

CITY COUNCIL MEETING
October 08, 2024
6:00 P.M.



www.ci.bonney-lake.wa.us

AGENDA

Location: Bonney Lake Justice & Municipal Center, 9002 Main Street East, Bonney Lake, Washington.

The public is invited to attend Council Meetings and Workshops in person, via conference call or over the internet. The information for attending is provided below.

Council Meetings options:

In-Person: Bonney Lake Justice & Municipal Center at 9002 Main Street East in Bonney Lake

By phone: 323-792-6234 (Meeting ID: 25293748#)

By internet: Teams meeting link: [TEAMS](#) (Meeting ID: 287 370 705 513) **The City will be turning off all public cameras and microphones when attending online until the start of the citizen commenting section and will then turn them back off after the citizen commenting section is finished - Only staff and presenters will be visible and unmuted during the entire meeting.**

I. CALL TO ORDER – Mayor Terry Carter

A. Pledge of Allegiance

B. Roll Call: Mayor Terry Carter, Deputy Mayor Dan Swatman, Councilmember Angela Baldwin, Councilmember Aaron Davis, Councilmember Gwendolyn Fullerton, Councilmember Kerri Hubler, Councilmember J. Kelly McClimans, And Councilmember Brittany Rock.

C. Agenda Modifications: None.

D. Announcements, Appointments and Presentations:

1. **Proclamation:** First Responders Appreciation Day

II. PUBLIC HEARINGS, CITIZEN COMMENTS & CORRESPONDENCE:

A. Public Hearing: None.

B. Citizen Comments:

Citizen comments can be made in-person, by phone or virtually during this portion of the meeting. Comments are limited to 5 minutes. During the meeting, mics and video will be enabled for those that use the "raised hand" icon virtually-you will need to personally turn them on-during this section only. All who comment will be asked to state their name and address for the meeting record.

C. Correspondence: None.

III. COUNCIL COMMITTEE REPORTS:

- A. Finance Committee
- B. Community Development Committee
- C. Public Safety Committee
- D. Other Reports

IV. CONSENT AGENDA:

The items listed below may be acted upon by a single motion and second of the City Council. By simple request to the Chair, any Councilmember may remove items from the Consent Agenda for separate consideration after the adoption of the remainder of the Consent Agenda items.

- Pg. 7 A. **Approval of Corrected Minutes:** September 10, 2024, City Council Meeting, And September 17, 2024, City Council Workshop
- B. **Approval of Accounts Payable and Utility Refund Checks/Vouchers:** No Advanced Materials.
- C. **Approval of Payroll:** No Advanced Materials.
- Pg. 15 D. **AB24-106 – Resolution R24-106** - A Resolution Of The City Council For The City Of Bonney Lake, Pierce County, Washington, Authorizing The Judicial Branch Administrator To Enter An Interagency Agreement Between Washington State Administrative Office Of The Court (AOC) And Bonney Lake Municipal Court To Participate In The Pretrial Reform Task Force Pilot Program, Contract #1AA25553, Funding: \$29,500.
- Pg. 63 E. **AB24-94 – Motion M24-94** - A Motion Of The City Council Of The City Of Bonney Lake, Pierce County Washington, Authorizing The Chief Financial Officer To Extend Contract With Umpqua Bank For The Two Year Contract Extension Option As Per The Current Agreement With Umpqua Bank, Formally Columbia Bank, Dated May 11, 2021, To Provide The City’s Banking Services.

V. FULL COUNCIL ISSUES:

- Pg. 75 A. **AB24-105 – Resolution R24-105** – A Resolution Of The City Council For The City Of Bonney Lake, Pierce County, Washington, Authorizing The Mayor To Sign The RCO Applicant/Resolution Form, Incorporating The Terms Of The RCO Applicant/Resolution Form And Authorizing Staff To Submit A Grant Application To The Recreation And Conservation Office Boating Facilities Program. (20 Mins)
- Pg. 91 B. **AB24-62 – Motion M24-62** - A Motion Of The City Council Of The City Of Bonney Lake, Pierce County, Washington, Directing Staff To Submit The September 2024

Version Of The Environmental Stewardship Element To The Department Of Commerce
And To Include It In The Final Version Of The Comprehensive Plan. (20 Mins)

Pg. 237

C. **Presentation/Discussion: Decision Cards** - CIP Priority List 2025-2026 Budget (1 Hour
30 Mins)

VI. EXECUTIVE/CLOSED SESSION: None.

VII. ADJOURNMENT

For citizens with disabilities requesting translators or adaptive equipment for communication purposes, the City requests notification as early as possible prior to the meeting regarding the type of service or equipment needed.

