

City of Kenmore



City of Kenmore - 18120 68th Avenue NE - Kenmore, WA 98028
Phone: 425-398-8900 - E-mail: cityhall@kenmorewa.gov

Planning Commission Meeting **ON-SITE**

Tuesday, May 2, 2023 - 7 PM

In addition, we try to provide access to the meeting virtually:

ZOOM LINK: <https://kenmorewa-gov.zoom.us/j/83707047112>

Or Telephone: Dial US: 12532050468
Callers please dial *9 to Raise/Lower Hand
Webinar ID: 837 0704 7112

Technical Difficulties - If the virtual component of the meeting disconnects, and we cannot resolve technical difficulties to reconnect the virtual component, the in-person meeting will continue at City Hall if there is a quorum of the body to conduct business.

1. CALL TO ORDER

2. PUBLIC COMMENTS

This is an opportunity to express your views on issues that are important to you and to the community. Please email comments to Shannon Tipple-Leen at stippleleen@kenmorewa.gov by 5:00 p.m. on Tuesday, May 2, 2023. All comments received will be forwarded to the Planning Commission for consideration. In a hybrid meeting, we will hear from our onsite guests first, followed by our virtual guests. You also may use the "raise hand" feature in Zoom during the Public Comment portion of the meeting or call in at the number listed above. A 3-minute comment limit applies.

3. APPROVAL OF MINUTES

[04.18.23 Planning Commission Meeting Minutes](#)

4. AGENDA ITEMS

Climate Action Plan (CAP) continued
[Staff Memo](#)
[Technical Memo](#)
[City of Kenmore Comprehensive Plan Climate Action Element \(1st draft\)](#)

5. ADJOURNMENT

6. UPCOMING MEETINGS:

May 16, 2023, 7:00 p.m.

**City of Kenmore
Planning Commission Meeting Minutes
April 18, 2023, @ 7:00 p.m.**

Planning Commission Members – In Attendance (the meeting was held onsite and virtually using the Zoom online platform)

Dwight Thompson, Chair
Mike Vanderlinde, Vice Chair
Tracy Banaszynski (Joined over Zoom)
Nathan Loutsis
Saad Qadri
Derek Wyckoff

Staff

Richard Sawyer, Environmental Services Director in Public Works
Sammie Roeun, Permit and Administrative Specialist
Nicole Gutierrez, Cascadia Consulting Group (Joined over Zoom)
Lisa Grueter, Cascadia Consulting Group (Joined over Zoom)
Shannon Tipple-Leen, Planning Commission Clerk
Michelle Kang, Co Clerk

1. CALL TO ORDER

The meeting was called to order by Chair Thompson at 7:00 p.m.

2. PUBLIC COMMENTS

No public comments

3. APPROVAL OF MINUTES

April 4, 2023, meeting minutes were approved by unanimous consent.

4. AGENDA ITEMS

Climate Action Plan (CAP) (continued)

Richard Sawyer introduced, and Nicole Gutierrez presented the Climate Action Plan changes since the last presentation to the Commission on March 21th.

The commission reviewed the track change version of the Climate Action Plan. Staff addressed several questions from commissioners including those related to: timeline goals, measuring greenhouse gases, why some areas of town were considered a higher environmental risk than others and when the City's fleet vehicles were aged out.

It was suggested that a few Commissioners draft a memo to City Council addressing any concerns they would like to highlight on the CAP.

It was the consensus of the commission that staff will make administrative corrections to the transportation element including punctuation and grammar.

The discussion on the CAP will continue to the next meeting on May 2.

7. ADJOURNMENT

Chair Thompson adjourned the meeting at 9:55 PM

Planning Commission

Approved by Planning Commission on: _____



City Of Kenmore, Washington

Memorandum

Date: April 24, 2023

To: Planning Commission

From: Richard Sawyer, Environmental Services Director
Debbie Bent, Community Development Director

Regarding: City of Kenmore Climate Action Element, Comprehensive Plan Update

On May 2, 2023, the Planning Commission will be provided an opportunity to continue reviewing and providing direction on the City's new Climate Action Element (CAE). Review of the first draft of the CAE began at the April 18, 2023 Planning Commission meeting. The presentation of the draft CAE reached Goal 5 (page XX-9) before the meeting was adjourned to be continued on May 2nd. Here is an updated schedule of the CAE review process:

May 2, 2023

- Complete the review of the draft CAE (1st draft) with Planning Commission.
- Planning Commission Action Requested: Provide staff feedback and direction on the draft CAE (1st draft).

May 16, 2023

- Provide Planning Commission the draft CAE (2nd draft). This draft CAE includes the implementation section and appendices.
- Planning Commission Action Requested: Provide feedback and direction to staff on the draft CAE (2nd draft).

June 6, 2023

- Provide Planning Commission the draft CAE (final draft).
- Hold a Public Hearing.
- Planning Commission Action Requested: Provide feedback and direction to staff on draft CAE (final draft).

June 20, 2023

- Provide Planning Commission a summary of public comment with staff responses from Public Hearing.
- Planning Commission Action Requested: Provide recommendation to City Council to adopt the CAE in the Comprehensive Plan update.

Staff will be presenting with Nicole Gutierrez from Cascadia Consulting Group and Lisa Grueter from Berk Consulting.

Attachments

Attachment 1: Technical Memo

Attachment 2: City of Kenmore Comprehensive Plan Climate Action Element (1st draft)

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City of Kenmore Climate Action Plan Element Policy Trends, Gaps, and Opportunities Assessment

TO: Richard Sawyer and Sammie Roeun, City of Kenmore

FROM: Nicole Gutierrez, Abigail Lambert, and Gretchen Muller, Cascadia Consulting Group, Inc.

DATE: March 31, 2023

SUBJECT: Policy Trends, Gaps, and Opportunities Assessment Memorandum

OVERVIEW

Introduction

The City of Kenmore was awarded a grant through the Department of Commerce to develop and integrate climate goals and policies into the City's long term Comprehensive Planning document. The Climate Action Element (CAE) will build on commitments made in the City's Climate Action Plan and provide a consistent, clear, and actionable framework to guide mitigation and resilience actions and serve as the foundation for an ongoing community dialogue around climate action. This Trends, Gaps, and Opportunities Memorandum provides Kenmore City staff (City staff) with initial recommendations related to goals, objectives, and policies for the CAE.

The memorandum is organized into the following sections:

- **Background.** Introduces WA comprehensive planning context and describes the overarching goals of developing and adopting a CAE.
- **Database Methodology.** Describes the approach used for developing the plans, policies, and regulations databased used to identify initial goals, objectives, and policies related to climate action.
- **Policy Trends, Gaps, & Opportunities.** Summarizes key findings from the quantitative and qualitative assessment of Kenmore's existing climate policies and goals. The section is broken down into a Mitigation Sub-Element and Resilience/Adaptation Sub-Element. Each Sub-Element is then divided into priority sectors to identify overarching trends, gaps, and opportunities for future action development.
 - **Mitigation Sub-Element.** Provides recommendations for emissions reductions goals, objectives, and policies in several identified priority sectors.
 - **Resilience/Adaptation Sub-Element.** Provides recommendations for climate resilience and adaptation goals, objectives, and policies based on identified priority sectors.



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Intended Use

Cascadia conducted interviews with key City staff and stakeholders to augment our review of major gaps and opportunities for future climate policy. This Memorandum was referenced during the **stakeholder interview process** to assess alignment between initial proposed goals, objectives, and policies and the vision of Kenmore's planning commission and broader community. These interviews provided further context regarding potential gaps and overlaps with existing plans, policies, and regulations.

Using this stakeholder feedback, we revised, strengthened, and added goals, objectives, and policies to better reflect City priorities and community concerns. The policy recommendations in this document will be consolidated and restructured in a format consistent with Kenmore's existing Comprehensive Plan elements. The goals, policies, and objectives in this Memorandum will directly inform the Kenmore Climate Element drafting process and may be reviewed to better understand the analysis and methodology which guided the following recommendations.

Please note that overlaps between goals, objectives, and policies may exist across priority sectors (e.g., human health and emergency management). When the CAE is drafted, **related goals, objectives, and policies may be combined where appropriate**. The goals, objectives, and policies in this Trends, Gaps, and Opportunities Memorandum will be in flux during the City staff and key stakeholder vetting process, setting the stage for drafting Kenmore's final CAE.

Project Background

Washington's Growth Management Act (GMA) requires quickly growing Washington cities and counties to develop comprehensive plan elements that respond to challenges associated with population growth. These elements or chapters must address several goal areas including environmental protection, affordable housing, and accessible transportation. The 2023 Washington House Bill (HB) 1181 (previously HB 1099) is expected to pass and will require the integration of climate mitigation and adaptation policies into county and city comprehensive plans. These required policy changes will address climate emissions and impacts, while considering co-benefits and integration with other planning documents such as housing, transportation, and land use. This is a legislative priority of King County and several cities have already begun the process of integrating climate policies into comprehensive plans before it is required.

In response to HB 1181, the Washington Department of Commerce has initiated a multiyear project to develop a model element, as well as guiding policies and actions for addressing climate issues in city and county comprehensive plans. This Commerce guidance provides steps and pathways to integrate both a climate resilience and mitigation element into a comprehensive plan, either as a set of integrated policies or standalone element. Cities are encouraged to assess their climate impacts and risks, seek input from key stakeholders and communities, and pursue pathways that modify existing or create new policies to address greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and increase community resilience.



City of Kenmore Climate Action Plan Element Policy Trends, Gaps, and Opportunities Assessment

Building from this model element guidance and Kenmore's existing climate policies and goals, Kenmore's new CAE will include policies in the language and format cohesive with the City's Comprehensive Plan to be easily integrated into the City's long-term planning policies and goals. The Element will consider and build from objectives addressed in the City's recently adopted Climate Action Plan and provide a clear link to other comprehensive plan elements. The adoption of this CAE in Kenmore's 2024 Comprehensive Plan update will guide sustainable and equitable city planning efforts in the face of current and future climate impacts.

Methodology

As part of Cascadia's existing climate policy review process, we created a comprehensive database comprised of goals, policies, and objectives from Kenmore's relevant planning documents. The database was used to filter by climate focus area and priority sector to assess trends, gaps, and opportunities for policy inclusion for the CAE. We further identified any related Kenmore Climate Action Plan actions and strategies for each policy, and determined which policies fell under climate resilience, mitigation, or equity categories.

Cascadia worked with City staff to determine key documents to review for climate related goals, regulations, and policies. This list included:

- Kenmore's Comprehensive Plan (all elements and sub-elements)
- Kenmore's Hazard Mitigation Plan
- Kenmore's Emergency Management Plan
- Puget Sound Regional Council's VISION 2050 Plan

Goals, regulations, and policies were included if the policy was directly or indirectly related to climate mitigation, climate resiliency, or climate equity actions. For each policy that was identified as climate related, the accompanying policy goal and objective were included. In total, **636 policies were included in the database.**

Policy Coding

The identified climate policies were evaluated for the following to identify trends, gaps, and opportunities for inclusion in the CAE:

- [Focus area](#)
- [Priority sector](#)
- [Policy alignment with the Kenmore's Climate Action Plan \(CAP\) strategies](#)

See below for definitions of each coding category and reason for inclusion in database.

FOCUS AREA

All policies were tagged based on their relevance to up to three climate focus area(s) (see Table 1 below).



City of Kenmore Climate Action Plan Element Policy Trends, Gaps, and Opportunities Assessment

Table 1. Climate Focus Area

Focus Areas	Description
Climate Resilience	Policies aimed to address the impacts and risks of climate change by increasing city resilience and/or decreasing city vulnerability.
Climate Mitigation	Policies aimed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions that cause climate change.
Climate Equity	Policies aimed to address the disproportionate impacts of climate change on certain communities due to existing and historic racial, social, environmental, and economic inequities.

PRIORITY SECTOR

Policies were coded by which priority sector they most closely aligned. According to the Commerce Climate Element Guidance, a Climate Element will be considered complete when the mitigation sub-element and resilience sub-element capture the following:

- **Resilience:** Includes at least one climate resilience goal and supportive policy within each of the Climate Model Element's 11 sectors, as listed in Table 2.
- **Mitigation:** Includes measures with a demonstrated ability to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and per capita vehicle miles traveled. Does not need to have an emissions mitigation goal and policy within all the Model Element's 11 sectors.
- **Climate equity:** Policies coded for climate equity will be incorporated into both resilience and mitigation policies.

Table 2. Priority Sector

Priority Sectors	Includes...
Agriculture	Production and distribution
Buildings & Energy	Generation, transmission, and consumption
Cultural Resources & Practices	Historic sites and cultural resources and practices
Economic Development	Business continuity, opportunities
Emergency Management	Preparedness, response, and recovery
Human Health	Community well-being and engagement
Ecosystems	Land and water species and habitat
Transportation	Multimodal travel and infrastructure
Waste Management	Materials recycling and disposal
Water Resources	Water quality and quantity
Zoning & Development	Site use, design, and other development facets

CLIMATE ACTION PLAN (CAP) STRATEGIES ALIGNMENT

All policies were coded based on how they aligned with specific CAP strategies and actions (see Table 3). The CAP is the guiding document for the development of the CAE. Therefore, understanding the Comprehensive Plan overlaps will be critical. For example, if there are already policies related to dense, mixed use, transit-oriented developments, and affordable housing,



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such as TL 1, referencing that within the CAE or building upon them will be essential for creating a well-informed element.

Table 3. CAP Strategies and related actions

CAP Strategy Code	Related CAP Actions
Municipal Operations	
MO 1 Buildings & Energy	Require new buildings to be energy efficient and carbon neutral; Retrofit existing buildings to be more energy efficient; Enroll in Puget Sound Energy's (PSE) Green Power Program; Ensure critical facilities have backup power in the event of an outage
MO 2 Transportation & Land use	Promote expanded telework options; Electrify the City's fleet; Expand public electric vehicle (EV) charging stations
MO 3 Sustainable Consumption	Implement a sustainable purchasing policy for municipal operations
MO 4 Restore Natural Resources/Sequestration	Require low-impact development to manage stormwater in new/remodeled construction projects; Transition to native or drought-tolerant plants on City properties; Prioritize carbon sequestration opportunities on public lands
MO 5 Community Resilience	Embed climate action considerations in City planning efforts
Buildings & Energy	
BE 1 Use less energy	Incentivize energy efficient/load responsive appliances in buildings; Go above and beyond Washington State Energy Code
BE 2 Use cleaner energy sources	Incentivize a full transition to electric or solar energy in existing buildings; Encourage enrollment in PSE's Green Power Program; Support the development of community solar projects; Enact code to facilitate electrification of new buildings; Advocate for increased electricity grid reliability
Transportation & Land Use	
TL 1 Build strategically (Development)	Incorporate environmental justice criteria into land use decisions; Prioritize dense, mixed use, transit-oriented developments, and affordable housing; Evaluate the development code related to landslide and flooding hazards
TL 2 Drive less	Expand pedestrian and cyclist infrastructure; Update City Comprehensive Plan
TL 3 EV	Encourage transition to electric vehicles; Expand EV charging
Consumption & Materials	
CM 1 Prevent waste and support local food economy	Support sustainable local food economy; Strengthen construction and demolition (C&D) diversion requirements; Partner with the Metropolitan Solid Waste Management Advisory Committee on policy, projects, and programs
CM 2 Divert resources from landfills	Conduct a baseline waste audit and adopt waste prevention and diversion goals; Conduct education, outreach, and technical assistance to promote recycling and composting; Mandate recycling and composting



City of Kenmore Climate Action Plan Element Policy Trends, Gaps, and Opportunities Assessment

CAP Strategy Code	Related CAP Actions
Natural Systems & Water Resources	
NS 1 Water Management	Conduct outreach and education on water conservation strategies; Utilize educational campaigns to encourage low-impact, drought-resistant landscape development and design; Design and install flood prevention projects
NS 2 Preserve and restore natural systems	Develop an urban landscape strategy or framework; Remove old or degrading culverts; Protect, preserve, and restore local waterways
Community Resilience & Wellbeing	
CR 1 Prepare for climate emergencies	Create climate emergency resilience hubs; Co-create climate communications with Kenmore's communities; Study and evaluate air quality and extreme heat interactions; Conduct a study to expand on WSDOT's vulnerability assessment; Strengthen transportation resiliency
CR 2 Adaptive capacity and resilience	Mitigate impacts of green gentrification; Develop a green jobs strategy
Climate Related	Policies flagged as related to climate mitigation/resiliency/equity but not captured in the CAP strategies and actions

Addressing Identified Policy Gaps

To fill identified gaps, planning guidance documents were used to ensure each focus area and sector were well rounded and encompassed key strategies for increasing climate resilience, reducing GHG emissions, and ensuring climate equity.

