursuant to this Plan.

B. CAPITAL FACILITY INVENTORY AND CAPACITY

This section discusses each facility and contains information about the facility provider, existing facilities, and current service. Functional plans provide further details for a number of these capital facilities and are incorporated by reference into this Capital Facilities Element.

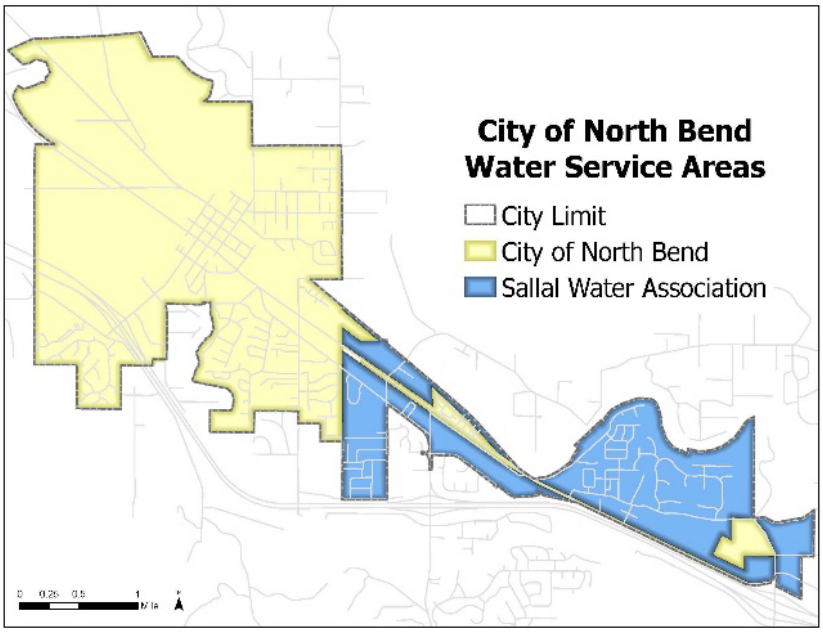
B.1 Water System

Water facilities serving the City of North Bend are developed and maintained by the City water utility and Sallal Water Association. Potable water is supplied through a combination of groundwater and local springs, both privately and publicly owned. In 2020 the City approved a water conservation ordinance to encourage water conservation for our environment and for future generations. The sources are as follows:

- City of North Bend Water System – The City maintains a water distribution system of almost 38 miles of pipe ranging from 1 to 20 inches in diameter. The City water system serves approximately 2,316 connections in a service area of about 9 square miles including certain adjoining areas in unincorporated King County. About 30% of the City's distribution system is asbestos cement (AC) pipe, much of which is undersized and is nearing the end of its useful life. The other major distribution components are ductile Iron (DI), PVC, and/or Cast Iron (CI). Although capital improvements are fully shown in the City's current Water Comprehensive Plan (2020, or as amended), which is incorporated by this reference, system priorities include replacing aging and leaking water pipes to reduce breaks and protect water quality. City water sources include the following:
    - Mt Si Springs is the City's senior water right and primary source; use of the spring is limited by the need to provide 3 cfs (cubic feet per second) discharge to the Snoqualmie River.
    - The Centennial Well is the City's groundwater supply which requires mitigation for impacts to surface water flows based on instream flow regulated downstream from Snoqualmie Falls.
    - Mitigation water, which replaces ground water that would have otherwise entered the Snoqualmie River system, is purchased from Seattle Public Utilities from a spring near Rattlesnake Lake and is discharged into Boxley Creek when necessary.

- Sallal Water Association - Sallal Water Association serves the City of North Bend and its Urban Growth Area east of SE 428th Street. The Sallal Water Association is a private cooperative system that borders the City of North Bend's current service area on the southeast. As of 2024, the Sallal Water Association provides approximately 2,026 service connections.

- Private Wells - Approximately 85 private wells provide water to homes and other uses within the City and Urban Growth Area. It is anticipated that as development occurs, many of these wells will be decommissioned as new homes and other uses are required to connect to public water (either the City's water system or Sallal Water Association, depending on the location of the use).



Level of Service
The following level of service (LOS) standards shall be used to determine the adequacy of water resources and services (from *City of North Bend Water System Plan*, December 2020, or as updated):

A. Water Supply and Mitigation: Water rights certificates and/or permits issued by Washington State Department of Ecology
B. Conveyance: Water System Design Manual, Washington State Department of Health; and
C. Storage: Water System Design Manual, Washington State Department of Health

B.2 Sewer Facilities
Through its sewer utility, the City of North Bend is the sole sewer service provider within City limits. Some properties in the City are served by private septic systems. The City's current Wastewater System Facilities Plan, which is incorporated by this reference, provides a detailed description of the sewer facilities and systems.

The City owns and operates a municipal sewage collection and treatment system with associated force mains and a water reclamation facility that is capable of producing reuse quality effluent and Class B biosolids. The collection system currently serves approximately 2,112 customers comprised of residences and businesses. The wastewater treatment plant is located at 400 Bendigo Boulevard North, North Bend, Washington. The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit allows the City to discharge treated wastewater to the South Fork of the Snoqualmie River.

In the next 20 years, the wastewater flow rate to the city's treatment plant and the Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) loading from residential, business/commercial, and industrial sources are anticipated to increase as growth occurs within the City's Urban Growth Area (UGA). The City will continue to make investments in capital improvements to meet this anticipated growth and conduct regular rate studies to ensure that sufficient funding exists for such improvements.

Capital improvements, focused on providing additional capacity for expected development with the City of North Bend and its UGA, are fully articulated in the City's current Wastewater System Facilities Plan.

Level of Service
See the Wastewater System Facilities Plan, 2017 or as updated, which establishes sewer system levels of service. The following level of service (LOS) standards shall be used to determine the adequacy of sewer resources and services:

A. Wastewater Treatment Plant: Monthly maximum carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand (five-day) in influent pounds/day;
B. Pump Station: Criteria for Sewage Works Design, Washington State Department of Ecology, August 2008; and
C. Conveyance: Criteria for Sewage Works Design, Washington State Department of Ecology, August 2008.

Adopted Plans
City of North Bend Wastewater System Facilities Plan, 2017, or as updated

B.3 Stormwater and Surface Water Facilities
The North Bend Department of Public Works manages drainage systems, stormwater facilities and surface water systems for the City. The current City of North Bend Stormwater Comprehensive Plan ("Stormwater Plan") is adopted herein by this reference and provides a detailed description of the City's stormwater system, as well as a Stormwater Capital Improvements Plan and funding mechanisms.

The City of North Bend is situated within the Three Forks area of the Upper Snoqualmie River Valley Floodplain in King County. The City lies between the Middle and South Forks of the Snoqualmie River. Local flooding may occur as a result of the flatness of the City's topography, large amounts of rain, surfacing groundwater and inadequate storm drain infrastructure in certain areas.

A stormwater utility has been created to provide a funding source, to supplement special fees, Capital Facilities Charges (CFCs), special grants and loans, and debt when needed to implement the Stormwater Plan. The utility is currently comprised of 2714 ratepayers. In addition to the Stormwater Plan, the City also developed a separate Flood Hazard Management Plan which evaluates and describes system improvements to reduce flood hazards from the Snoqualmie River ("Hazard Plan"), which is incorporated by this reference.

Level of Service
The following level of service (LOS) standards shall be used to determine the adequacy of stormwater resources and services (See North Bend Comprehensive Stormwater Management Plan.):

A. Surface Water Design Manual, King County, Washington, except that off-site system capacity shall be analyzed and sized for conveying the 25-year peak flow runoff from contributing areas for the quarter-mile downstream reach from the developing site.
B. Runoff detention with discharge flows controlled to match pre-developed flows for 50% of the 2-year through the 100-year storm events.
C. An 80% removal of total suspended solids for a typical rainfall year assuming typical pollutant concentrations between 30 and 100 mg/l.

Adopted Plan
City of North Bend Stormwater Comprehensive Plan, or as updated

B.4 Transportation Facilities

The Transportation Element of this Plan provides a detailed discussion of the transportation facilities in North Bend, including an inventory of facilities, street functional classifications, levels of service, accident analyses, and a 20-year project list of capital improvements. The City prepares and adopts a six-year Transportation Improvement Plan (TIP) as part of the Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) each year. The TIP lists both street and non-motorized projects and can include both funded and unfunded projects. Funding for the transportation projects are set forth in the TIP. This plan is prepared for transportation project scheduling, prioritization and grant eligibility purposes. Both the current Transportation Element and the TIP are adopted by reference as part of this Capital Facilities Element.

Level of Service

(See Transportation Element)

Adopted Plans

Transportation Element of the Comprehensive Plan 2024, or as updated
6-Year Capital Improvements Plan, as updated annually

B.5 Municipal Buildings

The City's primary building infrastructure includes City Hall, the Public Works facility, the City Hall Annex, the Fire Station (owned jointly with Fire District 38 and described separately under the Fire Protection section of this Element), and the Wastewater Treatment Plant (described under the Wastewater section of this Element).

The Public Works Facility was constructed in 2002 and houses public works staff, including public works administrative staff, streets, stormwater, and parks staff. No additional building facility needs are anticipated at the Public Works facility within the 6-year timeframe.

The previous City Hall Annex, located at 126 E. 4th St, was originally built in 1958 as the North Bend Library. When the new library was constructed in 1994, the building became a municipal office, and currently used as a Police annex and rental offices for government agencies. A deed on the property requires that the building be used solely for municipal purposes.

A new City Hall was completed in 2019, located at 920 SE Cedar Falls Way, and is a 14,183 square foot facility. The Building currently houses administration, finance, public works, and community and economic development staff. No additional building facility needs are anticipated at the City Hall facility within the 6-year timeframe.

B.6 Parks and Open Space

The Parks Element of the Comprehensive Plan provides a detailed description of the City's park and recreational facilities system, including an inventory of existing facilities, level of service standards, and a forecast of anticipated future needs to meet levels of service standards. The Parks Element also includes a 20-year Parks Capital Facilities Program for long-term improvements to the City's park, recreation and open space facilities, and a 6-year Parks Capital Facilities Plan with anticipated funding sources. The Parks Element is incorporated by reference as a part of the City's Capital Facilities Element.

Level of Service

(See Parks Element)

Adopted Plan

Parks Element of the Comprehensive Plan, 2024, or as updated.

B.7 Police Service

In May 2019, the Cities of North Bend and Snoqualmie entered into an Interlocal Agreement (ILA) for the City of Snoqualmie to provide Police services to North Bend. The agreement lasts through December 2024.

Per the ILA, and subject to an amendment in 2023 for additional service, Snoqualmie has hired eight additional full time-equivalent police officers, one additional records administration person, and acquired four additional fully equipped patrol vehicles to provide a minimum of two officers on duty within North Bend city limits at all times for 18 hours a day, and a minimum of 1 officer at all other times of the day. These officers, as with the rest of the Police Department, are stationed at the Snoqualmie Police Station at 34825 SE Douglas Street in Snoqualmie, though spend substantial time on patrol in North Bend.

The Snoqualmie/North Bend Police Department provides law enforcement services to both Cities including traffic safety, community policing, accident and crime investigation, crime prevention, and public education. The department presently employs 14 officers and 3 support staff. The police station can accommodate up to 21 personnel at any given time if offices are shared during a shift, or roughly 39 for occupation throughout the day. Dispatch and jail service is provided through contract by the Issaquah Police Department; inmate management services are contracted with the City of Issaquah, King County, and the City of Sunnyside.

No expansion or modification of the Police Station is anticipated within the next six years, though depending on call service growth and priority call response times that necessitate additional police staff, the station may need additional work space within the next 15 years. The facility was designed for a future expansion via a 3,360 square foot ground-level addition, which would accommodate an additional 21 officers and support staff. Alternative scenarios include a second-story expansion over the current station parking lot, or construction of a new police station on the municipal campus location next to the Fire Station on the SE Snoqualmie Parkway. Barring expansion or relocation, the police station's estimated replacement year is 2047. The Police Department's patrol vehicles are shared among the officers, with a vehicle assigned to every two officers. Patrol vehicles are on a 5-year rotational replacement schedule.

In 2024, the Snoqualmie/North Bend Police Department operates 10 patrol vehicles (including 4 for North Bend), 1 jail transport vehicle, and 2 supervisory/patrol vehicles.

Level of Service

Average response time for police emergencies: Call to arrival 5 minutes; Dispatch to arrival 3 minutes.

Adopted Plan

Police Service Contract Snoqualmie/North Bend Police Department, September 2012, or as updated – Reevaluation of the Contract should be a priority to ensure community needs continue to be met. Current contract was initiated in 2019 and due expire on December 31, 2024. Prior to expiration an extension agreement or new contract will be executed.

B.8 Fire Protection

The City of North Bend has its fire protection provided by Eastside Fire & Rescue (EF&R), which was formed in 1999 as the consolidation of a number of Eastside fire departments to create a new fire and emergency medical service agency. A board of directors consisting of elected officials representing each of the agencies served governs the department. This includes a board member, and one alternate Board member, from the North Bend City Council. In 2020, the Board of Directors achieved a significant long-term milestone by successfully completing the formation of EF&R into a governmental Non-Profit Organization.

A North Bend Fire Station (station 87) was built in 2013, located at 500 Maloney Grove Ave. SE. Station 87, owned jointly by the City of North Bend and Fire District 38, is a 13,166 Square foot facility with five apparatus bays, one of which is a double length bay that can accommodate two vehicles or one longer ladder truck. The building is anticipated to accommodate the staffing and facility needs over the 20-year planning period. The station currently houses one of each: engine, tender, aid car, wildland brush truck and medic unit.

Eastside Fire & Rescue staffs the station with three Firefighter/EMTs 24 hours a day throughout the year. Bellevue Fire Department, under contract with King County EMS, additionally staffs a Medic Unit with two Firefighter/Paramedics 24 hours a day throughout the year at the station. .

The services provided to the City of North Bend by Eastside Fire & Rescue include an all-hazards response: fire protection and suppression, emergency medical service consisting of both advanced life support and basic life support, technical rescue, hazardous material mitigation, public education, mobile integrated healthcare, emergency management, and a fire prevention division. Emergency radio dispatch service is provided by North East King County Regional Public Safety Communication Agency (NORCOM), which is tied into the King County 9-1-1 system.

In addition to these services, special operation teams provide technical rescue, swiftwater rescue, and wildland firefighting capabilities. The fire prevention division includes review of development proposals and construction plans, construction site inspections, and fire safety (fire code enforcement) inspections. The fire prevention division also provides basic fire investigation, while arson investigation is through a contract with King County. Public education programs include fire station tours, school programs, and informational and educational presentations on a variety of subjects such as home and business safety, CPR and First Aid Training, and emergency preparedness.