THE COUNCIL MAY ADD AND TAKE ACTION ON OTHER ITEMS NOT LISTED ON THIS AGENDA



PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, Congress and the President of the United States have designated October 28th as First Responders Day; and

WHEREAS, first responders include both professional and volunteer 9-1-1 operators and dispatchers, law enforcement officers, firefighters, emergency medical services personnel, search and rescue teams, pilots and divers, emergency management professionals, nurses, paramedics, doctors, medical evacuation pilots, road maintenance personnel, and military personnel, and other roles in the public safety sector; and

WHEREAS, first responders are a vital part of our communities whose skills often make the difference between life and death while dedicating their lives to public service, education and extensive training, courage, selfless concern for the welfare and protection of others, their property and the environment; and

WHEREAS, these courageous men and women are our primary and best defense against all emergencies that threaten our communities, they are quick to respond, at a moment's notice, to dangerous and distressing situations that threaten our communities and come to the aid of the citizens while often risking their own safety and lives to selflessly run into danger to protect others and they volunteer in our schools and community organizations; and

WHEREAS, first responders respond to emergencies without hesitation when the call of duty arises and tirelessly give of their time and energy in humanitarian efforts, making themselves available every hour of the day, every day of the year; and

WHEREAS, the services, dedication and commitment of first responders deserve to be recognized and honored.

NOW THEREFORE, I, Terry Carter, Mayor of Bonney Lake, with the full backing and encouragement of the entirety of the Bonney Lake City Council, do hereby proclaim **October 27th – November 2nd, 2024**, as **National First Responders' Week**, and proclaim October 28, 2024, to be

FIRST RESPONDERS APPRECIATION DAY

in the City of Bonney Lake and encourages all residents to celebrate the service and sacrifice of the first responders who make our communities the best in which to live, work, and raise a family.

IN WITNESS THEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the City of Bonney Lake to be affixed this 8th day of October 2024.

Terry Carter, Mayor

CITY COUNCIL MEETING



September 10, 2024
6:00 P.M.
MINUTES

www.ci.bonney-lake.wa.us

Location: The physical location of the Council Meeting was at the Bonney Lake Justice & Municipal Center, 9002 Main Street East, Bonney Lake, Washington. The public was also given the option to call in or attend virtually the Council Meeting.

Audio starts at:
06:00:00

I. CALL TO ORDER – Mayor Carter, called the meeting to order at 6:00 p.m.

- A. Pledge of Allegiance: Mayor Carter audience in the Pledge of Allegiance.
- B. Roll Call: City Clerk Sadie Schaneman called the roll. In addition to Mayor Terry Carter, elected officials attending were Deputy Mayor Dan Swatman, Councilmember Angela Baldwin, Councilmember Aaron Davis, Councilmember Gwendolyn Fullerton, Councilmember Kerri Hubler, Councilmember J. Kelly McClimans and Councilmember Brittany Rock.

Staff members in attendance at the physical location were City Administrator John Vodopich, Chief of Police Mark Berry, Administrative Services Director Chuck McEwen, Interim Public Services Director Jason Sullivan, City Clerk Sadie Schaneman, and Records and Disclosure Coordinator Kandice Besaw.

Staff members in virtual attendance using the City’s Teams conference line were Chief Finance Officer Cherie Reiersen and City Attorney Jennifer Robertson.

- C. Agenda Modifications: None.
- D. Announcements, Appointments and Presentations: None.

II. PUBLIC HEARINGS, CITIZEN COMMENTS & CORRESPONDENCE:

- A. Public Hearing: None.
- B. Citizen Comments: *For efficient use of city resources, comments will be a short summary and not verbatim. Video recordings will be uploaded to the city’s YouTube channel and an audio recording to the state digital archives for review of all the comments.*

Dan Decker, 20401 70th St E, Bonney Lake: Spoke on diversity and content neutral when it’s not.

- C. Correspondence: The City Clerk’s Office received an online submission that was shared prior to the meeting with the mayor and council from Jocelyn Parker asking Council to remove the dotted passing lane on Angeline Road between 104th and 109th Streets.