The additional guidance documents reviewed to identify goals, objectives, and policies for the inclusion in a draft CAE included:

- WA Dept of Commerce's [Menu of Measures and Climate Element Guidance](#)
- King County-Cities Climate Collaboration (K4C) Model Policies. *Will be available to the public in Spring 2023.*
- EcoAdapt's [Climate Change Adaptation through Local Comprehensive Planning: Guidance for Puget Sound Communities](#)
- The University of Washington Climate Impact Group's [Preparing for Climate Change: A Guidebook for Local, Regional, and State Governments](#)

POLICY TRENDS, GAPS, & OPPORTUNITIES

Climate Action Element Findings: Summary

The following summary provides an overview of the findings across all **636 coded policies** that were included within the database. The number of policies associated with each coding category are color-coded by frequency, with green being the most frequent, followed by yellow, and red as the least frequent occurrence. The policy frequency by focus area, priority sector, and CAP strategy alignment provides a high-level understanding of how current Kenmore policies are directly or indirectly related to climate resiliency, mitigation, or climate equity. Each



City of Kenmore Climate Action Plan Element Policy Trends, Gaps, and Opportunities Assessment

summary provides a short description of overarching trends, gaps, and opportunities. A more detailed analysis will be found in the next section under each priority sector.

Focus Area Summary

Table 4. Policy frequency by Focus Area

Focus Area	# Policies/Actions*
Resilience	403
Mitigation	317
Climate Equity	160

Trends: Our review determined that adaptation is the top focus among the reviewed policies followed by mitigation related policies (second most frequent) and climate equity (third most frequent).

Gaps and Opportunities: Most policies reviewed did not specifically call out climate resilience, mitigation, or climate equity; however, they were determined to be implicitly related. For example, policies coded for buildings and energy under the mitigation focus area did not explicitly connect GHG emission reductions to climate change; however, through actions and policies that seek to enforce energy codes and encourage efficiencies, climate mitigation is achieved. Further explicit links between policies and climate focus areas are needed to strengthen climate action and implementation in city planning.

Priority Sector

Table 5. Policy Frequency by Priority Sector

Priority Sectors	# Policies/Actions*
Zoning & Development	202
Transportation	200
Ecosystems	155
Water Resources	122
Human Health	96
Emergency Management	64
Economic Development	52
Buildings & Energy	34
Cultural Resources & Practices	25
Waste Management	18
Agriculture	9

Trends: Our review determined that zoning and development, transportation sectors, ecosystems, and water resources sectors were most prevalent in existing Kenmore policies. This aligns with expectations as these sectors intersect with GMA goals and Comprehensive Plan elements the most. For example, the zoning and management sector relates to six GMA goals and shows up in almost all Comprehensive Plan elements [1].



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Gaps and Opportunities: Gaps exist for priority sectors such as agriculture, which is less prevalent within the City of Kenmore and relates to one GMA goal and several Comprehensive Plan elements, not all of which are mandatory [1]. Policies addressing climate resilience and improving mitigation measures within the buildings & energy, cultural resources & practices, and waste management should be considered for the CAE.

CAP Strategy Alignment

Table 6. Policy Frequency by CAP strategy

CAP Strategy	# Policies/Actions*
TL 1 Build strategically (Development)	245
TL 2 Drive less	122
TL 3 EV	10
NS 2 Preserve and restore natural systems	135
NS 1 Water Management	100
CR 2 Adaptive capacity and resilience	80
CR 1 Prepare for climate emergencies	43
MO 5 Community Resilience	84
MO 4 Restore Natural Resources/Sequestration	16
MO 2 Transportation & Land use	12
MO 1 Buildings & Energy	7
MO 3 Sustainable Consumption	4
Climate Related	16
BE 1 Use less energy	9
BE 2 Use cleaner energy sources	8
CM 1 Prevent waste and support local food economy	9
CM 2 Divert resources from landfills	7

Trends: Our review determined that building strategically, driving less, preserving natural resources, and water management were most prevalent in existing Kenmore policies. Increasing community resilience was also well represented with existing policies.

Gaps and Opportunities: Supporting and supplementing closely linked policies within the CAE will strengthen CAP actions and priorities. Our review also indicated that waste management, electric vehicle (EV), and energy efficiency policies were least prevalent. It will be important to identify additional policies to fill these gaps in the CAE.

Overarching Policy Recommendations

The following preliminary goals, objectives, and policies will be further refined to ensure cohesion with existing Kenmore policies and regulations. These initial CAE policies are meant to provide a complete set of climate goals, objectives, and policies that the City can consider including in the draft CAE.



City of Kenmore Climate Action Plan Element Policy Trends, Gaps, and Opportunities Assessment

GOAL 1: INCREASE THE CITY'S CAPACITY TO IMPLEMENT CLIMATE ACTION PRIORITIES.

Objective 1.1 Leverage Kenmore's resources and partnerships to build capacity to implement climate resilience and mitigation efforts.

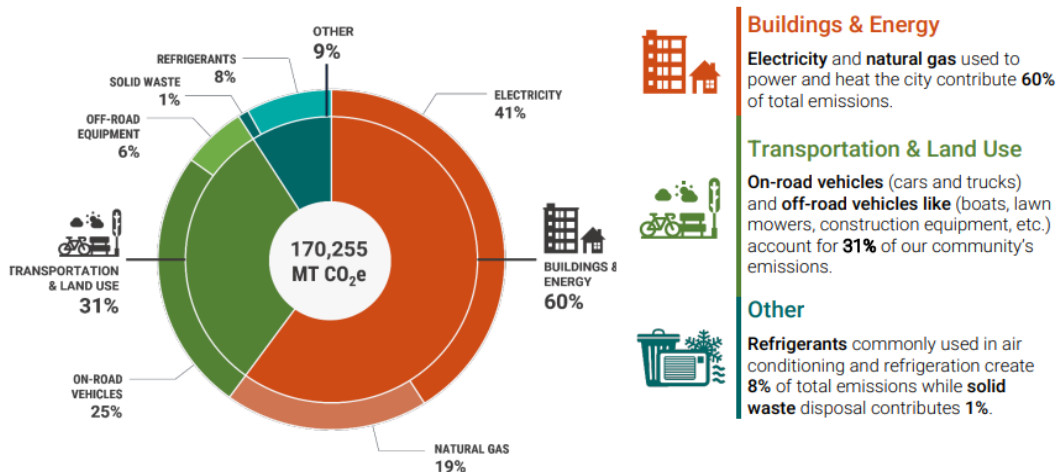
Policy CAE-1.1.1 Through partnerships such as K4C, regular implementation progress reports, and City Budgeting, consider necessary resources to implement this element.

Objective 1.2 Ensure sufficient City resources are available to support implementation of the CAP and CAE actions and policies.

Policy CAE-1.2.1 The City of Kenmore should hire or designate a Climate Action manager to implement and monitor actions consistent with the Kenmore CAP and CAE.

Climate Mitigation Sub-Element

The City of Kenmore completed a greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory for 2019 to aid the city in setting community-wide targets, measuring progress over time, and informing which actions will have the greatest GHG emissions reduction benefits. The CAE mitigation sub-element will focus on implementing policies that seek to reduce GHG emissions within these sectors.



GOAL 2: TRACK GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS WITHIN KENMORE.

OBJECTIVE 2.1 Continue to monitor, track, and share local GHG emissions to confirm targets are being met.

Policy CAE-2.1.1 Partner with King County to monitor, assess, and publicly report on community scale greenhouse gas emissions, including emissions from all local sources associated with resident, business, and local government activities.



City of Kenmore Climate Action Plan Element Policy Trends, Gaps, and Opportunities Assessment

Policy CAE-2.1.2 Partner with organizations such as the Puget Sound Regional Council, Puget Sound Clean Air Agency, local jurisdictions, frontline communities, the state, academic institutions, community leaders, and public, private, and not-for-profit groups to promote programs and policies that achieve GHG emission reduction targets.

Zoning & Development

Zoning and development goals, objectives, and policies will have major implications on GHG emissions reduction as it encompasses site use, design, and other development facets. New development results in new sources of GHG emissions. These include emissions from construction and infill development, emissions created from producing and transporting building materials, energy used in operating equipment, and transportation associated with development. Additionally, while construction and development-related emissions are short-term, additional emissions associated with ongoing operations of a structure or development will continue to occur throughout the structure's lifetime. Encouraging alternative land use and development policies, such as mixed-use development, denser development, and transit-oriented development, can minimize long-term GHG emissions associated with new development and provide additional community benefits.

Trends, Gaps, & Opportunities: In our review, 15% of the policies were directly or indirectly related to reducing GHG emissions by prioritizing dense, mixed use, transit-oriented development, protecting natural resources and open space, and incorporating environmental justice criteria and priorities into zoning. The CAE will supplement the existing policies with additional climate mitigation measures while also highlighting climate equity considerations.

CAP Alignment: TL 2.1; TL 1.2

Relevant Elements: Land Use (Policy LU-3.1.2), Downtown (Goal LU-5, Policy LU-6.3.2), Housing (Policy H-1.4.8, Policy H-3.2.1), Economic Development, Transportation, Parks, Recreation, and Open Space.

GOAL 3: PRIORITIZE SUSTAINABLE AND EQUITABLE LAND USE PLANNING TO REDUCE GHG EMISSIONS FROM DEVELOPMENT.

OBJECTIVE 3.1 Prioritize dense, mixed use, transit-oriented development, and affordable housing in Downtown and other nodes consistent with the Land Use, Housing, and Transportation Elements.

Policy CAE-3.1.1 Consistent with Kenmore's growth strategies, promote density near high frequency transit, infill and redevelopment in nodes, middle housing development in neighborhoods, supported by right-size parking, transportation demand management strategies, multi-modal access, and park amenities.

Policy CAE-3.1.2 Enhance existing neighborhoods to provide a high degree of connectivity in the street network to accommodate walking, bicycling, and transit use, and sufficient public spaces.



City of Kenmore Climate Action Plan Element Policy Trends, Gaps, and Opportunities Assessment

Policy CAE-3.1.3 Disincentivize single occupancy vehicle use in urban areas by reallocating existing road space to public transport infrastructure, like through dedicated bus lanes.

OBJECTIVE 3.2 Minimize development impacts to open space and natural resources that serve as a carbon sink.

Policy CAE-3.2.1 Consistent with the Land Use Element, protect natural and environmentally sensitive areas, open space, trees, vegetation, natural terrain that serve as potential carbon sinks.

Policy CAE-3.2.2 Where feasible, make low impact development and green building standards the preferred and commonly used approach to site development.

OBJECTIVE 3.3 Incorporate environmental justice criteria and priorities into zoning, land use planning, permitting policies, and development of new projects.

Policy CAE-3.3.1 Identify and expand community-centered anti-displacement strategies and climate-resilient infrastructure to mitigate housing insecurities exacerbated by climate change and/or gentrification.

Policy CAE-3.3.2 Reduce and prevent displacement of households and businesses from transit-oriented locations, with a focus on low-income households and small businesses.

Policy CAE-3.3.3 Promote “missing middle” housing through city policies and codes to allow for broader housing types in single family zones, particularly near transit.

Buildings & Energy

Buildings and energy account for approximately 60% of communitywide GHG emissions. Reducing the use of natural gas and investing in clean electricity work can further decarbonize buildings and reduce emissions associated with building energy use. Supporting electrification and a more rapid transition to 100% clean energy is a pathway to eliminate local building energy emissions to mitigate climate change. When considering building efficiency, it's important to think about not only updating energy efficiency codes for new developments, but also how to support and incentivize retrofits for existing commercial and residential buildings. Supporting building efficiency measures can reduce energy related GHG emissions for existing structures and buildings through incentives, technical assistance programs, and social marketing initiatives. Green building policies may also lead to co-benefits such as cost savings, improving air quality, and promoting housing equity.

Trends, Gaps, & Opportunities: In our review, 4% of the policies were directly or indirectly related to reducing GHG emissions by supporting green buildings, promoting housing weatherization, improving energy efficiencies, and using renewable energy sources. Existing policies cover a range of GHG reduction policies that the CAE will supplement these with additional reduction measures while also highlighting climate equity considerations.



City of Kenmore Climate Action Plan Element Policy Trends, Gaps, and Opportunities Assessment

CAP Alignment: MO 1.1, MO 1.2, BE 1.2, BE 2.1, BE 2.3, BE 2.4, BE 2.5; TL 3.2

Relevant Elements: Land Use, Housing (Goal H-1 and policies), Community Design Sub-Element (Objective LU-10.5 and policies), Utilities (Goal U-4 and policies)

GOAL 4: REDUCE GHG EMISSIONS FROM BUILDINGS THROUGH ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND ELECTRIFICATION.

OBJECTIVE 4.1 Incorporate incentivizes for sustainable design within Kenmore's building code for the development of new buildings and retrofits.

Policy CAE-4.1.1 Promote and implement building and energy standards, which could include:

- Optimize energy performance by increasing levels of energy performance beyond the state standard.
- Use on-site renewable energy systems or procure renewable energy from offsite sources for all or a portion of the building's annual building energy use.
- Participate in demand response technologies and programs that make energy generation and distribution systems more affordable and more efficient, increase grid reliability, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- Utilize advanced metering technology.
- Reduce construction and demolition waste disposed of in landfills.
- Expand incentives for EV charging for multi-family homes, apartment buildings, major employers, and parking garages.

OBJECTIVE 4.2 Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by transitioning to renewable energy sources and decarbonizing buildings.

Policy CAE-4.2.1 Implement, and support building and energy codes and policies that reduce energy use, reduce the embodied carbon of materials, phase out fossil fuel use, and support deployment of electric vehicles and clean energy.

Policy CAE-4.2.2 Develop community-scale built environment and outreach programs and policies to reduce energy use, increase the use of renewable energy, and phase out the use of fossil fuels. Programs and outreach should be prioritized in historically underserved areas. These could include:

- In cooperation with King County, Puget Sound Energy, or other agencies, promote the use of weatherization programs for existing housing.
- Residential efficiency retrofits - explore and promote low interest loan options and incentive programs to finance energy efficiency upgrades for commercial and residential buildings.
- Support fossil fuel reduction and transition incentives.

Policy CAE-4.2.3 Develop and implement a plan to achieve carbon neutrality for city facilities, operations, and services by 2050, as established in the CAP.