All fire department agencies in King County Washington have an automatic mutual aid agreement in place. In essence, this agreement means that any fire department within the county that needs additional resources due to a particular emergency incident or multiple incidents can request resources from other agencies within the county. This mutual aid assistance is provided automatically and without cost to the requesting agency. The City of North Bend / Eastside Fire & Rescue falls under this automatic mutual aid agreement.

Level of Service
Average response time –6 to 8 minutes

Adopted Plan
Eastside Fire and Rescue Interlocal Agreement, October 8, 2020, or as updated

B.9 Public Schools
The Snoqualmie Valley School District #410 serves the City of North Bend. School District facilities within the City include North Bend Elementary School, Opstad Elementary School, and Two Rivers Alternative School. The District does not have plans currently to construct additional school capacity within the City of North Bend and does not currently own undeveloped property located within the City. The District owns property located in unincorporated King County and just outside of the City's Urban Growth Boundary adjacent to Twin Falls Middle School, with that property identified as permissible a future school site development pursuant to the 2012 School Siting Task Force Recommendations as adopted as a part of the King County Comprehensive Plan.

In 2015, voters approved a 20-year Snoqualmie Valley School District bond for district-wide improvements to existing school facilities, the construction of a new Elementary School in Snoqualmie (on Snoqualmie Ridge), a major reconstruction and expansion of the Mount Si High School, and conversion of the Mount Si Freshman campus back to a Middle School.

The School Board recently accepted a long-range facilities recommendation from a Citizens' Facility Advisory Committee, which identified the rebuild and expansion of North Bend Elementary, Fall City Elementary and Snoqualmie Middle schools as the highest priorities within the district. The School Board is working with the community to identify options for future bond/capital levy planning related to these recommendations.

King County Code Title 21A.43 refers to "standard of service" that each school district must establish in order to ascertain its overall capacity. The standard of service identifies the program year, the class size, the number of classrooms, students and programs of special need, and other factors determined by the District that would best serve its educational program needs.

The Snoqualmie Valley School District Capital Facilities Plan includes the standard of service as established by the Snoqualmie Valley School District's Board of Directors. The Capital Facilities Plan serves as the basis for the City's collection of School Impact Fees on behalf of the School District. The City of North Bend adopts by reference the Snoqualmie Valley School District's Capital Facilities Plan as a part of this Capital Facilities Element. The City Council could, in a given year, decline to adopt the District's updated Capital Facilities Plan and, in such case, the City would not have a basis for collecting school impact fees on behalf of the District.

Level of Service
Please refer to the current adopted version of the Snoqualmie Valley School District Capital Facilities Plan which provides standards of service for class size.

Adopted Plan
(Adopted by Snoqualmie Valley School District): *Snoqualmie Valley School District Capital Facilities Plan*, as updated annually

B.10 Solid Waste Plan Summary
The City's Solid Waste Management Plan and waste contracts are guided by RCW 70.95 Solid Waste Management – Reduction and Recycling. This statute establishes a comprehensive statewide program for solid waste handling, and solid waste recovery and/or recycling which will prevent land, air, and water pollution and conserve the natural, economic, and energy resources of the State of Washington.

King County's *2013 Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan* presents the County's strategy for managing the solid waste systems, garbage, and recycling services over the next 20 years.

To comply with the State of Washington RCW 70.95 (Solid Waste Management – Reduction and Recycling) and the King County *Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan*, the City of North Bend has a contract with Recology as the service provider for the collection of curbside recyclables, compost, and garbage (mixed municipal solid waste). The City allows Recology to bill the customers directly for the contracted waste collection service. North Bend also has a signed agreement with King County for the dumping of the solid waste. Contracts with solid waste providers shall consider management of wildlife and residents and how they can be buffered from conflicts.

Level of Service

Routine waste collection and disposal program, including curbside waste, recycling, and compost (yard/food waste) for all single-family residences.

Adopted Plan
City Contract with Recology, May 12, 2023, or as updated.

B.11 Affordable Housing
The Housing Element of the Comprehensive Plan provides a detailed description of the City's housing needs, including affordable housing needs, level of service standards, and a forecast of anticipated future needs to meet levels of service standards. Affordable Housing funds may be used to develop affordable housing. The Housing Element is also incorporated by reference as a part of the City's Capital Facilities Element.

Adopted Plan
6-Year Capital Improvements Plan, as updated annually

C. GUIDELINES AND CRITERIA FOR SITING ESSENTIAL PUBLIC FACILITIES

The Growth Management Act and the King County Countywide Planning Policies (CPPs) require that each city and county establish a process for identifying and siting all essential public facilities, including federal, state, regional, or local proposals. The CPPs state that the Growth Management Planning Council shall establish a process by which all jurisdictions shall cooperatively site public capital facilities of a countywide or statewide nature. The process should include the following:

1. A definition of the facilities;
2. An inventory of existing and future facilities;
3. Economic and other incentives to jurisdictions receiving facilities;
4. A public involvement strategy;
5. Assurance that the environment and public health and safety are protected; and
6. Consideration of alternatives to the facility, including decentralization, demand management, and other strategies.

C.1 Criteria for Siting Essential Public Facilities

Per RCW 36.70A.200, essential public facilities are those facilities that are typically difficult to site such as airports, state education facilities, and state or regional transportation facilities as defined in RCW 47.06.140, state or local correctional facilities, solid waste handling facilities, and in-patient facilities including substance abuse facilities, mental health facilities, group homes, and secure community transition facilities as defined in RCW 71.09.020. No local comprehensive plan or development regulation may preclude the siting of essential public facilities.

Criteria for siting public facilities shall include the following components:

- The State shall provide a justifiable need for the public facility and its location in North Bend based upon forecast needs and a logical service area.
- The State shall establish a public process by which residents of North Bend have an opportunity to participate in a meaningful way in the site selection process.

The City of North Bend will continue to work with King County and other jurisdictions in the decision making process for the siting of county, regional, or state public capital facilities. The City will be a

strong advocate for early involvement and broad public participation and will not preclude the siting of essential public facilities within its boundaries. For the siting of local public capital facilities, the City will follow a process that includes the six steps as outlined above.

D. GOALS AND POLICIES

CF - Goal 1: Provide adequate capital facilities and services necessary to serve the community's existing and future development while maintaining adopted level of service standards.

Policies:

CF - 1.1 Ensure new development meets the required level of service through a concurrency test consistent with the City's concurrency regulations.

CF - 1.2 Work to ensure facility costs do not exceed the projected revenue. If facility costs exceed revenue then consider alternatives: reduce the level of service to be provided, reduce the cost of proposed facilities, and/or revise the Land Use Element of the Comprehensive Plan to balance the demand for facilities with revenue sources.

CF - 1.3 Require that development proposals be reviewed for available capacity to accommodate development and needed system improvements by the various providers of services, such as sewer, water, streets, flood protection, police, fire department, parks, general governmental services, and schools.

CF – 1.4 Ensure ample public opportunity to participate in the planning for capital facility improvements.

CF - Goal 2: Ensure that the Capital Facilities Plan anticipates and provides for the ongoing maintenance and operation.

Policies:

CF - 2.1 Emphasize the following concepts in the management of capital facilities:

a. Provide preventative maintenance and provide cost-effective and timely replacement of aging elements;
b. Plan for the orderly extension and upgrade of capital systems while recognizing that system extensions associated with new development should be the responsibility of those desiring service;
c. Regularly inspect systems to ensure conformance with design standards; and
d. Reduce the potential for service rate increases through effective fiscal management and fair and equitable rate structures.

CF - 2.2 Identify established priorities and replace existing sewer lines that are in poor condition in order to reduce inflow and infiltration and to increase the availability of capacity in the sewage treatment system.

CF - 2.3 Establish and maintain a regular backflow prevention device inspection program to prevent contamination of the water system.

CF - 2.4 Establish and maintain a regular inspection and maintenance program for catch basins, oil and water separations, and detention ponds to keep the storm damage system functioning properly

CF - 2.5 Establish and maintain a sewage pretreatment program for users that contribute heavy metals to the wastewater treatment plant.

CF – 2.6 Establish and maintain an affordable housing capital facilities program.

CF - Goal 3: Develop Capital Facilities in a manner that minimizes adverse impacts, encourages public participation, and maximizes opportunities.

Policies:

CF - 3.1 Implement best management practices available to ensure discharge of wastewater is handled to the highest environmental standard available ensuring river health. Including, but not limited to, prioritization of investments in which make progress to support water quality.

CF – 3.2 Support and encourage the joint development and use of cultural and community facilities and co-location of facilities with other governmental or community organizations where these are areas of mutual concern and benefit.

CF – 3.3 Promote high quality design and site planning for the construction of capital facilities.

CF – 3.4 Provide outreach and notification to encourage the involvement of citizens in the siting of capital facilities.

CF – 3.5 Require that new capital facilities, including road improvements, are designed to enhance adjacent community assets such as parks, landmarks, and historic sites.

CF – 3.6 Encourage the multiple-use of corridors for major utilities, trails, and transportation rights-of-way.

CF – 3.7 Investigate the opportunity to use an exclusive utility franchise agreement to work with the local utility providers to develop a plan that will eliminate overhead utility lines.

CR – 3.8 Ensure opportunities are available to incentivize citizens to address failing septic systems and increase awareness of existing programs to residents, especially those bordering sensitive areas.

CR – 3.9 Investigate opportunities to convert properties on septic system to sewer as funding becomes available.

CR – 3.10 Support and encourage climate change adaptations in capital facilities planning.

CF - Goal 4: Finance North Bend's needed capital facilities in the most economic, efficient, and equitable manner possible.

Policies:

CF - 4.1 Ensure that the burden for financing capital improvements is borne by the primary beneficiaries of the facility.

CF - 4.2 Consider long-term borrowing appropriate for financing capital facilities that benefit more than one generation of users.

CF - 4.3 Determine which services or facilities are most cost-effectively delivered by the City and which services should be contracted.

CF - 4.4 Where possible, use special assessment, revenue, and other self-supporting bonds instead of tax-supported general obligation bonds.

CF - 4.5 Adopt impact fees when legally authorized to mitigate the economic impacts of development.

CF - 4.6 Review the growth projections and capital facilities plans at least every other year before the City budget process to ensure that development does not out-pace the City's ability to provide and maintain adequate public facilities and services.

CF – 4.7 Ensure adequate staffing to enable the City to provide improvements necessary to the City's capital facilities to maintain adopted level of service standards.

CF - 4.8 Phase the development of capital facilities to provide sufficient lead-time in financing, planning, and construction in order to provide the facilities when needed.

CF – 4.9 Coordinate the City's land use and public works planning activities with an ongoing program of long-range financial planning to conserve fiscal resources available to implement the Capital Facilities Element.

CF – 4.10 Ensure that fiscal policies to direct expenditures for capital improvements are consistent with other Comprehensive Plan elements.

CF - 4.11 Ensure that all city departments review changes to the Capital Facilities Element.

CF – 4.12 Monitor annually school, fire, police, park, waste disposal, and other capital facilities to ensure that existing and future needs are met.

CF – 4.13 Annually consider adoption by reference the Snoqualmie Valley School District Capital Facilities Plan. The City of North Bend shall collect on behalf of the District the most current school impact fee.

CF – 4.14 Achieve a bond rating of A+ or better to lower the cost for securing funding for capital improvements.

CF - Goal 5: Provide a full range of cost-effective services to residents within North Bend City boundaries and the Urban Growth Area as annexed.

Policies:

CF - 5.1 Coordinate with water districts and surrounding jurisdictions to ensure that requirements for future water supply and water quality will be met.

CF - 5.2 Provide an adequate water supply and distribution system at all times for all domestic use and for fire flow and fire protection.

CF - 5.3 Develop a long-range capital facilities program that anticipates the extension of public sewer and water to all residential areas of the City of North Bend.

CF – 5.4 Extend utility service to the North Bend UGA only pursuant to a pre-annexation agreement. .

CF – Goal 6: Provide a full range of cost-effective services to commercial and industrial uses within North Bend City boundaries.

Policies:

CF – 6.1 Coordinate with Water districts to ensure that requirements for future water supply and water quality will be met for non-residential users.

CF – 6.2 If a moratorium is declared by the Sallal water district, the city shall consider assumption of services.

CF - Goal 7: Protect the interests of the City and its residents in the siting of essential public facilities as defined in RCW 36.70A.200.

Policies:

CF - 7.1 Base decisions for siting of essential public facilities upon criteria including, but not limited to, the following:

a. Justification of need and location in area of North Bend;
b. Specific facility requirements (acreage, transportation access, etc.);
c. Land use compatibility;
d. Potential environmental impacts;
e. Potential traffic impacts;
f. Consistency with the Comprehensive Plan;
g. Public process for meaningful participation of the residents of North Bend;
h. Essential public facilities that are countywide or statewide in nature (e.g., solid waste and/or hazardous waste facilities) must meet existing state law and regulations requiring specific siting and permitting requirements; and
i. Impact on public health, safety, welfare, and property values by siting of essential public facilities.

CF – 7.2 Participate in regional processes for determining the location of essential facilities.

E. SIX-YEAR FINANCING PLAN

Under the Growth Management Act (GMA), the Capital Facilities Element is required to address all public facilities except transportation which is addressed separately in the Transportation Element. According to the GMA, public facilities and services shall be adequate to serve the development without decreasing the level of service described in the Comprehensive Plan. This section includes a discussion of existing and potential revenue sources, debt capacity, options for using debt financing to fund needed improvements, and an overall Capital Facilities summary of the finance plans for individual facilities. North Bend uses a number of different financing sources to pay for capital projects. The following paragraphs contain a summary of such potential funding sources: grants; loans; taxes; endowments; special improvement districts; bonds; capital facility charges; and impact fees.

E.1 General Fund Taxes

General fund taxes may be used to pay for construction of public facilities not financed by other dedicated funds. Streets, police buildings, and general governmental buildings such as a City Hall, are often funded in part by general fund taxes.

E.2 Special Improvement Districts

Road Improvement Districts, Business Improvement Areas, Utility Local Improvement Districts, and Special Assessment Districts are used to finance projects within a specific geographic area, as opposed to those that will serve the entire city. These projects are paid by assessments against the properties benefited by the improvements. For instance, Utility Local Improvement Districts (ULID) financing is frequently applied to water or sewer system extensions. Typically, ULIDs are formed by the City at the written request of the property owners within a specific area. Upon receipt of a sufficient number of signatures on petitions, the local improvement area is defined, needed improvements are identified, and an assessment system is designated for that particular area in accordance with state law. Each separate property in the ULID is assessed in accordance with the special benefits the property receives from the system improvements.