Audio starts at:
6:00:53

Audio starts at:
6:04:54

III. COUNCIL COMMITTEE REPORTS:

- A. Finance Committee: Deputy Mayor Swatman reported the Finance Committee met in person and virtually today at 5:00 p.m. The Committee went thru personnel updates; had a presentation from the Mt. Rainier FC, discussed and forwarded AB24-101 to a future meeting, discussed proposed policies and procedures, and approved their minutes.
- B. Community Development Committee: Councilmember Fullerton reported the Community Development Committee did not meet and is expected to have their next meeting in person and virtually at 3:30 p.m. on September 17, 2024.
- C. Public Safety Committee: Councilmember Baldwin reported the Public Safety Committee met in person and virtually today at 3:45 p.m. The Committee received an update from the Police Department and East Pierce Fire and Rescue; received a report from the Emergency Manager and the Prosecutor, discussed and forwarded AB24-90, AB24-91, AB24-95 and AB24-99 to a future meeting, discussed BLMC Chapter 10.32 Vehicle Impoundment and Tow Truck Operators, Allan Yorke Park Operational Plan, Angeline Road and approved their minutes.
- D. Other Reports: Councilmember Fullerton shared that she attended the CFF (Communities for Families) Meeting and that they are getting ready for the holidays and looking for volunteers. She also attended the Lions Club and Council along with the public are invited to the 20th year celebration on the 28th of September.

Audio starts at:
6:12:00

IV. CONSENT AGENDA:

- A. **Approval of Corrected Minutes:** None.
- B. **Approval of Accounts Payable and Utility Refund Checks/Vouchers:** Accounts Payable Check/Vouchers #97538 To #97656, And Wire Transfers #20240801, #2024071501, #2024081501, #2024082201, #2024082202, And #2024082101 In The Amount Of \$1,206,568.28 **Voids:** None.
- C. **Approval of Payroll:** August 16 – 31, 2024 For Checks #35039 - 35045 Including Direct Deposits And Electronic Transfers Totaling \$890,484.28. **Voids:** None.

**Councilmember Fullerton moved to approve the Consent Agenda as amended.
Councilmember Baldwin seconded the motion.**

Consent Agenda approved 7 - 0.

V. FULL COUNCIL ISSUES:

Audio starts at:
6:12:17

A. **AB24-87 – Resolution R24-87** - A Resolution Of The City Council Of The City Of Bonney Lake, Pierce County, Washington, Authorizing The Mayor To Sign An Agreement With Tyler Technologies To Migrate The City’s Enterprise Resource Planning Systems And Authorize Out Of State Travel For 2025-2027 To The Tyler Connect Conferences And Authorize Extra Hire And/Or Overtime To Support This Migration Project.

Councilmember Fullerton moved to approve Resolution R24-87. Councilmember Baldwin seconded the Motion.

Administrative Services Director Chuck McEwen gave a detailed overview regarding the migration project.

Council discussed and shared their concerns, including:

- Costs and ending fund balance.
- Data sharing and Multifactor authenticators.
- Benefits and staffing efficiency.

Resolution R24-87 approved 7 – 0.

Audio starts at:
6:37:52

B. **AB24-60 – Motion M24-60** - A Motion Of The City Council Of The City Of Bonney Lake, Pierce County, Washington, Directing Staff To Submit The August 2024 Version Of The Community Development Element To The Department Of Commerce And To Include It In The Final Version Of The Comprehensive Plan.

Councilmember Fullerton moved to approve Motion M24-60. Councilmember McClimans seconded the Motion.

Interim Public Services Director Sullivan thoroughly explained all the options and implications involved and how prolonging could potentially make it difficult for the city to apply for grants and loans.

Council discussed and shared their concerns, including:

- State vs. Federal law.
- Deadlines.
- Grant Applying.

Councilmember McClimans moved to table Motion M24-60 to the next Council workshop. Councilmember Davis seconded the Motion.

Motion to tabled approved 5 – 2. Councilmembers Baldwin and Fullerton voted no.

VI. EXECUTIVE / CLOSED SESSION: None.

VII. ADJOURNMENT:

At 7:13 p.m. the Meeting was adjourned by Mayor Carter with the common consent of the City Council.

Sadie A. Schaneman, CMC, City Clerk

Terry Carter, Mayor

Items presented to Council at the September 10, 2024, Meeting for the record:

(1) Lion International 20-year anniversary celebration invitation.

