

An aerial photograph of the Kenmore waterfront area. The image shows a large marina with numerous sailboats docked at long piers extending into a dark blue body of water. To the left of the marina, there are several multi-story residential buildings with balconies, surrounded by green lawns and trees with autumn foliage. Further back, there are industrial buildings, parking lots filled with cars, and a small airport tarmac with several aircraft. The overall scene depicts a mix of urban, residential, and maritime environments.

CITY OF KENMORE CLIMATE ACTION PLAN

Adopted May 2022



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The City of Kenmore thanks its community for their feedback and collaboration throughout the Climate Action Plan (CAP) development process. Special thanks to those community members who participated in focus groups, workshops, and/or took the online surveys.

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GLOSSARY

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.
Culverts	Short drainpipes or tunnels that carry stormwater runoff under roadways or embankments.
Criteria pollutants	The Clean Air Act requires the Environmental Protection Agency to set National Ambient Air Quality Standards for six Common air pollutants – ground-level ozone, particulate matter, carbon monoxide, lead, sulfur dioxide, and nitrogen dioxide – to reduce harm to human health and the environment.
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].
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.
Load responsive appliances	Smart household appliances capable of receiving signals from a utility or designated provider indicating a price or request to alter electricity consumption for a particular timeframe. Sometimes referred to as “demand-responsive appliances.”
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.
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.
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.
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	Comprises several different codes and largely based on national model codes that are amended for the state level.
Weatherization	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].



INTRODUCTION

- Why a Climate Action Plan?
- Synergies with other City plans
- CAP development & community engagement
- What we heard from the community



WHY A CLIMATE ACTION PLAN?

On April 4, 2022, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) – the scientific group of the United Nations charged with monitoring and assessing all global scientific developments on climate change – issued its sixth report on climate change: [Climate Change 2022: Mitigation of Climate Change](#). According to the latest assessment, **greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions continue to grow** and there is increased concern about our ability to limit global warming to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels.¹ The IPCC's findings are clear: Local governments like ours must join regional, state, and national governments to **drive decided and coordinated action** that facilitates a **rapid transition to a low-carbon, climate-resilient, and sustainable global community**.

Now more than ever, cities like Kenmore have a **critical role to play in addressing the climate change impacts** already at our doorstep and preparing for those on the horizon. In recent years, our community and the wider Puget Sound region have increasingly experienced prolonged and **record-breaking heatwaves**, destructive flooding from **heavy storms**, and severely **compromised air quality** from wildfire smoke.

To meet these challenges and lay the groundwork for **a sustainable future**, Kenmore has joined the King County-Cities Climate Collaboration (K4C) in a shared pledge to **protect, preserve, and restore our environment and natural resources, reduce GHG emissions, and bolster the resiliency of our people, vital systems, and infrastructure** to prosper in the face of climate change.

This CAP serves as a roadmap to help our government and community make **collaborative, tangible, and impactful strides** towards our vision of a sustainable, resilient, inclusive, and healthy Kenmore. The strategies and actions in this CAP are organized by their primary objective—**mitigation or adaptation**—and into six distinct focus areas (presented at right).

¹ The global warming threshold established through the [Paris Agreement](#) in December 2015.

MITIGATION



Buildings
& Energy



Transportation
& Land Use



Consumption
& Materials
Management

ADAPTATION



Natural Systems
& Water



Community
Resilience &
Wellbeing



Municipal
Operations



SYNERGIES WITH OTHER CITY PLANS

While the focus of this CAP is to identify and pursue actions that reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and build resilience, this CAP is also intended to create synergies with existing City planning efforts to maximize impact. Relevant citywide strategic initiatives, programs, and local code updates were considered throughout CAP development, including:

Plans, Codes, and Programs	Municipal Operations	Buildings & Energy	Transportation & Land Use	Consumption & Materials	Natural Systems & Water
Title 12 (Streets and Bridges)	MO 1.2		TL 2.1		
Title 13 (Utilities and Public Works)					NS 1.2, 1.3, 2.3
Title 15 (Buildings and Construction)	MO 1.1, 1.2	BE 1.2, 2.1, 2.4			
Title 16 (Shoreline Management)					NS 2.3
Title 18 (Zoning)			TL 1.2		NS 2.1
State energy code updates		BE 2.5			
New City Program	MO 4.3	BE 1.2, 2.1, 2.3	TL 3.1, 3.2	CM 1.1, 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3	NS 1.1, 1.2
New City Operations Policy	MO 1.1, 1.4, 2.2				
New City Administrative Policy	MO 2.1				
Green Purchasing Policy				CM 3.1	
Surface Water Design Manual	MO 4.1				NS 2.2
National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit	MO 4.1				NS Actions
Stormwater Management Program Plan	MO 4.2				NS 1.3
Road Standards	MO 4.1		TL 2.1		NS 2.2
Comprehensive Plan	MO 4.1, 5.1		TL 1.2, 2.1		
Lobbying		BE 2.5			
Updated Franchise Agreements		BE 2.5			
Diversity, Equity, Inclusion (DEI) Task Force			TL 1.1		
Existing Tree Ordinance (partial)					NS 2.1
Sammamish River Strategic Investment Strategy (CIS)					NS 2.3
Integrated Aquatic Vegetation Management Plans (IAVMP)					NS 2.3
Integrated Pest Management Plan					NS Actions
Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan	MO 1.1, 1.3, 1.4, 3.1, 4, 5.1				NS 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.3

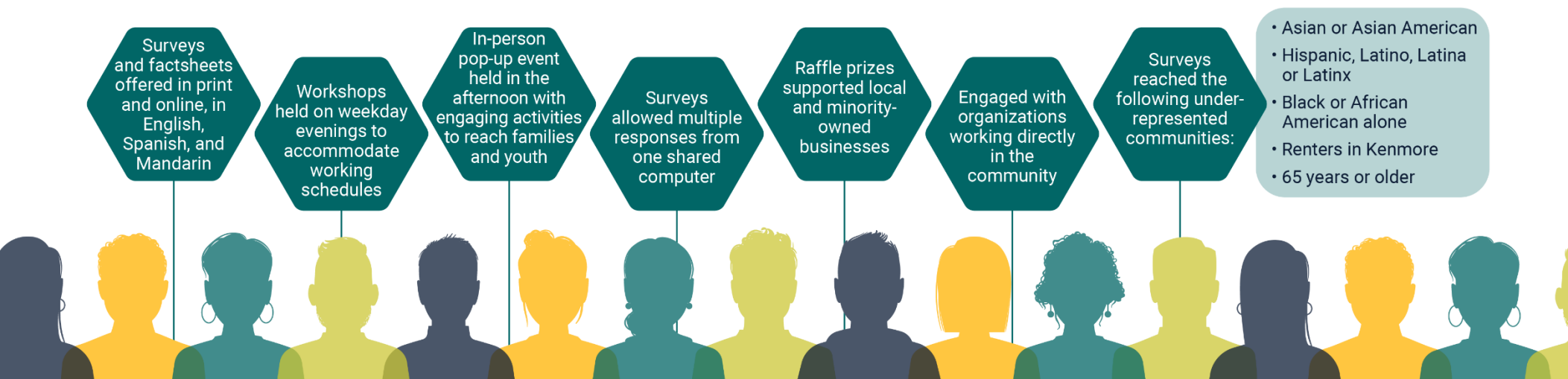


CAP DEVELOPMENT & COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Throughout the CAP development process, Kenmore's community was engaged to gather insights and feedback to inform CAP actions, strategies, and priorities. As depicted below, engagement was divided into three phases, offering a variety of engagement opportunities across various platforms to reach both internal and external audiences and gather input at each step of the process.



Our tailored engagement approach helped ensure a broad representation of Kenmore's community was able to shape a CAP that reflects their priorities and perspectives. Equitable and accessible engagement practices included:



COMMUNITY PRIORITIES

Below are key priorities we heard directly from the community throughout the engagement process.



- Increase energy **grid resilience** and **reliability**
- Fully transition to solar and other **renewable energy** sources
- Expand **green building standards** for public buildings



- Expand **tree canopy** and sequestration opportunities
- **Restore** and **preserve** critical ecosystems
- Protect local **water bodies** and natural spaces



- Expand **safe pedestrian and cyclist** infrastructure
- Expand **zero emission** transit options
- Transition to **electric vehicles**



- Center the most **vulnerable** members of the community
- Educate and prepare the community for **climate emergencies**
- Study **air quality** near industrial sites



- Increase **composting, recycling,** and **sustainable consumption** practices
- Promote a **circular economy**
- Expand **waste education** and **outreach**

BASELINE ANALYSIS

- Local climate impacts
- Communitywide GHG emissions
- Forecast & targets



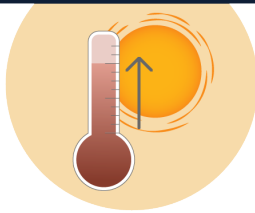
LOCAL CLIMATE IMPACTS

In the Puget Sound region, we are already experiencing a diversity of changes to climate patterns—**warmer temperatures, changing rainfall patterns, and less winter snowpack**—that have increased flooding risk and exacerbated public health challenges. Without coordinated and ambitious climate mitigation across the globe and local climate adaptation, these impacts will undoubtedly worsen in the future.

WARMER TEMPERATURES

Longer and more intense heat waves

More frequent and destructive wildfires



- Warmer temperatures can increase the risk of **heat-related illness and disease** from mosquitoes and ticks.
- Wildfires will **worsen local air quality, exacerbate health challenges, and damage infrastructure** and property that connects Kenmore to the broader region.
- Extreme heat can increase **stress on energy systems** and critical services.

LESS SNOWPACK

Less snowmelt and low streamflows in the spring

Increased strain on summer water supply



- Low and warming streamflows can **adversely affect local and endangered species**, including salmon and other migratory fish.
- Less snowpack can **reduce water storage** for drinking water, irrigation, recreation, and power generation.

CHANGING RAINFALL PATTERNS

More frequent and severe fall and winter rainfall

Increased landslides and floods in hazard areas



- Heavy rains can **increase risk** of landslides, urban flooding, and polluted runoff.
- Flooding can **damage** homes, businesses, and critical transportation routes.
- Flooding events can **limit access** to green spaces and wildlife habitats.