E.3 Special Revenue Funds

Special revenue funds account for revenues derived from specific taxes, grants, loans, or other sources that are designated to finance particular activities of the City. An example is the Real Estate Excise Tax which taxes real estate transactions.

E.4 Washington State Public Works Trust Fund Loans

Public Works Trust Funds are also considered special revenue funds for capital projects. They are loans from the State Department of Community, Trade, and Economic Development.

E.5 Bonds

As of 2015 the city has earned an A+ bond rating which allows the City to secure lower rates on loans and bonds. The City should endeavor to maintain or improve this rating. Such bonds include:

General Obligation Bonds

General Obligation (GO) Bonds are backed by the value of the property within the jurisdiction (its full faith and credit). There are two types of General Obligation Bonds: voter-approved and councilmanic. Voter approved bonds will increase the property tax rate with the increased revenues dedicated to paying principal and interest on the bonds. The North Bend City Council could approve councilmanic bonds without the need for voter approval. Principal and interest payments for councilmanic bonds come from general government revenues without a corresponding increase in taxes. This method does not use a dedicated funding source. As a result, general fund moneys required for pay back will not be available for other government operations.

Revenue Bonds

The revenue received from the utility for which the bonds are issued finances the capital facility or infrastructure. A portion of the utility charge is set aside to pay off the bonds as well as capital facility charges designated for each utility.

E.6 Grant and Loan Programs

North Bend may use various grants and loans to fund facilities. Potential sources are as follows:

- Community Development Block Grants
- Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation (IAC)
- Farmers Home Administration (Water & Wastewater Development Program; Community Facilities Program)
- Community Economic Revitalization Board
- Centennial Clean Water Fund Program
- Non-Point Water Quality Grants Program

- Transportation Improvement Board

E.7 Facility Connection Charges

State law allows Cities to charge a fee for connection to a sewer, water, or storm drainage system which the City presently does. The fee may be calculated based on reimbursement for a share of the cost for facilities already constructed and facilities that the utility will need to construct in the future.

E.8 Impact Fees

The Growth Management Act (GMA) authorizes cities to impose certain types of impact fees on new development. These fees should pay for the development's proportionate share of the cost of providing the public facilities needed to serve the development. Impact fees are collected for schools, transportation projects (including streets and sidewalks), bicycle facilities and trails, parks and open space, and fire protection.

E.9 SEPA Mitigation

The State Environmental Policy Act authorizes cities to identify project impacts and require mitigation consistent with adopted policies and standards as a condition of development approval. This mechanism is commonly used where specific facility charges and impact fees do not adequately address mitigation of development impacts.

E.10 Endowments

Capital facilities can be funded with a grant of money from donors set aside specifically to fund the construction of particular designated facilities.

E.11 Limitations on Municipal Indebtedness

The Washington State Constitution places limits on the amount of general obligation debt that any city may incur. As prescribed by statutes of the State of Washington, the unlimited tax general obligation indebtedness permitted for cities, subject to an approving 60 percent majority vote of registered voters at an election at which 40 percent of those who voted at the last general election cast a ballot, is limited to 2.5 percent of assessed value for general purposes, 2.5 percent for certain utility purposes and 2.5 percent for open space, park facilities and capital facilities associated with economic development. Within the 2.5 percent of assessed value for general purposes, a city may, without a vote of the electors, incur general obligation indebtedness in an amount not to exceed 1.5 percent of assessed value. Additionally, within the 2.5 percent of assessed value for general purposes, a city may, also without a vote of the electors, enter into leases if the total principal component of the lease payments, together with the other non-voted general obligation indebtedness of the city, does not exceed 1.5 percent of assessed value. The combination of unlimited tax and limited tax general obligation debt for general purposes, including leases, cannot exceed 2.5 percent of assessed value, and for all purposes cannot exceed 7.5 percent of assessed value. The City intends to always pursue the highest bond rating possible, therefore reducing indebtedness is a priority.

Staff Report and Planning Commission Recommendation for Updates to the Energy and Sustainability Element of the Comprehensive Plan

Meeting Date: June 5, 2024 Planning Commission Meeting

Proponent: City of North Bend

Staff Recommendation: A Motion to recommend City Council approval of the proposed updated Energy and Sustainability Element of the Comprehensive Plan for adoption with the rest of the 2024 Comprehensive Plan Update.

I. Purpose of proposed amendments:

The City of North Bend is proposing amendments to the Energy and Sustainability Element of the Comprehensive Plan. Amendments are being prepared as a part of the broader 2024 periodic update to the North Bend Comprehensive Plan, as required under RCW 36.70A.

The Energy and Sustainability Element has been revised to update and replace outdated information addressing recent legislation, and to address various countywide planning policies and multicounty planning policies addressing issues of greenhouse gas emissions reduction, equity, urban forestry, and hazards mitigation. Two new sections have been added addressing Urban Forestry (previously only referenced to an Urban Forestry Plan that was not adopted by City Council), and Natural Hazards Preparedness and Mitigation.

Of note, this update is not intended to address the full range of climate change topics required under House Bill 1181, which the City will need to address in a new Climate Change and Resiliency Element due by June 30, 2029. That update will occur in a subsequent update following the City's 2024 Comprehensive Plan amendments.

A redline version is attached, showing all amendments and comments describing the proposed changes, as well as a clean version without redlines or comments.

II. Impacts of Proposed Amendment

NBMC 20.08.070 and .080 requires that applications for Comprehensive Plan and municipal code amendments be evaluated for their environmental, economic, and cultural impacts, as well as impacts to surrounding properties. These impacts are evaluated below.

1. **Environmental Impacts**. Negative environmental impacts are not anticipated from adopting the updates to the Energy and Sustainability Element. The Element is specifically intended to support protection of the environment by providing policies addressing greenhouse gas emissions reduction, energy, water and resource conservation, reductions in use of fossil fuels, waste reduction, and urban forestry. State Environmental Policy Act review will be conducted for the Comprehensive Plan update

as a whole, which will provide opportunity for further consideration of environmental impacts of the Comprehensive Plan including this Element prior to its adoption.

2. **Economic Impacts**. The updates to the Energy and Sustainability Element are not expected to have negative economic impacts on businesses and property owners within the City. Actions relating to reducing greenhouse gas emissions will ultimately provide a long-term economic benefit to the North Bend economy by increasing the City's resilience to natural hazards related to climate change.

3. **Cultural Impacts**. No significant cultural impacts are anticipated from the amendments. State Environmental Policy Act review will be conducted for the Comprehensive Plan which will provide opportunity for further consideration of cultural impacts of the Comprehensive Plan including this Element, prior to its adoption before the end of 2024.

4. **Impacts to Surrounding Properties**. The Elements apply City-wide and not specific to individual properties. Future projects that are located on and/or adjacent to specific properties will be subject to public notification and permitting requirements, which will include evaluation of potential impacts to such properties consistent with State Environmental Policy Act review, and review against City development regulations at the time of application and review for such projects.

III. Compatibility of Proposed Amendment with North Bend Comprehensive Plan
In accordance with NBMC 20.08.080, Comprehensive Plan and development regulation amendments must be evaluated for compliance with the Comprehensive Plan. The proposed amendments are provided consistent with countywide planning policies and multicounty planning policies addressing climate change and equity considerations.

IV. Compatibility of Proposed Amendment with the North Bend Municipal Code (NBMC)
In accordance with NBMC 20.08.080, Comprehensive Plan amendments must be evaluated for compliance with the North Bend Municipal Code. The proposed amendments are compatible with the North Bend Municipal Code and are prepared consistent with the amendment procedures in NBMC 20.08.

V. Planning Commission Analysis:
Pursuant to NBMC 20.08.100, the Planning Commission shall consider the proposed amendment against the criteria in NBMC 20.08.100(B). A staff analysis is provided in italics under each criterion below.

1. Is the issue already adequately addressed in the Comprehensive Plan?
   The existing Energy and Sustainability Element in the Comprehensive Plan dates to 2013 and needs to be updated consistent with state law (see below).
2. If the issue is not addressed in the Comprehensive Plan, is there a need for the proposed change?
   Yes. The proposed update is necessary to ensure consistency with requirements of the Growth Management Act (GMA) and Puget Sound Regional Council (PSRC), as a required component of the City's periodic major update to the Comprehensive Plan due in 2024. Consistency with the GMA and PSRC Vision 2050 is required for certification of the City's Comprehensive Plan by PSRC for eligibility for various state and federal grants, which the City may rely on to fund municipal projects.

Without such certification and use of grants, the City would need to fund a much larger share of the cost of these improvements.

3. Is the proposed change the best means for meeting the identified public need?
   Yes.
4. Will the proposed change result in a net benefit to the community?
   Yes. The amendments will provide direction for municipal operations and actions that will increase the City's long-term economic, environmental, and social sustainability, resilience, and equity, providing a net benefit to the community.

VI. Summary Findings:

1. Pursuant to RCW 36.70A.106, the draft Element was provided to the Department of Commerce - Growth Management Services via the Secure Access Washington portal on May 7, 2024.

2. State Environmental Policy Act Review will occur for the 2024 Comprehensive Plan updates as a whole, including this draft Utilities Element update, at a later date. SEPA Determination will be required prior to final adoption by Council of the Comprehensive Plan.

3. A public hearing before the Planning Commission is scheduled for June 5, 2024. Comment received is included in Exhibit B. A notice for this Public Hearing was published in the Valley Record on May 24, 2024. Comment was received from the Snoqualmie Tribe ahead of the hearing, and staff incorporated edits to the draft based on this comment.

4. The Planning Commission reviewed the draft amendments at its May 15 and June 5, 2024 meetings. Staff prepared revisions to the draft based on input from the Planning Commission at their May 15 meeting and addressed comment received from the Snoqualmie Tribe.

5. The proposed amendments are consistent with the procedures established in NBMC 20.08, *Comprehensive Plan and Development Regulations Amendment Procedures*.

6. The proposed amendments are consistent with and effectively carry out the policies of and requirements for the Comprehensive Plan.

CONCLUSION AND STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Based on the findings above, Staff recommends approval of the proposed amendments to the Utilities Element of the Comprehensive Plan, attached as Exhibit A.

PLANNING COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

Based on the findings above and public comments received, the North Bend Planning Commission recommends **approval** of the proposed amendments to the Utilities Element of the Comprehensive Plan, attached as Exhibit A.

Exhibit A1: Draft Energy and Sustainability Element - Redline Version showing edits and staff comments
Exhibit A2: Draft Energy and Sustainability Element – Clean Version
Exhibit B: Public Comments received

CHAPTER 11:
ENERGY AND SUSTAINABILITY ELEMENT

Photo by Dave Battey, Snoqualmie Valley Historical Museum

A. INTRODUCTION

The City of North Bend has an incredible setting. The rugged backdrop of Mt. Si, the green forested slopes of Rattlesnake Mountain, the wide open fields of Meadowbrook and Tollgate Farms, and the clear flowing mountain waters of the South Fork and Middle Fork Snoqualmie Rivers form our community's character and unique identity, while enhancing its vitality. The desire to pass these resources to our future generations is at the center of the idea of sustainability.

The North Bend Energy and Sustainability Element provides incentive-based policy direction for municipal operations, new development, and outreach to the community to promote the balance of environmental, community, and economic goals for the long term health and prosperity of the City and its future residents. The policies of this Element are additionally intended to support greenhouse gas emissions reductions which enable the City to compete effectively for important sources of grant and loan funding that favor such factors.

Other Elements of this Comprehensive Plan contain objectives and policies that address additional measures of sustainability. These include:

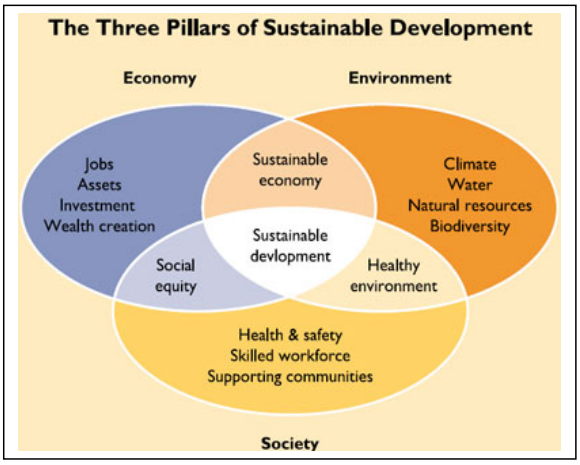
- ***Critical Areas Element*** – addressing the protection of our physical environment, including wetlands, streams, wildlife habitat, and air and water quality.
- ***Transportation Element*** – addressing impacts of vehicular mobility on multiple social and environmental factors.
- ***Land Use Element*** – addressing creating compact mixed-use, walkable communities with an appropriate jobs/housing balance.

A.1 What is Sustainability?

Sustainability is widely recognized by the following definition:

"Sustainability is the ability to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."[1]

The concept of sustainability describes a condition in which human use of natural resources, required for the continuation of life, is in balance with nature's ability to replenish them. This concept also extends to economics, as financial decisions must consider balance and the ability to replenish or demonstrate the appropriate payback of expenditures in a timely effective manner. More recently, sustainability has been further expanded to recognize the interdependence of three primary factors or pillars - that of economic vitality, social equity, and environmental quality. A project or action can be considered sustainable when it achieves a balance of these three pillars. When a community maintains a balance of these interdependent pillars, the long-term result is prosperity for the current population and prosperity for its future generations.



A.2 Why is Sustainability Important to North Bend?

Addressing factors of sustainability is necessary for the environmental, economic, and social well-being of North Bend's current and future generations. By proactively addressing issues of sustainability, the City of North Bend gains the opportunity to:

i. Resolve issues prior to adverse impacts becoming more costly and difficult;
ii. Effect positive change through incentive-based policies;
iii. Compete effectively against other communities for State and Federal grant funds;
iv. Provide efficient and cost-effective government decision making for citizens and tax payers.
v. Proactively address energy and sustainability-related issues rather than reacting to future legislation, allowing the City to drive its destiny.

[1] Definition created by the Brundtland Commission, established by the UN in 1983 to consider the impacts of environmental degradation on the human environment, natural resources, and economic and social development.

A.3 Proactively Responding to Legislative Requirements

Measures of sustainability are regularly addressed by the Washington State Legislature. The following are some of the more significant sustainability-related state requirements passed in the last ~~few~~ several years.

Green Building Requirements for State-Funded Buildings

During the 2005 legislative session, Washington State passed the country's first law requiring that all new buildings and renovation projects of state public agencies and school districts that receive state funding be built to one of three green building standards (Chapter 39.35D RCW). Projects that receive funds from the state capital budget must achieve at least the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Silver standard.