Note: Unless otherwise indicated, all documents submitted at City Council meetings and workshops are on file with the City Clerk. For detailed information on agenda items, please view the corresponding Agenda Packets, which are posted on the city website and on file with the City Clerk.

CITY COUNCIL WORKSHOP

September 17, 2024
6:00 P.M.
MINUTES



www.ci.bonney-lake.wa.us

Location: The physical location of the Council Meeting was at the Bonney Lake Justice & Municipal Center, 9002 Main Street East, Bonney Lake, Washington. The public was also given the option to call in or attend virtually the Council Meeting

Audio starts at: 06:00 **I. CALL TO ORDER** – Mayor Terry Carter, called the workshop to order at 6:00 p.m.

A. Pledge of Allegiance

Audio starts at: 06:01 **II. ROLL CALL:** City Clerk Sadie Schaneman called the roll. In addition to Mayor Carter, elected officials attending were Deputy Mayor Dan Swatman, Councilmember Angela Baldwin, Councilmember Aaron Davis, Councilmember Gwendolyn Fullerton, and Councilmember Kerri Hubler. Councilmember J. Kelly McClimans was in virtual attendance and Councilmember Brittany Rock was not in attendance.

Deputy Mayor Swatman moved to excuse the absence of Councilmember Rock. Councilmember Baldwin seconded the motion.

Motion approved 6-0.

Staff members in attendance at the physical location were City Administrator John Vodopich, Assistant Chief Ryan Boyle, Interim Public Services Director Jason Sullivan, Interim Planning Manager Lauren Balisky, and City Clerk Sadie Schaneman.

Staff members in virtual attendance Administrative Specialist II Debbie McDonald, and City Attorney Jennifer Robertson.

III. AGENDA ITEMS:

Audio starts at: 6:02 A. **Review Of Council Minutes:** August 13, 2024, City Council Meeting, August 20, 2024, City Council Workshop, And August 27, 2024, City Council Meeting.

The draft minutes were forwarded to the September 24, 2024, meeting for approval.

Audio starts at: 6:02 B. **Council Open Discussion:**

Mayor Carter:

City of Bonney Lake Updates: Mayor Carter gave a summary of emergency calls involving the Bonney Lake Police Department over the last week, including the

calls where they also assisted outside law enforcement agencies and a statement on why the “Diversity” artwork was removed from public viewing.

Audio starts at:
6:03

C. Discussion: AB24-100 – Resolution R24-100 - A Resolution Of The City Council Of The City Of Bonney Lake, Pierce County, Washington, Designating A Pierce County Conservation Futures And Open Space Citizens Advisory Board Representative.

City Clerk Schaneman updated Council that at this time no one has applied to be on the advisory board as the City representative. If Councilmembers are interested, they would also need to apply.

After further discussion Councilmember Hubler and Councilmember McClimans will both apply to be co-representatives for the board.

Audio starts at:
6:09

D. Discussion: AB24-60 – Motion M24-60 – A Motion Of The City Council Of The City Of Bonney Lake, Pierce County, Washington, Directing Staff To Submit The August 2024 Version Of The Community Development Element To The Department Of Commerce And To Include It In The Final Version Of The Comprehensive Plan.

Interim Public Services Director Sullivan reviewed with Council questions that he had received on item AB24-60 since last week’s Council Meeting and discussed the answers.

Council discussed and shared their ideas and concerns, including:

- How to have the least amount of Government restrictions.
- What does underutilize mean.
- What qualifies as an essential public building.
- Asked for Councilmember McClimans questions and answers to be emailed to all Councilmembers for review.

Council agreed to move the agenda bill to full council issues for the next Council Meeting on September 24, 2024.

Audio starts at:
8:12

IV. EXECUTIVE/CLOSED SESSION: None.

Audio starts at:
8:12

V. ADJOURNMENT:

At 8:12 p.m. the Meeting was adjourned by Mayor Carter with the common consent of the City Council.

Sadie A. Schaneman, CMC, City
Clerk

Terry Carter, Mayor

Items presented to Council at the September 17, 2024, Workshop:

(1) *Statement* – Mayor Carter.

Note: Unless otherwise indicated, all documents submitted at City Council meetings and workshops are on file with the City Clerk. For detailed information on agenda items, please view the corresponding Agenda Packets, which are posted on the city website and on file with the City Clerk.