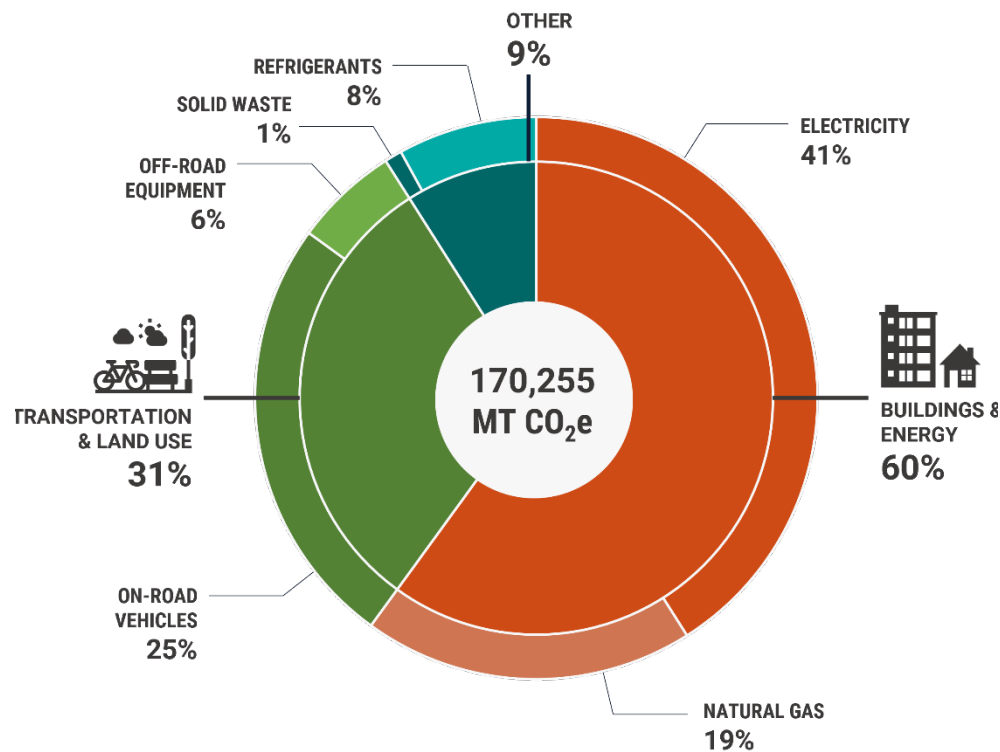
Who and what are most vulnerable?

Climate change multiplies existing social inequities and puts the heaviest burden on our community's most vulnerable groups including people with low incomes, Black, Indigenous, (and) People of Color (BIPOC) communities, immigrants, outdoor workers, unhoused individuals, children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities or chronic medical conditions. Kenmore's critical waterways—Lake Washington, Sammamish River, and Swamp Creek—are vulnerable to water quality impairment and loss of suitable habitat for local wildlife and fish. Infrastructure including homes, structures, and roads located within the region's landslide and flood hazard areas are at greater risk from climate change impacts.



COMMUNITY GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

Greenhouse gas emissions are increasing across the globe from the burning of fossil fuels to support transportation and energy needs, solid waste decomposition, consumption, and other human led activities. **These gases trap heat and warm the planet**, which directly contributes to climate change and increases related climate risks. The chart below shows **Kenmore's 2019 communitywide GHG emissions: 170,255 MT CO₂e** (metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent).² Refer to page 17 of this CAP for an overview of the City of Kenmore's emissions from government operations.



Buildings & Energy

Electricity and **natural gas** used to power and heat the city contribute **60%** of total emissions.

Transportation & Land Use

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.

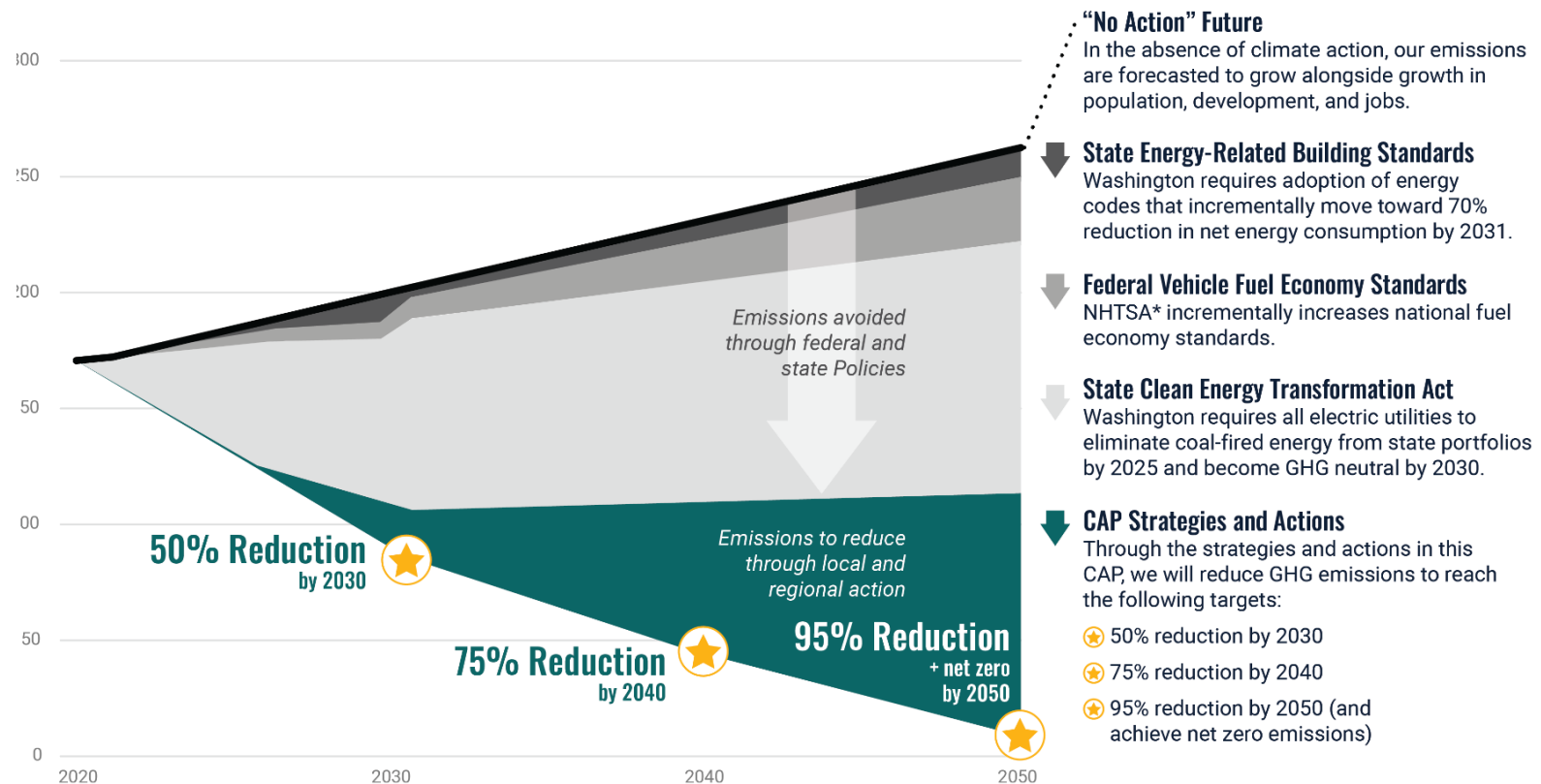
Other

Refrigerants commonly used in air conditioning and refrigeration create **8%** of total emissions while **solid waste** disposal contributes **1%**.

² The 2019 inventory includes emissions that could be reliably estimated/calculated using (1) best available data; and (2) the standard methodology outlined in the U.S. Community Protocol. Based on this guidance, industrial process emissions were not included in this inventory. Refer to Appendix A for details.

FORECAST & TARGETS

Kenmore is joining peer communities around King County in setting **aggressive GHG emissions reduction targets** that meet or exceed state and federal targets. Specifically, Kenmore has pledged to uphold the ambitious, yet achievable targets set forth by K4C, which will be used to track the City's progress over time. Refer to **Appendix C** for K4C emissions reduction commitments and targets. The figure below illustrates the emissions path Kenmore is currently on, anticipated emissions reductions from federal and state policies, and the gap that remains in meeting our reduction targets (to be addressed through the CAP).



*NHTSA = National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, in charge of regulating light- and heavy-duty vehicle fuel economy standards.



STRATEGIES & ACTIONS

The following strategies and actions are the result of an iterative process that:

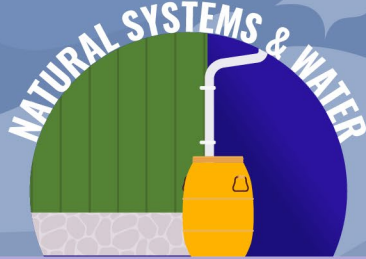
- is rooted in the **latest climate science**
- aligns with **regional targets and best practices**
- is tailored to reflect Kenmore's **community priorities and perspectives**

Strategies and actions are grouped into the following sections to highlight ways **you can take climate action** in your day-to-day life, **actions the City of Kenmore is taking** to reduce the City's GHG emissions, and focus areas that will require **collaborative actions across our entire community and region**:

- What You Can Do
- What the City Can Do
- What We Can Do Together



What You Can Do



- **Conserve water** by taking shorter showers, installing low flow appliances, reusing greywater, and landscaping with native drought-tolerant plants.
- Use sustainable yard care practices by planting **native vegetation** and installing **rain gardens**.



- Turn off **lights** and **electronics** when you aren't using them.
- Upgrade to **electric, energy efficient appliances** and heat pumps.



- **Drive less.** Bike, walk, skate or scoot, carpool, telework, and ride public transit when possible.
- If you need to drive, consider an **electric vehicle**, hybrid, or more fuel-efficient model.



- Prepare **emergency kits** for your home and car and identify nearby emergency service centers, hospitals, and transit hubs.
- **Build connections** within your local community by creating evacuation and reunification plans to support each other during emergencies.

WHAT YOU CAN DO!