OBJECTIVE 4.3 Mitigate impacts of green gentrification by pursuing community centered anti-displacement strategies (e.g., eviction prevention and cash assistance) and expanding access to affordable housing resources such as home ownership strategies and climate-related home improvements.

Transportation

On-road vehicles (cars and trucks) and off-road vehicles like (boats, lawn mowers, construction equipment, etc.) account for 31% of our community's emissions. The Comprehensive Plan currently includes several policies that will reduce GHG emissions. For inclusion in a CAE, we suggest bolstering these goals, objectives, and policies that are already within the Comprehensive Plan and supplementing them with additional policies that would strengthen GHG emission reductions within the transportation sector. Reducing transportation emissions and increasing multimodal transit use will also improve city air quality and increase the mobility of frontline communities.

Trends, Gaps, & Opportunities: In our review, 18% of the policies were directly or indirectly related to reducing GHG emissions by reducing VMT, encouraging multimodal transportation, planning for high-speed transit expansion, other infrastructure developments, etc. The amended 2023 Kenmore Comprehensive Plan Transportation Element connects transportation investments to climate change impacts and the actions included in the CAP. Therefore, the current Comprehensive Plan is successful in including long range planning goals and policies connected to climate change mitigation. The CAE can support the Transportation Element and integrate climate equity more explicitly. Policies regarding EVs and EV infrastructure were lacking in the Kenmore Comprehensive Plan. It is suggested that a strong EV target is adopted that could be applied to public-owned fleets.

CAP Alignment: MO 2.1, MO 2.2, MO 2.3, TL 2.1, TL 3.1

Relevant Elements: Transportation (Objective LU-2.5, Goal LU-4 and policies, Objective LU-4.4, Goal LU-7, Goal LU-8), Land Use (Goal LU-9), Utilities (Objective U-4.3)

GOAL 5: REDUCE GHG EMISSIONS FROM THE TRANSPORTATION SECTOR TO MITIGATE THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE.

OBJECTIVE 5.1 Reduce vehicle miles traveled (VMT) within the city.

Policy CAE-5.1.1 Support transportation investments that minimize, mitigate, and respond to the effects of climate change consistent with the Transportation goals, objectives, and policies.

Policy CAE-5.1.2 Work with Metro and other transit providers to establish a local circulator transit service that provides intra-community transit service, connecting north and south Kenmore. The local circulator service would provide connections to the Downtown, major commercial and mixed centers in Kenmore, park-and-ride lots, and other key destinations.



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Policy CAE-5.1.3 Prepare a Commute Trip Reduction (CTR) Ordinance to encourage CTR for City staffing and across the city for employers, in accordance with State laws. Possible strategies could include ridesharing programs, carpool matching, telecommuting, and employer-sponsored vanpools.

GOAL 6: PRIORITIZE ACCESSIBLE MULTI-MODAL AND LOW-CARBON TRANSPORTATION OPTIONS AND EXPAND ELECTRIC VEHICLE INCENTIVES TO REDUCE GHG EMISSIONS FROM TRANSPORTATION.

OBJECTIVE 6.1 Investigate opportunities to expand and implement multi-modal transportation options, including bicycling, walking, transit, and a passenger ferry on the Lake.

Policy CAE-6.1.1 Implement the Pedestrian Facilities Plan and develop the Bicycle Priority Network and other mode-specific plans.

Policy CAE-6.1.2 Partner with transit agencies, Metro, Sound Transit, and Community Transit, to expand, maintain, and enhance multimodal transit services and related facilities, including better first-last mile access to transit.

Policy CAE-6.1.3 Work with third-party programs and businesses to increase the availability, accessibility, and convenience of shared mobility options (e.g., bike share, scooter share, car share) and maintain affordability of services.

OBJECTIVE 6.2 Increase the percentage of Electric Vehicles (EV), electric equipment, and other low emission transportation modes operating within the city.

Policy CAE-6.2.1 Convert public-owned fleets to zero-emission vehicles (e.g., electric or renewably produced hydrogen) and install electric car charging stations in key city-owned/operated parking facilities by 2044 [or other date].

Policy CAE-6.2.2 Promote existing and develop new incentives to encourage purchase of EVs (including stronger incentives for low-income residents).

Policy CAE-6.2.3 Work with the PSRC on regional collaboration to support EVs and associated infrastructure issues.

Policy CAE-6.2.4 Create EV and electric equipment communication and outreach programs that explain the benefits of EVs, rebates available for EV or electric equipment purchasing, EV charger locations, and other helpful information.

Ecosystems

Natural resources sequester carbon that cannot be directly eliminated from the atmosphere. Restoring and protecting ecosystems that mitigate GHG emissions, such as wetlands and forests, will further reduce and capture emissions contributing to Kenmore's total inventory [2]. These actions may include maximizing green space in urban areas, restoring critical natural areas, and monitoring natural sequestration areas. In addition to reducing emissions, natural



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climate solutions have further co-benefits for communities such as increasing biodiversity and improving air, soil, and water quality.

Trends, Gaps, & Opportunities: In our review, 11% of the policies were directly or indirectly related to reducing GHG emissions by restoring and protecting wetlands, expanding open space, and protecting and enhancing tree cover. Although Kenmore's Natural Environment and Shoreline Sub-element provide policies that offer protections to natural resources and potential carbon sinks, they do not explicitly connect protection or restoration of these ecosystems to climate change mitigation benefits. The CAE will offer language that connects these actions to mitigation and tie in climate equity.

CAP Alignment: NS 2.1

Relevant Elements: Land Use, Natural Environment Sub-Element (Goal LU-8, Objective LU-13.5, Goal LU-15), Shoreline Master Program

GOAL 7: PROTECT AND RESTORE THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT TO INCREASE CARBON SEQUESTRATION.

OBJECTIVE 7.1 Protect and enhance land carbon sinks in order to mitigate GHG emissions.

Policy CAE-7.1.1 Manage natural lands (forests, grasslands, wetlands) to maintain and/or increase their carbon concentrations. Avoid the conversion of carbon-rich ecosystems. Prioritize increasing tree canopy cover and open space in overburdened frontline communities.

Policy CAE-7.1.2 Develop and implement an urban forestry strategy which encourages the preservation and protection of trees on public and private properties consistent with the Land Use Element. Include carbon sequestration as the goal of the urban forestry strategy.

Policy CAE-7.1.3 Balance tree removal with tree replacement in other areas. Encourage compensatory measures for tree removal, like solar panel installation, when tree replacement is not feasible.

Waste Management

Solid waste disposal contributes 1% of Kenmore's communitywide GHG emissions. Although this is a low proportion of Kenmore's total GHG emissions, it is a priority for the Kenmore community to: increase recycling, composting, sustainable consumption, and zero waste; promote a circular economy that keeps materials in a regenerative loop and eliminates waste; and expand waste education and outreach (i.e., clarity on what is recyclable). Co-benefits of sustainable waste management include minimizing public health risks and increasing food security.

Trends, Gaps, & Opportunities: In our review, 2% of the policies were directly or indirectly related to reducing GHG emissions by encouraging rehabilitation of existing buildings (as an alternative to demolition) and providing the community with educational material related to



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reducing waste. However, this review did not include the **2019 Comprehensive Waste Management Plan** document that Kenmore approved. Waste management mitigation goals, objectives, and policies should therefore pull in and reflect policies from this source.

CAP Alignment: CM 1.1, CM 1.2, CM 2.1, CM, 2.2, CM 2.3

Relevant Elements: Economic Development, Capital Facilities, Public Services, Utilities (Goal U-2, Objective U-4.2)

GOAL 8: REDUCE NEGATIVE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND GHG EMISSIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE CONSUMPTION OF GOODS, MATERIALS, AND WASTE PRACTICES.

OBJECTIVE 8.1 Prevent residential and commercial waste from being sent to landfills by ensuring that the community can reduce, reuse, and recycle waste materials sustainably to lessen its carbon footprint.

Policy CAE-8.1.1 Develop a regional strategy through the adopted 2019 Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan to reach zero waste of resources by **2030** through a combination of education, incentives, and regulatory tools aimed at single-family, multi-family residents, businesses, and construction projects in King County.

Policy CAE-8.1.2 Support extended producer responsibility (EPR) related policies and actions that require companies that make consumer products fund the residential recycling system and that ensure that packaging and paper products get recycled.

Policy CAE-8.1.3 Develop targeted campaigns for composting and recycling material with highest GHG reduction impact (paper, metal, food waste).

Policy CAE-8.1.4 Work with the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (UTC) to ensure waste haulers contracted with the City offer recycling and composting services. Consider mandating recycling and composting and enforce sorting by an identified year, especially for multi-family buildings and commercial properties where contamination is high.

Policy CAE 8.1.5 Partner with food waste reduction efforts, such as Food: Too Good to Waste program, which aims to reduce GHG emissions by educating people about how to plan and prepare meals to decrease the amount of wasted food.

OBJECTIVE 8.2 Develop a program that will enable recycling of all construction and demolition debris by **2034** [or other date].

Policy CAE-8.2.1 Develop a plan similar to King County's Construction & Demolition waste diversion requirements. Support policies, tools, and programs to reduce construction-related emissions specific to Kenmore, including sourcing low embodied carbon materials.

Policy CAE-8.2.2 Develop, implement, and enforce construction and demolition recycling and deconstruction ordinances.



Climate Resilience Sub-Element

A [vulnerability assessment](#) (VA) was conducted for the City of Kenmore in 2021. In order to monitor and assess Kenmore's vulnerability to future climatic conditions, a VA update should be conducted periodically with a focus on the built environment, communities, and natural systems.

GOAL 9: EVALUATE AND MONITOR CLIMATE VULNERABILITY WITHIN THE CITY.

OBJECTIVE 9.1 Update the City of Kenmore's Climate Vulnerability Assessment periodically, with a focus on the built environment, communities, and natural systems.

Policy CAE-9.1.1 Support enhanced data collection for hazard events to provide a fuller understanding of the community's hazard characteristics—including identifying demographic groups/community members most vulnerable to climate impacts.

Policy CAE-9.1.2 Use assessment findings to evaluate changes to comprehensive plan goals and policies and enhance resilience.

Zoning & Development

Zoning and development policies regulate and determine the way communities use land, leading to a significant impact on public health, safety, and recreation. Extreme weather and climate hazards pose risk to housing availability, public shorelines, parks, and capital facilities [1]. To meet community needs in the face of climate impacts, policies regulating development and infrastructure should promote the resilience and adaptive capacity of cities. This requires a focus on sustainable urban growth, public participation in planning, environmental protection, and access. Resilience-thinking during zoning and development regulation will also provide the community with co-benefits such as carbon sequestration of restored natural areas, protection of tribal treaty rights, and general public well-being.

Trends, Gaps, & Opportunities: In our review, 22% of the policies were directly or indirectly related to increasing climate resiliency by protecting critical ecosystems, considering climate change when siting and building essential public services and facilities, and planning under the Growth Management Act to prioritize dense, mixed use, transit-oriented development, and affordable housing. There is a need for zoning and development policies more explicitly to increase a community's climate resiliency to minimize the risks of future climate conditions.

CAP Alignment: TL 1.1, TL 1.2, TL 1.3, CR 1.3

Relevant Elements: Land Use (Goal LU-2 and policies), Shoreline Master Program (Policy LU-17.5.1), Housing, Economic Development, Natural Environment Sub-Element (Goal LU-13 and policies), Parks, Recreation, and Open Space,



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GOAL 10: PROMOTE RESILIENT ECOSYSTEMS AND COMMUNITIES THROUGH LAND USE PLANNING.

OBJECTIVE 10.1 Protect the natural environment through zoning policies and regulations.

Policy CAE-10.1.1 Critical areas regulations should incorporate climate change considerations. Consider climate change in assessments of zoning and allowed uses within and adjacent to critical areas.

Policy CAE-10.1.2 Protect natural and environmentally sensitive areas, open space, trees, vegetation, natural terrain, and drainage consistent with the Natural Environment Sub-Element.

Policy CAE-10.1.3 Use regulations, incentives, open space acquisition, or, where these measures are not adequate, use low density zoning to protect floodplains, riparian corridors, high value wetlands, and unstable slopes from degradation.

Policy CAE-10.1.4 Require the design and construction of commercial and residential buildings and their surrounding sites to reduce water consumption, re-use wastewater, and reduce stormwater runoff. Encourage low-impact development techniques that enhance climate resilience in proposals for new development.

OBJECTIVE 10.2 Create climate resilient communities by incorporating climate resilience attributes into zoning and development decision making.

Policy CAE-10.2.1 Ensure that development and redevelopment projects are resilient to the impacts of climate change. Establish development regulations that incorporate best practices for reducing the risk of extreme heat, flooding, wildfire impacts, and other climate hazards.

Policy CAE-10.2.2 Consider future climate conditions during siting and design of capital facilities, including changes to temperature and rainfall to help ensure they function as intended over their planned life cycle.

Policy CAE-10.2.3 Study and evaluate air quality and extreme heat interactions near industrial sites in partnership with PSCAA and local industry. Utilize the study's results to inform additional policy action (e.g., zoning, air quality policies, permitting).

Policy CAE-10.2.4 Consider climate change, including extreme precipitation, increased winter streamflow, and other impacts, in floodplain management planning.

GOAL 11: FURTHER ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE THROUGH ZONING AND DEVELOPMENT POLICIES AND REGULATIONS.

OBJECTIVE 11.1 Identify and address the disproportionate impacts of climate change on communities of color and lower-income communities when prioritizing investments, policies, programs, and projects related to zoning and development.



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Policy CAE-11.1.1 Conduct an environmental justice audit prior to creating new zoning designations or rezoning.

Policy CAE-11.1.2 Work toward a distribution of growth that reduces the potential for displacement. Consider climate impacts such as extreme heat, flooding, wildfire smoke, and drought when zoning locations for new growth.

Policy CAE-11.1.3 Identify and expand community-centered anti-displacement strategies and climate-resilient infrastructure to mitigate housing insecurities exacerbated by climate change and/or gentrification. Promote equitable access for frontline communities and by ensuring affordable energy prices through utility tax rebates for low-income residents.

Policy CAE-11.1.4 Reduce and prevent displacement of households and businesses from transit-oriented locations, with a focus on low-income households and small businesses.

Buildings & Energy

Climate change impacts have the potential to affect existing housing stock and energy infrastructure, particularly in terms of location within vulnerable areas [3]. Within Kenmore, climate impacts are anticipated to pose a moderate risk for buildings and energy due to extreme heat days and an increase in heavy rains, flooding, and landslides [4]. To ensure buildings and energy infrastructure are resilient to the impacts of climate change, it will be important for Kenmore to ensure critical infrastructure can withstand and recover quickly from the impacts of extreme weather and other natural hazards worsened by climate change. In addition, promoting green, affordable housing will also support frontline communities, lead to cost savings, and emissions reductions for the city.

Trends, Gaps, & Opportunities: In our review, 2% of the policies were directly or indirectly related to increasing climate resiliency by weatherizing homes. Our policy review also captured policies Kenmore is implementing that would increase the availability of affordable housing and support anti-displacement by increasing housing stability for renters. However, there is a need to connect these policies with climate resilience and consider additional policies aimed at improving the building and utility infrastructure resilience to climate impacts within the CAE.