City of Bonney Lake, Washington
City Council Agenda Bill (AB)

Agenda Item Type: Motion	Agenda Bill Number & Ordinance/Resolution/Motion Number: AB24-106 / R24-106	
Department/Division Submitting: Court	Presenter: Geri Resch, Judicial Branch Administrator	City Strategic Goal Category: DON'T FILL OUT YET

Agenda Subject: Interagency Agreement between Washington State Administrative Office of the Courts and Bonney Lake Municipal Court

Full Title/Motion: A Resolution Of The City Council For The City Of Bonney Lake, Pierce County, Washington, Authorizing The Judicial Branch Administrator To Enter An Interagency Agreement Between Washington State Administrative Office Of The Court (AOC) And Bonney Lake Municipal Court To Participate In The Pretrial Reform Task Force Pilot Program, Contract #1AA25553, Funding: \$29,500.

Administrative Recommendation: Approve

Short Background Summary (Use a memo to write a full history): The Pre -Trial Reform Program is part of a task force being tested in some Superior Courts and Courts of Limited Jurisdiction. Bonney Lake Municipal Court has been invited to participate in this program. This task force is designed to provide the court with other ways in which to protect the community during the pre-trial phase of a criminal prosecution. It may decrease cost of housing Defendants in jail, increase Defendant’s likelihood of appearing in court when ordered to do so, maintain sobriety if alcohol or drugs are involved in the pending criminal charge and allow Defendant to continue to be gainfully employed. The Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) will provide \$29,500.00 in grant funds to the court to be used to cover the cost of Electronic Home Monitoring (EHM) with or without global positioning system (GPS), Secure Continuous Remote Alcohol Monitoring (SCRAM) and Random Urinalysis (UA) testing to monitor abstinence. EHM monitors Defendant’s routine and travel in accordance with parameters set by the court, limiting a Defendant to going to and from work, church, treatment, court appearances, medical appointments, grocery shopping, depending on what the court deems appropriate. SCRAM is an alcohol monitoring device which monitors Defendant’s compliance with the court order not to consume alcohol. Random UAs monitor Defendant’s compliance with the court’s order not to use any controlled substance, including marijuana or cannabis products. Statistics maintained by the court and submitted to AOC will assist in determining whether this is a program that is beneficial to Courts of Limited Jurisdiction. Pursuant to RCW 10.21.015, 10.21.045 and 10.21.050, the Court determines what pre-trial conditions, if any, should be imposed; whether a defendant should be released from custody with conditions or, if not in custody, whether defendant should be allowed to remain out of custody. The court considers the safety of the community and the interests of justice. The Defendant’s ability to pay for conditions such as EHM, SCRAM or abstinence from controlled substances, including alcohol is reviewed. If it is determined the Defendant is unable to pay for this type of monitoring and the court considers defendant safe to be in the community with these types of monitoring, then the court can impose monitoring, and the cost of the monitoring is billed to the Court and AOC reimburses this cost to the court from the grant funding. The time frame for the use of these funds is July 1, 2024, through June 30, 2025.

Attachments: Contract 1AA25553; Pre Trial-Task Force Final Recommendation Report; RCW(s) described

BUDGET INFORMATION			
Budgeted Amount	Current Balance	Expenditure Amount Needed	Budgeted Balance Difference
Budget Explanation:			

COMMITTEE, BOARD & COMMISSION REVIEW					
Public Hearing Date:	Name Of Committee/Commission Public Hearing Was Done At:				
Date & Name Of Committee/ Commission Meeting	Return To Committee/ Commission/Board	Council Workshop Discussion	Consent Agenda	Council Full Issues	Chair’s Signature For Approval Of Next Steps
Date: 9/24/2024 Name: Finance	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	
Date: 10/8/2024 Name: Council	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	
Hearing Examiner Review:					

COUNCIL ACTION	
Workshop Date(s):	Public Hearing Date(s):
Meeting Date(s): 10/08/2024	Tabled To:

APPROVALS		
Department Director: Jude Daniels	Mayor: Terry Carter	Date Reviewed By City Attorney (if applicable):

RESOLUTION NO. R24-106

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL FOR THE CITY OF BONNEY LAKE, PIERCE COUNTY, WASHINGTON, AUTHORIZING THE JUDICIAL BRANCH ADMINISTRATOR TO ENTER AN INTERAGENCY AGREEMENT BETWEEN WASHINGTON STATE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURT (AOC) AND BONNEY LAKE MUNICIPAL COURT TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PRETRIAL REFORM TASK FORCE PILOT PROGRAM, CONTRACT #1AA25553, FUNDING: \$29,500.