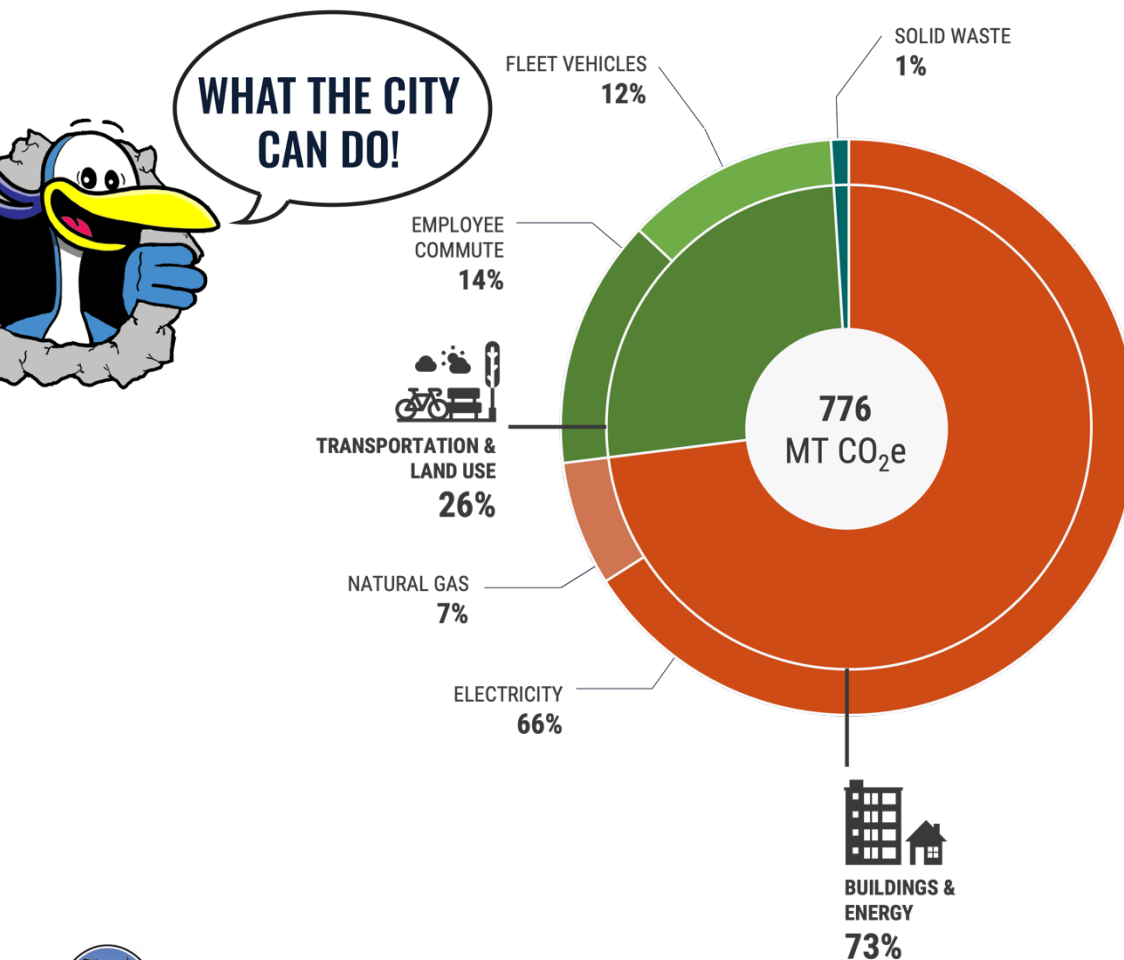
- Consider enrolling in a Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) program to **support local food systems** and **reduce food miles**.
- **Reduce, reuse, and buy second-hand.** When recycling, ensure recyclables are clean, dry, and empty.

MUNICIPAL OPERATIONS



Goal: Kenmore is a leader in sustainability and is committed to bolstering the overall resilience of its community.

City operations produced 776 MT CO₂e in 2019, **0.5% of communitywide emissions**. The City is committed to leading by example to **integrate sustainability** across City operations and adopt actions that **reduce emissions** and **increase community resilience**. The chart below shows the largest sources of emissions from municipal operations by sector.



Buildings & Energy

Electricity and **natural gas** used to power municipal operations and heat city owned buildings contribute to **73%** of total municipal emissions.



Transportation & Land Use

Employee commutes and **government fleet vehicles** account for **26%** of city operations emissions.



Solid Waste

Solid waste disposal contributes to **1%** of Kenmore's municipal emissions.



MUNICIPAL OPERATIONS: STRATEGIES & ACTIONS

Strategy #1: Reduce emissions from buildings & energy

MO 1.1	Require new buildings to be energy efficient and carbon neutral	Require newly constructed government buildings to meet highly efficient & net carbon standards by a determined date.
MO 1.2	Retrofit existing buildings to be more energy efficient	Make energy efficiency improvements in existing buildings to upgrade appliances and equipment and/or improve insulation and weatherization. Upgrade all streetlights and traffic signals with high efficiency light-emitting diode (LED) bulbs.
MO 1.3	Enroll in Puget Sound Energy's (PSE) Green Power Program	Enroll City facilities into PSE's Green Power Program.
MO 1.4	Ensure critical facilities have backup power in the event of an outage	Partner with King County to identify and prioritize backup power and grid infrastructure projects for critical City-owned facilities (e.g., resilience hubs).

Strategy #2: Reduce emissions from transportation & land use

MO 2.1	Promote expanded telework options	Support long-term remote working and flexible work schedule options and commute trip reduction strategies for City employees and contractors when feasible.
MO 2.2	Electrify the City's fleet	Define and implement a green vehicle selection process and green fleet resources for new or replacement vehicles.
MO 2.3	Expand public electric vehicle (EV) charging stations	Install electric car charging stations in key city-owned/operated parking facilities and public lands.



Strategy #3: Promote sustainable consumption

MO 3.1	Implement a sustainable purchasing policy for municipal operations	Adopt a sustainable purchasing policy that prioritizes products that (1) meet environmental standards or certifications; (2) are locally sourced; (3) can be recycled or composted at end of life.
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Strategy #4: Restore and protect natural resources and promote sequestration

MO 4.1	Require low-impact development to manage stormwater in new/remodeled construction projects	Require low-impact development (LID) for all new City-owned construction and remodels to reduce stormwater runoff and costs. Design and implement green stormwater infrastructure (GSI) projects – such as rooftop gardens, green rooftops, pervious pavement, and bioswales – to ensure to improve water quality via natural filtration of stormwater runoff and reduce flooding impacts during heavy rains.
MO 4.2	Transition to native or drought-tolerant plants on City properties	Use drought-tolerant native plants in City parks, rights-of-way, and green spaces.
MO 4.3	Prioritize carbon sequestration opportunities on public lands	Evaluate the carbon sequestration potential (ability of plants, soil, and habitats to capture and remove atmospheric carbon) of existing public lands and invest in changes/recommendations that enable high sequestration levels.

Strategy #5: Prepare communities for climate change and build resilience

MO 5.1	Embed climate action considerations in City planning efforts	Ensure all City plans (e.g., Comprehensive Plan, Emergency Management Plan) account for climate change and vulnerable communities, such as utilizing financial tools that capture the full lifecycle costs of City-led projects that capture the costs of inadequately adapting to climate change. Build City employee climate change awareness and capacity to train City employees in considering climate impacts in their day-to-day decisions at work.
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BUILDINGS & ENERGY



Goal: Ensure access to clean and reliable energy sources and reduce GHG emissions from buildings through energy efficiency and electrification.

Electricity and natural gas used to power the homes and buildings in our communities contributes to **roughly 60% of our communitywide GHG emissions**.

Community Priorities:	Addressed in the CAP:
Increase energy grid resilience and reliability	Actions: BE 2.5, MO 1.4
Fully transition to renewable energy , particularly solar	Strategy: BE 2 and related actions
Expand green building standards for public buildings	Actions: BE 1.2, MO 2.1



BUILDINGS & ENERGY: STRATEGIES & ACTIONS

Strategy #1: Use less energy

BE 1.1	Incentivize energy efficient/load responsive appliances in buildings	<p>Incentivize energy efficient and/or load-responsive appliances in new and old buildings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partner with utilities and frontline communities to expand utility assistance and incentive programs and energy efficient technologies to reduce energy burden. Promote awareness of incentives available for early action (before it is required) under the Clean Buildings Act (deep efficiency retrofits). <p>Conduct associated education, outreach, and technical assistance.</p>
BE 1.2	Go above and beyond Washington State Energy Code	Adopt local amendments that go above and beyond the Washington State Energy Code.

Strategy #2: Use cleaner energy sources

BE 2.1	Incentivize a full transition to electric or solar energy in existing buildings	Incentivize a full transition to electric or solar energy in existing commercial and residential buildings.
BE 2.2	Encourage enrollment in PSE's Green Power Program	Encourage businesses, large energy users, and residents to enroll in Puget Sound Energy's (PSE) Green Power Program to expand the use of green energy.
BE 2.3	Support the development of community solar projects	Use incentives and partnerships to support the development of local community solar projects and micro-grids that provide alternative energy sources for critical community facilities, especially during brownouts or unexpected power loss.
BE 2.4	Enact code to facilitate electrification of new buildings.	Enact code to phase out fossil fuel infrastructure in new construction.
BE 2.5	Advocate for increased electricity grid reliability	Advocate for increased electricity grid reliability through updated regulations for utilities and legislation that increase the flexibility of the electricity grid and incentivizes large-scale energy customers to reduce their electricity use during peak times.



TRANSPORTATION & LAND USE



Goal: Prioritize sustainable and equitable land use planning, accessible multi-modal and low-carbon transportation options, and expanded electric vehicle incentives to reduce GHG emissions from transportation and development.

Transportation accounts for about a third of Kenmore's greenhouse gas emissions, with **31% of the city's total emissions come from the transportation sector**, primarily from on-road vehicles such as cars and trucks.

Community Priorities:	Addressed in the CAP:
Expand safe pedestrian and cyclist infrastructure near residential areas, work hubs, and in disadvantaged neighborhoods	Action: TL 2.1
Expand zero emission transit options (e.g., buses, passenger ferries, etc.)	Strategy: TL 2 and related actions
Transition to electric vehicles	Strategy: TL 3 and related actions



TRANSPORTATION & LAND USE: STRATEGIES & ACTIONS

Strategy #1: Build strategically

TL 1.1	Incorporate environmental justice criteria into land use decisions	Incorporate environmental justice criteria and priorities into zoning, land use planning, permitting policies, and development of new projects.
TL 1.2	Prioritize dense, mixed use, transit-oriented developments and affordable housing	Uphold the Growth Management Act to prioritize dense, mixed use, transit-oriented development (TOD) and affordable housing.
TL 1.3	Evaluate the development code related to landslide and flooding hazards	Identify opportunities to increase overall resilience (e.g., meeting performance standards, ability to withstand future climate impacts and events such as landslide and flooding hazards) through development and building code improvements for existing and new construction.

Strategy #2: Drive less

TL 2.1	Expand pedestrian and cyclist infrastructure	Reduce communitywide single-occupancy vehicle travel by increasing network of safe bike lanes, boulevards, and trails; widening sidewalks; expanding convenient transit stops; and installing effective traffic signals. Partner with public transport services, frontline community organizations, and strategic surrounding jurisdictions to pilot new routes and diverse transit options (including carpooling) to improve efficiency and reliability.
TL 2.2	Update City Comprehensive Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update the Transportation Master Plan element of the City's Comprehensive Plan to reflect current City policies and regulations, including CAP goals and expectations. Develop a CAP element to integrate with the Comprehensive Plan update.

Strategy #3: Drive cleaner vehicles

TL 3.1	Encourage transition to electric vehicles	Promote existing and develop new incentives to encourage purchase of electric vehicles (including stronger incentives for low-income residents).
TL 3.2	Expand EV charging	Expand incentives for EV charging for multi-family homes, apartment buildings, major employers, and parking garages.



CONSUMPTION & MATERIALS MANAGEMENT



Goal: Reduce negative environmental impacts and GHG emissions associated with the consumption of goods and materials and waste practices.

Solid waste disposal contributes **1% of Kenmore's communitywide GHG emissions**. 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.