CAP Alignment: BE 2.5, CR 2.1

Relevant Elements: Land Use (Policy LU-2.4.1), Housing Element (Policy H-1.1.3, H-1.4.5), Capital Facilities (Policy CF-7.1.3), Utilities (Goal U-3 and related policies, Objective U-4.3)

GOAL 12: INCREASE THE RESILIENCY OF PUBLIC UTILITY INFRASTRUCTURE TO CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS.

OBJECTIVE 12.1 Ensure that energy infrastructure, including generation and transmission, can accommodate efficiency opportunities and withstand and recover quickly from the impacts of extreme weather and other natural hazards worsened by climate change.



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Policy CAE-12.1.1 Advocate for increased electricity grid reliability through updated regulations for utilities and legislation that increases the capacity and flexibility of the electricity grid. Incentivize large-scale energy customers to reduce their electricity use during peak times.

Policy CAE-12.1.2 Support efforts to increase the resilience of public utilities and infrastructure by preparing for disasters and other impacts and coordinated planning for system recovery.

GOAL 13: INCREASE THE RESILIENCY OF PUBLIC AND RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS TO CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS.

OBJECTIVE 13.1 Incentivize retrofits and new buildings that are built sustainably to reduce environmental impacts and remain resilient to extreme weather and other hazards worsened by climate change.

Policy CAE-13.1.1 In cooperation with King County, Puget Sound Energy, or other agencies, promote the use of weatherization programs for existing housing.

Policy CAE-13.1.2 Develop or modify design standards to integrate exterior building features (e.g., awnings, cool roofs, solar panels) that reduce the impacts of climate change.

Policy CAE-13.1.3 Require utilities to define alternative routes to avoid impacts to environmentally sensitive areas or areas susceptible to climate impacts (e.g., flooding and landslides) where possible.

OBJECTIVE 13.2 Mitigate impacts of green gentrification by pursuing community centered anti-displacement strategies (e.g., *eviction prevention*) and expanding access to affordable housing resources such as home ownership strategies and climate-related home improvements.

Policy CAE-13.2.1 Place special emphasis on mitigating extreme weather events that impact those most vulnerable to experiencing homelessness.

Transportation

City and regional transportation systems face increasing disruptions and damage from climate-related extreme weather events such as flooding and high temperatures [5]. A focus on coordinated and multimodal transportation systems is essential to safe, reliable, and sustainable mobility for the community of Kenmore. This will require strengthening existing transportation infrastructure, promoting recovery of vulnerable areas, and ensuring equitable access to transit systems [1]. Increasing the resilience of the transportation system, both locally and in a regional setting, will reduce negative impacts on human and ecosystem health, and provide co-benefits such as improving air quality and reducing emissions.

Trends, Gaps, & Opportunities: In our review, 8% of the policies were directly or indirectly related to increasing climate resiliency by improving the air quality via reduction in VMT, eco-conscious development of transportation infrastructure, and creating a layered transportation



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network. Policies for inclusion in the CAE should seek to promote the nexus between these policies and increasing climate resilience via improved air quality and protecting ecosystems.

CAP Alignment: CR 1.4, TL 3.1, TL 3.2

Relevant Elements: Transportation (Policy T-2.1.4, Objective 3.6 and policies), Land Use (Goal LU-9 and policies), Capital Facilities, Shoreline Sub-Element (Goal LU-20.2, Goal LU-23.2)

GOAL 14: INCREASE THE RESILIENCE OF THE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM.

OBJECTIVE 14.1 Advance the resilience of the transportation system by considering climate risks in siting and planning, incorporating redundancies, preparing for disasters and other impacts, and coordinated planning for system recovery.

Policy CAE-14.1.1 Consistent with the Transportation Element, coordinate planning, construction, and operation of transportation facilities and programs with the State, Counties, neighboring cities, Puget Sound Regional Council, Metro, Sound Transit, and other entities to ensure critical infrastructure is in place to respond to both natural and human-caused disasters.

Policy CAE-14.1.2 Conduct a study to expand on WSDOT's vulnerability assessment of state roads to map out roads/routes in Kenmore that are vulnerable to climate impacts such as flooding and landslides.

Policy CAE-14.1.3 Ensure there are diverse multi-modal transportation options equipped to operate during extreme events, such as heat waves and flooding events.

Policy CAE-14.1.4 Ensure long-term return on investments and continued transportation system functions by prioritizing investments in climate vulnerable locations.

Policy CAE-14.1.5 Develop and maintain a multimodal system that provides connectivity in accordance with the Transportation Element.

Policy CAE-14.1.6 Address mobility inequities by designing accessible pedestrian facilities and implementing an Americans with Disabilities (ADA) Transition Plan during transportation planning activities.

GOAL 15: COOPERATE REGIONALLY AND STRIVE LOCALLY TO IMPROVE AIR QUALITY.

OBJECTIVE 15.1 Improve air quality by reducing the need for gas-powered vehicles.

Policy CAE-15.1.1 Increase the use of EV to improve air quality.

Policy CAE-15.1.2 Encourage human powered mobility to reduce the use of single occupancy vehicles.



GOAL 16: BALANCE THE NEEDS OF THE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM WITH NATURAL RESOURCE FUNCTIONS AND NEEDS.

OBJECTIVE 16.1 Ensure that the transportation system does not result in a loss of ecosystem function.

Policy CAE-16.1.1 Consider natural boundaries to help determine the routes and placement of infrastructure connections and improvements.

Policy CAE-16.1.2 Where feasible, determine where improvements to the current transportation infrastructure can be implemented to improve ecological functions.

- Transportation facilities crossing 100-year floodplains should not function as dikes or levees to flood waters. Design roadway improvements to be in accordance with the City's Surface Water Management Plan and stormwater regulations.

Policy CAE-16.1.3 Consistent with the Shoreline Sub-Element, transportation and parking facilities shall be planned, located, and designed to have the least possible adverse impact on environmentally critical areas in the shoreline.

Cultural Resources & Practices

Climate change impacts locally grown, temperature-sensitive foods that are culturally important (berries, shellfish, salmon, etc.) and poses a risk to cultural and historic sites due to more frequent and intense severe weather events [1]. By ensuring jurisdictions increase the resilience of historical sites and cultural resources or practices, they can aid in preserving and protecting traditional knowledge, cultural diversity, and cultural heritage preservation.

Trends, Gaps, & Opportunities: In our review, 2% of the policies were directly or indirectly related to increasing climate resiliency by protecting environmentally sensitive areas that may represent cultural resources (historic or archaeological) and ensuring treaty rights held by tribal nations. Policies are needed to bridge the gap between actions that improve climate resilience and protecting cultural resources and practices.

CAP Alignment: MO 5.1

Relevant Elements: Land Use (Policy LU-1.3.1, Goal 4 policies, Policy LU-23.3.10), Shoreline Master Program, Natural Environmental Sub-Element (Policy LU-15.3.11)

GOAL 17: PROTECT AND PRESERVE VALUED CULTURAL RESOURCES AND PRACTICES TO BUILD RESILIENT COMMUNITIES AND ECOSYSTEMS IN THE FACE OF CLIMATE CHANGE.

OBJECTIVE 17.1 Ensure that cultural resources and practices, including historic sites and culturally important traditional foods and natural resources, are resilient to the impacts of extreme weather and other natural hazards worsened by climate change.



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Policy CAE-17.1.1 Protect culturally significant resources, land, and artifacts at risk due to climate change. Protect, enhance, and restore ecosystems to meet tribal treaty rights including habitat for salmonids, foods, and medicinal plants that could be adversely impacted by climate change.

Policy CAE-17.1.2 Protect salmonid habitats by ensuring that land use and facility plans (transportation, water, sewer, electricity, gas) include riparian and stream habitat conservation measures developed by the County, cities, tribes, service providers, and/or state and federal agencies consistent with the Natural Environment Sub-Element.

Policy CAE-17.1.3 Coordinate across departments to ensure that Kenmore's plans consider all the issues, resources and needs that make a community whole, including land use, civic, cultural, recreation, transit, health, human services, natural environment, and the provision of infrastructure and other services.

Economic Development

Climate change will have impacts on the environment that result in losses to local economies, for example, loss of revenues due to extreme weather (flooding, landslides) and wildfires. Climate change is anticipated to have the potential costs to Washington economies: loss of natural water storage from snowpack decline, increased public health costs, reduced salmon populations, increased energy costs, increased wildfire costs, lost recreation opportunities, coastal and storm damage, reduced food production and increased infestation of pests in forests [3]. Creating more resilience within the economic resilience sector will create a win-win for the natural and built environments, benefiting the City of Kenmore and the local community.

Trends, Gaps, & Opportunities: In our review, 4% of the policies were directly or indirectly related to increasing climate resiliency by encouraging locally based food production and distribution, supporting private reinvestment in residential and commercial areas via transportation and housing investments, and recognizing healthy environments benefit economic value. However, few existing policies highlight the nexus between economic viability and potential development with climate resilience. Therefore, policies to be included in the CAE should focus on emphasizing this relationship.

CAP Alignment: CR 2.2

Relevant Elements: Economic Development Sub-Element (Objective LU-25.1 and policies), Natural Environment Sub-Element (Objective LU-13.6 and policies)

GOAL 18: SUPPORT THE DEVELOPMENT OF A RESILIENT LOCAL ECONOMY.

OBJECTIVE 18.1 Ensure that the local economy is resilient to climate disruptions and fosters business opportunities associated with climate mitigation and adaptation.

Policy CAE-18.1.1 Implement the CAP to develop a green jobs strategy in partnership with community groups and businesses that:

- Supports the low carbon transition of Kenmore's impacted industries.



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- Develops pathways for youth and impacted workers to transition into green jobs.
- Ensures opportunities (e.g., local hiring requirements) for these jobs.

Policy CAE-18.1.2 Recognize the environment as a key economic value in the community that must be protected consistent with the Economic Development Sub-Element.

Policy CAE-18.1.3 Support local businesses' efforts to reduce GHG emissions and to generate and store renewable electricity on-site, which can provide back-up power during emergencies and help ensure continuity of operations.

Policy CAE-18.1.4 Encourage private reinvestment in residential and commercial areas that increases building and infrastructure resiliency and efficiency consistent with the Community Design Sub-Element.

Emergency Management

Climate hazards – such as increased need for evacuation, decreased water quality and availability, increased flooding risk, and increased landslide risk – present a threat to public health and safety. Policies that increase a community's capacity to prepare, respond, and recover from such threats can build more resilient communities. Grounding climate preparedness work in climate and health equity, with a focus on frontline communities, will help ensure that efforts address disproportionate impacts on the most vulnerable community members.

Trends, Gaps, & Opportunities: In our review, 8% of the policies were directly or indirectly related to increasing climate resiliency by participating in regional emergency management programs, conducting outreach within frontline communities to understand community needs, enabling better transportation routes for emergency vehicles, identifying landslide risks, ensuring critical infrastructure is where it is needed, educating the community about emergency preparedness, and identifying projects to reduce flooding risks. CAE policies should ensure strategies and policies within existing planning documents are represented and strengthen the relationship between emergency preparedness and preparing for climate change impacts.

CAP Alignment: MO 5, CR 1.2, CR 1.4, CR 1.5

Relevant Elements: Transportation (Goal T-1), Community Design (Objective 9.1 and 10.4), Public Services (Policy PS-3.3.3), Surface Water (Objective SW-1.1 and policies)

GOAL 19: INCREASE OUTREACH EFFORTS AND COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT TO IMPROVE COMMUNITY RESILIENCY RELATED TO CLIMATE IMPACTS.

OBJECTIVE 19.1 Ensure that the community, including the most vulnerable groups, are resilient to climate and weather-related hazards by better understanding hazard type and impact.



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Policy CAE-19.1.1 Work with the community to educate residents about emergency preparedness and encourage residents to be prepared for natural disasters.

Policy CAE-19.1.2 Co-create climate communications with Kenmore's communities—especially youth organizations to ensure that the next generation has a say—on climate and health impacts and emergency resources/warnings during extreme events.

Policy CAE-19.1.3 Encourage participation in incentive-based emergency preparedness programs such as the CRS, Firewise and StormReady.

GOAL 20: ACTIVELY SEEK OPPORTUNITIES TO FACTOR CLIMATE RISKS AND IMPACTS INTO THE PLANNING OF OPERATIONS AND COORDINATION OF PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND RECOVERY ACTIVITIES.

OBJECTIVE 20.1 Integrate a climate impact risk assessment and policies into the local hazard mitigation plan.

Policy CAE-20.1.1 Expand on WSDOT's vulnerability assessment of state roads to map out roads/routes in Kenmore that are vulnerable to climate impacts such as flooding and landslides.

Policy CAE-20.1.2 Investigate and improve mapping of landslide hazard areas to increase the understanding of vulnerability and risk to life and property in hazard prone areas. Ensure future climate impacts are included in this vulnerability assessment.

OBJECTIVE 20.2 Support efforts to increase the resilience of public services, utilities, and infrastructure by preparing for climate change impacts.

Policy CAE-20.2.1 Ensure that there are diverse multi-modal transportation options that are equipped to operate during extreme events, such as heat waves and flooding events consistent with the Transportation Element.

Policy CAE-20.2.2 Anticipate and be ready to accommodate the rise in demand for the provision of human services due to climatic change impacts.

Policy CAE-20.2.3 Where appropriate, support retrofitting, purchase, or relocation of structures located in hazard-prone areas to protect structures from future damage. Prioritize properties with exposure to repetitive losses, such as the structures along 73rd Ave NE between 192nd & 185th.

Policy CAE-20.2.4 Protect, enhance, and restore flood storage, conveyance functions and ecological values of floodplains, wetlands and riparian corridors in accordance with the Surface Water Element

Policy CAE-20.2.5 Strengthen support for undergrounding of existing utilities when they need to be fixed or replaced. Continue requiring the undergrounding of new overhead utilities and co-location of utilities to increase their resilience and reduce power loss during severe weather events consistent with the Utilities Element.



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OBJECTIVE 20.3 Understand community needs when preparing for emergency situations caused by climate change.

Policy CAE-20.3.1 Encourage the involvement of historically marginalized groups when discussing policies that will impact their neighborhoods and communities. Provide outreach in multiple formats and languages.

Human Health

Climate change amplifies existing risks and disparities like chronic health conditions, social and economic circumstances, and pollution exposure, which disproportionately impacts frontline community groups. Some of these groups include young children, elderly people, communities of color, low-income households, and people with disabilities. Overall, there is moderate to high vulnerability for health-related impacts within Kenmore [4]. Health vulnerability will largely be person-specific, with some people being more resilient to climate change than others. Climate change is considered a risk multiplier, meaning that it amplifies existing current health disparities. Many of the climate impacts will disproportionately affect some groups more than others. Ensuring that there are formal and informal social safety nets will be a necessary component to ensure a climate-resilient Kenmore.

Trends, Gaps, & Opportunities: In our review, 11% of the policies were directly or indirectly related to increasing climate resiliency by promoting community well-being through policies such as improving air quality, increasing access to green spaces, and reducing climate impacts for frontline communities. More specific policies tying community health with climate resilience are needed. Additional policies such as implementing resilience hubs, improving air quality, and developing a heat resilience strategy should be considered.

CAP Alignment: MO 5.1, CR 1.1, CR 1.2, CR 1.3, CR 2.1, CR 2.3

Relevant Elements: Land Use Element (Policy LU-1.2.1), Community Design Sub-Element (Objective 10.5), Public Services (PS-3.3.2, Goal PS-5 and policies), Natural Environment Sub-Element (LU-13.1.1), Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Element (Goal P-3 and P-6)

GOAL 21: ENSURE THAT ALL KENMORE COMMUNITY MEMBERS ARE PREPARED FOR CLIMATE EMERGENCIES AND HAVE ACCESS TO RESOURCES AND TOOLS TO EFFECTIVELY ADAPT TO CURRENT AND FUTURE CLIMATE IMPACTS.