Electric and Biofuel Vehicle Operations Requirements

~~In 2009, the legislature enacted~~ RCW 43.19.648 passed in 2009 and as further clarified under WAC 194-29~~, which~~now requires that ~~by June 1, 2018,~~ local governments must now transition their fleets to electricity or biofuels to the extent practicable~~satisfy 100% of their fuel usage for operating publicly owned vehicles and construction equipment from electricity or biofuel, to the extent determined practicable by rules to be adopted by the Department of Commerce by June 1, 2015. While these rules have yet to be clarified and there is likely to be a phase in period, the City should consider this regulation when replacing and acquiring new vehicles.~~

Statewide Greenhouse Gas Reduction Goals

The Washington State Legislature in 2009 passed statewide greenhouse gas reduction limits, codified as RCW 70.235~~.020~~ and amended in 2020 as RCW 70A.45. These goals include reduction of statewide greenhouse gas emissions to 40% below 1990 levels by 2030 and 95% below 1990 levels by 2050, and a reduction in vehicle miles traveled by 18% by 2020 (and further reductions by 2035 and 2050), require the Department of Ecology to inventory and track greenhouse gas emissions state-wide, and require industries of a certain size to report greenhouse gasses to the Department of Ecology. ~~While not directed at Cities, municipal operations, land use planning, and local transportation decisions will play a strong role in achieving these limits.~~ RCW 70.45.070 also requires

~~Local Greenhouse Gas Reduction Goals~~

~~Starting in 2010, RCW 70.235.070 requires~~ that all state agencies providing competitive grants for economic development and infrastructure must consider whether cities receiving state capital funds have adopted policies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. This ~~is perhaps the most impactful legislative action for~~ requirement is highly impactful for our local government funding as it represents a significant amount of grant and loan funding to the City, including such sources as the Public Works Trust Fund (transportation and infrastructure grants and loans), and competitive grants from the Department of Ecology (environmental policy grants), Department of Commerce (land use policy and economic development grants), and Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (Park and trail grants), among others. Having goals and policies in place to address greenhouse gas reduction will help ensure that the City is positioned for a primary source of funding opportunities for local projects.

Incorporating Climate Change into Comprehensive Plans
House Bill 1181 which took effect in 2023 made significant changes to the Growth Management Act to incorporate climate change provisions into local comprehensive plans. Included with that is a requirement to create a new Climate Change and Resiliency Element, which the City will need to adopt by June 30, 2029. The future Climate Change and Resiliency Element may become a part of this Energy and Sustainability Element.

B. SUSTAINABILITY AND PROPERTY RIGHTS

Sustainability involves striking a balance between protecting individual and public interests. In the case of this Energy and Sustainability Element, the focus is on creating incentives rather than regulations where possible, and providing the public with information for wise decision making, rather than mandates for code compliance.

ES Goal 1: In city operations and in the development of policies and regulations, ensure an appropriate balance between individual property rights and the public interest.

ES 1.1 Wherever possible, foster wise and sustainable land use decisions in the community through incentives rather than regulations.

ES 1.2 Regularly seek to streamline permit and approval processes and remove regulations that are no longer applicable.

C. EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

Education is a core purpose of this element and a key to achieving sustainability goals. Education should occur through cost effective methods to tax payers, such as the City website, use of existing Boards and Commissions, and partnerships with other governmental agencies, schools and community groups. Education and outreach should include:

- City employees –To reduce municipal operating costs; to utilize economies of scale between city departments with regard to city resources; to learn methods of doing business in ways that are both economically wise and environmentally sound.
- City officials – To develop awareness of strategies for sustainable municipal operations and programs; to gain support and understanding of the latest techniques and methods
- Residents - To raise awareness regarding personal and collective sustainability actions individuals can take on their own; to gain support and understanding of the techniques and methods being proposed and applied

Partnering with other governmental agencies, schools, community groups and utility providers will ultimately conserve money while promoting participation in sustainability throughout the community.

ES Goal 2: Increase individual and public awareness of, and participation in, efforts to foster greater sustainability.

Policies:

ES 2.1 Help to recognize and make transparent the ecological and economic impacts of City land use, transportation and budget decisions.

ES 2.2 Help direct people to resources available from other agencies, utility providers and organizations that address issues of sustainability.

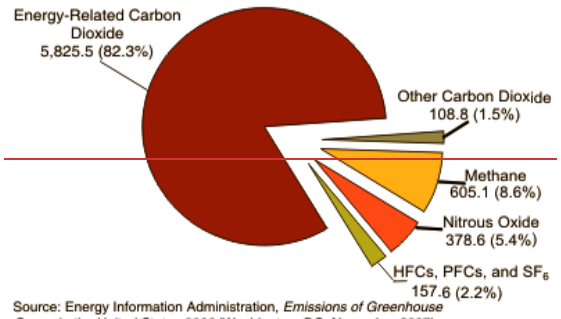
ES 2.3 Maintain a sustainability page on the City's website identifying measures the City is taking to reduce costs, increase services, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, energy and resource consumption, and other environmental impacts, and ways that residents can further reduce their own impacts.

ES 2.4 Encourage local organizations, community groups, and businesses to organize events and activities that incorporate sustainable measures.

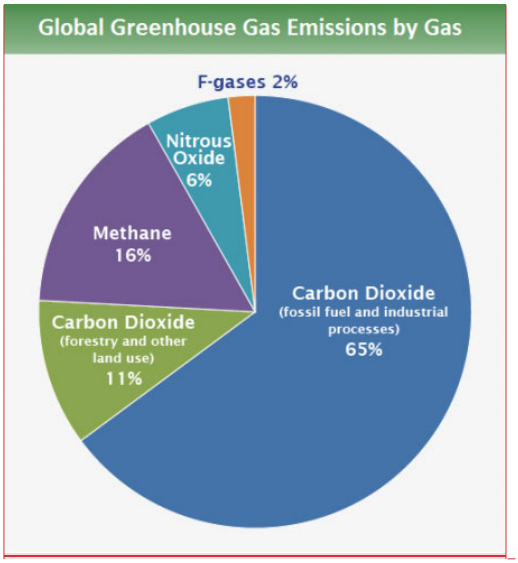
ES 2.5 Publicize and recognize the accomplishments of the City's and community's sustainability efforts.

D. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS REDUCTION

Greenhouse gases are substances that contribute to warming of the climate by trapping heat in the atmosphere. Carbon dioxide is the most dominant greenhouse gas; however a number of other gases also contribute significantly to climate change, including methane (CH4), nitrous oxide (N2O), sulfur hexafluoride (SF6), hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HFCs) and perfluorocarbons (PFCs). Greenhouse gasses are emitted from both natural sources and anthropogenic (human activity related) sources, but it is the emissions from anthropogenic sources contributing to global warming which we have the ability to address.



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Emissions of Greenhouse Gases in the United States 2006* (Washington, DC, November 2007)

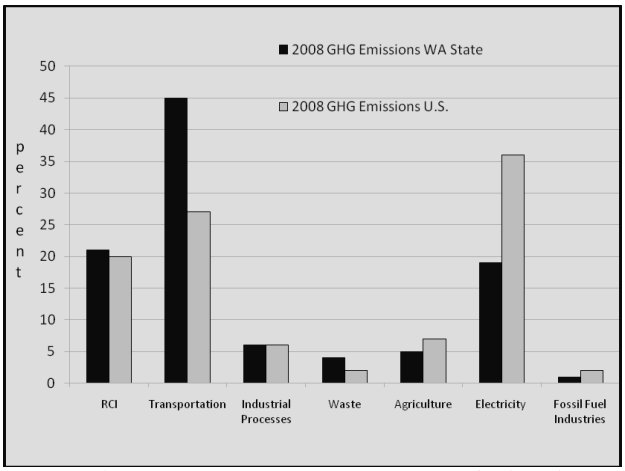


Source Intergovermental Pannel on Climate Change, 2014 IR5 Report

Commented [MM1]: Updated chart as requested by Planning Commission. This 2014 chart is the most current one I could find on the same topic that was from an official/governmental source.

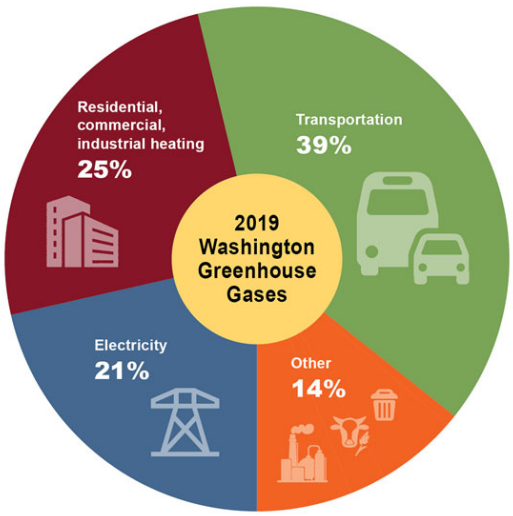
Statewide, transportation is the largest share of greenhouse gas emissions, followed by use of fuels to heat residential, commercial and industrial buildings (RCI), as depicted in the chart below (Washington's transportation emissions percentage is skewed above the national average due to the generation of most electricity in our state from hydropower sources, which does not contribute to greenhouse gas emissions. Electricity generation is typically the largest source of greenhouse gas emissions.). These percentages are likely to be similar within the City of North Bend.

~~**Percent GHG Emissions by Sector – 2008, Washington State and U.S.**~~



~~Source: *Washington State Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory, 1990-2008*, Department of Ecology Pub. 10-02-046, December 2010~~

Percent GHG Emissions by Sector in Washington , 2019



Source: Washington State Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory 2019, Dpartment of Ecology Pub. 22-02-054

ES Goal 3: ***Advance the adoption and implementation of actions that substantially reduce greenhouse gas emissions in support of state, regional, and local emissions reduction goals, including targets adopted by the Puget Sound Clean Air Agency.***

Commented [MM2]: Goal and underlying policies added in support of Multicounty Planning Policies on Climate Change. Other Climate Change MPPs addressed by other policies here and in other elements.

ES 3.1 Protect and restore natural resources that sequester and store carbon including public forested and open space lands, wetland areas and stream corridors, and the City's urban tree canopy.

ES 3.2 Reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the local transportation sector by transitioning the City's fleet to electric and more fuel-efficient vehicles, supporting local transit options, installation of EV charging infrastructure and bicycle racks with new development and in public areas, and developing bicycle and pedestrian networks that help reduce local vehicle miles traveled.

Additional actions, goals and policies related to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions are found throughout this ***Energy and Sustainability Element***, as well as in the ***Land Use Element*** and ***Transportation Element*** of the Comprehensive Plan.

E. SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY

E.1 Local Economy and Environmental Quality

With significant natural attractions surrounding the City of North Bend and a local economy supported by tourism, it is particularly important to recognize the interrelationship between a healthy environment and healthy economy. Supporting local economic growth in a manner that complements the natural environment is a key to maintaining sustainability. Likewise, supporting job growth improves overall sustainability by improving the City's jobs/housing balance, which is currently off-balance by way of far more residences than local jobs. Additional policies and direction for supporting economic development are found in the ***Economic Development Element***.

ES Goal 4: Foster a vibrant, balanced, and resilient local economy that supports local production of sustainable goods and services.

Policies:

ES 4.1 Where possible, support local businesses when awarding municipal contracts and in purchasing supplies and equipment for municipal operations, unless the cost of the product or service offered locally outweighs the benefits of buying local.

ES 4.2 Foster local job creation to improve the City's jobs/housing balance.

ES 4.3 Promote economic development strategies that capitalize on the characteristics of the property, resources, and labor available to the North Bend community, and additional industries compatible with North Bend's scenic and recreational environment.

ES 4.4 Support the farmers market as a means to promote local food production and local economic development generation.

ES 4.5 Support the use of suitable public lands (such as repetitive loss floodplain buyout lots) and underutilized private lands for local food production.

ES 4.6 Encourage community pea patch gardens and their stewardship and management by local residents and community groups.

E.2 Economic Values of Government Sustainability

Resources and measures to address sustainability need to be practical and achievable.

For many cities, street lighting is the largest fixed annual general-fund expense. By replacing 21,000 conventional streetlight bulbs with LEDs, Seattle reduced its streetlight bill by 50%, saving the City more than 1.2 million annually.

Boston Globe, Aug. 2, 2012

ES Goal 5: Ensure careful stewardship of the City's finances and resources in pursuing sustainability in City operations.

Policies:

ES 5.1 Utilize measures of sustainability that bring the greatest cost benefit ratio, or "bang for the buck."

ES 5.2 In choosing materials or equipment for municipal operations, consider long-term operational costs over short term capital expenditures.

ES 5.3 Maintain existing municipal equipment and facilities in optimal condition to reduce the need for costly repairs or replacement.

ES 5.4 Consider the purchase of used rather than new vehicles and equipment that otherwise meet energy and resource conservation objectives.

F. ELECTRICAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION, CONSERVATION AND LOCAL GENERATION

The City's role in electricity conservation comes through monitoring and reducing consumption in its own operations, and in establishing incentives applicable to new development for constructing buildings utilizing energy efficient practices and materials.

ES Goal 6: Reduce energy consumption and encourage energy efficiency and conservation in City operations and in the community.

F.1 Municipal Operations
Municipal buildings, equipment, and infrastructure (including pump stations, street lights, and wastewater operations) collectively use a significant amount of electricity. Because of all the energy uses a City is responsible for, conservation measures can provide substantial cost savings to taxpayers and reduced greenhouse gas emissions and other environmental impacts.

Policies:

ES 6.1 Foster energy conservation practices among City employees.

ES 6.2 Make energy efficiency a priority in City operations and facilities, retrofitting city facilities with energy efficient lighting and equipment as practical. Participate in rebate and incentive programs from Puget Sound Energy and others to offset the costs of retrofits.

ES 6.3 Where practical, conduct energy audits of existing municipal buildings to identify high-priority retrofits and repairs for increasing energy efficiency and cost savings.

ES 6.4 When installing new or retrofitting existing street and public area lighting, select fixtures and bulbs that minimize energy use and prevent over-lighting.

ES 6.5 Evaluate the selection of US EPA Energy Star certified equipment and appliances when purchased for City use, and make such selection when the business case justifies the cost.

F.2 New Development and Community Energy Use
Electricity in the City of North Bend is provided by Puget Sound Energy and the Tanner Electric Cooperative, both of which have programs to promote energy conservation by their customers. The City can additionally influence energy use in the community by providing incentives for providing energy efficient materials and construction, and by enabling the development of private local generation projects, such as solar arrays and wind turbines on buildings.