Community Priorities:	Addressed in the CAP:
Increase recycling, composting, sustainable consumption , and zero waste	Strategies: CM 1 and CM 2 and related actions; Action: MO 3.1
Promote a circular economy that keeps materials in a regenerative loop and eliminates waste	Action: CM 1.1
Expand waste education and outreach (i.e., clarity on what is recyclable)	Action: CM 2.2



CONSUMPTION & MATERIALS MANAGEMENT: STRATEGIES & ACTIONS

Strategy #1: Prevent waste

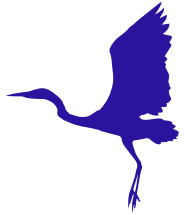
CM 1.1	Support sustainable local food economy	Partner with frontline communities to support a regenerative and sustainable local zero waste food economy.
CM 1.2	Strengthen construction and demolition (C&D) diversion requirements	Adopt King County's Construction & Demolition waste diversion requirements. Support policies, tools, and programs to reduce construction-related emissions, including sourcing low embodied carbon materials.
CM 1.3	Partner with the Metropolitan Solid Waste Management Advisory Committee on policy, projects, and programs	Partner with the Metropolitan Solid Waste Management Advisory Committee on policy, projects, and programs. 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.

Strategy #2: Divert resources from landfills

CM 2.1	Conduct a baseline waste audit and adopt waste prevention and diversion goals	Conduct a baseline waste audit and adopt waste prevention and diversion goals. Use results to inform education and outreach priorities.
CM 2.2	Conduct education, outreach, and technical assistance to promote recycling and composting	Conduct education, outreach, and technical assistance to promote recycling and composting amongst building owners, operators, businesses, and residents.
CM 2.3	Mandate recycling and composting	Mandate recycling and composting and enforce sorting by an identified year, especially for multi-family buildings and commercial properties where contamination is high.



NATURAL SYSTEMS & WATER RESOURCES



Goal: Preserve and enhance the health and abundance of natural systems and water resources to prepare Kenmore's structures and roads to withstand extreme events.

Kenmore's ecosystems and water sources provide invaluable benefits – safe drinking water, access to outdoor and green spaces, habitat for local flora and fauna, and natural protection against hazards – to the community but are particularly vulnerable to climate change impacts.

Community Priorities:	Addressed in the CAP:
Expand tree canopy and sequestration opportunities	Actions: MO 4.2, MO 4.3, NS 2.1
Expand ecological restoration and protect critical and natural areas (i.e., Swamp Creek)	Strategy: NS 2 and related actions
Protect local water bodies (i.e., Lake Washington, Sammamish River and Swamp Creek)	Actions: MO 4.1, MO 4.2, NS 1.2, NS 1.3



NATURAL SYSTEMS & WATER RESOURCES: STRATEGIES & ACTIONS

Strategy #1: Conserve water, manage stormwater, and minimize flooding

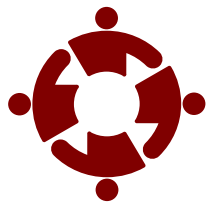
NS 1.1	Conduct outreach and education on water conservation strategies	Conduct outreach and education on water conservation strategies, including using grey water for non-potable uses (e.g., irrigation) when possible. Incentivize greywater solutions for property owners via free or subsidized rain barrels for property owners.
NS 1.2	Utilize educational campaigns to encourage low-impact, drought-resistant landscape development and design	Utilize educational campaigns to encourage low-impact, drought-resistant landscape development and design, such as stormwater drain maintenance of drain filters. Work with landscape companies to educate and incentivize smart irrigation management and technology and work with industrial facilities to implement localized stormwater projects.
NS 1.3	Design and install flood prevention projects	Design and install flood prevention projects (such as water diversion designs or barriers) along key roads, sidewalks, industrial areas, and bike trails.

Strategy #2: Preserve and restore natural systems

NS 2.1	Develop an urban landscape strategy or framework	Develop a comprehensive urban landscape strategy or framework (for both City and communitywide projects) to develop additional natural areas and preserve the functioning of existing ones under changing climatic conditions. Prioritize increasing tree canopy in areas subject to urban heat island effect. Require replacement of any trees removed from the land to ensure there is equivalent carbon sequestration potential (i.e., the ability of plants, soil, and habitats to capture and remove atmospheric carbon).
NS 2.2	Remove old or degrading culverts	Remove or replace old or degrading culverts and ensure they are adequately sized to accommodate increased winter peak flows. Any new or replacement culverts will be salmon passable. Engage the public in restoring native salmon populations via public outreach campaigns.
NS 2.3	Protect, preserve, and restore local waterways	Protect, preserve, and restore local waterways: Partner with local and regional environmental groups and other jurisdictions (e.g., Conservation Corps, King County, and other cities along Sammamish River) to restore and protect Lake Washington, Sammamish River, Swamp Creek, and other critical waterways through actions such as invasive species removal, water quality monitoring (e.g., harmful algae), and riparian habitat restoration and conservation.



COMMUNITY RESILIENCE & WELLBEING



Goal: 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.

Climate change amplifies existing risks and disparities like chronic health conditions, social and economic circumstances, and pollution exposure, which disproportionately impacts vulnerable community groups. Some of these groups include young children, elderly people, communities of color, low-income households, and people with disabilities.

Community Priorities:	Addressed in the CAP:
Center the most vulnerable members of the community	Strategies: MO 5, CR 1, CR 2
Plan for and educate the community on climate change and emergencies like wildfire, smoke, heat, and flooding	Actions: CR 1.1, CR 1.2
Study air quality near industrial sites	Action: CR 1.3



COMMUNITY RESILIENCE & WELLBEING: STRATEGIES & ACTIONS

Strategy #1: Prepare for climate emergencies

CR 1.1	Create climate emergency resilience hubs	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. Ensure that the Washington Environmental Health Disparities Map informs the location of the resilience hubs are.
CR 1.2	Co-create climate communications with Kenmore's communities	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.
CR 1.3	Study and evaluate air quality and extreme heat interactions	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).
CR 1.4	Conduct a study to expand on WSDOT's vulnerability assessment	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.
CR 1.5	Strengthen transportation resiliency	Ensure that there are diverse multi-modal transportation options that are equipped to operate during extreme events, such as heat waves and flooding events.

Strategy #2: Increase adaptive capacity and resilience

CR 2.1	Mitigate impacts of green gentrification	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.
CR 2.2	Develop a green jobs strategy	Develop a green jobs strategy in partnership with community groups and businesses that (1) supports the low carbon transition of Kenmore's impacted industries; (2) develops pathways for youth and impacted workers to transition into green jobs; and (3) ensures opportunities (e.g., local hiring requirements) for these jobs.
CR 2.3	Provide free or discounted air filter box fans	Provide free or discounted air filter box fans to vulnerable community members.



IMPLEMENTATION ROADMAP

- Oversight and Accountability
- Monitoring and Evaluation
- Equity Considerations
- Ongoing Community Engagement
- Funding
- Timeline and Sequencing
- Implementation Matrix



Oversight & Accountability

With guidance from City's Environmental Services Manager, the Climate Action Planning team will provide ongoing oversight in the CAP implementation process. During the 2023-2024 budget process, the City will continue allocating staff resources to help ensure successful CAP implementation and consider creating and staffing a Climate Action Coordinator position and added staffing & resources in other departments.

Key activities and responsibilities will include:

- **Developing recommendations** for programs, services, practices, and priorities related to climate change and resiliency.
- Overseeing biennial GHG inventories to **monitor emissions reduction and evaluate any necessary steps** to stay on track to reach the CAP targets.
- Preparing **annual reports** to the City Manager and City Council on progress to date.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The CAP is a **living document** that will evolve between now and the next planned update in **2026**. The Environmental Services Manager and CAP team will monitor progress and prepare annual CAP progress reports. If these reports indicate the City is not on track to meet targets, the City may choose to strengthen or add actions as necessary. This direction will be informed by the **latest climate science, best practices, and allocated budgets and staffing**. To effectively monitor the plan, the CAP team will:

- Provide City Council and City Manager with **annual progress report**.
- Prepare a GHG **inventory every two years** using ICLEI's online ClearPath tool.
- Evaluate progress towards meeting the following K4C emission reduction targets by quantifying the collective **emissions reduction impact** of the plan's actions using the K4C wedge analysis tool, available in 2022: 50% reduction by 2030; 75% reduction by 2040; and 95% reduction with net zero emissions by 2050
- **Collaborate across departments** via CAP team to develop additional systems to track and monitor progress toward meeting CAP goals and targets, as feasible.
- Evaluate **financial and risk management considerations**.



Progress towards the following **measurable K4C targets** will be tracked, analyzed, and reported on each inventory year:

- Reduce driving per capita by 20% by 2030 and 50% by 2050, compared to 2017 levels.
- Increase use of electric vehicles such that 100% of light duty vehicles, and at least 60% of medium duty, and 40% of heavy-duty vehicles are electric by 2050.
- Reduce energy use in all existing buildings 25% by 2030 and 45% by 2050 compared to 2017.
- Reduce natural gas and other fossil fuel use in existing buildings by at least 20% by 2030 and 80% by 2050.
- Achieve a 70% recycling rate by 2030.
- Reduce government operations emissions by 80% by 2030.
- By 2030, achieve zero waste of resources for materials that have economic value for reuse, resale, and recycling.

Equity Considerations

The success of the City's CAP for a climate-positive future cannot be achieved **without advancing equitable outcomes and addressing existing disparities**. The CAP team will work to create measurable goals by aligning with the City's future Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Plan as well as many community organizations and schools. These partnerships will be instrumental in creating a shared understanding of equity and putting that understanding to work to operationalize equity.

Examples of equity considerations include:

- **Disproportionate impacts.** Does the action generate burdens (including costs), either directly or indirectly, to communities of color or low-income populations? If yes, how can we mitigate these impacts?
- **Shared benefits.** Can we target the action's benefits in progressive ways to reduce historical or current disparities? Are the benefits dispersed equitably?
- **Accessibility.** Are the action's benefits broadly accessible to households and businesses throughout the community—particularly communities of color, low-income populations, and minority-owned, women-owned, and emerging small businesses?
- **Alignment and partnership.** Does the action align with and support existing priorities of communities of color and low-income populations? Are there opportunities to leverage resources and build collaborative partnerships?
- **Accountability.** Does the action have appropriate accountability mechanisms to ensure that communities of color, low-income populations, or vulnerable communities will equitably benefit and not be disproportionately harmed?



Ongoing Community Engagement

Implementing the CAP and achieving its goals will depend in part on the **continued active engagement with the community**. The City will continue prioritize community input by partnering with residents and businesses in our community to ensure CAP **actions are implemented equitably** and reflect our unique community needs and priorities.

The CAP planning team's community engagement efforts will take place year-round through city events such as the Summer Concert series, Kenmore Farmers Market³, and many others. The CAP team will also serve as a resource to the community during implementation, **developing and promoting accessible CAP outreach materials and engagement opportunities** as needed.