OBJECTIVE 21.1 Ensure environmental justice by providing all community members an equitable opportunity to learn about climate impacts, influence policy decisions, and take actions to enhance community well-being and resilience.

Policy CAE-21.1.1 Develop messages on the impacts of climate change on health and safety, including information to help residents plan and practice actions to protect themselves from these impacts, in outreach efforts. Outreach and materials should be provided in languages representative of community needs.



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Policy CAE-21.1.2 Co-create climate communications with Kenmore's communities—especially youth organizations to ensure that the next generation has a say—on climate and health impacts and emergency resources/warnings during extreme events.

OBJECTIVE 21.2 Work with community members on emergency procedures and coordination between facilities, such as public libraries or other community centers, to create "resilience hubs" that are prepared to meet the challenges of weather emergencies exacerbated by climate change. Ensure that the Washington Environmental Health Disparities Map informs the location of where the resilience hubs are located.

GOAL 22: REDUCE CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS ON THE COMMUNITY.

OBJECTIVE 22.1 Improve and mitigate air quality impacts in the community that are exacerbated by climate change.

Policy CAE-22.1.1 Partner with Puget Sound Clean Air Agency to track and monitor air quality in the City. Potentially reevaluate plans to ensure they align with 100% of US EPA National Ambient Air Quality Standards.

Policy CAE-22.1.2 Consider and seek to reduce the potential health impacts of air pollution on residential populations and other sensitive uses near corridors with high volumes of vehicle traffic, such as SR522, to increase resident health and wellbeing and resilience to climate exacerbated events (e.g., wildfire smoke, extreme heat).

Policy CAE-22.1.3 Conduct community outreach to educate the public on air pollution sources (e.g., wildfire smoke) and provide resources to mitigate poor air quality impacts, such as providing free or discounted air filter box fans to frontline community members.

OBJECTIVE 22.2 Protect the community from extreme heat impacts and increase resiliency to heat island effects.

Policy CAE-22.2.1 Develop and implement an urban heat resilience plan or strategy that includes heat mitigation and management actions to prepare for and respond to chronic and acute heat risk in the community. The strategy should be informed by urban heat island mapping and may include coordinated efforts such as cooling centers, early warning systems, changes to development/land use codes, and energy grid resilience. Utilize the King County Extreme Heat Mitigation Strategy to align with county planning efforts.

Policy CAE-22.2.2 Review and update land use and development codes to encourage the use of passive cooling approaches to reduce urban heat island effects. Energy efficient cooling technologies, reflective and/or vegetated roofs, maintaining and expanding tree canopy cover, landscaping, and green space should be used to help reduce the health effects of extreme heat on frontline communities.

Policy CAE-22.2.3 Identify communities disproportionately impacted by extreme heat events and prioritize equitable access to emergency preparedness resources for



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frontline communities and areas. Develop and distribute tools and resources for the community to stay safe during extreme heat events.

GOAL 23: PROMOTE THE CO-BENEFIT OF HUMAN WELL-BEING WITH OTHER CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND MITIGATION POLICIES.

OBJECTIVE 23.1 Support Housing, Land Use, Transportation, and Parks, Recreation and Open Space Element climate resiliency policies that increase human well-being benefits.

Policy CAE-23.1.1 Encourage residential neighborhoods that promote the health and well-being of all residents by supporting active living and by reducing exposure to harmful environments conditions consistent with the Housing Element.

Policy CAE-23.1.2 Encourage pedestrian-friendly streets and safe bicycle routes policies consistent with the Land Use and Transportation Element.

Policy CAE-23.1.3 Encourage sustainable design and low impact development. Maintain and, where possible, improve air and water quality, soil, and natural systems to ensure the health and well-being of people, animals, and plants consistent with the Land Use and Transportation Element.

Policy CAE-23.1.4 Encourage a reduction in vehicle miles travelled (VMT) and increase in use of multimodal transit to minimize impacts to Kenmore's transportation system and mitigate effects on air and water quality consistent with the Land Use and Transportation Element.

Ecosystems

Kenmore's natural resources are likely at high risk to the impacts of climate change [4]. The City of Kenmore manages over a dozen parks, many of which support native habitats and wildlife—such as nesting habitats for the great blue heron and important salmon habitat, as well as recreational opportunities for community members, community services, and events. Climate hazards such as flooding and wildfire adversely affect ecosystems and natural systems such as forests, streams and lakes, wetlands, urban parks, open spaces, and tree canopy. Conserving and enhancing environmentally critical areas provides co-benefits, such as enhancing green spaces that mitigate heat and flooding impacts, sequestering carbon, and protecting culturally important resources.

Trends, Gaps, & Opportunities: In our review, 23% of the policies were directly or indirectly related to increasing climate resiliency by protecting, restoring, and enhancing natural areas. This was mainly achieved through policies within the Land Use Element. The policies under this sector should support existing policies and connect the need to protect and restore the natural environment to climate resiliency.

CAP Alignment: NS 2.1, NS 2.2, NS 2.3

Relevant Elements: Natural Environment Sub-Element, Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Element, Surface Water Element



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GOAL 24: ENSURE THAT FORESTS, WETLANDS, SHORELINES, AND OTHER ECOSYSTEMS ARE RESILIENT TO THE IMPACTS OF EXTREME WEATHER, INVASIVE SPECIES, PESTS, DISEASES, AND OTHER IMPACTS WORSENER BY CLIMATE CHANGE.

OBJECTIVE 24.1 Assess and understand the climate risks for existing ecosystems.

Policy CAE-24.1.1 Use the best available climate science to identify and protect environmentally critical areas and resources including fish, trees, frequently flooded areas, unstable slopes, and associated ecosystems, in order to protect and increase the resiliency of native habitats.

Policy CAE-24.1.2 Take inventory of and protect climate refugia and habitat connectivity needs for species under stress from climate change.

Policy CAE-24.1.3 Planning should accommodate for shifting species in revegetation, restoration, and other projects, such as through updates to development and infrastructure standards addressing landscaping, tree canopy, critical area and shoreline buffers, stormwater facilities, etc.

OBJECTIVE 24.2 Increase ecosystem and species resilience to the impacts of climate change.

Policy CAE-24.2.1 Protect, preserve, and restore local waterways and habitats by partnering with residents, local and regional environmental groups, and other jurisdictions (e.g., the Kenmore community, Conservation Corps, US Army Corp of Engineers, King County, and other cities along Sammamish River) to restore and protect critical waterways and riparian habitat.

Policy CAE-24.2.2 Improve the resiliency of salmon and other fish species by removing or replacing old or degrading culverts and ensuring they are adequately sized to accommodate increased winter peak flows. Engage the public in restoring native salmon populations via public outreach campaigns.

Policy CAE-24.2.3 Protect and restore critical ecosystems to increase the resilience of species, habitats, and communities to climate change in accordance with the Land Use Element.

GOAL 25: UTILIZE FUNCTIONING ECOSYSTEMS AS A TOOL TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS.

OBJECTIVE 25.1 Increase climate resiliency by preserving and restoring ecosystem services.

Policy CAE-25.1.1 Increase resiliency to flooding events by protecting, and where possible, enhancing and restoring existing flood storage, conveyance, and ecological functions and values of floodplains, wetlands, and riparian corridors.

Policy CAE-25.1.2 Develop a comprehensive urban landscape strategy or framework (for both City and communitywide projects) to develop additional natural areas and preserve the function of existing ones under changing climatic conditions. Update the



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tree canopy assessment regularly and prioritize increasing tree canopy in areas subject to urban heat island effect.

Policy CAE-25.1.3 Encourage community involvement and volunteering in stewardship activities that restore wildlife habitat, salmon populations, riparian corridors, and green spaces. Educate residents on the connection between ecosystem health and human health.

GOAL 26: INCREASE THE ACREAGE OF PARKS AND OPEN SPACE IN URBAN AREAS.

OBJECTIVE 26.1 Expand parks and green space in urban areas to reduce the effects of climate impacts (e.g., flooding and extreme heat) consistent with the Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Element.

Policy CAE-26.1.1 Provide parks, trails, and open space within walking distance of urban residents. Prioritize historically underserved communities for open space improvements and investments.

Waste Management

Reusing existing materials and diverting edible food from the waste stream helps conserve natural resources, increases food security, and minimizes harmful waste exposure to frontline communities. The co-benefits of addressing waste management also include emissions reductions and improved public health and well-being.

Trends, Gaps, & Opportunities: In our review, 1% of the policies were directly or indirectly related to increasing climate resiliency by planning for debris disposal after severe weather events or natural disasters. Policies related to reducing waste and promoting a circular economy should also be reflected in these policies.

CAP Alignment: CM 1.1, CM 2.2

Relevant Elements: Economic Development, Capital Facilities, Public Services, Utilities (Objective U-4.2)

GOAL 27: SUPPORT RESILIENT WASTE MANAGEMENT POLICIES.

OBJECTIVE 27.1 Promote a circular economy that keeps materials in a regenerative loop and eliminates waste.

Policy CAE-27.1.1 Promote regional eco-industrial development to support a circular economy that increases demand for recycled materials and reduces demand for new raw materials and their embodied carbon emissions.

OBJECTIVE 27.2 Partner with frontline communities to support a regenerative and sustainable local zero waste food economy.



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Policy CAE-27.2.1 Partner with King County and Republic Services to plan for engaging with communities on reducing food waste.

Policy CAE-27.2.2 Partner with food waste reduction efforts, such as the Food: Too Good to Waste program, which aims to reduce GHG emissions by educating people about how to plan and prepare meals to decrease the amount of wasted food.

Policy CAE-27.2.3 Advocate for mandatory residential and commercial food waste composting and prepare for increased organic waste collection services, such as compost or anaerobic digestion centers.

OBJECTIVE 27.3 Update the City's Hazard Mitigation Plan to include a plan for debris disposal after severe weather events or natural disasters.

Policy CAE-27.3.1 Develop and implement a strategy to expedite the removal of waste (e.g., downed tree limbs and buildings blocking roads and streams) during and after a disaster incident to reduce the risks of subsequent fire, flood, injury, and disease vectors.

Water Resources

Water is an essential part of life, and climate change threatens water resources in both the natural and built environments due to increased average temperatures, altered precipitation patterns, altered hydrology (e.g., decreased snowpack, flow patterns), altered oceanic and atmospheric circulation, sea level rise, and changes in water chemistry and quality [3]. These climate change impacts are putting stress on the water resources managed by Kenmore; however, there are management strategies that can be implemented to increase the resiliency of water resources, even in the face of growing demand due to population growth. Water resource resiliency will also provide additional ecosystem services and salmon recovery to the city.

Trends, Gaps, & Opportunities: In our review, 18% of the policies were directly or indirectly related to increasing climate resiliency by increasing efforts to promote water conservation through planning and outreach and protecting surface and groundwater sources. Kenmore's Comprehensive Plan Natural Environment Sub-element, Shoreline Sub-element, and Surface Water Element provide a variety of policies, however, directly linking programs and policies to increasing the resiliency of Kenmore's water resources is lacking. Implementing policies that protect the water supply to meet the needs for both human consumption and for environmental balance is key.

CAP Alignment: NS 1.1, NS 1.2

Relevant Elements: Natural Environment Sub-element (Policy LU-13.4.2), Shoreline Sub-element (Goal 21.7), Surface Water Element, Utilities (Objective U-4.1 and policies)



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GOAL 28: PROMOTE AND SUPPORT WATER CONSERVATION EFFORTS TO INCREASE THE RESILIENCY OF KENMORE'S WATER SUPPLY.

OBJECTIVE 28.1 Consistent with the Utilities Element, implement efforts to conserve potable water resources.

Policy CAE-28.1.1 Conduct outreach and education on water conservation strategies, including using grey water for non-potable uses (e.g., irrigation) when possible. Incentivize greywater solutions for property owners via free or subsidized rain barrels for property owners.

Policy CAE-28.1.2 Utilize educational campaigns to encourage low-impact, drought-resistant landscape development and design using native plants, and stormwater drain maintenance or using drain filters. Work with landscape companies to educate and incentivize smart irrigation management and technology use.

Policy CAE-28.1.3 Coordinate with the appropriate service providers to ensure water system plans include aggressive conservation and re-use measures, as well as development of new sources to support planned land uses with reliable service at minimum cost, consistent with the Utilities Element.

OBJECTIVE 28.2 Implement efforts to protect and enhance water resources to create more climate resilient systems in accordance with the Land Use and Surface Water Element.

Policy CAE-28.2.1 Use incentives, regulations, and programs to manage Kenmore's water resources (rivers, streams, lakes, wetlands and ground water) and protect and enhance their multiple beneficial uses consistent with the Natural Environment Sub-Element.

Policy CAE-28.2.2 Effectively manage the city's municipal separate storm sewer system and private surface water systems in a manner that reduces flooding, maintains water quality and protects the natural environment in accordance with the Surface Water Element.

OBJECTIVE 28.3 Account for climate change impacts in planning, designing, and operating water resource management approaches, including water infrastructure and water resource management best practices.

Agriculture

Climate change is expected to exacerbate food insecurity in overburdened communities. Expanding local food capacity, production, and distribution networks can increase food security, access to affordable and healthy foods, and provide more opportunities to grow culturally significant foods locally. Supporting food access and security has co-benefits such as increased green space, community health improvements, and community empowerment.

Trends, Gaps, & Opportunities: In our review, 1% of the policies were directly or indirectly related to increasing climate resiliency by supporting local agriculture through land use



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regulations and by assessing the feasibility of using sustainable water sources for irrigation. More policies should be included that expand on how local food production and community gardens contribute to climate resiliency.

CAP Alignment: CM 1.1

Relevant Elements: Land Use (Objective LU1.1 & LU1.4 and policies), Utilities

GOAL 29: INCREASE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, HEALTHY, AND CULTURALLY APPROPRIATE FOODS TO COMMUNITIES FACING FOOD INSECURITY WORSENER BY CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS.

OBJECTIVE 29.1 Expand local food security and the food-related economy to address climate impacts and increase access to healthy, affordable, and climate-friendly foods.

Policy CAE-29.1.1: Where appropriate, encourage the development of community gardens and farmers' markets to encourage community-building, support local agriculture and promote economic development, consistent with the Land Use Element.

Policy CAE-29.1.2 Consider using City land to develop community gardens to support local food generation, particularly near multi-family developments and households in need.

Policy CAE-29.1.3 Ensure that the local agricultural economy — including food and materials producers, distributors, and sellers — is resilient to the impacts of extreme weather and other natural hazards worsened by climate change.

Policy CAE-29.1.4 Encourage public and private efforts that support culturally appropriate food opportunities, including grocery stores, farmers' markets, food banks, and nutrition programs, especially to meet the nutritional needs of infants, children, elders, and other frontline communities in their neighborhoods.

GOAL 30: DEVELOP CLIMATE RESILIENT IRRIGATION SOURCES.

OBJECTIVE 30.1 Consider alternative and sustainable irrigation sources to increase the resiliency of agricultural practices.

