



Snoqualmie 2032: The Next Generation

Moving Forward on Sustainability

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Associate Planner
September 13, 2011



Overview

- Snoqualmie History
- Snoqualmie Sustainability Strategy
- Introduction to ICLEI
- Other GHG Tools



Snoqualmie: (Where?)

Not your run-of-the mill Green.

Facts

Population: ~10,600

Jobs: < 2,000

Location: 25 miles E. of Seattle

Demographics: ~30% youth



- ❖ Since the 1990 census of 1,631 persons, the city population has seen a 500% -fold increase to a current population of over 10,000 in 2011.
- ❖ In 1990, the City annexed approximately 1,300 acres of undeveloped land for the development of a Planned Community, Snoqualmie Ridge.
- ❖ Have a modern uptown, and a historic downtown with homes from the early 1900's



City of Snoqualmie
September 2009 Interim Zoning



Cartography by
 Bob Coates
 GIS Analyst
 City of Snoqualmie
 State Source: King County GIS
 City of Snoqualmie Planning Dept.

0 300 600 1,200 Feet
 1 inch = 600 feet



Authenticated:

Mayor _____ Date _____

Attest:

City Clerk _____ Date _____

City of Snoqualmie Planning Dept. 2009, 2010, 2011

Zoning Designation

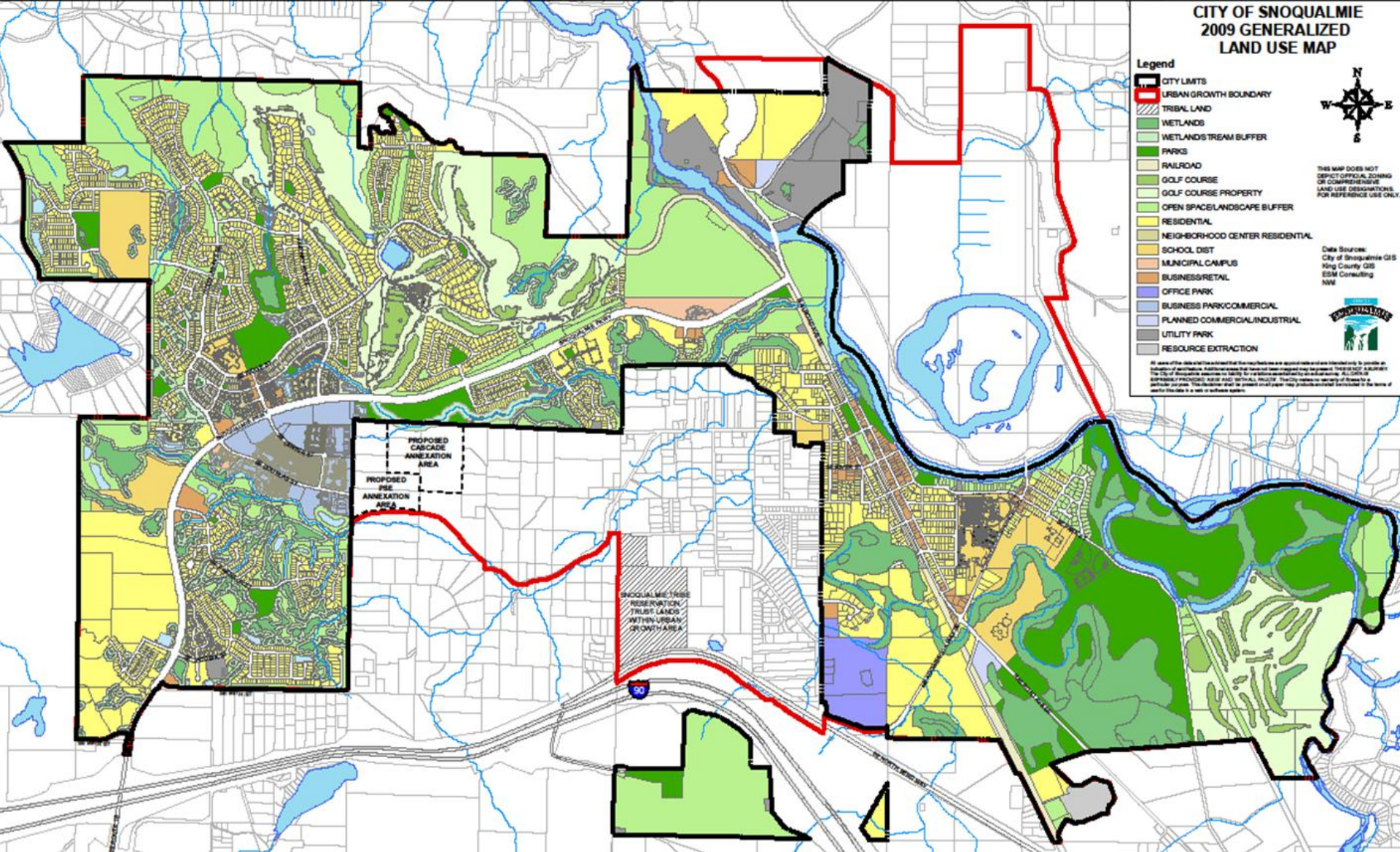
- Constrained Res.
- Planned Residen
- Business Genera
- Business Office
- Business Retail 1
- Business Retail 2
- Office Park
- Planned Com/Inc
- Mixed Use
- Resource Extrac
- Utility Park
- Open Space 1
- Open Space 2
- Open Space 3
- Historic Districts

Disclaimer: This map is for reference only. Land boundaries are approximate and should be verified with the City of Snoqualmie Planning Dept. for zoning verification.