Community engagement is the primary focus or a critical element of the following actions:

Buildings & Energy	BE 1.1 Incentivize energy efficient/load responsive appliances in buildings BE 2.2 Encourage enrollment in PSE's Green Power program BE 2.3 Support the development of community solar projects
Transportation & Land Use	TL 2.1 Expand pedestrian and cyclist infrastructure TL 3.1 Encourage transition to electric vehicles TL 3.2 Expand EV charging
Consumption & Materials Management	CM 1.1 Support sustainable local food economy CM 2.1 Conduct a baseline waste audit and adopt waste prevention & diversion goals CM 2.2 Conduct education, outreach, and technical assistance to promote recycling and composting
Natural Systems & Water Resources	NS 1.1 Conduct outreach and education on water conservation strategies NS 1.2 Utilize education campaigns to encourage low-impact, drought resistant landscape development and design NS 2.3 Protect, preserve, and restore local waterways
Community Resilience & Wellbeing	CR 1.1 Create climate emergency hubs CR 1.2 Co-create climate communications with Kenmore's communities CR 2.2 Develop a green jobs strategy CR 2.3 Provide free or discounted air filter box fans

³ At this time, Kenmore Farmers Market is a pilot program with funding for 2022.



Funding

The CAP will be funded through a combination of sources including the City general fund, state and federal grants, utility revenues, and a variety of newly identified sources. Funding for some CAP actions will be an expansion of existing programs with a secured funding source but may require increased or incremental investment to fully execute. Implementation and ongoing efforts of the CAP will require significant additional resources. The CAP planning team will **prioritize identifying and securing funding sources as an early action** in the implementation process. Other funding considerations may include eliminating or reducing other City programs to make room for CAP actions.

Acronyms

CD	Community Development
KCLS	King County Library System
KCSWS	King County Solid Waste Division
K4C	King County Cities Climate Collaboration
MSWMAC	Metropolitan Solid Waste Management Advisory Committee
PSE	Puget Sound Energy

Timeline and Sequencing

✖ Ongoing	🕒 Short-term (1-2 years):	🕒🕒 Mid-term (2-3 years):	🕒🕒🕒 Long term (4-5 years):
Actions that are part of existing City or regional initiatives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Easy, early wins and foundational steps. • Actions that may require substantial time or resources, so it is important to start as soon as possible. • Actions that align with or could support other City plans, projects, or updates and should be implemented concurrently. 	Actions that might require additional resources to implement or cannot occur until foundational actions are implemented.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actions that are not as time sensitive as shorter-term actions. • Actions that require substantial infrastructure and resources or build upon foundational short and mid-term actions.














































Implementation Matrix

MUNICIPAL OPERATIONS: ICON KEY							
Emissions Reduction Potential ¹	= Low potential to reduce emissions	= Moderate potential		= High potential			
Increased Resilience Potential	= Low increased resilience potential	= Moderate increased resilience potential		= High increased resilience potential			
Cost to City	= Low cost	= Moderate cost		= High cost			
Timeline	= Ongoing	= Short-term	= Mid-term		=Long-term		
ID	Short Name	Implementation Considerations	Emissions Reduction Potential	Increased Resilience Potential	Cost to City	Timeline	Lead Department
MO 1.1	Require new buildings to be energy efficient and carbon neutral			N/A	 		Development Services, Environmental Services
MO 1.2	Retrofit existing buildings to be more energy efficient			N/A	 		Development Services, Public Works - Operations, Engineering, Environmental Services
MO 1.3	Enroll in Puget Sound Energy's (PSE) Green Power Program			N/A			Public Works – Operations

¹ Communitywide actions were ranked compared to total communitywide GHG emissions; municipal actions were ranked compared to total municipal GHG emissions.



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ID	Short Name	Implementation Considerations	Emissions Reduction Potential	Increased Resilience Potential	Cost to City	Timeline	Lead Department
MO 1.4	Ensure critical facilities have backup power in the event of an outage	<ul style="list-style-type: none">City Hall, Hangar.Potential partnerships include KCLS, Northshore Senior Center, and community churches.	N/A	  	 	 	Public Works – Operations
MO 2.1	Promote expanded telework options	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Consider broadband/reliable internet access to ensure staff can utilize work from home flexibility equitably.Commute Trip Reduction programs and incentives could include ORCA cards, leading ‘Kenmore walks’ events (partnered with Feet First), InMotion social media, RideShare etc.In-person onboarding and regular team building can help build relationships that will help teleworking be more productive.	 	N/A			Environmental Services, City Manager’s Office, Human Resources
MO 2.2	Electrify the City’s fleet	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Replace fossil fuel-based vehicles with electric vehicles at end of useful life.	 	N/A	  	 	Public Works – Operations, Environmental Services









































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ID	Short Name	Implementation Considerations	Emissions Reduction Potential	Increased Resilience Potential	Cost to City	Timeline	Lead Department
MO 2.3	Expand public electric vehicle (EV) charging stations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Replace current EV chargers and identify new sites. Consider requiring on-street plugs on streetlamps, developing parking pay stations, and installing other electrical infrastructure in the right of way to accommodate EV charging. Strategically locate EVs to ensure equitable access and to maximize use. Evaluate the usage rates of existing EV infrastructure to determine the most effective locations.		N/A	 	 	Public Works – Operations, Environmental Services
MO 3.1	Implement a sustainable purchasing policy for municipal operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Holding upstream producers responsible is a community priority.Consider using 21 Acres Campus as a model.Consider developing a compost collection system and adding compost receptacles in City owned Buildings.		N/A			Environmental Services, City Manager’s Office, Admin & Finance
MO 4.1	Require low-impact development to manage stormwater in new/remodeled construction projects		N/A				Environmental Services, Engineering, Development Services




































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ID	Short Name	Implementation Considerations	Emissions Reduction Potential	Increased Resilience Potential	Cost to City	Timeline	Lead Department
MO 4.2	Transition to native or drought-tolerant plants on City properties	<ul style="list-style-type: none">City should Identify when and where to prioritize drought-tolerant vs. native vs. high carbon sequestering plants.	N/A				Environmental Services, Public Works - Operations
MO 4.3	Prioritize sequestration opportunities on public lands	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Consider incentivizing home/property owners to plant native trees on their land/create urban gardens.Purchase land to protect natural resources and promote sequestration.Consider creating a City tree planting plan and program.		N/A			Environmental Services, Development Services
MO 5.1	Embed climate action considerations in City planning efforts	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Educate the public simultaneously.	N/A				Community Development, Environmental Services















































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ID	Short Name	Implementation Considerations	Emissions Reduction Potential	Increased Resilience Potential	Cost to City	Timeline	Lead Department
BE 1.1	Incentivize energy efficient/load responsive appliances in buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Eligible appliances could include appliances/retrofits include weatherization, programmable thermostats, low flow toilets, showerheads, and heat pumps. This action is foundational to ease the transition to electrification.Streamlined permitting is a potential incentive.	 	N/A	 	 	Development Services, City Manager's Office, Environmental Services
BE 1.2	Go above and beyond WA State Energy Code	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Equity consideration: cost of new construction will likely increase which will be passed through to the buyer. Identify ways to mitigate costs.Consider partnerships with the Regional Code Collaboration and King County-Cities Collaboration (K4C) to actively revise the Washington building code.Require new builds (apartment buildings, townhouses, stand-alone homes, ADUs, etc.) to have solar panels or shingles installed.Consider requiring sales of houses over a determined amount to have solar put on those houses. Home value to be determined through future cost analysis research.Where solar is being mandated (by above recommendations), require maximizing solar footprint on roof.	 	N/A	 	  	Development Services, Environmental Services




























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ID	Short Name	Implementation Considerations	Emissions Reduction Potential	Increased Resilience Potential	Cost to City	Timeline	Lead Department
BE 2.1	Incentivize a full transition to electric or solar energy in existing buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Streamlined permitting is a potential incentive.Consider conducting energy audits by PSE for old homes to see how much energy is wasted.Consider a solar panel leasing program.Conduct education and outreach on renewable energies and their benefits and (i.e., list of contractors, price saving info, short/long-term benefits etc.).Require new builds (apartment buildings, townhouses, stand-alone homes, ADUs, etc.) to have solar panels or shingles installed.Consider requiring sales of houses over a to be determined amount to have solar put on those houses. Home value to be determined through future cost analysis research.Where solar is being mandated (by above recommendations), require maximizing solar footprint on roof.Create a City grant program or secure funding from available grants where people of low income or can apply, and award two (or so) a year to have solar put on their roofs in conjunction with having a new roof installed.Update the permitting process for roof replacements in Kenmore to require the permit seeker to obtain a quote to have solar installed and a payback period. This is not to require solar to be installed, but instead to help homeowners understand how these programs can pay for themselves.	  	N/A	 	  	Development Services, Environmental Services




























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ID	Short Name	Implementation Considerations	Emissions Reduction Potential	Increased Resilience Potential	Cost to City	Timeline	Lead Department
BE 2.2	Encourage enrollment in PSE’s Green Power Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Potential partnerships include PSE.	 	N/A		 	Environmental Services, City Manager’s Office
BE 2.3	Support the development of community solar projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Supported by the community.Through community partnerships ensure low- and mid-income assistance for transition to solar power.Potential partnerships include K4C and PSE.	 	N/A			Environmental Services, City Manager’s Office
BE 2.4	Enact code to facilitate electrification of new buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Ensure the electrical grid is reliable.Potential partnerships include PSE.	 	N/A	 	 	Development Services, Environmental Services
BE 2.5	Advocate for increased electricity grid reliability	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The City should keep in close communication with PSE and require regular electric power reliability reporting.Conduct study to understand how increasing the demand on the existing power grid would affect reliability in the future.Community priority and a foundational step for fostering success in electrification.Potential partnerships include PSE.	N/A	 			Environmental Services, City Manager’s Office




















TRANSPORTATION & LAND USE: ICON KEY							
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ID	Short Name	Implementation Considerations	Emissions Reduction Potential	Increased Resilience Potential	Cost to City	Timeline	Lead Department
TL 1.1	Incorporate environmental justice criteria into land use decisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Reference the following reports for examples of environmental justice criteria:<ul style="list-style-type: none">Environmental Justice ElementEnvironmental Justice in Local Land Use PlanningLocal Policies for Environmental Justice: A National ScanTechnical Guidance for Assessing Environmental Justice in Regulatory Analysis	N/A	 			Community Development, Development Services, Environmental Services, City Manager's Office
TL 1.2	Prioritize dense, mixed use, transit-oriented developments and affordable housing		 	N/A			Community Development, Development Services, Engineering
TL 1.3	Evaluate the development code related to landslide and flooding hazards		N/A	  	 		Development Services, Environmental Services
TL 2.1	Expand pedestrian and cyclist infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Community Developments role is to ensure policies in place; Public Works is the implementation lead.Ensure expanded infrastructure reaches vulnerable communities.	 	N/A	  	 	Development Services, Engineering, Environmental Services, City Manager's Office



TRANSPORTATION & LAND USE: ICON KEY						
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ID	Short Name	Implementation Considerations	Emissions Reduction Potential	Increased Resilience Potential	Cost to City	Timeline	Lead Department
TL 2.2	Update City Comprehensive Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Update the Transportation Master Plan element of the City's Comp Plan to reflect current City policies and regulations including CAP goals and expectations.Develop a CAP element to Comp Plan update.	 	N/A	 	 	Engineering, Environmental Services
TL 3.1	Encourage transition to electric vehicles	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Consider incentives to encourage transition.Support from community to develop EV incentives specific for low-income community members.Cost to install EV chargers is a barrier for low-income communities.Consider electrifying future passenger ferries.	 	N/A		 	City Manager's Office, Environmental Services
TL 3.2	Expand EV charging	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Need to consider that low-income community members may not be able to afford EVs and prioritizing EV parking can be inequitable – ensure infrastructure does not disproportionately impact vulnerable communities.Require new builds to have fast e-charging for cars onsite.	 	N/A	 	 	City Manager's Office, Environmental Services, Engineering, Public Works-Operations