Policy CAE-30.1.1 Coordinate with Northshore Utility District on water conservation methods, such as the use of 'smart meters' and to address the feasibility of using reclaimed water from the Brightwater plant for irrigation consistent with the Utilities Element



TERMS

BIPOC	Black, Indigenous, (and) People of Color (BIPOC) refers to nonwhite community members and is used instead of People of Color (POC) to highlight the specific discrimination experienced by Black and Indigenous people.
Circular economy	A regenerative model that optimizes resources by keeping materials and products within a closed loop system, minimizing resource inputs, waste and pollution outputs, and carbon emissions.
Clean Buildings Act	Signed into law in 2019, Washington state policy HB 1257 includes several provisions to increase energy efficiency and decrease the carbon intensity of energy used in both new and existing buildings, such as requiring all new and existing commercial buildings over 50,000 square feet to reduce their energy use intensity by 15%, compared to the 2009-2018 average.
Climate impacts	Consequences of climate change – both expected and realized – for humans and natural systems.
Climate resilience	The capacity of a community, economy, or natural environment to prevent, withstand, respond to, and recover from a climate-related disruption.
Critical infrastructure	Physical assets, networks, or services that are essential to public health, well-being, economy, and security.
Culverts	Short drainpipes or tunnels that carry stormwater runoff under roadways or embankments.
Environmental justice	The fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income, with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies [U.S. EPA].
Energy infrastructure	The physical equipment that makes up the delivery system of energy resources (electricity, natural gas, etc.) from source to consumer.
Frontline communities	Communities that are most heavily impacted by climate change. They are often Black, Indigenous, People of Color (BIPOC) and low-income communities.
Green gentrification	The process in which cleaning up pollution and providing green amenities (e.g., open space access, renewable energy options) in polluted or underserved neighborhoods attracts wealthier residents and subsequently drives up local property values and displaces historically underserved and disenfranchised residents, oftentimes those who are low-income, BIPOC, or elderly.
Green Power Program	A Puget Sound Energy (PSE) program that provides energy from renewable sources such as solar, wind, biogas, and hydroelectricity.
Green stormwater infrastructure (GSI)	Methods that use plant or soil systems, permeable pavement and surfaces, stormwater harvest and reuse, or varying landscaping techniques to infiltrate, store, or redirect stormwater and reduce flows to bodies of water and sewer systems.
Greenhouse gas (GHG)	Gases that trap heat in the atmosphere including carbon dioxide (CO ₂), methane (CH ₄), nitrous oxide (N ₂ O), and fluorinated gases.
Growth Management Act (GMA)	A series of state statutes adopted in 1990 and codified under Chapter 36.70A RCW that requires fast growing cities and counties to develop a comprehensive plan to manage population growth.
King County-Cities Collaboration (K4C)	Partnership of local governments committed to accelerating collective climate action in King County and across the state.
Low embodied carbon materials	Embodied carbon refers to the emissions associated with the construction of a building rather than when it is in use (operational carbon). Materials with low embodied carbon are those which use less energy in their production, assembly, and transportation processes.



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Low-impact development (LID)	Systems and practices that use or mimic natural processes to manage stormwater runoff. Water is infiltrated into the ground or stored onsite to protect water quality and minimize flooding.
Multi-modal transportation	Accessible transportation through a variety of travel modes, typically pedestrian, bicycle, public transit, and automobile modes, but may also include water and air transport modes.
MTCO₂e	Refers to “metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent,” which is the standard unit of measurement for total greenhouse gas emissions.
Puget Sound Climate Preparedness Collaborative	A committed network of staff from local, tribal, and county governments, regional planning agencies, and academia aimed at supporting the advancement of climate adaptation efforts in the Puget Sound region.
Refugia habitat	A habitat area which protects plants and wildlife during periods of climate instability or change and facilitates survival under adverse conditions.
Regional code collaboration (RCC)	A collaborative group of government agencies within and around King County focused on developing a regional approach to sustainable code development.
Resilience hub	Established and trusted community-serving facilities that coordinate resource distribution and services before, during, or after a natural hazard event.
Carbon sequestration potential	Ability of plants, soil, and habitats to capture and remove atmospheric carbon.
Transit-oriented development (TOD)	Walkable, pedestrian-oriented, and densely compacted mixed-use (commercial, residential, entertainment) development centered around or located near public transit stations.
Transportation Master Plan	A comprehensive plan, or element of the city’s broader comprehensive plan, focused on examining and improving the city’s mobility and transportation system.
Climate vulnerability assessment	An approach to identify the risks, exposure, sensitivity, and adaptive capacity of a species, system, community/group, or resource to the effects of climate change and interacting stressors.
Washington Environmental Health Disparities Map	Using 19 indicators and four themes (environmental exposures, environmental effects, sensitive populations, and socioeconomic factors), this interactive map shows a visual representation of social and environmental disparities within the city of Kenmore.
Washington State Building Code Weatherization	Comprises several different codes and is largely based on national model codes that are amended for the state level. The practice of protecting a building or home—both interior and exterior—from the elements including sun, rain, snow, and wind, resulting in increased and optimized energy efficiency.
Zero waste	Zero waste of resources has been defined in various ways by various entities. For the Kenmore CAP, we used King County’s definition, which is that “materials of economic value, whether for reuse, resale, or recycling, won’t be put in the garbage or end up in the landfill. [King County].

WORK CITED

- [1] Washington State Department of Commerce, "Model Climate Element: Planning Guidance," 2023.



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- [2] "San Francisco Climate Action Plan: Healthy Ecosystems," San Francisco, 2021.
- [3] L.J. Hansen, S.J. Nordgren and E.E. Mielbrecht, "Climate Change Adaptation through Local Comprehensive Planning: Guidance for Puget Sound Communities," EcoAdapt, Bainbridge Island, WA, 2016.
- [4] Cascadia Consulting Group, Prepared for the City of Kenmore, "Kenmore Vulnerability Assessment," 2021.
- [5] "U.S. Climate Resilience Toolkit," United States Global Change Research Program, 2016.



CLIMATE ACTION ELEMENT

INTRODUCTION

Purpose

The purpose of the Climate Action Element (CAE) is to provide strategies to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and respond to the impacts of climate change in our community, as outlined in the Climate Action Plan (CAP). The CAE builds on the commitments made in the CAP and provides a consistent, clear, and actionable framework to guide mitigation and resilience actions that serve as the foundation for an ongoing community dialogue around climate action.

The CAE includes the following sections:

- Guiding Plans and Policies
- Existing Conditions
- Goals, Objectives, and Policies
- Implementation

GUIDING PLANS AND POLICIES

Kenmore Climate Action Plan

To address the effects of climate change and lay the groundwork for a sustainable future, Kenmore joined the King County - Cities Climate Collaboration (K4C) to pledge to protect, preserve, and restore our environments and natural resources, reduce GHG emissions, and bolster the resiliency of our people, vital systems, and infrastructure. Focusing on mitigation and resilience, the Kenmore Climate Action Plan (CAP) leverages existing city planning efforts and actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 50% by 2030, 75% by 2040, and 95% by 2050 (and achieve net zero emissions) and build community resilience. The CAP serves as a roadmap to help the City make collaborative, tangible, and impactful strides towards a sustainable, resilient, inclusive, and healthy Kenmore. The strategies and actions in the CAP are rooted in the latest climate science, aligned with regional targets, and tailored to specific Kenmore community needs and priorities.

Growth Management Act

The 2021 Washington House Bill (HB) 1181 (formerly HB 1099) is expected to pass in 2023 and will require the integration of climate mitigation and resilience policies into county and city comprehensive plans. These required policy changes will address climate emissions and impacts, while considering co-benefits and integration with other planning documents such as housing, transportation, and land use. This is a legislative priority of King County and several cities have already begun the process of integrating climate policies into comprehensive plans before it is required.

In response to HB 1181, the Washington Department of Commerce has initiated a multiyear project to develop a model element, as well as guiding policies and actions for addressing climate issues in city and county comprehensive plans. This Commerce guidance provides steps and pathways to integrate both climate resilience and mitigation policies into a comprehensive plan, either as a set of integrated policies or standalone element. Cities are encouraged to assess their climate impacts and risks, seek input from key stakeholders and communities, and pursue pathways that modify existing or create new policies to address greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and increase community resilience. Kenmore's CAE is

consistent with the model element guidance and Kenmore’s adopted 2022 Climate Action Plan and integrates with other elements of the comprehensive plan.

VISION 2050

PSRC is the region’s metropolitan planning organization. Comprising cities, towns, counties, ports, tribes, transit agencies, and major employers, PSRC sets regional growth policies for King, Pierce, Snohomish, and Kitsap Counties. The CAE is consistent with the VISION 2050 priorities.

VISION 2050 identifies several key goals and actions related to climate change in the region:

- **Goal:** The region substantially reduces emissions of greenhouse gases that contribute to climate change in accordance with the goals of the Puget Sound Clean Air Agency (50% below 1990 levels by 2030 and 80% below 1990 levels by 2050) and prepares for climate change impacts.
- **CC-Action-1:** PSRC will work with local governments and other key agencies and stakeholders to advance the development and implementation of the region’s Greenhouse Gas Strategy to equitably achieve meaningful reductions of emissions toward achievement of the region’s greenhouse gas reduction goals.
- **CC-Action-2:** PSRC will engage in regional resilience planning and climate preparedness, including development of a regional inventory of climate hazards, assistance to member organizations, and continued research and coordination with partners such as the Puget Sound Climate Preparedness Collaborative and tribes. Climate resilience actions will focus on equitable outcomes, particularly for historically marginalized communities, at greater risk and with fewer resources.
- **CC-Action-3:** Cities and counties will incorporate emissions reduction policies and actions that contribute meaningfully toward regional greenhouse gas emission goals, along with equitable climate resiliency measures, in their comprehensive planning. Strategies include land uses that reduce vehicle miles traveled and promote transit, biking, and walking consistent with the Regional Growth Strategy, developing and implementing climate friendly building codes, investments in multimodal transportation choices, and steps to encourage a transition to cleaner transportation and energy systems.
- **CC-Action-4:** Cities and counties will update land use plans for climate adaptation and resilience. Critical areas will be updated based on climate impacts from sea level rise, flooding, wildfire hazards, urban heat, and other hazards. The comprehensive plans will identify mitigation measures addressing these hazards including multimodal emergency and evacuation routes and prioritizing mitigation of climate impacts on highly impacted communities and vulnerable populations.

Countywide Planning Policies (CPPs)

The King County Regional Growth Strategy identifies several climate impacts affecting King County and the importance of strengthening policies related to emissions reduction. The Regional Growth Strategy envisions environmental protection and restoration efforts that incorporate climate action, mitigation, and resilience into local comprehensive plans. This includes countywide coordination of sustainable land use patterns, multimodal transportation systems, and improved energy infrastructure. The plan calls for development patterns that minimize emissions and promote resiliency through energy efficiency, electrification, restoration of natural resources, and infrastructure planning for climate impacts.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Inventory

The City of Kenmore completed a greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory (see Figure 1) to aid the City in setting community-wide targets, measure progress over time, and inform which actions will have the greatest GHG emissions reduction benefits. Kenmore's communitywide GHG emissions from 2019 totaled 170,255 MT CO₂e (metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent), which were from the following sectors:

- 60% of emissions come from buildings and energy, with 41% emissions generated from electricity and 19% generated from natural gas.
- 31% of emissions come from transportation and land use, with 25% of emissions generated by on-road vehicles.
- 8% of emissions come from "other", with 1% of emissions generated from waste disposal.

The goals, objectives, and policies included in the CAE will provide a suite of policies that focus on mitigating climate change impacts through the reduction of GHG emissions within these sectors.

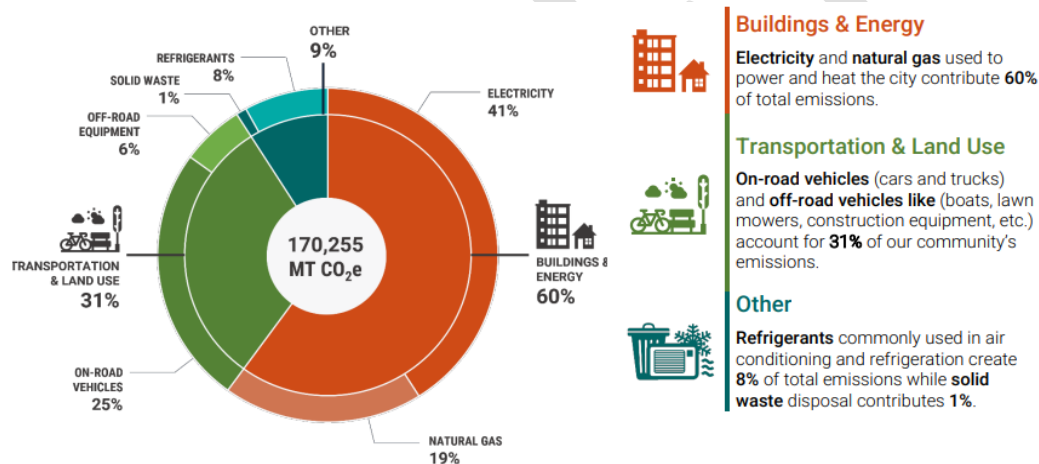


Figure 1. Kenmore GHG Emissions Inventory Chart

Kenmore Vulnerability Assessment

A vulnerability assessment (VA) was conducted for the City of Kenmore in 2021. A climate vulnerability assessment identifies the impacts and consequences of climate change and evaluates the level or risk presented to a community. Vulnerability refers to the degree to which people, natural resources, infrastructure, or other things Kenmore values are susceptible to the adverse impacts of climate change [1]. Key climate vulnerabilities for Kenmore include extreme heat, exacerbated flooding and landslides, and wildfire smoke. Assessing climate vulnerability can help Kenmore (1) identify current exposure and sensitivity, (2) anticipate areas of future risk and the potential to adapt to climate impacts, and (3) assess strategies to prepare and adapt to future climate conditions. To monitor and assess the city's vulnerability to future climatic conditions, a VA update should be conducted periodically with a focus on the built environment, communities, and natural systems.

In addition, climate change amplifies existing risks and disparities like chronic health conditions, social and economic circumstances, and pollution exposure, which disproportionately impacts at-risk frontline community groups¹. When comparing at-risk neighborhoods and climate exposure risks, three census tracts which intersect Kenmore have vulnerabilities to climate change that exceed the community median. These neighborhoods include residents who identify as people of color (39%), don't speak English well (4%), and live in rental housing units (44.2%). These overburdened communities face disproportionate risks of climate impacts due to compounding factors such as a lack of tree canopy, high areas of impervious surfaces, and flood risks [2]. Kenmore shows moderate levels of environmental health disparities compared to surrounding cities in King County and Washington state. East Kenmore ranks at a high level of environmental health disparities compared to other Washington US census tracts, as shown in Figure 2 [3].

The goals, objectives, and policies included in the CAE seek to increase climate resiliency of the built environment, natural resources, and within communities. Incorporating climate equity principles and understanding the social and racial impacts of proposed climate policies will improve the equitable distribution of benefits (e.g., improving public health and increasing access to services) and reduce disparities. It is critical to understand which areas and populations are most at risk from climate and environmental burdens, as it will inform policy focus areas and community priorities.