Our Official Zoning Map.



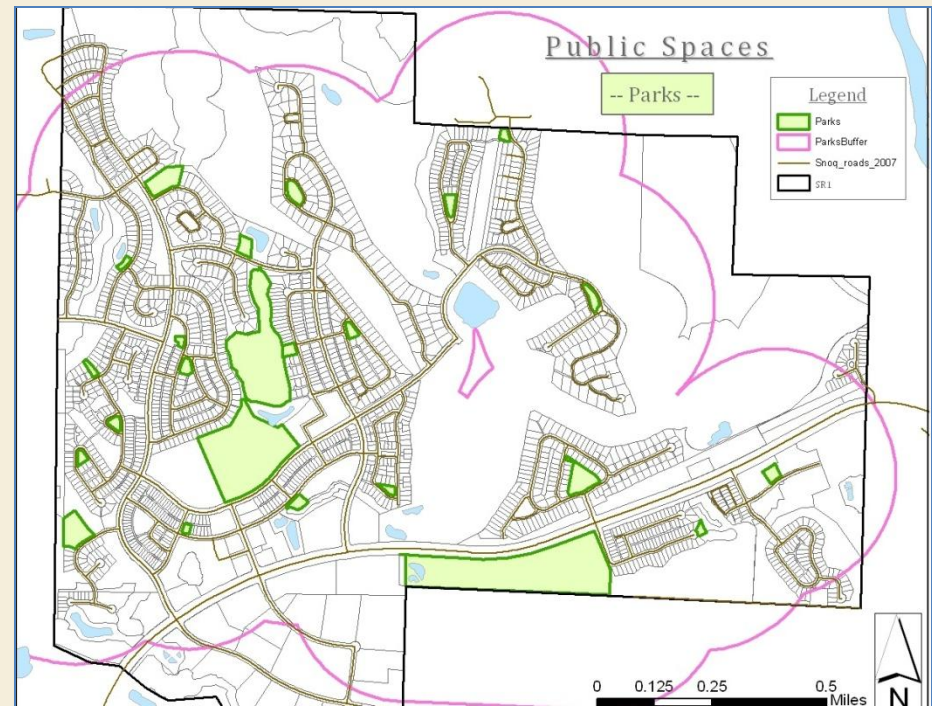
CITY OF SNOQUALMIE 2009 GENERALIZED LAND USE MAP



Sustainability: Ridge History

The new “Ridge” development, housing approximately 85% of our population, was built with many green features.

- ❖ **New Urbanist design:** alley-loading garages, walkable commercial center & high parks access; 90% of Ridge I homes are within 0.5 miles of a park.
- ❖ **Green housing features** offered with home purchase, including low-flow showerheads/toilets, & low-e windows; there are **1,328** Built Green 3-star homes built since 2001 (1,189 certified); one Built Green 4-star.



Sustainability: Ridge History

The new “Ridge “development, housing approximately 85% of our population, was built with many green features.

- ❖ **Affordable housing**, included construction of 35 for-sale, market priced for low income (80% of AMI) and a 10-acre land donation for 50 Habitat for Humanity Very-Low Income homes (50% AMI).
- ❖ **New wastewater treatment** plant produce Class A Biosolids, w/ reclaimed water for irrigation; main roads have grass bioswales.



Sustainability: Ridge History

Public Works photos of new “Bio-Swells”



Snoqualmie: Where are we now?

The City has continued its work on sustainability in other ways:

Challenges

- ❖ About 8,000 people live in newer homes; but ~1,600 live in homes built before 1985 or even 1950.
- ❖ A suburban ex-urb, where a majority of citizens commute out of the City to work.
- ❖ Small cities, by their nature, have fewer staff hours to pursue green items.

Ways to Mitigate...

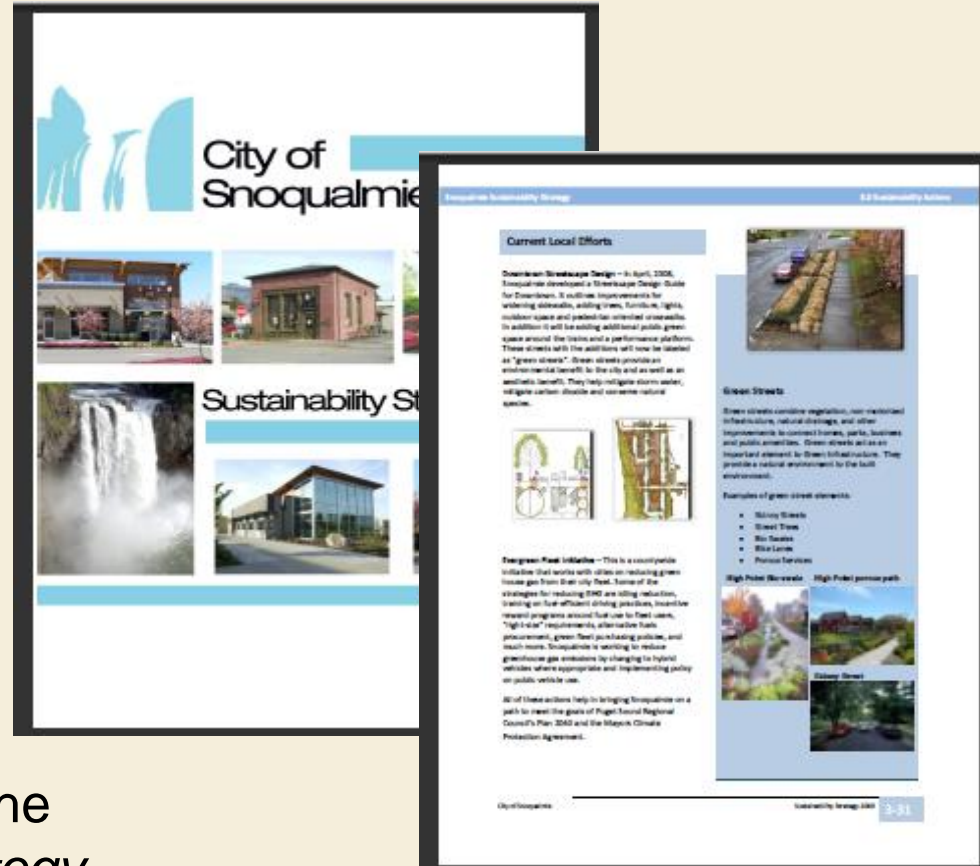
- ❖ Work with student groups and volunteers more.
- ❖ Work with partnerships more.
- ❖ Rely on your relationships with other staff & electeds more.
- ❖ Have become more project-specific.