CONSUMPTION & MATERIALS MANAGEMENT: ICON KEY				
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ID	Short Name	Implementation Considerations	Emissions Reduction Potential	Increased Resilience Potential	Cost to City	Timeline	Lead Department
CM 1.1	Support sustainable local food economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Consider expanding farmers market throughout the year to increase access to local foods.Consider creating incentives for actions such as gardening, owning chickens, and/or using a rain barrel.	N/A				City Manager's Office, Environmental Services
CM 1.2	Strengthen construction and demolition (C&D) diversion requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Local precedent for implementation. RCC has a model code and City of Redmond recently updated their code.Consider incentivizing low waste building and construction.This could potentially increase the cost of capital projects.Consider incentives for construction practices that involve less waste.		N/A			Development Services, Environmental Services
CM 1.3	Partner with the Metropolitan Solid Waste Management Advisory Committee on policy, projects, and programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Consider placing more recycling/compost bins at or near multi-family home communities.Potential partnerships include MSWMAC.		N/A			Environmental Services
CM 2.1	Conduct a baseline waste audit and adopt waste prevention and diversion goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Leverage existing work and partnership with King County.Expand options available to multi-family communities to be able to divert waste.Potential partnerships include KCSWD and Republic Services.		N/A			Environmental Services







CONSUMPTION & MATERIALS MANAGEMENT: ICON KEY					
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ID	Short Name	Implementation Considerations	Emissions Reduction Potential	Increased Resilience Potential	Cost to City	Timeline	Lead Department
CM 2.2	Conduct education, outreach, and technical assistance to promote recycling and composting	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Leverage existing work and partnership with King County.• Include strategies to address barriers to uptake, including high turnover in multifamily buildings and translation needs. Include education to reduce contamination.• Consider hosting reoccurring recycling events specifically for items that are generally not accepted at curbside.• Consider hauler or City partnership Ridwell.• Consider opening hazardous waste collection site more frequently.• Consider incentivizing reuse and zero waste actions such as local clothing/goods swaps.		N/A			Environmental Services

















CONSUMPTION & MATERIALS MANAGEMENT: ICON KEY						
Emissions Reduction Potential	 = Low potential to reduce emissions		  = Moderate potential		   = High potential	
Increased Resilience Potential	 = Low increased resilience potential		  = Moderate increased resilience potential		   = High increased resilience potential	
Cost to City	 = Low cost		  = Moderate cost		   = High cost	
Timeline	 = Ongoing	 = Short-term	  = Mid-term		   =Long-term	


























ID	Short Name	Implementation Considerations	Emissions Reduction Potential	Increased Resilience Potential	Cost to City	Timeline	Lead Department
CM 2.3	Mandate recycling and composting	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide food waste composting at City Hall.• Consider including education and enforcement in waste hauler contracts.• Consider opportunities to purchase and use compost end-product on City property.• Provide additional education and technical assistance to address rodent and wildlife concerns around waste collection, particularly composting. Pair with ongoing education process to ensure success and reduce contamination. Engage with HOAs to address potential rules that might conflict with new infrastructure requirements.• Consider providing free composting bins to residents and business owners.		N/A		 	Environmental Services



NATURAL SYSTEMS & WATER: ICON KEY					
Emissions Reduction Potential	 = Low potential to reduce emissions		  = Moderate potential		   = High potential
Increased Resilience Potential	 = Low increased resilience potential		  = Moderate increased resilience potential		   = High increased resilience potential
Cost to City	 = Low cost		  = Moderate cost		   = High cost
Timeline	 = Ongoing	 = Short-term	  = Mid-term		   =Long-term


























ID	Short Name	Implementation Considerations	Emissions Reduction Potential	Increased Resilience Potential	Cost to City	Timeline	Lead Department
NS 1.1	Conduct outreach and education on water conservation strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Consider providing tax incentives for actions such as gardening and/or using a rain barrel.	N/A	 			Development Services, Environmental Services
NS 1.2	Utilize educational campaigns to encourage low-impact, drought-resistant landscape development and design	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Ensure all land use and landscaping decisions/policies are considered in partnership with the Sammamish, Tulalip, and Duwamish Tribes.Consider providing tax incentives for actions such as gardening and/or using a rain barrel.	N/A				Environmental Services
NS 1.3	Design and install flood prevention projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Community priority as it can increase accessibility for people who can't afford cars or live in flood prone areas.	N/A	  	  		Environmental Services, Engineering
































NATURAL SYSTEMS & WATER: ICON KEY					
Emissions Reduction Potential	 = Low potential to reduce emissions		  = Moderate potential		   = High potential
Increased Resilience Potential	 = Low increased resilience potential		  = Moderate increased resilience potential		   = High increased resilience potential
Cost to City	 = Low cost		  = Moderate cost		   = High cost
Timeline	 = Ongoing	 = Short-term	  = Mid-term		   =Long-term


























ID	Short Name	Implementation Considerations	Emissions Reduction Potential	Increased Resilience Potential	Cost to City	Timeline	Lead Department
NS 2.1	Develop an urban landscape strategy or framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Reference existing documents such as the City’s Critical Area Ordinance and the city’s existing tree retention and replacement Ordinance.Consider purchasing land to preserve/restore it.Community Development plays a lead role in developing policy/strategy code or reviewer if Development Services lead. Development Services will be the lead in implementation.Consider banning future development in the Swamp Creek Wetlands.Consider creating incentives for actions such as gardening and/or using a rain barrel.City to adopt stronger landscape standards similar to City of Seattle’s Green Factor and City of Bellevue’s Environmental Best Management Practices.	N/A	 	 		Development Services, Community Development, Environmental Services
NS 2.2	Remove old or degrading culverts	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Consider working with local tribes in their effort to restore salmon populations.Apply for grants to remove old or degrading culverts.	N/A	 	 		Environmental Services
NS 2.3	Protect, preserve, and restore local waterways	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Purchase land for preservation of wetland and riparian critical areas.Pursue grant opportunities.	N/A	  	 		Environmental Services, King County




















COMMUNITY RESILIENCE & WELLBEING: ICON KEY			
Emissions Reduction Potential	 = Low potential to reduce emissions	  = Moderate potential	   = High potential
Increased Resilience Potential	 = Low increased resilience potential	  = Moderate increased resilience potential	   = High increased resilience potential
Cost to City	 = Low cost	  = Moderate cost	   = High cost
Timeline	 = Ongoing	 = Short-term	  = Mid-term
			   =Long-term

ID	Short Name	Implementation Considerations	Emissions Reduction Potential	Increased Resilience Potential	Cost to City	Timeline	Lead Department
CR 1.1	Create climate emergency resilience hubs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Provide education and outreach to inform public how to access resiliency hubs.Consider leveraging school districts and other districts, such as NPRSA (Senior Center) as a resource.Consider creating evacuation routes around the city.Consider geographically separating resilience hubs so everyone has easy access no matter where they live in Kenmore.Consider placing resilience hubs in non-religious buildings (i.e., churches).	N/A	  	  		Northshore Emergency Management Coalition - NEMCO)
CR 1.2	Co-create climate communications with Kenmore's communities		N/A	 			City Manager's Office, Environmental Services
CR 1.3	Study and evaluate air quality and extreme heat interactions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Study and evaluate the asphalt plant.Study and evaluate areas of the City such as SR 522 as well as other high use areas within City boundary.	N/A		 		Environmental Services
CR 1.4	Conduct a study to expand on WSDOT's vulnerability assessment		N/A	  		  	Engineering, Environmental Services
CR 1.5	Strengthen transportation resiliency	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Existing infrastructure may need to be replaced; may need additional transit.	N/A	 	 	  	Engineering, Environmental Services



COMMUNITY RESILIENCE & WELLBEING: ICON KEY						
Emissions Reduction Potential	 = Low potential to reduce emissions		  = Moderate potential		   = High potential	
Increased Resilience Potential	 = Low increased resilience potential		  = Moderate increased resilience potential		   = High increased resilience potential	
Cost to City	 = Low cost		  = Moderate cost		   = High cost	
Timeline	 = Ongoing	 = Short-term	  = Mid-term		   =Long-term	

ID	Short Name	Implementation Considerations	Emissions Reduction Potential	Increased Resilience Potential	Cost to City	Timeline	Lead Department
CR 2.1	Mitigate impacts of green gentrification		N/A	  	 	 	City Manager's Office, ARPA
CR 2.2	Develop a green jobs strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Consider incentives for companies that are green to move/do business in Kenmore.	N/A	 		  	Environmental Services, City Manager's Office
CR 2.3	Provide free or discounted air filter box fans		N/A	  			Public Works – Operations, City Manager's Office



APPENDICES

- Appendix A: Industrial Process Emissions
- Appendix B: K4C Commitment Letter
- Appendix C: K4C Commitment & CAP Crosswalk



APPENDIX A: INDUSTRIAL PROCESS EMISSIONS

Kenmore's community expressed strong interest in quantifying greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from the Cadman asphalt plant, located within the city's boundaries. While Kenmore's GHG inventory includes industrial emissions from energy (electricity and natural gas) consumption and on/off-road transportation, it **does not include industrial process (upstream) emissions** due to limited publicly available data from private companies.

Kenmore's inventory was prepared in accordance with the **U.S. Community Protocol for Accounting and Reporting of Greenhouse Gas Emissions**⁵. The protocol notes the following data sources can be used to calculate industrial process emissions:

- **Private data:** Cadman's asphalt plant is not required to provide private data regarding their GHG emissions and were unable or unwilling to provide this information for the purposes of Kenmore's GHG inventory.
- **[U.S. Environmental Protection Agency \(EPA\)](#) or [Washington State Department of Ecology \(Ecology\)](#) reporting:** Cadman's asphalt plant's emissions fall below the EPA's and Ecology's thresholds for mandatory GHG emissions reporting (25K and 10K MT CO₂e, respectively). We could conservatively assume the facility produces emissions at the highest end under the Ecology threshold (i.e., 9,999 MT CO₂e), which would equate to about 6% of Kenmore's total emissions.

Note the EPA and Ecology reporting requirements described above only apply to GHG emissions, not to "criteria pollutants" (carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen dioxide, ozone, and particulate matter) that create poor air quality. The **Puget Sound Clean Air Agency (PSCAA)** is the regulatory body that ensures compliance with federal air quality standards in King County. [PSCAA's Air Quality Sensor Map](#) shows health-based and instantaneous particle pollution, including "PurpleAir sensors" (public, inexpensive air sensor data). These data points undergo a calibration to the "gold-standard" Agency Monitoring Stations and quality control process. The air sensor located at NE 181st Ste and 63rd Ave NE (very close to asphalt plant) reports a 95% confidence in data quality.