Policies:

ES 6.6 Provide incentives for energy efficiency in new development, including Energy Star certified homes, buildings and plants.

ES 6.7 Encourage opportunities for local energy generation, including the installation of local solar and wind facilities. Evaluate potential sites and partnerships with other agencies, such as the school district, parks district, King County and other agencies with land and facilities that could accommodate local energy generation facilities.

ES 6.8 Review and revise building and development codes, design guidelines, and zoning ordinances to remove barriers to the installation of local-site energy generation facilities.

G. FOSSIL FUEL CONSUMPTION

The global environmental impacts of extracting, processing and burning of fossil fuels are numerous, including significant habitat destruction, air and water pollution, and greenhouse gas emissions. The City can implement strategies designed to reduce the City's fossil fuel consumption, ultimately saving money and improving air quality. One strategy is by addressing RCW 43.19.648, by planning for and transitioning the City's fleet as vehicles reach the end of their practical life.

Another strategy is through establishing densities and land use design that supports the use of public transit, encourages walking and bicycling, and other alternatives to single-occupant vehicle trips. This can be done by providing complete streets (interconnected streets with sidewalks and bicycle lanes) and pedestrian pathway networks. These issues are addressed through the ***Land Use Element*** and ***Transportation Element*** of the Comprehensive Plan.

ES Goal 7: Optimize the efficiency of fossil fuel use in City operations and encourage measures in the community which reduce fuel use and emissions.

Policies:

ES 7.1 Increase the fuel efficiency of the City's vehicle fleet and implement a policy to consider "right-sizing" for the right application in vehicle purchase decisions.

ES 7.2 Consider alternative work schedules to reduce employee commutes, i.e. telecommuting and flex-time schedule when appropriate.

ES 7.3 Implement a no-idling policy with all City vehicles.

ES 7.4 Educate the public about the benefits of not idling vehicles.

ES 7.5 Limit idling in certain circumstances and locations.

ES 7.6 Support the installation electric vehicle charging infrastructure by the private market.

Burning a gallon of gasoline emits almost 20 pounds of carbon dioxide. A typical late-model, mid-sized sedan produces about 9,500 pounds of carbon dioxide each year, while a hybrid car generates less than half that, about 4,300 pounds.

Environmental Protection Agency

H. WATER CONSERVATION

The City of North Bend impacts water use both through its own operations and through public use of water from the City's service area and the Sallal Water Association, which also serves portions of North Bend. Reducing municipal and public water use not only benefits in-stream flows, it benefits the financial bottom line, as treating and pumping domestic water and wastewater is one of the most energy intensive municipal operations. The less water that

residents use, the more energy the City can save. Water consumption and conservation is addressed in Chapter 5 of the City's ~~2010~~ 2020 ***Water System Plan***, which provides a Water Use Efficiency Program and includes a section on water conservation measures. The City has also adopted a Water Conservation Ordinance in North Bend Municipal Code Chapter 13.50 establishing public outreach and education measures, water conservation requirements, and seasonal water use restrictions depending on adopted water conservation stages necessary to maintain in-stream flows to the Snoqualmie River.

ES Goal 8: Conserve and reduce water use for the protection of our environment and for future generations.

Policies:

ES 8.1 Implement the City's Water System Plan including its water conservation and efficiency efforts to protect natural resources, reduce environmental impacts, and support a sustainable long-term water supply to serve the City's growing population.

ES 8.2 Coordinate with other agencies and groups with interests and rights to water and water-dependent resources within the Snoqualmie Basin to promote climate and drought resiliency, environmental and human health, and long-term economic sustainability.

Commented [MM3]: 8.2 added in consideration of comment from Snoqualmie Tribe staff.

I. GREEN BUILDING

The efficiency and environmental impacts of building materials and practices can have a substantial impact on energy, water and resource consumption, as well as human health. A number of third-party independent certifying organizations have developed standards that measure the efficiency and environmental impacts of building construction, the two most common of which include the US Green Building Council's *Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design* (LEED) program, used for commercial and residential buildings, and the *Built Green* program, which focuses principally on residential construction.

Both LEED and Built Green are point-based ratings systems that address energy, water and resource conservation, indoor air quality, site sustainability, and use of sustainable building materials.

The most efficient way that the City can foster sustainable building practices is by encouraging participation by developers in these existing certification programs, and participating directly in these programs in the construction of public buildings.

ES Goal ~~8~~9: Encourage the construction of green buildings in the public and private sectors.

Policies:

ES ~~8~~9.1 Utilize green building techniques and measures in municipal projects when the economics of a project demonstrate appropriate payback on investment.

ES ~~8~~9.2 Provide incentives to the private sector for the development of green and energy efficient buildings, utilizing programs such as Built Green, Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED), Energy Star, or equivalent. Incentives can include awards or recognition, expedited review, reduced permitting costs or impact fees, density bonuses, or other measures as appropriate.

ES ~~8~~9.3 Identify and remove regulatory or procedural barriers to implementing green building practices, such as updating codes, guidelines, and zoning, and ensure that plan review and building inspection staff are trained in green building materials, practices, and techniques as appropriate.

J. RESOURCE CONSUMPTION

The City uses a considerable amount of resources in its day-to-day operations, through the purchase of supplies and equipment, and in cleaning and maintaining its facilities. The City can take a number of simple measures that reduce resource consumption and waste through environmentally preferable purchasing. Environmentally preferable purchasing is the procurement of goods and services that have lower negative impacts on the environment and human health compared with conventional products that serve the same purpose.

ES Goal ~~9~~10: Reduce unnecessary and/or unwarranted consumption to minimize the cost of City operations, and the environmental and human health impacts of the resources used in City operations.

Policies:

ES ~~9~~10.1 Develop an environmentally-preferable purchasing strategy for municipal equipment, vehicles, office supplies, and other products purchased by the City, that considers durability, environmental and carbon footprint, local sourcing, waste reduction, and minimization of toxic and hazardous substances, and weighs the cost benefit in those purchasing decisions. Support environmentally-preferable purchases when the cost is equivalent to the conventional alternative.

ES ~~9~~10.2 Purchase recycled, reused or refurbished supplies, equipment and vehicles for City departments where appropriate.

ES ~~9~~10.3 Substitute, reduce, and where possible, eliminate the use of toxic materials in municipal operations, such as synthetic fertilizers, pesticides, preservatives, solvents, and other materials that have negative environmental and human health impacts.

ES ~~9~~10.4 Whenever possible, extend the useful life of products and buildings through repairs and remodels rather than replacement.

ES ~~9~~11.5 Give priority to implementing actions that save both costs and resources. For example, provide pitchers of tap water rather than bottled water for City meetings and functions.

ES ~~9~~11.6 Reduce the City's use of paper by using double-sided printing where appropriate.

ES ~~9~~11.7 Consider implementing paperless City Council meetings.

K. WASTE REDUCTION AND RECYCLING

In 1985, recycling 25% of overall waste was considered the maximum level feasible. By ~~2008~~2021, Washington State residents recycled or diverted an average of ~~47.5~~50.5% of all solid waste (Washington State Department of Ecology), and there is still significant opportunity to increase well beyond this rate. Waste *reduction* is perhaps an even more important goal – reducing the amount of waste generated in the first place. Both the City and its residents have roles to play in the well-known mantra, "reduce, re-use, recycle."

ES Goal ~~10~~11: Reduce waste and increase recycling and waste diversion in City operations and in the community.

K.1 Municipal Operations

City operations involving solid waste collection and recycling includes secure shredding and recycling of office waste paper, regular recycling of other materials and waste disposal from office use, and garbage and recycling collection at parks and during special events. The City does not currently offer recycling at public parks, which represents an opportunity for community participation in recycling, and a focus for future improvement.

Policies:

ES ~~10~~11.1 Reduce waste production and increase recycling and waste diversion in City operations, in public parks, and other public places.

ES ~~10~~11.2 Place recycling containers adjacent to garbage containers in all areas where public waste receptacles are provided. Ensure that recycling containers are clearly indicated for recycling purposes only, to discourage disposal and mingling of trash with recyclables.

ES ~~10~~11.3 Develop operating procedures to ensure that outdoor recycling pickup and management at City parks and other public spaces is time and resource efficient for City personnel.

ES ~~10~~11.4 Provide recycling and food waste composting bins at public events and festivals.

K.2 Community Waste Reduction and Recycling

The City of North Bend provides its residents and businesses with solid waste and recycling services through a contract with a waste management service provider. The City can influence resident participation in waste reduction and recycling through outreach and education, and by ensuring that its solid waste contracts include full recycling services, including recycling of yard and food waste.

Policies:

ES ~~10~~11 .5 Reduce waste production and increase recycling rates in the community.

ES ~~10~~11.6 Ensure that solid waste contracts provide complete and convenient opportunities for resident participation and education in recycling and waste diversion, including curbside pickup of comingled recycling and food and yard waste recycling. Ensure that these services are available to single and multi-family homeowners, apartment residents, and businesses alike.

ES ~~10~~11.7 Provide for hazardous waste collection, to ensure proper recycling or disposal of materials not suitable for curbside pickup.

ES ~~10~~11.8 Incentivize building moving and building deconstruction and material re-use rather than building demolition when practical.

L. SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY

In Washington State, transportation accounts for ~~45~~39.5% of all greenhouse gas emissions (Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory, Department of Ecology, ~~2010~~2019). Municipalities have a strong role to play in reducing transportation-related greenhouse gas emissions and addressing health-related transportation issues, as the built environment influences how far and by what mode people will travel on a daily basis. Goals and policies addressing the relationships between transportation and multiple measures of sustainability are found within the ***Transportation Element***. Goals and policies addressing the overall densities and development patterns of the City that foster walking, bicycling and transit use, as well as policies addressing the jobs/housing balance to reduce regional commuting, are found in the ***Land Use Element***.

Recycling just one aluminum can saves enough energy to run a TV for three hours -- or the equivalent of a half a gallon of gasoline.

Recycling-revoloution.com

M. EQUITY

Municipal government and land use decisions are made with consideration of input from the public as provided through the public process. It is very important for the overall balance of sustainability to ensure that all voices are heard or represented through local government. Issues of equity that can be addressed by a City include equitable public input and decision making, ensuring community facilities and infrastructure address the needs of all ages and abilities, and geographic, social, and economic equity in locating community facilities. Additional issues of

equity involve housing affordability and the provision of affordable housing, which are addressed in the goals and policies of the ***Housing Element***.

ES Goal ~~11~~12: Develop a robust out-reach program to all populations to build trust and strengthen relationships between the City and its residents, and ensure that municipal actions are transparent, equitable, and just.

Policies:

ES ~~11~~12.1 In outreach and education activities, and in the public process for land use decision making, strive to reach out to underrepresented and historically marginalized populations, including youth, minorities, people with disabilities, and people that are poor, and encourage their participation.

ES ~~11~~12.2 In land use decision making, ensure that the City takes into consideration the interests of underrepresented or historically marginalized populations, even when their voices are not heard at the table. Develop and use tools to consider equity impacts when developing plans or policies for outcomes that might disproportionally such populations.

Commented [MM4]: ES 11.2 addition provided consistent with Countywide Planning Policy FW-7.

ES ~~11~~12.3 Solicit and incorporate the use of Indigenous Knowledge together with Best Available Science in land use planning and decision making.

Commented [MM5]: Policy added in consideration of comment from Snoqualmie Tribe staff.

ES 12.4 Partner with the Snoqualmie Valley School District and youth organizations on projects that provide opportunities for youth participation in public decision making and volunteerism, and as a means to provide community outreach and education.

ES ~~11.4~~12.5 Provide opportunities for members of city boards and commissions to share and confer on cross-organizational and inter-organizational matters, to ensure informed decision making and recommendations.

ES ~~11.5~~12.6 Continue to foster youth participation in the public process by providing a youth-position on the Parks Commission, and other boards and commissions as appropriate.

ES ~~11.6~~12.7 Consider economic, social, and geographic equity in locating municipal facilities that can cause negative or positive impacts on the surrounding neighborhood, such as parks, road improvements, wastewater treatment, and utility stations.

ES 12.8 Ensure all residents, regardless of race, social, or economic status, have a clean and healthy environment. Identify, mitigate, and correct for unavoidable negative impacts of public actions that disproportionately affect residents and neighborhoods impacted by existing and historical racial, social, environmental, and economic inequities, and who have limited resources or capacity to adapt to a changing environment.

Commented [MM6]: Policy added consistent with Countywide Planning Policy EN-5.

ES ~~11.7~~12.9 Partner with educational, governmental and community organizations to encourage community access to information and education. Examples include the Snoqualmie Valley School District, King County Library System, Encompass, the North Bend Food Bank, and the Snoqualmie Valley Chamber of Commerce.

ES ~~11.8~~12.10 Develop and encourage volunteer opportunities, community projects and events that promote community health and interaction. Examples include habitat restoration projects, community races and festivals, and the Adopt-a-Park Program.

N. URBAN FORESTRY

In addition to providing beauty, trees play a role in a number of factors of environmental and economic sustainability, including carbon sequestration, air quality improvement, shading of both buildings and ~~habitat~~streams, providing wildlife habitat, reducing erosion, uptake of stormwater, and increasing property values, while also representing a significant indigenous resource. The City of North Bend provides for and enhances its urban forest through the provision of street trees on all public streets, protections of existing ~~significant~~ trees in clearing and land development, and via landscaping requirements applicable to new development. ~~The care and management of public trees is addressed by the City's ***Urban Forestry Plan***.~~

Commented [MM7]: Highlighted text added in consideration of comment from Snoqualmie Tribe staff.

ES Goal 13: Enhance the health, viability and beauty of North Bend's Urban Forest Canopy as a resource integral to the character and identity of North Bend.

ES 13.1 Work to maintain and enhance North Bend's urban forest canopy over time by planting trees on public property and requiring the installation of street trees along all public streets in association with new development and public street improvements.

ES 13.2 Preserve existing native trees whenever possible within rights-of-way, parks and other public properties.

ES 13.3 Retain existing urban forest canopy when development occurs by establishing and maintaining tree retention and planting requirements appropriate to different land use types, and consistent with Wildland Urban Interface wildfire safety provisions.

100 mature tree crowns intercept about 100,000 gallons of rainfall per year, reducing runoff and flooding, and providing cleaner water.

US Forest Service, Northeastern Area

ES 13.4 Actively work to protect and restore forest canopy and health along river and stream shorelines.

ES 13.5 Maintain an inventory of public trees to ensure optimal knowledge of tree conditions, hazards, and maintenance and replacement needs.