Sustainability: *More* History

The City has continued its work on sustainability in other ways:

- ❖ With Council support, the Mayor signed the U.S. Conference of Mayors Climate Protection Agreement in October 2007.
- ❖ In 2008-2009, a UW student team researched green initiatives using a citizen Sustainability Advisory Team (SAT), survey & a town hall meeting.
- ❖ This culminated in developing the *Snoqualmie Sustainability Strategy*.



Sustainability: *More* History

The City has continued its work on sustainability in other ways:

- ❖ The Snoqualmie Sustainability Strategy was finalized and adopted in Dec. 2009 as a guiding document for the Comp Plan Update, general policy and public education.

- ❖ At the same time, the City was developing other programs, including Green Fleets efforts, LED streetlight exploration, and developing web content.

The strategy provided the city with 76 recommendations

Goals	Number	City Actions Recommended	Benefits	Cost	Implementation	More Info on Page
Ecosystem Protection	3.4.1	Reduce pesticides/herbicides affecting grass	Medium	Low	Assign to staff	A-5
	3.4.2	Sponsor local "Streetscapes" group	Medium	Low	Assign to staff	A-5
	3.4.3	Partner for habitat improvement project	Medium	Low	Assign to staff	A-5
	3.4.4	Expand programs to control invasive species	Medium	Low	Assign to staff	A-5
Land Use	3.5.1	Increase residential density	Medium	Low	Assign to staff	A-5
	3.5.2	Incentivize distributed commercial centers	Low	Low	Assign to staff to research further	A-5
	3.5.3	Incentivize Accessory Dwelling Units	Low	Low	Assign to staff	A-5
	3.5.4	Incentivize TOD for new developments	High	High	Assign to staff	A-5
	3.5.5	Incorporate sustainability into City Comp Plan	High	High	Assign to staff	A-5
	3.5.6	Protect historic resources	High	Low	Assign to staff	A-7
Green Infrastructure & Water	3.6.1	Develop a plan to become part of Tree City USA	Medium	Medium	Assign to existing staff	A-6
	3.6.2	Partner to educate on gardening/landscaping	Low	Low	Assign to an intern/Advisory Team	A-6
	3.6.3	Encourage porous paving for stormwater infiltration	Medium	Low	Assign to staff	A-6
	3.6.4	Pilot projects for UDB rain gardens, etc.	Medium	Medium	Funding for consultant	A-6
	3.6.5	Review building codes to remove barriers	Medium	Medium	Funding for consultant	A-6
	3.6.6	Educate citizens on water usage and appliances	Low	Low	Assign to an intern/Advisory Team	A-6
	3.6.7	Encourage the use of rain barrels	Low	Low	Assign to an intern/Advisory Team	A-6
Mobility	3.7.1	Expand citizen education on green transportation	Medium	Low	Assign to an intern/Advisory Team	A-6
	3.7.2	Support local biofuel fuel & shuttle use	Low	Low	Assign to an intern/Advisory Team	A-6
	3.7.3	Expand CTS programs & other incentives	Medium	Low	Funding for an initiative / Partnerships	A-7
	3.7.4	Continue Evergreen Fuel Initiative	High	High	Assign to existing staff	A-7
	3.7.5	Create city-wide bicycle & pedestrian Master Plan	High	High	Funding for a consultant	A-7

City of Snoqualmie Sustainability Strategy 2009 4-4

3.8.1	Start a communitywide buy local campaign	Medium	Medium	Staff time	A-9
3.8.2	Create a local currency program	Medium	Medium	Staff time with initial research by intern	A-9
3.8.3	Share City lessons learned with businesses	Medium	Low	Staff time	A-10
3.8.4	Create a Preferential Purchasing Policy	Medium	Low	Policy/Ord decisions	A-10
3.8.5	Promote first floor retail downtown	High	Low	Staff time	A-10
3.8.6	Create a Downtown Riverwalk	High	High	Funding for purchase	A-10
3.8.7	Develop a business incubator space	High	High	Funding for purchase	A-10
3.8.8	Explore potential for green business development	High	High	Staff time and consultant	A-10

City of Snoqualmie Sustainability Strategy 2009 4-5

The city has expanded its web education offerings

August 12, 2010

Sustainable Snoqualmie

Sustainable Snoqualmie

One of goals of the Mayor and the Snoqualmie City Council is to increase Snoqualmie's efforts in the areas of conservation and environmental sustainability. Snoqualmie has employed numerous environmentally sensitive strategies and many more projects are planned or underway such as completion of a bio-solids treatment facility, campaigns to significantly increase and broaden recycling efforts, further development of anti-sprawl land use policies, initial conversion of the city's fleet to alternative fuel vehicles, and increased involvement in state and federal legislation.