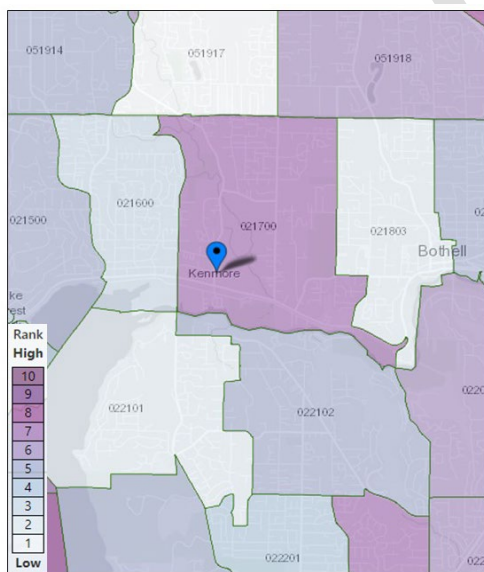


Figure 2. WA Department of Health Environmental Health Disparities in Kenmore [3]

¹ Frontline Communities are those that will be disproportionately impacted by climate change; these are the populations that face historic and current inequities, often experience the earliest and most acute impacts of climate change and have limited resources and/or capacity to adapt. This includes Black, Indigenous, and People of Color (BIPOC) communities, immigrants and refugees, people living with low incomes, communities experiencing disproportionate pollution exposure, women and gender non-conforming, LGBTQIA+ people, people who live and/or work outside, those with existing health issues (like asthma and heart disease), people with limited English skills, those experiencing pregnancy, and other climate-vulnerable groups.

Future Risks

The Puget Sound Region is already experiencing the impacts of climate change with warmer temperatures leading to heatwaves and wildfires; changing rainfall patterns with associated flooding and landslides; and less snowpack resulting in a strain on the summer water supply. In recent years, our community has increasingly experienced record-breaking heatwaves, destructive flooding, and compromised air quality from wildfire smoke.

Kenmore has a critical role to play in addressing the climate change impacts already at our doorstep and preparing for those on the horizon. The following table outlines the current climate impacts on Kenmore and the future risks facing our community.

Table 1. Future Climate Risks in Kenmore.

Factor	Future Risk
Heat	Kenmore is expected to experience a 244% increase in extremely hot days by 2030 [2]. In addition, the average high temperature in Kenmore is anticipated to increase by 7.4 degrees Fahrenheit by 2100, leading to several negative outcomes: • Increased demand for energy services and correlating energy system stress • Risk of power brownouts/outages for older, less energy efficient homes • Increased risk for heat-related illnesses, particularly for elderly people and those with underlying medical conditions • Increased risk of disease from ticks and mosquitoes
Heavy Rains, Flooding, and Landslides	Kenmore is at risk of flooding, particularly in the Swamp Creek area, and has seen the impacts of landslides from heavy storms affecting parts of SR522 [1]. Impacts of heavy precipitation include: • Damage to homes, businesses, and critical transportation routes from flooding and landslides • Potential expansion of landslide prone area to include key municipal facilities and infrastructure due to development and climate change. • Increased flooding could close parks and open spaces, leading to decreased health and wellbeing. • Flooding could increase infectious disease risk, particularly for those experiencing homelessness. • Increased waterway pollution from stormwater runoff
Wildfire and Air Quality	Kenmore is not currently at risk for wildfires, but residents continue to be at risk for more regional wildfire-related air quality and respiratory health impacts. The city also faces risks from PM2.5 emissions and proximity to heavy traffic roadways [3]. Reduced air quality and regional wildfire smoke poses respiratory health risks, particularly for those with underlying medical conditions.

GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND POLICIES

GOAL 1. INCREASE THE CITY'S CAPACITY TO IMPLEMENT CLIMATE ACTION PRIORITIES.

OBJECTIVE 1.1 Leverage Kenmore's resources and partnerships to build capacity to implement climate resilience and mitigation efforts.

Policy CA-1.1.1 Consider what resources are needed, such as partnerships (e.g., K4C), regular implementation progress reports, and City budgeting, to implement the Climate Action Element.

Policy CA-1.1.2 Partner with King County to monitor, assess, and publicly report on community scale greenhouse gas emissions, including emissions from all local sources associated with resident, business, and local government activities.

Policy CA-1.1.3 Partner with organizations such as the Puget Sound Regional Council Puget Sound Clean Air Agency, local jurisdictions, frontline communities, the state, academic institutions, community leaders, and public, private, and not-for-profit groups to promote programs and policies that achieve GHG emission reduction targets.

Policy CA-1.1.4 Update the City of Kenmore's Climate Vulnerability Assessment periodically, with a focus on the built environment, communities, and natural systems. Use assessment findings to evaluate changes to comprehensive plan goals and policies and enhance resilience.

Policy CA-1.1.5 Support enhanced data collection for hazard events to provide a fuller understanding of the community's hazard characteristics—including identifying demographic groups/community members most vulnerable to climate impacts.

OBJECTIVE 1.2 Ensure sufficient City resources are available to support implementation of the CAP and CAE actions and policies.

Policy CA-1.2.1 The City should hire or designate a Climate Action manager to implement and monitor actions consistent with the Kenmore CAP and CAE.

Policy CA-1.2.2 The City should budget funds each biennium budget cycle to implement climate programs.

GOAL 2. PRIORITIZE RESILIENT AND EQUITABLE LAND USE PLANNING TO REDUCE GHG EMISSIONS FROM BUILDING AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT.

OBJECTIVE 2.1 Incorporate environmental justice criteria and priorities into zoning, land use planning, permitting policies, and development of new projects to identify and address the disproportionate impacts of climate change on communities of color and lower-income communities.

Policy CA-2.1.1 Conduct an environmental justice audit prior to creating new zoning designations or rezoning.

1	Policy CA-2.1.2	Work toward an equitable distribution  growth that reduces the potential for displacement. Consider climate impacts such as extreme heat, flooding, wildfire smoke, and drought when designating zoning locations to accommodate growth.
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4	Policy CA-2.1.3	Identify and expand community-centered anti-displacement strategies and climate-resilient infrastructure to mitigate housing insecurities exacerbated by climate change and/or gentrification.
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7	Policy CA-2.1.4	Promote equitable access for frontline communities, those that will be disproportionately impacted by climate change, by working with utility providers to ensure affordable energy prices through utility tax rebates for low-income residents.
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11	Policy CA-2.1.5	Promote “missing middle” housing through city policies and codes to allow for broader housing types in single family zones, particularly near transit  .
12		
13	OBJECTIVE 2.2	Prioritize dense, mixed use, transit-oriented development, and affordable housing in Downtown and other areas consistent with the Land Use, Housing, and Transportation Elements.
14		
15		
16	Policy CA-2.2.1	Consistent with Kenmore’s growth strategies, promote density near high frequency transit, infill and redevelopment in nodes, middle housing development in neighborhoods, supported by right-size parking, transportation demand management strategies, multi-modal access, and park amenities.
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20	Policy CA-2.2.2	Enhance existing neighborhoods to provide a high degree of connectivity in the street network to accommodate walking, bicycling, and transit use, and sufficient public spaces.
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23	Policy CA-2.2.3	Disincentivize single occupancy vehicle (SOV) use in urban areas by reallocating existing road space to public transport infrastructure, like through dedicated bus lanes.
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26	GOAL 3.	<i>REDUCE GHG EMISSIONS FROM THE TRANSPORTATION SECTOR TO MITIGATE THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE.</i>
27		
28	OBJECTIVE 3.1	Reduce vehicle miles traveled (VMT) within the city.
29	Policy CA-3.1.1	Support transportation investments that minimize, mitigate, and respond to the effects of climate change consistent with the Transportation goals, objectives, and policies.
30		
31		
32	Policy CA-3.1.2	Work with Metro and other transit providers to establish a local circulator transit service that provides intra-community transit service, connecting north and south Kenmore. The local circulator service would provide connections to the Downtown, major commercial and mixed-use centers in Kenmore, park-and-ride lots, and other key destinations.
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37	Policy CA-3.1.3	Prepare a Commute Trip Reduction (CTR) Ordinance to encourage CTR in accordance with State laws. Possible strategies could include ridesharing programs, carpool matching, telecommuting, and employer-sponsored vanpools.
38		
39		

1	OBJECTIVE 3.2	Investigate opportunities to expand and implement multi-modal transportation options, including bicycling, walking, transit, and a passenger ferry on Lake Washington.
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3		
4	Policy CA-3.2.1	Implement the Kenmore <i>Pedestrian Facilities Plan</i> , <i>ADA Transition Plan</i> , and develop the <i>Bicycle Priority Network</i> . Design accessible and safe pedestrian facilities in accordance with the <i>Pedestrian Priority Network</i> .
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6		
7	Policy CA-3.2.2	Partner with transit agencies, Metro, Sound Transit, and Community Transit, to expand, maintain, and enhance multimodal transit services and related facilities, including better first-last mile access to transit.
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10	Policy CA-3.2.3	Work with third-party programs and businesses to increase the availability, accessibility, and convenience of shared mobility options (e.g., bike share, scooter share, car share) and maintain affordability of services.
11		
12		
13	OBJECTIVE 3.3	Increase the percentage of Electric Vehicles (EV), electric equipment, and other low emission transportation modes operating within the city.
14		
15	Policy CA-3.3.1	Convert public-owned fleets to zero-emission vehicles (e.g., electric or renewably produced hydrogen) and install electric car charging stations in key city-owned/operated parking facilities by 2044 [or other date].
16		
17		
18	Policy CA-3.3.2	Promote existing and develop new incentives to encourage purchase of EVs (including stronger incentives for low-income residents).
19		
20	Policy CA-3.3.3	Work with the Puget Sound Regional Council on regional collaboration to support EVs and associated infrastructure issues.
21		
22	Policy CA-3.3.4	Create EV and electric equipment communication and outreach programs that explain the benefits of EVs, rebates available for EV or electric equipment purchasing, EV charger locations, and other helpful information.
23		
24		
25	GOAL 4.	REDUCE GHG EMISSIONS FROM BUILDINGS THROUGH ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND ELECTRIFICATION.
26		
27	OBJECTIVE 4.1	Incorporate incentivizes for sustainable design within Kenmore’s building code for the development of new buildings and retrofits.
28		
29	Policy CA-4.1.1	Promote and implement building and energy standards, which could include:
30		• Optimize energy performance that goes beyond the state standard by adopting option state building and energy codes that further promote GHG emission reduction and/or energy efficiency.
31		• Use on-site renewable energy systems or procure renewable energy from offsite sources for all or a portion of the building’s annual building energy use.
32		• Participate in demand response technologies and programs that make energy generation and distribution systems more affordable and more efficient, increase grid reliability, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
33		• Utilize advanced metering technology.
34		• Reduce construction and demolition waste disposed of in landfills.
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- 1 • Expand incentives for EV charging for multi-family homes, apartment
2 buildings, major employers, and parking garages.
- 3 **OBJECTIVE 4.2 Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by transitioning to renewable energy**
4 **sources and decarbonizing buildings.**
- 5 Policy CA-4.2.1 Implement and support building and energy codes and policies that reduce energy
6 use, reduce the embodied carbon of materials, phase out fossil fuel use, and support
7 deployment of electric vehicles and clean energy.
- 8 Policy CA-4.2.2 Develop community-scale programs and policies to reduce energy use, increase
9 the use of renewable energy, and phase out the use of fossil fuels. Programs and
10 outreach should be prioritized in historically underserved areas. These could
11 include:
12 • In cooperation with King County, Puget Sound Energy, or other agencies,
13 promote the use of weatherization programs for existing housing.
14 • Residential efficiency retrofits - explore and promote low interest loan options
15 and incentive programs to finance energy efficiency upgrades for commercial
16 and residential buildings.
17 • Support fossil fuel reduction and transition incentives.
- 18 Policy CA-4.2.3 Develop and implement a plan to achieve carbon neutrality for city facilities,
19 operations, and services by 2050 [or other date].
- 20 Policy CA-4.2.4 Where feasible, make low impact development and green building standards the
21 preferred and commonly used approach to site development (e.g., following green
22 building guidelines outlined in certification programs such as Built Green and
23 Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED)).
- 24 **GOAL 5. PROTECT AND RESTORE THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT TO**
25 **INCREASE CARBON SEQUESTRATION.**
- 26 **OBJECTIVE 5.1 Protect and enhance land carbon sinks in order to mitigate GHG emissions.**
- 27 Policy CA-5.1.1 Consistent with the Land Use Element, protect natural and environmentally
28 sensitive areas, open space, trees, vegetation, and natural terrain that serve as
29 potential carbon sinks. Avoid the conversion of carbon-rich ecosystems and
30 prioritize increasing tree canopy cover and open space in overburdened frontline
31 communities.
- 32 Policy CA-5.1.2 Develop and implement an urban forestry strategy which encourages the
33 preservation and protection of trees on public and private properties consistent with
34 the Land Use Element. Include carbon sequestration as a primary goal of the urban
35 forestry strategy.
- 36 Policy CA-5.1.3 Balance tree removal with tree replacement in other critical areas. Encourage
37 compensatory measures for tree removal, like solar panel installation, when tree
38 replacement is not feasible.

GOAL 6. REDUCE NEGATIVE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND GHG EMISSIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE CONSUMPTION OF GOODS, MATERIALS, AND WASTE PRACTICES.

OBJECTIVE 6.1 Prevent residential and commercial waste from being sent to landfills by ensuring that the community can reduce, reuse, recycle, and compost waste sustainably to lessen its carbon footprint.

Policy CA-6.1.1 Participate in a regional strategy through the adopted 2019 King County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan to reach zero waste of resources by 2030 through a combination of education, incentives, and regulatory tools aimed at single-family, multi-family residents, businesses, and construction projects in King County.

Policy CA-6.1.2 Support extended producer responsibility (EPR) related policies and actions that require companies that make consumer products fund the residential recycling system and that ensure that packaging and paper products get recycled.

Policy CA-6.1.3 Develop targeted campaigns for composting and recycling material with highest GHG reduction impact (paper, metal, food waste).

Policy CA-6.1.4 Work with the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (UTC) to ensure waste haulers contracted with the City offer recycling and composting services. Consider mandating recycling and composting and enforce sorting by an identified year, especially for multi-family buildings and commercial properties where contamination is high.

Policy CA 6.1.5 Partner with King County and current waste hauler on food waste reduction efforts, such as Food: Too Good to Waste program, which aims to reduce GHG emissions by educating people about how to plan and prepare meals to decrease the amount of wasted food.

Policy CA-6.1.6 Advocate for mandatory residential and commercial food waste composting and prepare for increased organic waste collection services, such as compost or anaerobic digestion centers.

OBJECTIVE 6.2 Develop a program that will enable recycling of all construction and demolition debris by 2034 [or other date].

Policy CA-6.2.1 Develop a plan similar to King County's Construction & Demolition waste diversion requirements. Support policies, tools, and programs to reduce construction-related emissions specific to Kenmore, including sourcing low embodied carbon materials.

Policy CA-6.2.2 Develop, implement, and enforce construction and demolition recycling and deconstruction ordinances.

GOAL 7. SEEK OPPORTUNITIES TO FACTOR CLIMATE RISKS INTO THE PLANNING OF OPERATIONS AND IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE RESILIENCY TO CLIMATE IMPACTS.

OBJECTIVE 7.1 Support efforts to increase the resilience of public services, utilities, and infrastructure by preparing for climate change impacts.