WHEREAS, the Bonney Lake Municipal Court Determines What Pre-Trial Conditions, if any, should be Imposed on a Defendant pending trial; and

WHEREAS, the Bonney Lake Municipal Court Motions the City for Permission to Sign an Interagency Agreement with AOC to Participate in the Pretrial Reform Task Force Pilot Program from July 1, 2024, to June 25, 2025.

NOW THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BONNEY LAKE, WASHINGTON DOES HEREBY RESOLVE AS FOLLOWS:

The Bonney Lake Municipal Court is authorized to enter into the Interagency Agreement with AOC.

PASSED by the City Council this 8th day of October, 2024 .

Terry Carter, Mayor

AUTHENTICATED:

Sadie A. Schaneman, CMC, City Clerk

INTERAGENCY AGREEMENT IAA25553
BETWEEN
WASHINGTON STATE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS
AND
BONNEY LAKE MUNICIPAL COURT

THIS AGREEMENT (Agreement) is entered into by and between the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) and Bonney Lake Municipal Court (Court), (collectively as the **Parties**).

The Parties hereby enter into this Agreement whereby Court will launch a Pretrial Reform Task Force pilot project and agrees to the following terms and conditions.

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Agreement is to provide reimbursements to assist the Court with costs related to the Pretrial Reform Task Force pilot project. This funding must be used to help create pretrial release and pretrial support options for the court.

II. REIMBURSEMENT

A. The awarded amount is a maximum of twenty-nine thousand five hundred dollars (\$29,500).

B. AOC shall provide reimbursement to the Court for approved and completed reimbursements by warrant or account transfer within 30 days of receipt of a properly completed A-19 invoice and the completed data report as required within the Scope of Work.

III. SCOPE OF WORK

The Court shall establish and operate the Pretrial Reform Task Force pilot project by:

A. Participate in virtual monthly technical assistance meetings through June 2025 with AOC and National Technical providers to support best practice implementation strategies for Electronic Home Monitoring Systems (EHM/GPS), SCRAM and alcohol and drug monitoring.

B. In-person representation from Court on Thursday, September 26, 2024 at the Pretrial Summit.

C. Court will track and provide monthly data outcomes as agreed upon with the training and technical assistance team. Reports are due no later than the 5th of each month, and should accompany the A-19 submitted to the AOC Staff Program Manager via email.

IV. PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE

Subject to its other provisions, the period of performance under this Agreement shall be in affect from July 1, 2024 and continue through June 30, 2025 unless terminated sooner as provided herein or extended in writing by mutual agreement between the parties.

V. COMPENSATION AND PAYMENT

- A. AOC will reimburse the Court a total compensation not to exceed twenty-nine thousand five hundred dollars (\$29,500) for payments made by the Court during the period from July 1, 2024 through June 30, 2025 related to the development of the Pretrial Reform Task Force Pilot Project.
- B. The Court shall submit invoices to AOC for expenditures no more frequently than monthly, and no less frequently than quarterly. Invoices shall be submitted on state form A-19 form.
- C. Before payment can be processed, properly-completed A-19 invoices must be submitted to payables@courts.wa.gov
- D. If this agreement is terminated, the Court shall only receive payment for performance rendered or costs incurred in accordance with the terms of this agreement prior to the effective date of termination.
- E. The Court shall maintain sufficient backup documentation of expenses under this agreement.
- F. Payments made by AOC within 30 days of receipt of a properly-completed A-19 invoice shall be deemed timely.
- G. This amount includes expenses necessary or incidental to performing the items under the Statement of Work, including, but not limited to, travel, lodging and per diem related expenses. Court will submit an invoice after the completion and acceptance of each deliverable listed in the Scope of Work.

Funds cannot be used for:

- Replacing or supplementing the salary of current employees of the Court (employees must be taking on additional work or be a new employee to be eligible for funding),
- Program incentives that constitute a gift or reward,
- Items and activities outside of the cost categories listed in the Court's contract.

VI. BILLING PROCEDURES

Court will submit properly prepared Form A-19s via email to AOC Financial Services at payables@courts.wa.gov. Invoices shall be submitted no less frequently than quarterly during the term of the contract. Incorrect or incomplete invoices shall be returned by AOC to Court for correction and reissuance, and may result in delays in funding. All Invoices shall provide and itemize, at a minimum, the following:

- A. Contract Number; IAA25553
- B. Court name, address, phone number;
- C. Court Federal Tax Identification Number;
- D. Description of Services provided;
- E. Date(s) Services provided;
- F. Total Invoice Price.