Sustainability Study

A student team from the University of Washington Community, Environment and Planning school has spent several months documenting Snoqualmie's current green programs and practices, considering the initiatives that the city would like to achieve, and analyzing a survey of Snoqualmie

Programs

- Current Sustainability Work
- City Hall: A Model of Green Building Design
- Mayor Larson's Recycling Challenge
- Conservation in Snoqualmie
- Recycling Initiatives
- Urban Forestry Program

Sustainability Strategy

12 articulated sustainability foci

Flooding & Other Climate Change Hazards

Energy Efficiency

Solid Waste and Sewage

Ecosystem Protection

Land Use

Green Infrastructure and Water

Mobility

Green Buildings

Health & Food Security

Economy

Social Equity

Supporting Programs




2010: Beginning Strides

In 2010, the City began incorporating multiple Strategy recommendations:

- ❖ Snoqualmie Speaker's Series for education of public and Planning Commission; even got City Council and Economic Development Commission members to attend.
- ❖ Provided "Green Cards" for private action quantifying GHG/personal benefits
- ❖ Hired someone very invested in seeing the Strategy succeed.



Above, the mayor introduces the Speaker's Series. Below is a sample Green Card provided to residents



3 ways to reduce your eco footprint

(1) **Water with the rain.** It only takes 1/4 inch of rainfall runoff from the average roof to fill the typical rain barrel. If half of Snoqualmie households used a 50 gallon rain barrel, it would save \$27,000 in purchased water in the city. Standard rain barrels carry between 30 to 100 gallons, though many sell at 50 gallons. Rain is naturally "soft water," with no lime, chlorine, or calcium; it is ideal for multiple uses, including delicate plants and washing your car! Just be careful if your roof is made of treated wood shingles or copper roof, in which case do not consume the water or use it on edible plants. Learn more: www.savingwater.org

(2) **Caulk and save cash.** Only 20% of homes built before 1980 are well-insulated, and new homes often should be reviewed for craftsmanship in weatherizing. Not sure where to begin? Well, start by looking for leaks! Caulking can save up to \$90 a year per house, and prevent 1,100 lbs of emissions. If half of Snoqualmie households thoroughly weatherized, it would save \$155,000 in electricity and 946 tons of carbon—the equivalent emissions of 210 cars for a whole year. Caulking costs less than \$1 per window; weather stripping is less than \$10 per door. Find more energy saving tips: <http://www1.eere.energy.gov/consumer/tips/>

(3) **Rack up clothes, not bills.** If every city household had an average sized family, we'd wash about 1,255,600 laundry loads every year. Air drying saves cash, money, doesn't shrink clothes, or send material to the lint bin! Drying half your clothes on a clothes rack can save \$65 a year per house, and prevent 1,016 lbs of GHG emissions. If half of Snoqualmie households dried half of their laundry on clothes racks, it would save \$110,000 in electricity and remove the equivalent of 194 cars from the road. If you personally used a clothes rack and caulked, it would like taking one quarter of a car off the road annually.

2010: Beginning Strides

In 2010, the City began incorporating multiple Strategy recommendations:

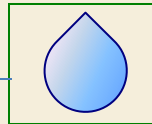
- ❖ Front lines = GHG inventory



- ❖ Recycling efforts & the *Mayor's Recycling Challenge*



- ❖ Grant application for rain garden demonstration projects



- ❖ Meetings on Community Solar



- ❖ Grant application for a walking school bus;



- ❖ Tree City USA membership



2010: Beginning Strides

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- ❖ Front lines = GHG inventory
- ✓❖ Recycling efforts & the *Mayor's Recycling Challenge*
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- ❖ Meetings on Community Solar
- ❖ ~~Grant application for a walking school bus;~~
- ✓❖ Tree City USA membership



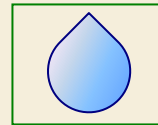
Project Difficulties

Some project delays slowed...

❖ GHG inventory: **review** delays



❖ Rain garden demonstration projects: **implementation** delays



❖ Community Solar: **momentum** delays



❖ Several **grants not awarded**, including

- A walking school bus;
- An LID improvement project
- Feasibility study of renewable energy on a brownfield



2011:Current Activity

In 2011, Plans to finish this year/early 2012

❖ *FINISH* the GHG inventory

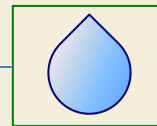
❖ Implement rain garden demonstration projects

❖ Community Solar: Build momentum

❖ *New* Solid waste contract; more green content

❖ *New* Energy Efficiency Outreach program

❖ *New* Master Bike/Ped Plan development



2010: Beginning Strides

In 2010, the City was notified that it had received a King County Public Health CPPW grant primarily for a **Master Ped/Bike plan**.