- Policy CA-7.1.1 Integrate a climate impact risk assessment into the City’s Hazard Mitigation Plan.
- Policy CA-7.1.2 Expand on WSDOT's vulnerability assessment of state roads and improve mapping of landslide hazard areas to understand roads/routes in Kenmore that are vulnerable to climate hazards such as flooding and landslides.
- Policy CA-7.1.3 Where appropriate, purchase structures located in hazard-prone areas to protect structures from future damage. Prioritize properties with exposure to repetitive losses, such as the structures along 73rd Ave NE between 192nd & 185th.
- Policy CA-7.1.4 Strengthen support for undergrounding of existing utilities when they need to be fixed or replaced. Continue requiring the undergrounding of new overhead utilities and co-location of utilities to increase their resilience and reduce power loss during severe weather events consistent with the Utilities Element.
- Policy CA-7.1.5 Ensure that energy infrastructure, including generation and transmission, can accommodate efficiency opportunities and withstand and recover quickly from the impacts of extreme weather and other natural hazards worsened by climate change.
- Policy CA-7.1.6 Advocate for increased electricity grid reliability through updated regulations for utilities and legislation that increases the capacity and flexibility of the electricity grid. Incentivize large-scale energy customers to reduce their electricity use during peak times.
- Policy CA-7.1.7 Consistent with the Transportation Element, coordinate planning, construction, and operation of transportation facilities and programs with the State, Counties, neighboring cities, Puget Sound Regional Council, Metro, Sound Transit, and other entities to ensure critical infrastructure is in place to respond to both natural and human-caused disasters.
- Policy CA-7.1.8 Ensure there are diverse multi-modal transportation options equipped to operate during extreme events, such as heat waves and flooding events.
- Policy CA-7.1.9 Ensure long-term return on investments and continued transportation system functions by prioritizing investments in climate vulnerable locations.
- Policy CA-7.1.10 Address mobility inequities by designing accessible pedestrian facilities and implementing an Americans with Disabilities (ADA) Transition Plan during transportation, parks, and other city infrastructure planning activities.
- Policy CA-7.1.11 Ensure that development and redevelopment projects, including capital facilities, are resilient to the impacts of climate change during siting and design. Establish development regulations that incorporate best practices for reducing the risk of extreme heat, flooding, wildfire impacts, and other climate hazards.

- 1 Policy CA-7.1.12 Develop and implement a strategy to expedite the removal of waste (e.g., downed
2 tree limbs and buildings blocking roads and streams) during and after a disaster
3 incident to reduce the risks of subsequent fire, flood, injury, and disease vectors.
- 4 **GOAL 8. SEEK OPPORTUNITIES TO REDUCE CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS ON**
5 **THE COMMUNITY.**
- 6 **OBJECTIVE 8.1 Improve and mitigate extreme heat and air quality impacts in the community**
7 **that are exacerbated by climate change.**
- 8 Policy CA-8.1.1 Develop and implement an urban heat resilience plan or strategy that includes heat
9 mitigation and management actions to prepare for and respond to chronic and acute
10 heat risk in the community. The strategy should be informed by urban heat island
11 mapping and may include coordinated efforts such as cooling centers, early
12 warning systems, changes to development/land use codes, and energy grid
13 resilience. Utilize the King County Extreme Heat Mitigation Strategy to align with
14 county planning efforts.
- 15 Policy CA-8.1.2 Identify communities disproportionately impacted by extreme heat events or low
16 air quality and prioritize equitable access to emergency preparedness resources for
17 frontline communities and areas. Develop and distribute tools and resources for
18 the community to stay safe during extreme heat events.
- 19 Policy CA-8.1.3 Partner with Puget Sound Clean Air Agency to track and monitor air quality in
20 the City. Potentially reevaluate plans to ensure they align with 100% of US EPA
21 National Ambient Air Quality Standards and seek to reduce the potential health
22 impacts of air pollution on residential populations and other sensitive uses near
23 corridors with high volumes of vehicle traffic, such as SR522.
- 24 **OBJECTIVE 8.2 Incentivize retrofits and new buildings that are built sustainably to reduce**
25 **environmental impacts and remain resilient to extreme weather and other**
26 **hazards worsened by climate change.**
- 27 Policy CA-8.2.1 In cooperation with King County, Puget Sound Energy, or other agencies, promote
28 the use of weatherization programs for existing housing.
- 29 Policy CA-8.2.2 Develop or modify design standards to integrate exterior building features (e.g.,
30 awnings, cool roofs, solar panels) that reduce the impacts of climate change.
- 31 Policy CA-8.2.3 Encourage new utility infrastructure to define alternative routes to avoid impacts
32 to environmentally sensitive areas or areas susceptible to climate impacts (e.g.,
33 flooding and landslides) where possible.
- 34 **GOAL 9. PROMOTE PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND RECOVERY ACTIVITIES**
35 **TO ENSURE THAT ALL KENMORE COMMUNITY MEMBERS ARE**
36 **PREPARED FOR CLIMATE EMERGENCIES.**
- 37 **OBJECTIVE 9.1 Anticipate and be ready to accommodate the rise in demand for emergency**
38 **services due to climatic change impacts and understand community needs**
39 **when preparing for emergency situations.**

- 1 Policy CA-9.1.1 Work with community members on emergency procedures and coordination
2 between facilities, such as public libraries or other community centers, to create
3 "resilience hubs" that are prepared to meet the challenges of weather emergencies
4 exacerbated by climate change. Ensure that the Washington Environmental Health
5 Disparities Map informs the location of where the resilience hubs are located.
- 6 Policy CA-9.1.2 Encourage participation in incentive-based emergency preparedness programs
7 such as the Community Rating System (FEMA's National Flood Insurance
8 Program), Firewise (National Fire Protection Association), and StormReady
9 (National Weather Service).
- 10 Policy CA-9.1.3 Place special emphasis on mitigating extreme weather events that impact those
11 most vulnerable to experiencing homelessness.
- 12 ***GOAL 10. INCREASE OUTREACH EFFORTS TO IMPROVE COMMUNITY***
13 ***RESILIENCY AND ENSURE THAT RESIDENTS CAN EFFECTIVELY***
14 ***ADAPT TO CURRENT AND FUTURE CLIMATE IMPACTS.***
- 15 **OBJECTIVE 10.1 Provide all community members an equitable opportunity to learn about**
16 **climate impacts, influence policy decisions, and take actions to enhance**
17 **community well-being and resilience.**
- 18 Policy CA-10.1.1 Develop messages on the impacts of climate change on health and safety, including
19 information to help residents plan and practice actions to protect themselves from
20 these impacts. Encourage the involvement of historically marginalized groups and
21 provide outreach in multiple formats and languages.
- 22 Policy CA-10.1.2 Co-create climate communications with Kenmore's communities—especially
23 youth organizations to ensure that the next generation has a say—on climate and
24 health impacts and emergency resources/warnings during extreme events.
- 25 ***GOAL 11. PROTECT AND PRESERVE VALUED COMMUNITY RESOURCES AT RISK***
26 ***TO CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS.***
- 27 **OBJECTIVE 11.1 Ensure that cultural resources and practices, including historic sites and**
28 **culturally important traditional foods and natural resources, are resilient to**
29 **the impacts of extreme weather and other natural hazards worsened by**
30 **climate change.**
- 31 Policy CA-11.1.1 Protect culturally significant resources, land, and artifacts at risk due to climate
32 change. Protect, enhance, and restore ecosystems to meet tribal treaty rights
33 including habitat for salmonids, foods, and medicinal plants that could be
34 adversely impacted by climate change.
- 35 Policy CA-11.1.2 Protect salmonid habitats by ensuring that land use and facility plans
36 (transportation, water, sewer, electricity, gas) include riparian and stream habitat
37 conservation measures developed by the County, cities, tribes, service providers,
38 and/or state and federal agencies consistent with the Natural Environment Sub-
39 Element.

1	Policy CA-11.1.3	Coordinate across city departments to ensure that Kenmore’s plans consider all the
2		issues, resources and needs that make a community whole, including land use,
3		civic, cultural, recreation, transit, health, human services, natural environment, and
4		the provision of infrastructure and other services.
5	Policy CA-11.1.4	Encourage public and private efforts that support culturally appropriate food
6		opportunities, including grocery stores, farmers’ markets, food banks, and
7		nutrition programs, especially to meet the nutritional needs of infants, children,
8		elders, and other frontline communities in their neighborhoods.
9	GOAL 12. IMPLEMENT EFFORTS TO PROTECT, CONSERVE, AND ENHANCE	
10	WATER RESOURCES IN KENMORE AND CREATE MORE CLIMATE	
11	RESILIENT WATER SYSTEMS.	
12	OBJECTIVE 12.1	Promote and support water conservation efforts to increase the resiliency of
13		Kenmore’s water supply.
14	Policy CA-12.1.1	Conduct outreach and education on water conservation strategies, including using
15		grey water for non-potable uses (e.g., irrigation) when possible. Incentivize
16		greywater solutions for property owners via free or subsidized rain barrels.
17	Policy CA-12.1.2	Utilize educational campaigns to encourage low-impact, drought-resistant
18		landscape development and design using native plants, and stormwater drain
19		maintenance or using drain filters. Work with landscape companies to educate and
20		incentivize smart irrigation management and technology use.
21	Policy CA-12.1.3	Coordinate with the appropriate service providers to ensure water system plans
22		include aggressive conservation and re-use measures, as well as development of
23		new sources to support planned land uses with reliable service at minimum cost,
24		consistent with the Utilities Element.
25	OBJECTIVE 12.2	Require low-impact development to manage stormwater in new/remodeled
26		construction projects and implement flood prevention projects.
27	Policy CA-12.2.1	Effectively manage the city’s municipal separate storm sewer system and private
28		surface water systems in a manner that reduces flooding, maintains water quality
29		and protects the natural environment in accordance with the Surface Water
30		Element.
31	Policy CA-12.2.2	Require the design and construction of commercial and residential buildings and
32		their surrounding sites to reduce water consumption, re-use wastewater, and reduce
33		stormwater runoff. Encourage low-impact development techniques that enhance
34		climate resilience in proposals for new development.
35	OBJECTIVE 12.3	Consider alternative and sustainable irrigation sources to increase the
36		resiliency of agricultural practices.
37	Policy CA-12.3.1	Coordinate with Northshore Utility District on water conservation methods, such
38		as the use of ‘smart meters’ and to address the feasibility of using reclaimed water
39		from the Brightwater plant for irrigation consistent with the Utilities Element

GOAL 13: ENSURE THAT FORESTS, WETLANDS, SHORELINES, AND OTHER ECOSYSTEMS ARE RESILIENT TO THE IMPACTS OF EXTREME WEATHER, INVASIVE SPECIES, PESTS, DISEASES, AND OTHER IMPACTS WORSENER BY CLIMATE CHANGE.

OBJECTIVE 13.1 Assess and understand the climate risks for existing ecosystems.

Policy CA-13.1.1 Use the best available climate science to identify and protect environmentally critical areas and resources including fish, trees, frequently flooded areas, unstable slopes, and associated ecosystems, in order to protect and increase the resiliency of native habitats.

Policy CA-13.1.2 Take inventory of and protect climate refugia, areas which protect and facilitate survival for species during periods of climate instability, and address habitat connectivity needs for plants and wildlife under stress from climate change.

Policy CA-13.1.3 Accommodate shifting species in revegetation, restoration, and other projects, such as through updates to development and infrastructure standards addressing landscaping, tree canopy, critical area and shoreline buffers, stormwater facilities, etc.

OBJECTIVE 13.2 Increase the resilience of habitats and species to climate impacts by restoring and preserving ecosystems.

Policy CA-13.2.1 Protect, preserve, and restore local waterways, ecosystems, and habitats by partnering with residents, local and regional environmental groups, and other jurisdictions (e.g., the Kenmore community, Conservation Corps, US Army Corp of Engineers, King County, and other cities along Sammamish River).

Policy CA-13.2.2 Improve the resiliency of salmon and other fish species by removing or replacing old or degrading culverts and ensuring they are adequately sized to accommodate increased winter peak flows. Engage the public in restoring native salmon populations via public outreach campaigns.

Policy CA-13.2.3 Increase resiliency to flooding events by protecting, and where possible, enhancing and restoring existing flood storage, conveyance, and ecological functions and values of floodplains, wetlands, and riparian corridors.

Policy CA-13.2.4 Develop a comprehensive urban landscape strategy or framework (for both public and private projects) to develop additional natural areas and preserve the function of existing ones under changing climatic conditions. Update the tree canopy assessment regularly and prioritize increasing tree canopy in areas subject to urban heat island effect.

Policy CA-13.2.5 Encourage community involvement and volunteering in stewardship activities that restore wildlife habitat, salmon populations, riparian corridors, and green spaces. Educate residents on the connection between ecosystem health and human health.

**GOAL 14. BALANCE THE NEED OF DEVELOPMENT AND GROWTH WITH
NATURAL RESOURCE FUNCTIONS.**

OBJECTIVE 14.1 Protect the natural environment through zoning policies and regulations.

Policy CA-14.1.1 Critical areas regulations should incorporate climate change considerations. Consider climate change in assessments of zoning and allowed uses within and adjacent to critical areas.

Policy CA-14.1.2 Protect natural and environmentally sensitive areas, open space, trees, vegetation, natural terrain, and drainage consistent with the Natural Environment Sub-Element.

Policy CA-14.1.3 Use regulations, incentives, open space acquisition, or, where these measures are not adequate, use low density zoning to protect floodplains, riparian corridors, high value wetlands, and unstable slopes from degradation.

Policy CA-14.1.4 Expand parks and green space in urban areas to reduce the effects of climate impacts (e.g., flooding and extreme heat) consistent with the Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Element. Provide parks, trails, and open space within walking distance of urban residents. Prioritize historically underserved communities for open space improvements and investments.

OBJECTIVE 14.2 Ensure that the transportation system does not result in a loss of ecosystem function.

Policy CA-14.2.1 Consider natural boundaries, such as critical area boundaries, to help determine transportation routes and placement of infrastructure connections and improvements.

Policy CA-14.2.2 Where feasible, determine where improvements to the current transportation infrastructure can be implemented to improve ecological functions.

- Transportation facilities crossing 100-year floodplains should not function as dikes or levees to flood waters.
- Design roadway improvements to be in accordance with the City's Surface Water Management Plan and stormwater regulations.

Policy CA-14.2.3 Consistent with the Shoreline Sub-Element, transportation and parking facilities shall be planned, located, and designed to have the least possible adverse impact on environmentally critical areas in the shoreline.

GOAL 15: SUPPORT THE DEVELOPMENT OF A RESILIENT AND GREEN LOCAL ECONOMY.

OBJECTIVE 15.1 Ensure that the local economy is resilient to climate disruptions and fosters business opportunities associated with climate mitigation and resilience.

Policy CA-15.1.1 Implement the CAP to develop a green jobs strategy in partnership with community groups and businesses that:

- Supports the low carbon transition of Kenmore's impacted industries.

- 1 • Develops pathways for youth and impacted workers to transition into green
- 2 jobs.
- 3 • Ensures opportunities (e.g., local hiring requirements) for these jobs.
- 4 Policy CA-15.1.2 Recognize the environment as a key economic value in the community that must
- 5 be protected consistent with the Economic Development Sub-Element.
- 6 Policy CA-15.1.3 Support local businesses' efforts to reduce GHG emissions and to generate and
- 7 store renewable electricity on-site, which can provide back-up power during
- 8 emergencies and help ensure continuity of operations.
- 9 Policy CA-15.1.4 Promote regional eco-industrial development to support a circular economy that
- 10 increases demand for recycled materials and reduces demand for new raw
- 11 materials and their embodied carbon emissions.
- 12 Policy CA-15.1.5 Encourage private reinvestment in residential and commercial areas that increases
- 13 building and infrastructure resiliency and efficiency consistent with the
- 14 Community Design Sub-Element.

15 **IMPLEMENTATION**

16 *In development.*

17 **APPENDIX**

18 *In development.*

19 **REFERENCES**

20

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