ES 13.6 Replace street trees and other public trees that have died or been removed over time.

ES 13.7 In support of environmental equity, prioritize urban planting and tree replacement efforts in areas with greater numbers of lower income residents such as the downtown core, and areas that have less access to nearby green spaces.

ES 13.8 Provide public outreach and education to recognize the values and functions that trees provide in the urban environment and for the character of North Bend.

ES 13.9 Purse annual certification as a Tree City USA City through the National Arbor Day Foundation and Washington State Department of Natural Resources.

ES 13.10 Seek grants and work with partner organizations such as the Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust and the Snoqualmie Tribe on acquisition, restoration, and enhancement of key forested areas, including river and stream shorelines and forested areas of Tollgate Farm and Meadowbrook Farm.

ES 13.11 Cooperate with the Snoqualmie Tribe to identify and protect culturally significant trees and groves.

Commented [MM8]: 13.11 added in consideration of comment from Snoqualmie Tribe staff.

O. LOW IMPACT DEVELOPMENT STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

Low Impact Development (LID) Stormwater Management refers to the use of techniques that manage stormwater runoff through small-scale, on-site infiltration measures rather than through the construction of traditional drainage facilities such as pipes, stormwater vaults and ponds that are connected to a larger centralized point-discharge stormwater system. LID stormwater management techniques can provide cost savings to developers by reducing or eliminating the need for costly "hard" infrastructure such as pipes, vaults and ponds, which also take up valuable developable area. Using greater LID stormwater management techniques also provides cost savings to the City in minimizing downstream investments for capacity upgrades to the City's stormwater infrastructure, extending the life and function of the current system and reducing future maintenance burdens.

ES Goal 14~~13~~: Maintain infiltration to the City's aquifer and minimize stormwater runoff impacts to surfaces waters through the use of Low Impact Development stormwater management techniques.

Policies:

ES ~~13~~14.1 Incentivize use of LID stormwater management techniques that minimize impervious surfaces and capture, treat, and infiltrate stormwater, including vegetated roofs, cisterns, rain gardens, and biofiltration swales, or such other techniques which may be developed and approved for application.

ES ~~13~~14.2 Encourage placement of buildings, roads, sidewalks and other development to minimize the need for clearing and maximize preservation of existing native vegetation.

ES ~~13~~14.3 Ensure the proper care and management of LID stormwater techniques by the City for public facilities, and by private property owners or homeowners associations responsible for these features on private property.

ES ~~13~~14.4 Develop management protocol to ensure that regular "vacuuming" of pervious paving surfaces is performed to keep them from becoming clogged and losing their infiltration capacity over time.

~~ES 13.5 Following completion of a residential LID demonstration project consistent with the City's LID Demonstration Project Regulations, evaluate the successes and shortcomings of the development's stormwater management, and consider how the provisions may be applied City-wide.~~

Commented [MM9]: LID Demo Project was not pursued and the LID Demo Project Regulations have been eliminated.

O. NATURAL HAZARDS PREPAREDNESS AND MITIGATION

Commented [MM10]: New section providing policy support for Wildland Urban Interface code and other measures for addressing natural hazards preparedness.

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Being prepared for emergencies resulting from natural hazards is an essential component of community sustainability and resiliency. North Bend is situated adjacent to steep mountain slopes, rapid rivers, and expansive forests where natural hazards can be particularly close-at-hand and potentially severe. Emergencies can occur in association with flooding, wildfires, earthquakes, storms, and landslides. Such natural hazards can be exacerbated by weather patterns resulting from climate change and are likely to increase in frequency and severity over time. Appropriate planning is essential for the safety and well-being of the community. Of note, additional policies addressing planning for frequently flooded areas and geologically hazardous areas are found within the Critical Areas Element.

ES Goal 15: Establish policies, programs, and partnerships that enhance the City's emergency preparedness and capabilities in responding to natural hazards.

ES 15.1 Collaborate with relevant partner agencies and organizations to plan for consistent emergency preparedness and response measures, define roles and responsibilities, and enable the appropriate incident command to take action for various emergencies.

ES 15.2 Adopt and implement the King County Hazard Mitigation Plan and subsequent updates.

ES 15.3 Support the operation of a Community Emergency Response Team to train and equip community volunteers to mobilize and be ready to assist professionals with disaster response.

ES 15.4 Adopt zoning and building regulations that implement the Wildland Urban Interface Code to require fire-resistant construction materials, setback requirements, and other construction provisions that protect against fire exposure.

ES 15.5 Develop regulations for landscaping and vegetation management that create fire-defensible space around structures, while also balancing preservation of the natural and forested character important to North Bend's residents.

ES 15.6 Plan for an interconnected roadway network and multiple vehicle connection points into and out of new residential developments to ensure rapid emergency response capabilities and evacuation opportunities.

ES 15.7 Identify and support vulnerable communities in planning for emergency preparedness and response, including schools, facilities for elderly and mobility-impaired individuals, and communication measures for non-English speakers and hearing-impaired individuals.

CHAPTER 11:
ENERGY AND SUSTAINABILITY ELEMENT

Photo by Dave Battey, Snoqualmie Valley Historical Museum

A. INTRODUCTION

The City of North Bend has an incredible setting. The rugged backdrop of Mt. Si, the green forested slopes of Rattlesnake Mountain, the wide open fields of Meadowbrook and Tollgate Farms, and the clear flowing mountain waters of the South Fork and Middle Fork Snoqualmie Rivers form our community's character and unique identity, while enhancing its vitality. The desire to pass these resources to our future generations is at the center of the idea of sustainability.

The North Bend Energy and Sustainability Element provides incentive-based policy direction for municipal operations, new development, and outreach to the community to promote the balance of environmental, community, and economic goals for the long term health and prosperity of the City and its future residents. The policies of this Element are additionally intended to support greenhouse gas emissions reductions which enable the City to compete effectively for important sources of grant and loan funding that favor such factors.

Other Elements of this Comprehensive Plan contain objectives and policies that address additional measures of sustainability. These include:

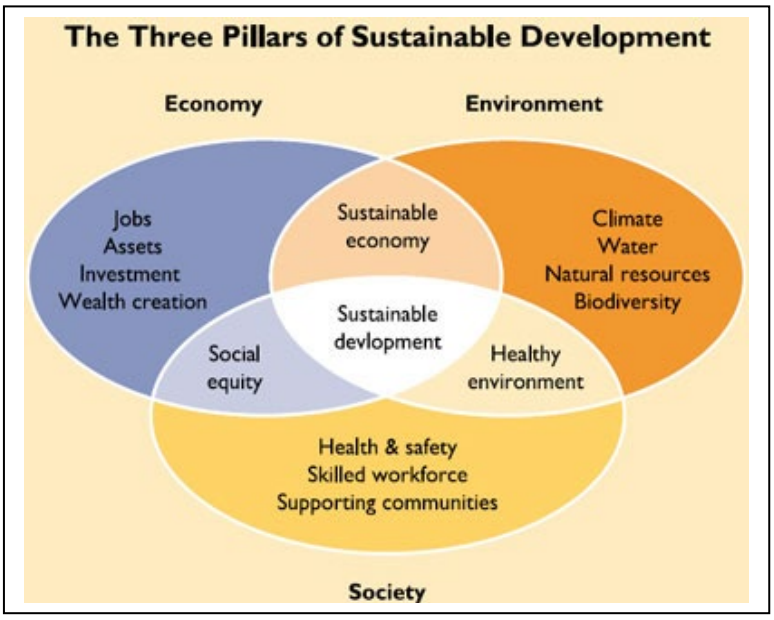
- ***Critical Areas Element*** – addressing the protection of our physical environment, including wetlands, streams, wildlife habitat, and air and water quality.
- ***Transportation Element*** – addressing impacts of vehicular mobility on multiple social and environmental factors.
- ***Land Use Element*** – addressing creating compact mixed-use, walkable communities with an appropriate jobs/housing balance.

A.1 What is Sustainability?

Sustainability is widely recognized by the following definition:

"Sustainability is the ability to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."[1]

The concept of sustainability describes a condition in which human use of natural resources, required for the continuation of life, is in balance with nature's ability to replenish them. This concept also extends to economics, as financial decisions must consider balance and the ability to replenish or demonstrate the appropriate payback of expenditures in a timely effective manner. More recently, sustainability has been further expanded to recognize the interdependence of three primary factors or pillars - that of economic vitality, social equity, and environmental quality. A project or action can be considered sustainable when it achieves a balance of these three pillars. When a community maintains a balance of these interdependent pillars, the long-term result is prosperity for the current population and prosperity for its future generations.



A.2 Why is Sustainability Important to North Bend?

Addressing factors of sustainability is necessary for the environmental, economic, and social well-being of North Bend's current and future generations. By proactively addressing issues of sustainability, the City of North Bend gains the opportunity to:

i. Resolve issues prior to adverse impacts becoming more costly and difficult;
ii. Effect positive change through incentive-based policies;
iii. Compete effectively against other communities for State and Federal grant funds;
iv. Provide efficient and cost-effective government decision making for citizens and tax payers.
v. Proactively address energy and sustainability-related issues rather than reacting to future legislation, allowing the City to drive its destiny.

[1] Definition created by the Brundtland Commission, established by the UN in 1983 to consider the impacts of environmental degradation on the human environment, natural resources, and economic and social development.

A.3 Proactively Responding to Legislative Requirements

Measures of sustainability are regularly addressed by the Washington State Legislature. The following are some of the more significant sustainability-related state requirements passed in the last several years.

Green Building Requirements for State-Funded Buildings

During the 2005 legislative session, Washington State passed the country's first law requiring that all new buildings and renovation projects of state public agencies and school districts that receive state funding be built to one of three green building standards (Chapter 39.35D RCW). Projects that receive funds from the state capital budget must achieve at least the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Silver standard.

Electric and Biofuel Vehicle Operations Requirements

RCW 43.19.648 passed in 2009 and as further clarified under WAC 194-29now requires that local governments must now transition their fleets to electricity or biofuels to the extent practicable

Statewide Greenhouse Gas Reduction Goals

The Washington State Legislature in 2009 passed statewide greenhouse gas reduction limits, codified as RCW 70.235 and amended in 2020 as RCW 70A.45. These goals include reduction of statewide greenhouse gas emissions to 40% below 1990 levels by 2030 and 95% below 1990 levels by 2050, and a reduction in vehicle miles traveled by 18% by 2020 (and further reductions by 2035 and 2050), require the Department of Ecology to inventory and track greenhouse gas emissions state-wide, and require industries of a certain size to report greenhouse gasses to the Department of Ecology.

RCW 70.45.070 also requires that all state agencies providing competitive grants for economic development and infrastructure must consider whether cities receiving state capital funds have adopted policies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. This requirement is highly impactful for our local government funding as it represents a significant amount of grant and loan funding to the City, including such sources as the Public Works Trust Fund (transportation and infrastructure grants and loans), and competitive grants from the Department of Ecology (environmental policy grants), Department of Commerce (land use policy and economic development grants), and Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (Park and trail grants), among others. Having goals and policies in place to address greenhouse gas reduction will help ensure that the City is positioned for a primary source of funding opportunities for local projects.

Incorporating Climate Change into Comprehensive Plans

House Bill 1181 which took effect in 2023 made significant changes to the Growth Management Act to incorporate climate change provisions into local comprehensive plans. Included with that is a requirement to create a new Climate Change and Resiliency Element, which the City will need to adopt by June 30, 2029. The future Climate Change and Resiliency Element may become a part of this Energy and Sustainability Element.

B. SUSTAINABILITY AND PROPERTY RIGHTS

Sustainability involves striking a balance between protecting individual and public interests. In the case of this Energy and Sustainability Element, the focus is on creating incentives rather than regulations where possible, and providing the public with information for wise decision making, rather than mandates for code compliance.

ES Goal 1: In city operations and in the development of policies and regulations, ensure an appropriate balance between individual property rights and the public interest.

ES 1.1 Wherever possible, foster wise and sustainable land use decisions in the community through incentives rather than regulations.

ES 1.2 Regularly seek to streamline permit and approval processes and remove regulations that are no longer applicable.

C. EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

Education is a core purpose of this element and a key to achieving sustainability goals. Education should occur through cost effective methods to tax payers, such as the City website, use of existing Boards and Commissions, and partnerships with other governmental agencies, schools and community groups. Education and outreach should include:

- City employees –To reduce municipal operating costs; to utilize economies of scale between city departments with regard to city resources; to learn methods of doing business in ways that are both economically wise and environmentally sound.
- City officials – To develop awareness of strategies for sustainable municipal operations and programs; to gain support and understanding of the latest techniques and methods
- Residents - To raise awareness regarding personal and collective sustainability actions individuals can take on their own; to gain support and understanding of the techniques and methods being proposed and applied

Partnering with other governmental agencies, schools, community groups and utility providers will ultimately conserve money while promoting participation in sustainability throughout the community.

ES Goal 2: Increase individual and public awareness of, and participation in, efforts to foster greater sustainability.

Policies:

ES 2.1 Help to recognize and make transparent the ecological and economic impacts of City land use, transportation and budget decisions.

ES 2.2 Help direct people to resources available from other agencies, utility providers and organizations that address issues of sustainability.

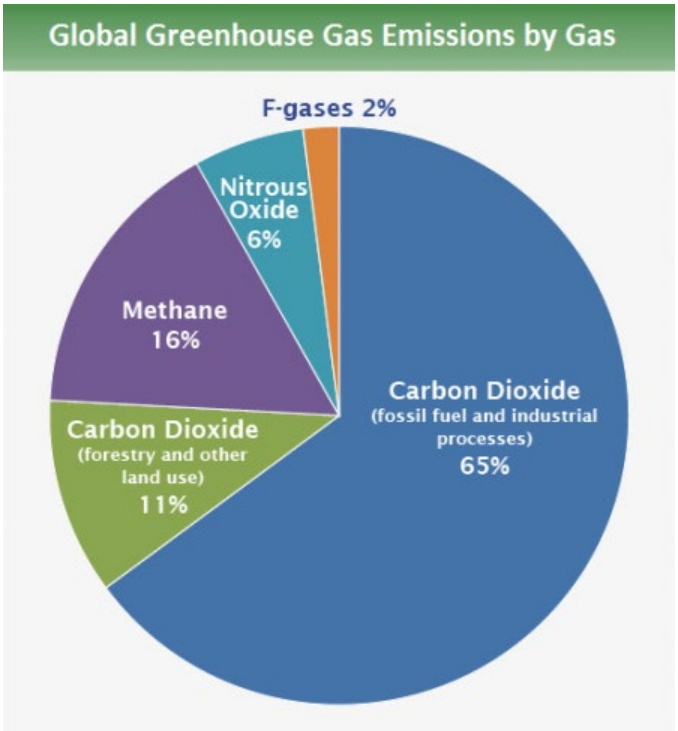
ES 2.3 Maintain a sustainability page on the City's website identifying measures the City is taking to reduce costs, increase services, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, energy and resource consumption, and other environmental impacts, and ways that residents can further reduce their own impacts.