Focus on

Walk-to-School Routes

Regional Trail connections

UW: bike friendly city assessment

Complete streets
recommendations

Policy initiatives to increase
access to physical activity

Food policy research



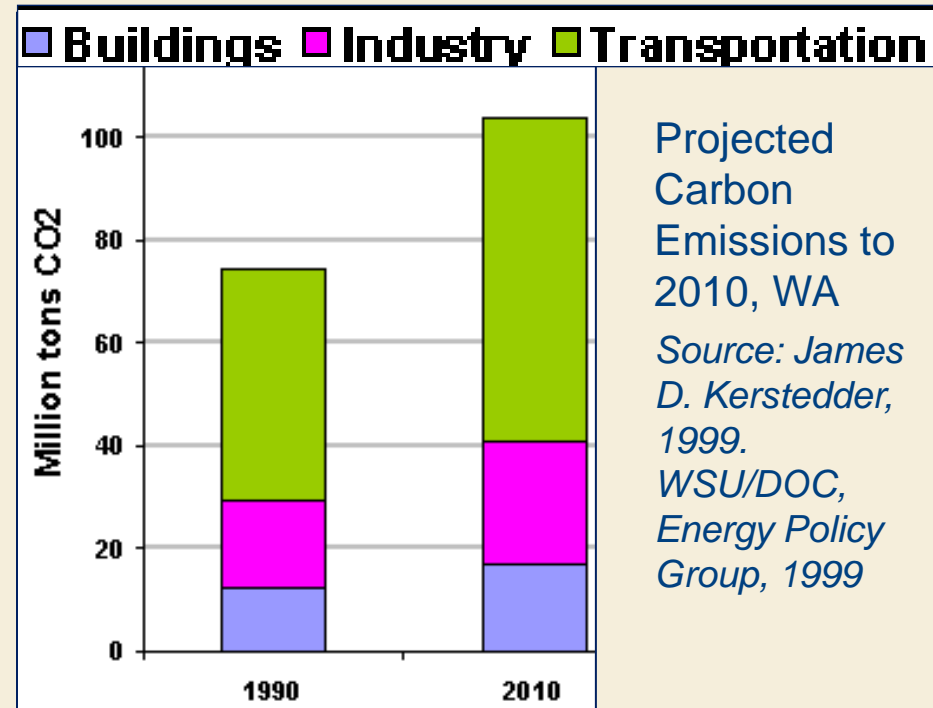
A very cool participant at
one of our Bike rodeos

"Small Changes, Big Difference"



#1 Let Your Kids Walk to School.

- ❖ 20-25% of morning rush-hour traffic is from parents driving kids to school.
- ❖ 1/3 of all U.S. children are obese, at-risk or overweight; 1/4 get no free-time activity at all.



2012: Built Environment Activity

❖ *Begin* the Climate Action Plan

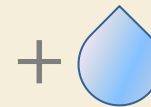
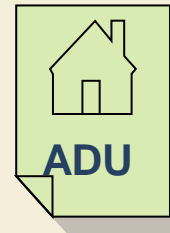
❖ *New* Energy Efficiency strategies

❖ *Develop* ROA- sustainability strategy analysis

❖ *Develop* Pre-Approved Green ADU plans? Landscape Plans

❖ *Develop* King County-Cities Climate Collaboration Projects

❖ *Integrate* Sustainability into our Comprehensive Plan



1) Advise a Sustainability Plan before GHG Inventory?

- ❖ Probably not– your strategy will be less strategic
- ❖ Inventories help inform your different policy/program alternatives.

2) If you had to do it over, would you do it differently?

- ❖ Maybe not. GHG inventories usually required some paid staff time; the City needed to build momentum.
- ❖ You can also shoot from the hip and get some solid results.
- ❖ If your interim projects are low-risk, it may be better to do something now than not do anything at all.

3) Why did you choose ICLEI for your software?

- ❖ Well...



There are a range of GHG tools...

Accounting Software and Calculators

- CACP Software; Guidebook and Calculator
- King County SEPA GHG Emissions Worksheet

Modeling Software

- URBEMIS
- Index
- PLACE³S

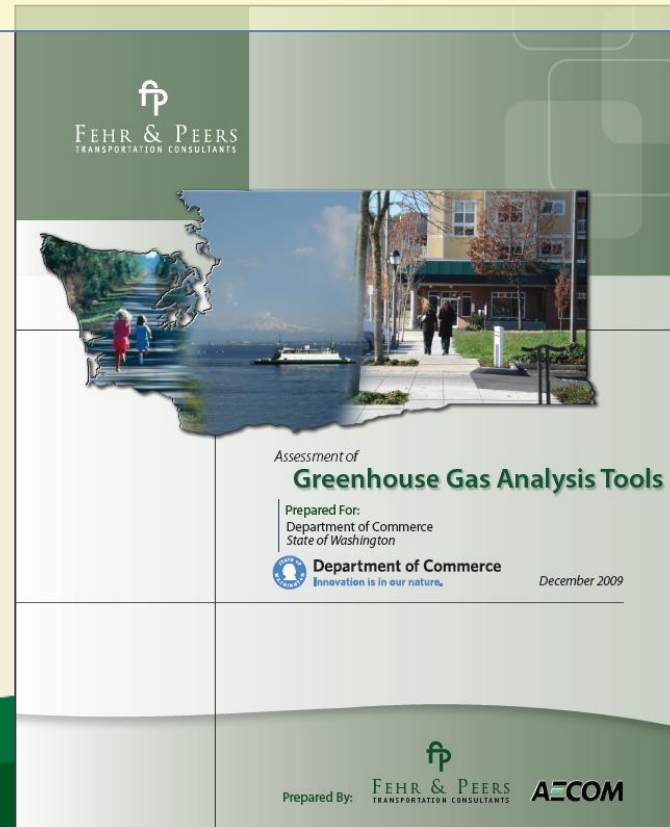
Other

- VMT/TDF Spreadsheets

(Vehicle Miles Traveled/ Travel Demand Forecasting)

“In April of 2008, the Growth Management Act was amended to require the (DOC to)

“...provide to counties and cities a range of advisory climate change response methodologies, a computer modeling program, and estimates of greenhouse gas emissions resulting from specific measures.”



Why ICLEI?