Finally, **EPA assumes that GHG emissions from the production of asphalt itself are negligible** (aside from energy/transportation which are already included in the inventory) because *"no data were available about non-energy emissions, and the majority of the asphalt concrete is aggregate, which has no non-energy emissions associated with its production."*⁶

⁵ ICLEI Local Governments for Sustainability USA, [U.S. Community Protocol for Accounting and Reporting of Greenhouse Gas Emissions](#) (July 2019).

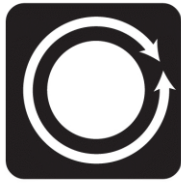
⁶ https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-03/documents/warm_v14_construction_demolition_materials.pdf



APPENDIX B: K4C COMMITMENT LETTER

[Refer to the following page]





King County - Cities

CLIMATE COLLABORATION

Joint Letter of Commitment: Climate Change Actions in King County

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

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



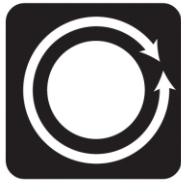
These changes have the potential for significant impacts to public and private property, resource based economies like agriculture and forestry, and to residents' health and quality of life.

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

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the United Nations body responsible for assessing the science related to climate change, implications, and adaptation and mitigation efforts, released a report in 2018 calling for rapid reductions in carbon emissions to reduce the impacts of global warming. The King County Growth Management Planning Council – a formal body of elected officials from across King County – voted in 2014 to adopt a shared target to reduce countywide sources of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, compared to a 2007 baseline, by 25% by 2020, 50% by 2030, and 80% by 2050. In 2019, the Washington State Legislature passed, and the Governor signed into law, bills that will transition the electricity sector to clean sources by 2045, accelerate efficiency in the built environment, and reduce transportation related emissions.

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

Building on the work of the King County-Cities Climate Collaboration (K4C) – a partnership between the County and partners to coordinate and enhance local government climate and sustainability efforts – more than a dozen cities and the County came together in the first half of 2014 to chart opportunities for joint actions to reduce GHG emissions and accelerate progress towards a clean and sustainable future. In 2019, K4C partners seek to refresh these commitments to reflect changes in the regulatory landscape, technical developments, and updated emissions information.



King County - Cities

CLIMATE COLLABORATION

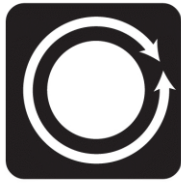
The attached Principles for Collaboration and Joint County-City Climate Commitments are focused on practical, near-term, collaborative opportunities between partners and King County. These shared commitments build on the significant work that many of our partners and County are already taking. By signing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

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



Principles for Collaboration

1. Climate change is the paramount challenge of our generation, and has fundamental and far-reaching consequences for our economy, environment, and public health and safety.
2. Strong action to reduce GHG emissions is needed, and the time is now.
3. Local governments can reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions through many decisions related to transportation and land use, energy and green building, forests and farms, and consumption and materials management.
4. All partners support the shared vision that the Joint County-City Climate Commitments represent, but it is not the intention that each partner will pursue every action. Each partner will actively pursue strategies where action, investment, and policy will have the most impact and influence.
5. Many cities in King County have set individual climate goals and are taking steps to reduce local GHG emissions, and we need to build on this leadership.
6. Local solutions need to be implemented in ways that build a cleaner, stronger, and more resilient regional economy, and support the health of communities and our natural environment.
7. Reaching our goals will require collaboration, and trust between the County, cities, utilities, businesses, nonprofit organizations, and other public sector agencies.
8. Building an equitable clean energy economy will require deeper engagement with communities of color and low income, immigrant, and youth populations. These communities are more vulnerable to the impacts of climate change – from increasing flood risks to rising costs of fossil fuels – and historically less likely to be included in community-scale solutions or as leaders. We are committed to work in ways that are fair, equitable, empowering, and inclusive, and will seek solutions in concert with highly impacted communities. Solutions should prioritize low- and no-income people, people of color and indigenous people, immigrants and refugees, people with disabilities, and limited-English speaking communities. Solutions should include provisions for a just transition for workers.



King County - Cities

CLIMATE COLLABORATION

9. Solutions to reduce carbon emissions require action at local, state, and federal government levels. We have the responsibility to lead at the local level, and we have the power to influence and advocate for change at the state and federal level that supports and advances the work we undertake at the local level.
10. We can accomplish more with a shared vision and coordinated action; collaboration will increase the efficiency of our efforts and magnify the impact of our strategies beyond what each of us could achieve on our own.
11. As of 2019, King County and 17 partners are members of the King County-Cities Climate Collaboration, and we will work to build on this membership, in both increased action and participation from additional partners.
12. Elected and staff representatives will reconvene at least twice a year to share our individual and collective successes, and develop plans for continued action and investment in carbon emission reduction solutions. Elected officials have the opportunity at their discretion to engage more actively in advancing the shared goals, such as through joint comment letters, with support by King County staff. All partners also dedicate a staff member to coordinate implementation of the following Joint County-City Climate Commitments, and to serve as a representative to the K4C. Staff will meet regularly to share best practices and develop tools and strategies for implementing shared goals.

Joint County-City Climate Commitments

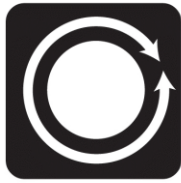


I. Shared Goals

Pathway: Achieve shared countywide GHG reduction targets that reduce direct countywide sources of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by at least 50% by 2030, and 80% by 2050, compared to a 2007 baseline. Pursue additional goals and actions to sequester carbon and reduce emissions from consumption of goods and services.

Policy Commitment: Adopt GHG reduction targets that are consistent with those established by the Growth Management Planning Council and that support countywide emission reduction goals.

Project or Program: Build on King County's commitment to measure and report on countywide GHG emissions by sharing data between partners, informing the public of our individual and collective progress, and using the information to inform regional climate action.



King County - Cities

CLIMATE COLLABORATION



II. Climate Policy

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

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



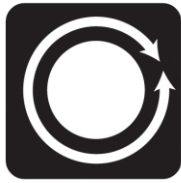
III. Transportation and Land Use

Pathway: Align planning for employment, affordable housing, and mobility taking into consideration impacts to GHG emissions. Increase transit service and mobility with a goal of reducing countywide driving per capita by 20% by 2030 and 50% by 2050, compared to 2017 levels, understanding that different areas of the county have varying levels of transit access.

Policy Commitment: Partner to secure state authority for funding to sustain and grow transit service and support travel by walking and biking through development of dedicated trails and bike lanes in King County. Support increased mobility through land use and street planning that provides for faster travel times, easier connections, and broader reach of transit services. Work to ensure new mobility services supplement transit services and prioritize outcomes for communities where mobility needs are greatest.

Policy Commitment: Update and implement Vision 2050, the region's growth strategy, to focus growth inside the Urban Growth Area cities and centers served by high capacity transit and create vibrant urban centers, protect natural resource lands and rural areas, and direct public investments in support of efficient land use. Implement land use strategies in ways that help us achieve shared climate goals, more closely link housing and jobs, and encourage dense, healthy, sustainably developed mixed-use neighborhoods near transit that minimize displacement. Increase mobility and accessibility options for biking, rolling, and walking so more people have fast, convenient, and low GHG emissions ways to travel.

Project or Program: As practical, for King County and cities developing equitable transit-oriented communities around high capacity light rail and transit projects, adopt the Puget Sound Regional Council's Growing Transit Communities Compact.



King County - Cities

CLIMATE COLLABORATION



IV. Clean Fuels and Electric Vehicles

Pathways: (1) Protect Federal Vehicle Efficiency Standards. (2) Adopt a regional or statewide Clean Fuels Standard that reduces transportation fuel emissions intensities by at least 20% by 2030, compared to 2017 levels. (3) Increase use of electric vehicles such that 100% of light duty vehicles, and at least 60% of medium duty, and 40% of heavy-duty vehicles are electric by 2050.

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

Policy Commitment: Support engagement and partnerships with utilities and organizations to develop regional pilots to incent the transition to electric vehicle ownership for all sectors, through development of infrastructure, education, and grants and incentives.

Policy Commitment: Enact local code and programs to incent or require electric vehicle charging within buildings or on development sites.

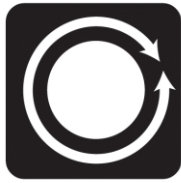


V. Energy Supply

Pathway: Implement the Washington State Clean Energy Transformation Act, which phases out coal-fired electricity sources by 2025 and requires 80% carbon neutral electricity by 2030, and 100% clean electricity by 2045; limit construction of new natural gas based electricity power plants, and seek to establish a more resilient energy system.

Policy Commitment: Build on existing state renewable energy commitments including the Washington State Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) and the Clean Energy Transformation Act that provide for 100% Clean electricity supply by 2045 by partnering with local utilities, state regulators, and other stakeholders on a countywide commitment to clean energy resources. This includes meeting future energy needs through deep energy efficiency improvements and improved management of peak demands, and supporting renewable generation and fuel resources while phasing-out fossil fuels.

Project or Program: In partnership with utilities, develop a package of local jurisdictional commitments and initiatives that support renewable and distributed energy sources that direct the region toward a robust and resilient utility system. Actions include supporting community solar development, green power community challenges, streamlined local renewable energy installation permitting, district energy, code development, and renewable energy incentives.



King County - Cities

CLIMATE COLLABORATION

Project or Program: Participate in utility Integrated Resource Plan and Energy Plan development processes, and emphasize interests for acceleration of transition and equitable distribution of benefits through regulatory and rulemaking forums.



VI. Green Building and Energy Efficiency

Pathways: (1) Reduce energy use in all existing buildings 25% by 2030 and 45% by 2050 compared to 2017; (2) Implement Washington State Energy Code which requires new buildings constructed to move incrementally towards stronger efficiency performance including a 70% energy reduction and net-zero GHG emissions in new buildings by 2031; (3) Strengthen conservation, and use of renewable natural gas, and support the transition to electrical systems to reduce natural gas and other fossil fuel use in existing buildings by at least 20% by 2030 and 80% by 2050.

Policy Commitment: Participate in the Regional Code Collaboration and adopt code pathways that build on the Washington State Energy Code, leading the way to “net-zero carbon” buildings, reduced water consumption, and the use of building materials with low carbon emissions. Support efforts at state and national level to develop stronger residential energy codes that save energy and money and take supporting actions such as to adopt building energy benchmarking and disclosure ordinances for non-residential and multi-family buildings within local jurisdiction, and residential energy disclosure at point of sale.

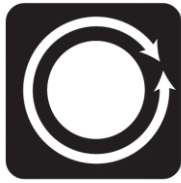
Project or Program: Develop a multi-city partnership to build a regional energy efficiency retrofit economy, including tactics such as: collaborating with energy efficiency and green building businesses, partnering with utilities, working with community partners, and expanding on existing retrofit programs. Foster opportunities for economic development, job creation, community-based representations, and pro-equity strategies.