ES 2.4 Encourage local organizations, community groups, and businesses to organize events and activities that incorporate sustainable measures.

ES 2.5 Publicize and recognize the accomplishments of the City's and community's sustainability efforts.

D. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS REDUCTION

Greenhouse gases are substances that contribute to warming of the climate by trapping heat in the atmosphere. Carbon dioxide is the most dominant greenhouse gas; however a number of other gases also contribute significantly to climate change, including methane (CH4), nitrous oxide (N2O), sulfur hexafluoride (SF6), hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HFCs) and perfluorocarbons (PFCs). Greenhouse gasses are emitted from both natural sources and anthropogenic (human activity related) sources, but it is the emissions from anthropogenic sources contributing to global warming which we have the ability to address.

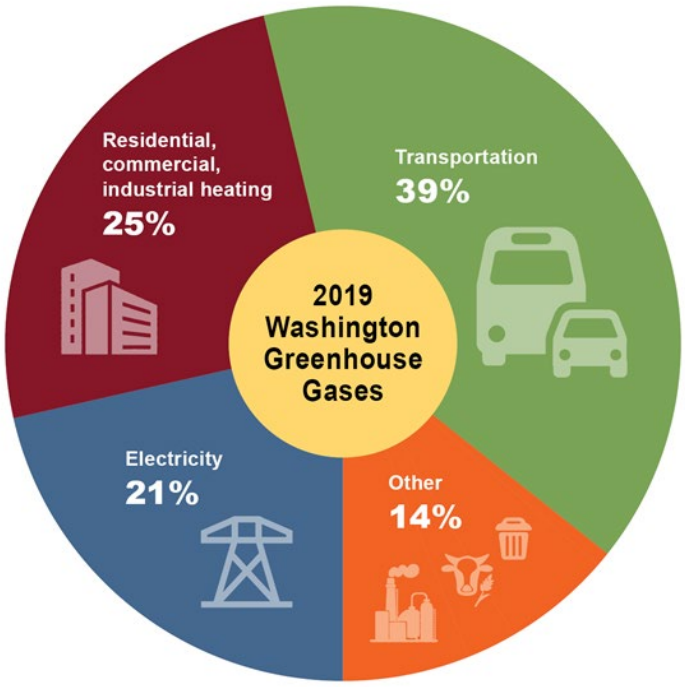


Source Intergovermental Pannel on Climate Change, 2014 IR5 Report

Statewide, transportation is the largest share of greenhouse gas emissions, followed by use of fuels to heat residential, commercial and industrial buildings (RCI), as depicted in the chart

below (Washington's transportation emissions percentage is skewed above the national average due to the generation of most electricity in our state from hydropower sources, which does not contribute to greenhouse gas emissions. Electricity generation is typically the largest source of greenhouse gas emissions.). These percentages are likely to be similar within the City of North Bend.

Percent GHG Emissions by Sector in Washington , 2019



Source: Washington State Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory 2019, Dpartment of Ecology Pub. 22-02-054

ES Goal 3: Advance the adoption and implementation of actions that substantially reduce greenhouse gas emissions in support of state, regional, and local emissions reduction goals, including targets adopted by the Puget Sound Clean Air Agency.

ES 3.1 Protect and restore natural resources that sequester and store carbon including public forested and open space lands, wetland areas and stream corridors, and the City's urban tree canopy.

ES 3.2 Reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the local transportation sector by transitioning the City's fleet to electric and more fuel-efficient vehicles, supporting local transit options, installation of EV charging infrastructure and bicycle racks with new development and in public

areas, and developing bicycle and pedestrian networks that help reduce local vehicle miles traveled.

Additional actions, goals and policies related to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions are found throughout this ***Energy and Sustainability Element***, as well as in the ***Land Use Element*** and ***Transportation Element*** of the Comprehensive Plan.

E. SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY

E.1 Local Economy and Environmental Quality

With significant natural attractions surrounding the City of North Bend and a local economy supported by tourism, it is particularly important to recognize the interrelationship between a healthy environment and healthy economy. Supporting local economic growth in a manner that complements the natural environment is a key to maintaining sustainability. Likewise, supporting job growth improves overall sustainability by improving the City's jobs/housing balance, which is currently off-balance by way of far more residences than local jobs. Additional policies and direction for supporting economic development are found in the ***Economic Development Element***.

ES Goal 4: Foster a vibrant, balanced, and resilient local economy that supports local production of sustainable goods and services.

Policies:

ES 4.1 Where possible, support local businesses when awarding municipal contracts and in purchasing supplies and equipment for municipal operations, unless the cost of the product or service offered locally outweighs the benefits of buying local.

ES 4.2 Foster local job creation to improve the City's jobs/housing balance.

ES 4.3 Promote economic development strategies that capitalize on the characteristics of the property, resources, and labor available to the North Bend community, and additional industries compatible with North Bend's scenic and recreational environment.

ES 4.4 Support the farmers market as a means to promote local food production and local economic development generation.

ES 4.5 Support the use of suitable public lands (such as repetitive loss floodplain buyout lots) and underutilized private lands for local food production.

ES 4.6 Encourage community pea patch gardens and their stewardship and management by local residents and community groups.

E.2 Economic Values of Government Sustainability

Resources and measures to address sustainability need to be practical and achievable.

ES Goal 5: Ensure careful stewardship of the City's finances and resources in pursuing sustainability in City operations.

Policies:

ES 5.1 Utilize measures of sustainability that bring the greatest cost benefit ratio, or "bang for the buck."

ES 5.2 In choosing materials or equipment for municipal operations, consider long-term operational costs over short term capital expenditures.

ES 5.3 Maintain existing municipal equipment and facilities in optimal condition to reduce the need for costly repairs or replacement.

ES 5.4 Consider the purchase of used rather than new vehicles and equipment that otherwise meet energy and resource conservation objectives.

F. ELECTRICAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION, CONSERVATION AND LOCAL GENERATION

The City's role in electricity conservation comes through monitoring and reducing consumption in its own operations, and in establishing incentives applicable to new development for constructing buildings utilizing energy efficient practices and materials.

For many cities, street lighting is the largest fixed annual general-fund expense. By replacing 21,000 conventional streetlight bulbs with LEDs, Seattle reduced its streetlight bill by 50%, saving the City more than 1.2 million annually.

Boston Globe, Aug. 2, 2012

ES Goal 6: Reduce energy consumption and encourage energy efficiency and conservation in City operations and in the community.

F.1 Municipal Operations

Municipal buildings, equipment, and infrastructure (including pump stations, street lights, and wastewater operations) collectively use a significant amount of electricity. Because of all the energy uses a City is responsible for, conservation measures can provide substantial cost savings to taxpayers and reduced greenhouse gas emissions and other environmental impacts.

Policies:

ES 6.1 Foster energy conservation practices among City employees.

ES 6.2 Make energy efficiency a priority in City operations and facilities, retrofitting city facilities with energy efficient lighting and equipment as practical. Participate in rebate and incentive programs from Puget Sound Energy and others to offset the costs of retrofits.

ES 6.3 Where practical, conduct energy audits of existing municipal buildings to identify high-priority retrofits and repairs for increasing energy efficiency and cost savings.

ES 6.4 When installing new or retrofitting existing street and public area lighting, select fixtures and bulbs that minimize energy use and prevent over-lighting.

ES 6.5 Evaluate the selection of US EPA Energy Star certified equipment and appliances when purchased for City use, and make such selection when the business case justifies the cost.

F.2 New Development and Community Energy Use

Electricity in the City of North Bend is provided by Puget Sound Energy and the Tanner Electric Cooperative, both of which have programs to promote energy conservation by their customers. The City can additionally influence energy use in the community by providing incentives for providing energy efficient materials and construction, and by enabling the development of private local generation projects, such as solar arrays and wind turbines on buildings.

Policies:

ES 6.6 Provide incentives for energy efficiency in new development, including Energy Star certified homes, buildings and plants.

ES 6.7 Encourage opportunities for local energy generation, including the installation of local solar and wind facilities. Evaluate potential sites and partnerships with other agencies, such as the school district, parks district, King County and other agencies with land and facilities that could accommodate local energy generation facilities.

ES 6.8 Review and revise building and development codes, design guidelines, and zoning ordinances to remove barriers to the installation of local-site energy generation facilities.

G. FOSSIL FUEL CONSUMPTION

The global environmental impacts of extracting, processing and burning of fossil fuels are numerous, including significant habitat destruction, air and water pollution, and greenhouse gas emissions. The City can implement strategies designed to reduce the City's fossil fuel consumption, ultimately saving money and improving air quality. One strategy is by addressing RCW 43.19.648, by planning for and transitioning the City's fleet as vehicles reach the end of their practical life.

Burning a gallon of gasoline emits almost 20 pounds of carbon dioxide. A typical late-model, mid-sized sedan produces about 9,500 pounds of carbon dioxide each year, while a hybrid car generates less than half that, about 4,300 pounds.

Environmental Protection Agency

Another strategy is through establishing densities and land use design that supports the use of public transit, encourages walking and bicycling, and other alternatives to single-occupant vehicle trips. This can be done by providing complete streets (interconnected streets with sidewalks and bicycle lanes) and pedestrian pathway networks. These issues are addressed through the ***Land Use Element*** and ***Transportation Element*** of the Comprehensive Plan.

ES Goal 7: Optimize the efficiency of fossil fuel use in City operations and encourage measures in the community which reduce fuel use and emissions.

Policies:

ES 7.1 Increase the fuel efficiency of the City's vehicle fleet and implement a policy to consider "right-sizing" for the right application in vehicle purchase decisions.

ES 7.2 Consider alternative work schedules to reduce employee commutes, i.e. telecommuting and flex-time schedule when appropriate.

ES 7.3 Implement a no-idling policy with all City vehicles.

ES 7.4 Educate the public about the benefits of not idling vehicles.

ES 7.5 Limit idling in certain circumstances and locations.

ES 7.6 Support the installation electric vehicle charging infrastructure by the private market.

H. WATER CONSERVATION

The City of North Bend impacts water use both through its own operations and through public use of water from the City's service area and the Sallal Water Association, which also serves portions of North Bend. Reducing municipal and public water use not only benefits in-stream flows, it benefits the financial bottom line, as treating and pumping domestic water and wastewater is one of the most energy intensive municipal operations. The less water that residents use, the more energy the City can save. Water consumption and conservation is addressed in Chapter 5 of the City's ***2020 Water System Plan***, which provides a Water Use Efficiency Program and includes a section on water conservation measures. The City has also adopted a Water Conservation Ordinance in North Bend Municipal Code Chapter 13.50 establishing public outreach and education measures, water conservation requirements, and seasonal water use restrictions depending on adopted water conservation stages necessary to maintain in-stream flows to the Snoqualmie River.

ES Goal 8: Conserve and reduce water use for the protection of our environment and for future generations.

Policies:

ES 8.1 Implement the City's Water System Plan including its water conservation and efficiency efforts to protect natural resources, reduce environmental impacts, and support a sustainable long-term water supply to serve the City's growing population.

ES 8.2 Coordinate with other agencies and groups with interests and rights to water and water-dependent resources within the Snoqualmie Basin to promote climate and drought resiliency, environmental and human health, and long-term economic sustainability.

I. GREEN BUILDING

The efficiency and environmental impacts of building materials and practices can have a substantial impact on energy, water and resource consumption, as well as human health. A number of third-party independent certifying organizations have developed standards that measure the efficiency and environmental impacts of building construction, the two most common of which include the US Green Building Council's *Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design* (LEED) program, used for commercial and residential buildings, and the *Built Green* program, which focuses principally on residential construction.

Both LEED and Built Green are point-based ratings systems that address energy, water and resource conservation, indoor air quality, site sustainability, and use of sustainable building materials.

The most efficient way that the City can foster sustainable building practices is by encouraging participation by developers in these existing certification programs, and participating directly in these programs in the construction of public buildings.

ES Goal 9: Encourage the construction of green buildings in the public and private sectors.

Policies:

ES 9.1 Utilize green building techniques and measures in municipal projects when the economics of a project demonstrate appropriate payback on investment.

ES 9.2 Provide incentives to the private sector for the development of green and energy efficient buildings, utilizing programs such as Built Green, Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED), Energy Star, or equivalent. Incentives can include awards or recognition, expedited review, reduced permitting costs or impact fees, density bonuses, or other measures as appropriate.

ES 9.3 Identify and remove regulatory or procedural barriers to implementing green building practices, such as updating codes, guidelines, and zoning, and ensure that plan review and building inspection staff are trained in green building materials, practices, and techniques as appropriate.

J. RESOURCE CONSUMPTION

The City uses a considerable amount of resources in its day-to-day operations, through the purchase of supplies and equipment, and in cleaning and maintaining its facilities. The City can take a number of simple measures that reduce resource consumption and waste through environmentally preferable purchasing. Environmentally preferable purchasing is the procurement of goods and services that have lower negative impacts on the environment and human health compared with conventional products that serve the same purpose.

ES Goal 10: Reduce unnecessary and/or unwarranted consumption to minimize the cost of City operations, and the environmental and human health impacts of the resources used in City operations.

Policies:

ES 10.1 Develop an environmentally-preferable purchasing strategy for municipal equipment, vehicles, office supplies, and other products purchased by the City, that considers durability, environmental and carbon footprint, local sourcing, waste reduction, and minimization of toxic and hazardous substances, and weighs the cost benefit in those purchasing decisions. Support environmentally-preferable purchases when the cost is equivalent to the conventional alternative.

ES 10.2 Purchase recycled, reused or refurbished supplies, equipment and vehicles for City departments where appropriate.

ES 10.3 Substitute, reduce, and where possible, eliminate the use of toxic materials in municipal operations, such as synthetic fertilizers, pesticides, preservatives, solvents, and other materials that have negative environmental and human health impacts.

ES 10.4 Whenever possible, extend the useful life of products and buildings through repairs and remodels rather than replacement.

ES 11.5 Give priority to implementing actions that save both costs and resources. For example, provide pitchers of tap water rather than bottled water for City meetings and functions.

ES 11.6 Reduce the City's use of paper by using double-sided printing where appropriate.

ES 11.7 Consider implementing paperless City Council meetings.