“Table 7 indicates that no tool is strong across all the evaluation criteria.” – Assessment of GHG Analysis Tools, Dec. 2009

Tool		Sensitivity			Adaptability	Support	Ease of Use	Other GHG Sources	Cost	Accuracy	
		Land Use Changes	Transportation Changes	Policy Changes							
ICLEI CACP Models											
ICLEI CACP Software											
VMT Spreadsheet	ICLEI CACP Emissions Factors										
VMT Spreadsheet with 4D Adjustments											
TDF Model											
Enhanced TDF Model											
PLACE ³ S Model											
PLACE ³ S Software											
INDEX Model											

ICLEI in a snapshot

- Joining/membership is inexpensive.
- You can have an intern do the analysis.
- It gives you a foundation from which to start your work
- It binds your City Council to a process (the Milestones).



What is ICLEI?

A movement of local governments dedicated to achieving tangible improvements in local & global environmental conditions through cumulative local action

**Over 1000 participants worldwide
more than 600 in the U.S.**

Pacific Northwest Regional Office supports over 55 local governments in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Alaska & Hawaii

5 Milestone Methodology

Main Programs

Climate Protection (mitigation)
Climate Adaptation
Sustainability



Why Do an Inventory?

- First step toward developing a comprehensive emissions reduction strategy
- Signatory in the Mayor's for Climate Protection Agreement
- Realizing the co-benefit of cost savings from energy & resource efficiency
- Responsibility of local governments to employees and to public health
- Anticipating state & federal legislation
- Participation in carbon markets



Five-Milestone Methodology



Introduction to ICLEI



Milestone 1. Conduct a baseline emissions inventory and forecast.

Milestone 2. Adopt an emissions reduction target for the forecast year.

Milestone 3. Develop a Local Action Plan.

Milestone 4. Implement policies and measures.

Milestone 5. Monitor and verify results.

ICLEI Membership

2010: City joined *ICLEI*; first draft of GHG inventory complete.

- AB 1096 approved Resolution 955 for joining ICLEI.
- ICLEI membership comes with a *5 Milestones* commitment.
- The draft Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Inventory represents Milestone 1.
- Draft would benefit from Departmental & ICLEI review;
- Draft release delayed to develop commute emission estimates.

ICLEI Logo & 5Milestones Outline

Introduction to ICLEI



Milestone 1. Conduct a baseline emissions inventory and forecast.

ICLEI Logo & 1st Milestone

ICLEI Methodology

ICLEI Methodology is commonly used for city GHG inventories.

- Methodology was developed to ensure no overlap of emissions; derived from business methods in Carbon Credits.
- However, the fact that it is *geographically discrete* means commuting emissions are not well-accounted for.
- Staff has developed a separate methodology for commuting emissions consideration.

Introduction to ICLEI



Screenshot of CACP software

In 2001 ICLEI & STAPPA/ALAPCO presented CACP. (International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives; State and Territorial Air Pollution Program Administrators & the Association of Local Air Pollution Control Officials)

ICLEI Membership

ICLEI Membership provides access to sustainability assessment tools, including the GHG Inventory Software CACP.

- A GHG Inventory assesses emissions at both the Government level and Community –wide (City) level
- CACP is one of several assessment tools, but widely used by cities
- Uses US EPA, DOE databases and IPCC (*Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*)

2008 updates occurred with the California Air Resources Board & the California Climate Action Registry

Introduction to ICLEI

ICLEI Methodology

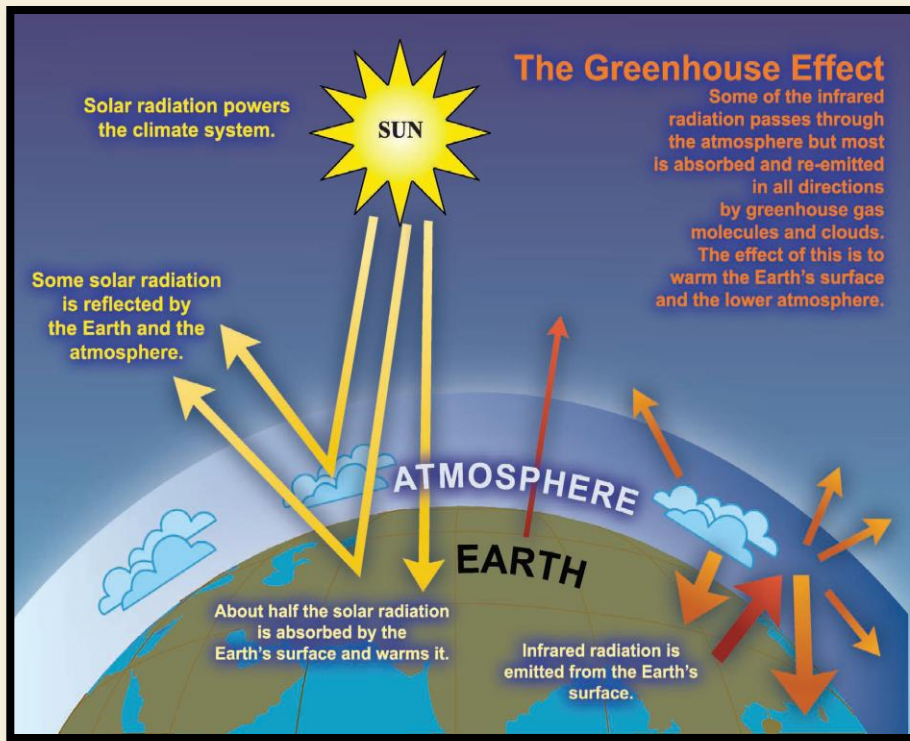
ICLEI Methodology assesses...