Policy Commitment: Support state legislation that advances conversion to clean energy sources in the built environment. Collaborate with stakeholders, including labor and utilities, to develop energy codes that support the transition to highly efficient and low carbon non-residential and multifamily buildings through the conservation of fossil fuels, use of renewable natural gas, and electrification.



VII. Consumption and Materials Management

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



King County - Cities

CLIMATE COLLABORATION

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

Project or Program: 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.



VIII. Forests and Farming

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

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

Project or Program: Protect and restore the health of urban and community trees and forests. Collaborate on the development and implementation of goals and strategies that improve urban tree canopy, forest health, and carbon sequestration informed by the King County Land Conservation Initiative and the countywide 30-year forest plan. Collaborate with private and community efforts such as Forterra's Green Cities Partnerships.

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

Project or Program: Expand our local food economy, for example by supporting urban and community farming, buying locally produced food, and participating in the Local Food Initiative.

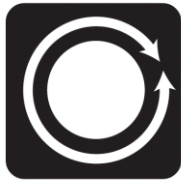


IX. Operations

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

Policy Commitment: Develop operational GHG reduction targets that support shared countywide goals and implement actions that reduce each partners' GHG footprint.

Project or Program: Demonstrate commitment and contribute to countywide goals through operational actions to: implement energy efficiency projects and initiatives at existing facilities; measure existing



King County - Cities

CLIMATE COLLABORATION

building performance through EPA's Energy Star or equivalent program; implement high-efficiency street and traffic light replacement projects; construct new buildings to LEED, Living Building Challenge or other high performance standards and infrastructure to equivalent carbon – neutral and sustainability standards; reduce waste and purchase sustainable materials and services; and electrify municipal vehicles.



X. Climate Preparedness

Pathway: Increase community resilience by planning and preparing for the impacts of climate change on K4C communities and the King County region.

Policy commitment: Expand the K4C model for collaboration to include climate preparedness topics and issues.

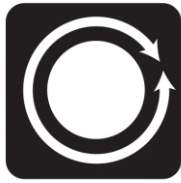
Project or Program: Identify shared climate impact concerns and related needs, and opportunities for addressing those concerns. Engage elected officials and the public on local climate impacts and priorities for action. Consider participating in the Puget Sound Climate Preparedness Collaborative to advance climate preparedness work in the region.



XI. Collaboration

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

Project or Program: Engage and lead public-private collaborative action through relationships developed with business, not for profit organizations, other local government agencies and coalitions, and citizen advocacy groups.



King County - Cities

CLIMATE COLLABORATION

Elected Officials of the King County – Cities Climate Collaboration

Dow Constantine
King County Executive

Lynne Robinson
Mayor, City of Bellevue

Jimmy Matta
Mayor, City of Burien

Mary Lou Pauly
Mayor, City of Issaquah

David Baker
Mayor, City of Kenmore

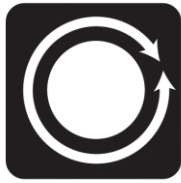
Dana Ralph
Mayor, City of Kent

Penny Sweet
Mayor, City of Kirkland

Jeff Johnson
Mayor, City of Lake Forest Park

Debbie Bertlin
Mayor, City of Mercer Island

Angela Birney
Mayor, City of Redmond



King County - Cities

CLIMATE COLLABORATION

Karen Moran
Mayor, City of Sammamish

Jenny Durkan
Mayor, City of Seattle

Will Hall
Mayor, City of Shoreline

















Matthew Larson
Mayor, City of Snoqualmie

Peter Steinbrueck
President, Port of Seattle Commission









APPENDIX C: K4C COMMITMENT & CAP CROSSWALK

The following table indicates alignment between strategies and actions in this CAP and other City planning efforts with K4C's Joint County-City Climate Targets and Commitments.

LEGEND









									
		Forecasts & Targets	Synergies With Other Plans & Policies	Municipal Operations	Buildings & Energy	Transportation & Land Use	Consumption & Materials	Natural Systems & Water	Community Resilience & Wellbeing
K4C JOINT CITY-COUNTY CLIMATE TARGETS & COMMITMENTS						CITY OF KENMORE CLIMATE ACTION PLAN			
Commitment	Metric								
I. Shared Goals									
Establish GHG emissions (MTCO ₂ e) reduction targets consistent with Growth Management Planning Council.	Updated in 2021: 50% reduction by 2030 75% reduction by 2040 95% reduction with net zero emissions by 2050	✓							
II. Climate Policy									
Advocate for comprehensive federal, regional, and state science-based limits and a market-based price on carbon pollution and other GHG emissions.	Support strong federal, regional, state, countywide and local climate policy.		✓						
III. Transportation and Land Use									
Sustain and grow transit service and support travel by walking and biking.	Washington State RCW 47.01.440 Reduce countywide driving per capita by: 20% by 2030 50% by 2050			MO 2.1		TL 1.2 TL 2.1 TL 2.2			
Update and implement Vision 2050.	City Comprehensive Plan update consistent with Vision 2050		✓						

LEGEND

							
Forecasts & Targets	Synergies With Other Plans & Policies	Municipal Operations	Buildings & Energy	Transportation & Land Use	Consumption & Materials	Natural Systems & Water	Community Resilience & Wellbeing









K4C JOINT CITY-COUNTY CLIMATE TARGETS & COMMITMENTS

CITY OF KENMORE CLIMATE ACTION PLAN

Commitment	Metric								
IV. Clean Fuels and Electric Vehicles									
Support adoption of statewide or regional low carbon fuel standards. ⁷	Adopt standard to reduce transportation fuel emissions intensities by 20% by 2030		✓						
Incentivize transition to electric vehicle ownership for all sectors.	Electric vehicle use (% of VMT by EVs) 100% light duty 60% medium duty 40% heavy duty by 2050			MO 2.2 MO 2.3		TL 3.1 TL 3.2			
Incentivize or require electric vehicle charging within buildings or on development sites.	Enact local codes and programs			MO 2.3		TL 3.2			
V. Energy Supply									
Electricity fuel mix (MTCO ₂ e per MMBTU) consistent with the WA Clean Energy Transformation Act (CETA).	Phase out coal-fired electricity source by 2025		✓	MO 1.3					
	Electricity source will be: 80% carbon neutral by 2030 100% renewable electricity by 2045		✓	MO 1.1 MO 1.3	BE 2.1 BE 2.2 BE 2.3 BE 2.4				
Electricity fuel mix (MTCO ₂ e per MMBTU) consistent with the WA	Limit construction of new natural gas-based electricity plants		✓						









⁷ Washington's [Clean Fuel Standard](#) (HB 1091) requires a 20% reduction in the carbon intensity of transportation fuels used in Washington by 2038, compared to a 2017 baseline level. Reductions in carbon intensity may be achieved through cleaner fuels or by purchasing clean fuel credits from cleaner producers such as those providing electricity as fuel. Boats, trains, aircraft, and military vehicles & equipment are excluded.

LEGEND









							
Forecasts & Targets	Synergies With Other Plans & Policies	Municipal Operations	Buildings & Energy	Transportation & Land Use	Consumption & Materials	Natural Systems & Water	Community Resilience & Wellbeing

K4C JOINT CITY-COUNTY CLIMATE TARGETS & COMMITMENTS

CITY OF KENMORE CLIMATE ACTION PLAN









Commitment	Metric								
Clean Energy Transformation Act (CETA). (Cont.)	Establish a more resilient energy system		✓	MO 1.4	BE 2.5				
VI. Green Building and Energy Efficiency									
Support Washington State Energy Code leading the way to "net-zero carbon" buildings, reduced water consumption, and the use of building materials with low carbon emissions. Support stronger residential energy codes that save energy and money and take supporting actions such as to adopt building energy benchmarking and disclosure ordinances for nonresidential and multi-family buildings within local jurisdiction, and residential energy disclosure at point of sale.	Community energy consumption (MMBTU) 25% reduction by 2030 45% reduction by 2050			MO 1.1 MO 1.2	BE 1.1 BE 1.2				
	70% energy reduction and net-zero GHG emissions in new buildings by 2031			MO 1.1	BE 1.1 BE 1.2				
	Fossil fuel consumption (MMBTU) 20% reduction by 2030 80% reduction by 2050			MO 1.1 MO 1.2 MO 1.3	BE 2.1 BE 2.2 BE 2.3 BE 2.4				
	Adopt local codes				BE 1.2 BE 2.4				
VII. Consumption and Materials Management									
Partner through the Metropolitan Solid Waste Management Advisory Committee on policy, projects, and programs focused on (1) waste prevention and reuse, (2) product stewardship, recycling, and composting, and (3) beneficial use.	Achieve 70% recycling rate countywide by 2030						CM 1.2 CM 1.3 CM 2.1 CM 2.2 CM 2.3		
	Achieve zero waste of resources for materials that have economic value for reuse, resale, and recycling.								
VIII. Forests and Farming			✓	MO 4.3		NS 2.1		NS 2.1	

LEGEND









							
Forecasts & Targets	Synergies With Other Plans & Policies	Municipal Operations	Buildings & Energy	Transportation & Land Use	Consumption & Materials	Natural Systems & Water	Community Resilience & Wellbeing

K4C JOINT CITY-COUNTY CLIMATE TARGETS & COMMITMENTS

CITY OF KENMORE CLIMATE ACTION PLAN









Commitment	Metric								
Sequester biological carbon.	Sequester biological carbon. Protect and restore forests and farms.								
IX. Operations									
Develop operational GHG reduction targets that support shared countywide goals and implement actions that reduce each partners' GHG footprint.	Implement energy efficiency projects & initiatives at existing facilities			MO 1.2					
	Measure existing building performance through EPA's Energy Star or equivalent program		✓						
	Implement high efficiency street and traffic light replacement projects			MO 1.2					
	Construct new buildings to LEED, Living Building Challenge or other high-performance standards and infrastructure to equivalent carbon-neutral and sustainability standards			MO 1.1					
	Reduce waste and purchase sustainable materials and services; electrify municipal vehicles			MO 2.2 MO 3.1					
X. Climate Preparedness				MO 5.1					

LEGEND

							
Forecasts & Targets	Synergies With Other Plans & Policies	Municipal Operations	Buildings & Energy	Transportation & Land Use	Consumption & Materials	Natural Systems & Water	Community Resilience & Wellbeing

K4C JOINT CITY-COUNTY CLIMATE TARGETS & COMMITMENTS

CITY OF KENMORE CLIMATE ACTION PLAN

Commitment	Metric								
Expand the K4C model for collaboration to include climate preparedness topics and issues.	Identify shared climate impact concerns and needs - seek opportunities to address concerns								CR 1.1 CR 1.2 CR 1.3 CR 1.4 CR 1.5 CR 2.3
	Engage elected officials and public on local climate impacts & priorities for action			MO 5.1		TL 1.1		NS 1.1 NS 1.2 NS 2.1	CR 1.2
	Consider participating in Puget Sound Climate Preparedness Collaborative								
XI. Collaboration									
Participate in or join the King County-Cities Climate Collaboration (K4C).	Maintain membership and participate with K4C		✓						