K. WASTE REDUCTION AND RECYCLING

In 1985, recycling 25% of overall waste was considered the maximum level feasible. By 2021, Washington State residents recycled or diverted an average of 50.5% of all solid waste (Washington State Department of Ecology), and there is still significant opportunity to increase

well beyond this rate. Waste *reduction* is perhaps an even more important goal – reducing the amount of waste generated in the first place. Both the City and its residents have roles to play in the well-known mantra, "reduce, re-use, recycle."

ES Goal 11: Reduce waste and increase recycling and waste diversion in City operations and in the community.

K.1 Municipal Operations

City operations involving solid waste collection and recycling includes secure shredding and recycling of office waste paper, regular recycling of other materials and waste disposal from office use, and garbage and recycling collection at parks and during special events. The City does not currently offer recycling at public parks, which represents an opportunity for community participation in recycling, and a focus for future improvement.

Policies:

ES 11.1 Reduce waste production and increase recycling and waste diversion in City operations, in public parks, and other public places.

ES 11.2 Place recycling containers adjacent to garbage containers in all areas where public waste receptacles are provided. Ensure that recycling containers are clearly indicated for recycling purposes only, to discourage disposal and mingling of trash with recyclables.

ES 11.3 Develop operating procedures to ensure that outdoor recycling pickup and management at City parks and other public spaces is time and resource efficient for City personnel.

ES 11.4 Provide recycling and food waste composting bins at public events and festivals.

K.2 Community Waste Reduction and Recycling

The City of North Bend provides its residents and businesses with solid waste and recycling services through a contract with a waste management service provider. The City can influence resident participation in waste reduction and recycling through outreach and education, and by ensuring that its solid waste contracts include full recycling services, including recycling of yard and food waste.

Recycling just one aluminum can saves enough energy to run a TV for three hours -- or the equivalent of a half a gallon of gasoline.

Recycling-revoloution.com

Policies:

ES 11 .5 Reduce waste production and increase recycling rates in the community.

ES 11.6 Ensure that solid waste contracts provide complete and convenient opportunities for resident participation and education in recycling and waste diversion, including

curbside pickup of comingled recycling and food and yard waste recycling. Ensure that these services are available to single and multi-family homeowners, apartment residents, and businesses alike.

ES 11.7 Provide for hazardous waste collection, to ensure proper recycling or disposal of materials not suitable for curbside pickup.

ES 11.8 Incentivize building moving and building deconstruction and material re-use rather than building demolition when practical.

L. SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY

In Washington State, transportation accounts for 39.5% of all greenhouse gas emissions (Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory, Department of Ecology, 2019). Municipalities have a strong role to play in reducing transportation-related greenhouse gas emissions and addressing health-related transportation issues, as the built environment influences how far and by what mode people will travel on a daily basis. Goals and policies addressing the relationships between transportation and multiple measures of sustainability are found within the ***Transportation Element***. Goals and policies addressing the overall densities and development patterns of the City that foster walking, bicycling and transit use, as well as policies addressing the jobs/housing balance to reduce regional commuting, are found in the ***Land Use Element***.

M. EQUITY

Municipal government and land use decisions are made with consideration of input from the public as provided through the public process. It is very important for the overall balance of sustainability to ensure that all voices are heard or represented through local government. Issues of equity that can be addressed by a City include equitable public input and decision making, ensuring community facilities and infrastructure address the needs of all ages and abilities, and geographic, social, and economic equity in locating community facilities. Additional issues of equity involve housing affordability and the provision of affordable housing, which are addressed in the goals and policies of the ***Housing Element***.

ES Goal 12: Develop a robust out-reach program to all populations to build trust and strengthen relationships between the City and its residents, and ensure that municipal actions are transparent, equitable, and just.

Policies:

ES 12.1 In outreach and education activities, and in the public process for land use decision making, strive to reach out to underrepresented and historically marginalized populations, including youth, minorities, people with disabilities, and people that are poor, and encourage their participation.

ES 12.2 In land use decision making, ensure that the City takes into consideration the interests of underrepresented or historically marginalized populations, even when their voices are not heard at the table. Develop and use tools to consider equity impacts when

developing plans or policies for outcomes that might disproportionally such populations.

ES 12.3 Solicit and incorporate the use of Indigenous Knowledge together with Best Available Science in land use planning and decision making.

ES 12.4 Partner with the Snoqualmie Valley School District and youth organizations on projects that provide opportunities for youth participation in public decision making and volunteerism, and as a means to provide community outreach and education.

ES 12.5 Provide opportunities for members of city boards and commissions to share and confer on cross-organizational and inter-organizational matters, to ensure informed decision making and recommendations.

ES 12.6 Continue to foster youth participation in the public process by providing a youth-position on the Parks Commission, and other boards and commissions as appropriate.

ES 12.7 Consider economic, social, and geographic equity in locating municipal facilities that can cause negative or positive impacts on the surrounding neighborhood, such as parks, road improvements, wastewater treatment, and utility stations.

ES 12.8 Ensure all residents, regardless of race, social, or economic status, have a clean and healthy environment. Identify, mitigate, and correct for unavoidable negative impacts of public actions that disproportionately affect residents and neighborhoods impacted by existing and historical racial, social, environmental, and economic inequities, and who have limited resources or capacity to adapt to a changing environment.

ES 12.9 Partner with educational, governmental and community organizations to encourage community access to information and education. Examples include the Snoqualmie Valley School District, King County Library System, Encompass, the North Bend Food Bank, and the Snoqualmie Valley Chamber of Commerce.

ES 12.10 Develop and encourage volunteer opportunities, community projects and events that promote community health and interaction. Examples include habitat restoration projects, community races and festivals, and the Adopt-a-Park Program.

N. URBAN FORESTRY

In addition to providing beauty, trees play a role in a number of factors of environmental and economic sustainability, including carbon sequestration, air quality improvement, shading of both buildings and streams, providing wildlife habitat, reducing erosion, uptake of stormwater, and increasing property values, while also representing a significant indigenous resource. The City of

100 mature tree crowns intercept about 100,000 gallons of rainfall per year, reducing runoff and flooding, and providing cleaner water.

US Forest Service, Northeastern Area

North Bend provides for and enhances its urban forest through the provision of street trees on all public streets, protections of existing trees in clearing and land development, and via landscaping requirements applicable to new development.

ES Goal 13: Enhance the health, viability and beauty of North Bend's Urban Forest Canopy as a resource integral to the character and identity of North Bend.

ES 13.1 Work to maintain and enhance North Bend's urban forest canopy over time by planting trees on public property and requiring the installation of street trees along all public streets in association with new development and public street improvements.

ES 13.2 Preserve existing native trees whenever possible within rights-of-way, parks and other public properties.

ES 13.3 Retain existing urban forest canopy when development occurs by establishing and maintaining tree retention and planting requirements appropriate to different land use types, and consistent with Wildland Urban Interface wildfire safety provisions.

ES 13.4 Actively work to protect and restore forest canopy and health along river and stream shorelines.

ES 13.5 Maintain an inventory of public trees to ensure optimal knowledge of tree conditions, hazards, and maintenance and replacement needs.

ES 13.6 Replace street trees and other public trees that have died or been removed over time.

ES 13.7 In support of environmental equity, prioritize urban planting and tree replacement efforts in areas with greater numbers of lower income residents such as the downtown core, and areas that have less access to nearby green spaces.

ES 13.8 Provide public outreach and education to recognize the values and functions that trees provide in the urban environment and for the character of North Bend.

ES 13.9 Purse annual certification as a Tree City USA City through the National Arbor Day Foundation and Washington State Department of Natural Resources.

ES 13.10 Seek grants and work with partner organizations such as the Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust and the Snoqualmie Tribe on acquisition, restoration, and enhancement of key forested areas, including river and stream shorelines and forested areas of Tollgate Farm and Meadowbrook Farm.

ES 13.11 Cooperate with the Snoqualmie Tribe to identify and protect culturally significant trees and groves.

O. LOW IMPACT DEVELOPMENT STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

Low Impact Development (LID) Stormwater Management refers to the use of techniques that manage stormwater runoff through small-scale, on-site infiltration measures rather than through the construction of traditional drainage facilities such as pipes, stormwater vaults and ponds that are connected to a larger centralized point-discharge stormwater system. LID stormwater management techniques can provide cost savings to developers by reducing or eliminating the need for costly "hard" infrastructure such as pipes, vaults and ponds, which also take up valuable developable area. Using greater LID stormwater management techniques also provides cost savings to the City in minimizing downstream investments for capacity upgrades to the City's stormwater infrastructure, extending the life and function of the current system and reducing future maintenance burdens.

ES Goal 14: Maintain infiltration to the City's aquifer and minimize stormwater runoff impacts to surfaces waters through the use of Low Impact Development stormwater management techniques.

Policies:

ES 14.1 Incentivize use of LID stormwater management techniques that minimize impervious surfaces and capture, treat, and infiltrate stormwater, including vegetated roofs, cisterns, rain gardens, and biofiltration swales, or such other techniques which may be developed and approved for application.

ES 14.2 Encourage placement of buildings, roads, sidewalks and other development to minimize the need for clearing and maximize preservation of existing native vegetation.

ES 14.3 Ensure the proper care and management of LID stormwater techniques by the City for public facilities, and by private property owners or homeowners associations responsible for these features on private property.

ES 14.4 Develop management protocol to ensure that regular "vacuuming" of pervious paving surfaces is performed to keep them from becoming clogged and losing their infiltration capacity over time.

O. NATURAL HAZARDS PREPAREDNESS AND MITIGATION

Being prepared for emergencies resulting from natural hazards is an essential component of community sustainability and resiliency. North Bend is situated adjacent to steep mountain

slopes, rapid rivers, and expansive forests where natural hazards can be particularly close-at-hand and potentially severe. Emergencies can occur in association with flooding, wildfires, earthquakes, storms, and landslides. Such natural hazards can be exacerbated by weather patterns resulting from climate change and are likely to increase in frequency and severity over time. Appropriate planning is essential for the safety and well-being of the community. Of note, additional policies addressing planning for frequently flooded areas and geologically hazardous areas are found within the Critical Areas Element.

ES Goal 15: Establish policies, programs, and partnerships that enhance the City's emergency preparedness and capabilities in responding to natural hazards.

ES 15.1 Collaborate with relevant partner agencies and organizations to plan for consistent emergency preparedness and response measures, define roles and responsibilities, and enable the appropriate incident command to take action for various emergencies.

ES 15.2 Adopt and implement the King County Hazard Mitigation Plan and subsequent updates.

ES 15.3 Support the operation of a Community Emergency Response Team to train and equip community volunteers to mobilize and be ready to assist professionals with disaster response.

ES 15.4 Adopt zoning and building regulations that implement the Wildland Urban Interface Code to require fire-resistant construction materials, setback requirements, and other construction provisions that protect against fire exposure.

ES 15.5 Develop regulations for landscaping and vegetation management that create fire-defensible space around structures, while also balancing preservation of the natural and forested character important to North Bend's residents.

ES 15.6 Plan for an interconnected roadway network and multiple vehicle connection points into and out of new residential developments to ensure rapid emergency response capabilities and evacuation opportunities.

ES 15.7 Identify and support vulnerable communities in planning for emergency preparedness and response, including schools, facilities for elderly and mobility-impaired individuals, and communication measures for non-English speakers and hearing-impaired individuals.

From:	Matthew Baerwalde
To:	Rebecca Deming
Cc:	ENR Review; GASP; DAHP
Subject:	RE: Snoqualmie Tribe ENR Department staff comments on North Bend"s Capital Facilities Element and Energy and Sustainability Elements
Date:	Thursday, May 23, 2024 2:25:31 PM

Hi Rebecca,

Here are two more comments for the City to consider on **Energy and Sustainability Elements,** please:

Section N, Urban Forestry: After the phrase "…increasing property values," please include "while also representing a significant indigenous resource."

Section N: Please add Goal 13.X Cooperate with the Snoqualmie Tribe to identify and protect culturally significant trees and groves.

Thank you for accepting these comments.

-Matt

Matthew J. Baerwalde | Snoqualmie Tribe | mobile 425-495-4111

From: Matthew Baerwalde
Sent: Thursday, May 23, 2024 2:03 PM
To: Rebecca Deming <RDeming@northbendwa.gov>
Cc: ENR Review <ENRReview@snoqualmietribe.us>; GASP <GASP@snoqualmietribe.us>; DAHP <dahp@snoqualmietribe.us>
Subject: Snoqualmie Tribe ENR Department staff comments on North Bend's Capital Facilities Element and Energy and Sustainability Elements

Hi Rebecca,

Please accept these comments from Snoqualmie Tribe ENR Department staff on the Capital Facilities Element and Energy and Sustainability Elements.

Capital Facilities Element comments

Section B1: Should include reference to Water Conservation Ordinance, perhaps at the "mitigation water" bullet.

Section B2: The City should outline more specifically what investments it will consider in order to reduce the City's negative impact on surface water quality resulting from its permitted WWTP discharges to the South Fork Snoqualmie River, and include timelines. CF - 3.1 is too vague, and as a result the City has not made demonstrable progress toward the "highest environmental standard,"

only very small, slow, incremental changes. In particular, we'd like to see North Bend continue to make investments to cool the discharge from its WWTP to support water quality.

Section B7: Re. Level of Service, if this is a goal please state as such, and we suggest comparing it to recent data.

Section B8: Include reference to Section O (Natural Hazards Preparedness and Mitigation) from Energy and Sustainability Element. North Bend needs to start managing for fire safety in recognition of its position at the urban-wildland interface, which will experience more wildfire threat as a result of climate change.

Section B10: Please include language about the need to manage waste properly so that wildlife and residents are buffered from conflicts, and outline what efforts and support the City will provide.

CR 3.8: Septic system outreach and upgrades need more attention and dedicated effort from the City. Does the City have a full accounting of properties not on City sewer, and a related plan for outreach and eventual connection? If not, we suggest the City develop this plan.

Overall comment: Missing from the Capital Facilities document is any reference to climate change adaptations for wastewater treatment and parks and open space. It seems like the City should be incorporating this crucial element and planning accordingly for the expected changes in hydrology and water supply, warmer water and weather temperatures, air warming and pollution from wildfire smoke and other sources, etc.

Energy and Sustainability Elements comments

Section H: To support environmental and human health, climate and drought resiliency, and long-term economic sustainability we suggest including a new policy that encourages the City to coordinate with other groups with interests and rights to water and water dependent resources in the Snoqualmie basin,

Section M, ES 12.2: Please include Indigenous Knowledge (IK) on at least an equal plane with Best Available Science in land-use decision making.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

-Matt

Matthew J. Baerwalde
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