- For Community Level analysis, Residential, Commercial & Industrial energy/natural gas, plus Transportation (in-city) and Solid Waste.
- Emissions broken down into 6 composite GHGs/air pollutants:
 - Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
 - Nitrous oxide (N₂O)
 - Methane (CH₄)
 - Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
 - Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
 - Sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆)

The Government Analysis Sector has 13 sub-sectors; only 9 are applicable to Snoqualmie. These are:

- Buildings & Facilities
- Vehicle Fleet
- Employee Commute
- Streetlights & Traffic Signals
- Water Delivery Services
- Wastewater Facilities
- Solid Waste
- Mobile Source Refrigerants
- Other Process/Fugitive

The Science of Climate Change



The Greenhouse Effect

Source: IPCC, "Frequently Asked Questions"

<http://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar4/wg1/ar4-wg1-faqs.pdf> .

Cited August 2010

Greenhouse gases are molecules with typically looser chemical bonds. The bonds absorb infrared (IR) radiation, beginning to vibrate, and re-emitting IR radiation (as heat).

The Greenhouse Effect

- The “greenhouse effect” is when **shortwave radiation** enters the Earth’s atmosphere, and is partially absorbed by the surface which then heats up. The energy (heat) is re-emitted as **long-wave radiation**.
- When this reaches the atmosphere, it is either absorbed or reflected back by greenhouse gases, which keep it from leaving Earth’s atmosphere.
- Since some of the radiation cannot escape back to space, it creates an increase in temperature in the lower atmosphere.

The Science of Climate Change

Comparing Greenhouse Gases

To compare the varying impacts (and amounts of time that emissions remain suspended in the air), emissions are often discussed in terms of their

Global Warming Potential (GWP).

The GWP of a gas indicates the averaged radioactive impact of a Greenhouse Gas relative to other gases.

Gas	Atmospheric Lifetime	GWP _a
CO ₂	50–200	1
CH ₄ ^b	12±3	21
N ₂ O	120	310
HFC-23	264	11,700
HFC-32	5.6	650
HFC-125	32.6	2,800
HFC-134a	14.6	1,300
HFC-143a	48.3	3,800
HFC-152a	1.5	140
HFC-227ea	36.5	2,900
HFC-236fa	209	6,300
HFC-4310mee	17.1	1,300
CF ₄	50,000	6,500
C ₂ F ₆	10,000	9,200
C ₄ F ₁₀	2,600	7,000
C ₆ F ₁₄	3,200	7,400
SF ₆	3,200	23,900

Global Warming Potentials and Atmospheric Lifetimes

a 100-year time horizon

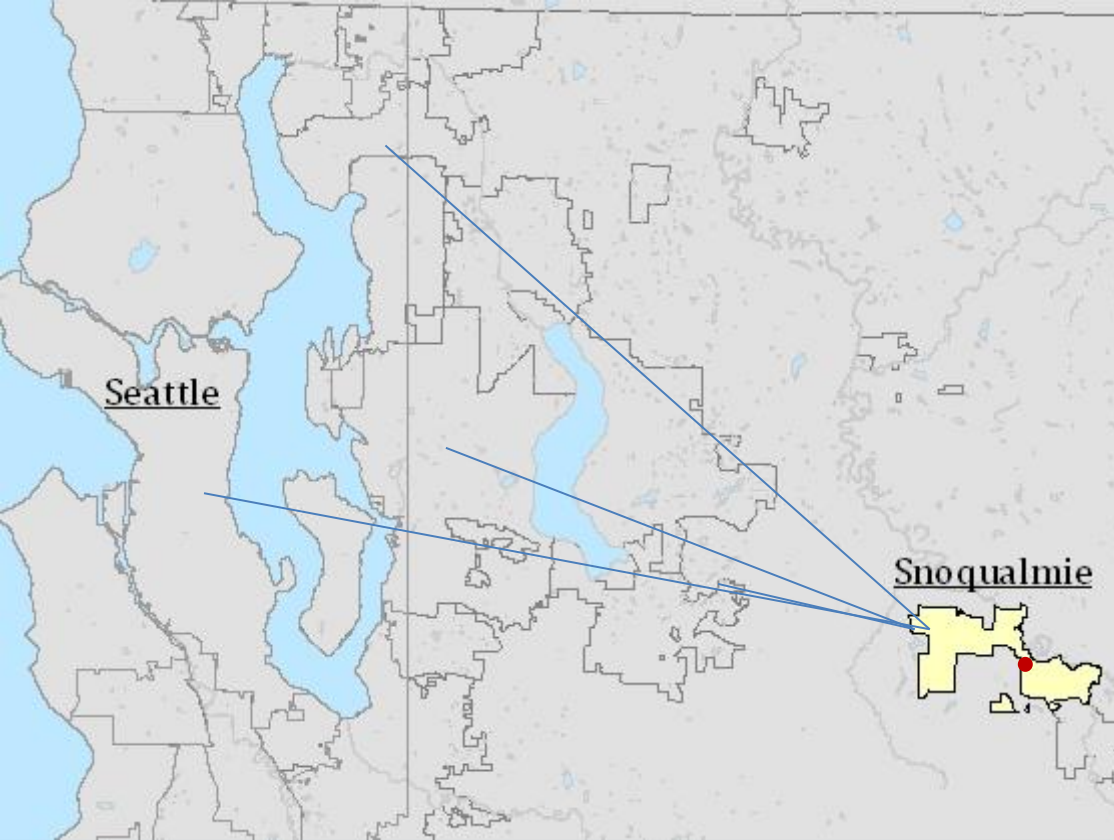
b The GWP of CH₄ includes the direct effects and those indirect effects due to the production of tropospheric ozone and stratospheric water vapor. The indirect effect due to the production of CO₂ is not included.

Source: IPCC, "Changes in Atmospheric Constituents and in Radiative Forcing"
<http://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar4/wg1/ar4-wg1-chapter2.pdf>
 August 2010

Snoqualmie: (Where?)

Not your run-of-the mill Green.

*We're also a fair driving distance from
various Urban Cores.*



Commuting



ICLEI methodology is *geographically discrete*. To accurately track emissions, it is advisable to also account for commuting.

Some Transportation Facts

- In 2004, U.S drivers drove cars and light trucks 2.6 trillion miles — the same as driving back and forth to Pluto 470 times. (*Los Angeles Times*, 2006; *Environmental Defense Study*)
- Americans owns over 25% of the world's vehicles (*Dargay et al*, Jan 2007, "*Vehicle Ownership and Income Growth, Worldwide: 1960-2030*")
- We emit 50% of global transport emissions. (*DeCicco & Fung*, *Global Warming on the Road*, *Environmental Defense*, 2006)
- Transportation accounts for ~50% of WA state emissions

Commuting



Methodology

- Assess the emissions of the adult, working population average annual commutes.

- 2010 Census Population: **10,670**

...% *under age 18* = 36%

- Population above age 18: **6,829**

- 2010 Citizen Survey

... % *FTE* = 57.8% **3,947 FTE**

... % *PTE* = 9% **615 PTE**

- Average 50-week commuting emissions to Snoqualmie, Seattle, Bellevue, Redmond, Issaquah, Renton, North Bend

Calm River Demographic study, conducted August 18, 2006

Non-Commuting Population

Self Employed, home-based: 9.2%

Retired: 8.4%

Not in labor force by choice: 10.6%

Unemployed: 5.1%

***Total:* 33.3%**

Projected: 18,790 CO₂e

How do we compare to other Communities?

	Year of Report	Population		Sq. Miles		# of Employees	
		Base	Interim	Base	Interim	Base	Interim
Anacortes	2006	14, 557	15,839	14.2	14.2	172	172
Bellevue	2007	106,000	118,186	30	30	1,500	1,500
Bellingham	2007	67,171	71,080	27.6	27.6	850	800
Coupeville	2006	1,723	1,800	1.3	1.3	14.65	14.65
Edmonds	2008	39,515	39,460	9	9	253	260
Kirkland*	2007	39,679 and 45,054	45,470	10	10	365	419
La Conner**	2010	839	x	0.5	x	9.5	x
Snoqualmie	2010	8,600	9,800	6.5	6.5	83	115
Average	--	38,573	43,091	12.39	14.09	405.89	468.66

	Community Emissions		Community Emission (tons per Capita)		Community Emission (tons per Square Mile)	
	Base	Interim	Base	Interim	Base	Interim
Anacortes	172,537	178,910	11.85	11.3	12,150	12,599
Bellevue	1,692,197	1,775,479	15.96	15.02	56,406	59,182
Bellingham	950,793	997,373	14.15	14.03	34,449	36,136
Coupeville	18,133	19,104	10.52	10.61	1,237	1,304
Edmonds	174,955	168,700	4.43	4.28	19,439	18,744
Kirkland	668,835	815,242	16.86	17.93	66,884	81,524
La Conner	15,435	x	18.4	x	30,870	x
Snoqualmie	64,446	68,028	7.49	6.94	9,915	10,466
Average	469,666	574,691	12.46	11.44	28,919	31,422

Report Data from Associated Cities. *Kirkland had a base year of 1990 for community emissions and 2000 for government emissions **La Conner completed an inventory of 2005 emissions and based reductions upon that year alone

How do we compare to other Governments?

	Government Emissions		Government Emissions per Employee		Government Emissions per Square Mile		% Government Emissions of Community Emissions	
	Base	Interim	Base	Interim	Base	Interim	Base	Interim
Anacortes	12,219	12,341	71	72	861	869	7.08%	6.90%
Bellevue	14,716	18,423	9.8	12.3	490.5	614.1	3.33%	1.04%
Bellingham	19,945	20,632	23.5	25.8	722.6	747.5	2.10%	2.07%
Coupeville	469	618	32.01	42.2	360.77	475.38	2.59%	3.23%
Edmonds	2962	3,305	11.71	12.71	329	367	1.69%	1.96%
Kirkland	4815	5,163	13.2	12.32	481.5	516.3	0.72%	0.63%
La Conner	520	X	54.74	x	1,040.00	x	3.37%	x
Snoqualmie	2,293	2,921	27.6	25.4	352.8	449.4	3.56%	4.29%
Average	7,242	9,058	30	29	580	577	3.05%	2.87%

Our municipal emissions will remain low by comparison. Our community emissions, however, will grow once we incorporate proxies for commuting.

Next Steps



Milestone 1. Conduct a baseline emissions inventory and forecast.

Milestone 2. Adopt an emissions reduction target for the forecast year.

Milestone 3. Develop a Local Action Plan.

Milestone 4. Implement policies and measures.

Milestone 5. Monitor and verify results.

ICLEI Logo & 5Milestones Outline

Moving Forward

- Complete incorporation of commuting emissions
- Allow for Departmental & ICLEI review of draft; adopt as official if warranted.
- Establish a process for developing and adopting an emissions reduction target.
- Develop a Climate Action Plan (*also sustainability strategy 3.12.6*)
- Considering interim reduction GHG strategies

Snoqualmie 2032: The Next Generation

Moving Forward on Sustainability

Questions?

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