Payment will be considered timely if made by the AOC within thirty (30) calendar days of receipt of a properly prepared invoice. Payment shall be sent to the address designated by the Court.

The AOC may, in its sole discretion, terminate the contract or withhold payments claimed by the Court for services rendered if the Court fails to satisfactorily comply with any term or condition of this contract.

No payments in advance or in anticipation of services or supplies to be provided under this contract shall be made by the AOC.

VII. REVENUE SHARING

- A. AOC in its sole discretion, may initiate the revenue sharing. AOC will notify the Court no later than January 31, 2025 that AOC intends to reallocate funding among courts. If AOC determines the Court may not spend all monies available under the Agreement, then AOC may reduce the Agreement amount. If AOC determines the Court may spend more money than is available under the Agreement for its scope, then the AOC may increase the Agreement amount.
- B. If the AOC initiates the revenue sharing process, then the Court must submit a final revenue sharing A19 to payables@courts.wa.gov between February 13, 2025 and February 28, 2025.

VIII. APPROPRIATIONS

The terms of this Agreement are contingent upon sufficient appropriations and authorization being made by the Legislature of Washington State (Legislature) for the performance of this Agreement. If sufficient appropriations and authorization are not made or removed by the Legislature, this Agreement will terminate immediately upon

written notice being given by the AOC to the Court. The decision as to whether appropriations are sufficient to perform the duties under this Agreement is within the sole discretion of AOC.

IX. AGREEMENT ALTERATIONS AND AMENDMENTS

This Agreement may be amended by agreement of the parties. Such amendments are not binding unless they are in writing and signed by personnel authorized to bind each of the parties.

X. INDEPENDENT CAPACITY

The employees or agents of each party who are engaged in the performance of this Agreement shall continue to be employees or agents of that party and shall not be considered for any purpose to be employees or agents of the other party.

XI. RECORDS, DOCUMENTS, AND REPORTS

The Court shall maintain books, records, documents and other evidence of accounting procedures and practices which sufficiently and properly reflect all direct and indirect costs of any nature expended in the performance of this agreement. These records shall be subject at all reasonable times to inspection, review, or audit by personnel duly authorized by the AOC and the Office of the State Auditor, or so authorized by law, rule, regulation, or agreement. The Court will retain all books, records, documents, and other material relevant to this agreement for six years after settlement, and make them available for inspection by persons authorized by this provision.

XII. RIGHT OF INSPECTION

The Court shall provide right of access to its facilities to the AOC, or any of its officers, or to any other authorized agent or official of the state of Washington at all reasonable times, in order to monitor and evaluate performance, compliance, and/or quality assurance under this Agreement.

XIII. DISPUTES

Disputes arising under this Agreement shall be resolved by a panel consisting of one representative from the AOC, one representative from the Court, and a mutually agreed upon third party. The dispute panel shall thereafter decide the dispute with the majority prevailing. Neither party shall have recourse to the courts unless there is a showing of noncompliance or waiver of this section.

XIV. TERMINATION

Either party may terminate this Agreement upon thirty (30) days written notice to the other party. If this Agreement is so terminated, the parties shall be liable only for performance rendered or costs incurred in accordance with the terms of this Agreement prior to the effective date of termination.

XV. GOVERNANCE

This Agreement is entered into pursuant to and under the authority granted by the laws of the state of Washington and any applicable federal laws. The provisions of this Agreement must be construed to conform to those laws. In the event of an inconsistency in the terms of this Agreement, or between its terms and any applicable statute or rule, the inconsistency will be resolved by giving precedence in the following order:

- A. Applicable state and federal statutes and rules;
- B. This Agreement; and
- C. Any other provisions of the agreement, including materials incorporated by reference.

XVI. ASSIGNMENT

The work to be provided under this Agreement, and any claim arising hereunder, is not assignable or delegable by either party in whole or in part, without the express prior written consent of the other party, which consent shall not be unreasonably withheld.

XVII. WAIVER

A failure by either party to exercise its rights under this Agreement does not preclude that party from subsequent exercise of such rights and is not a waiver of any other rights under this Agreement unless stated to be such in a writing signed by an authorized representative of the party and attached to the original Agreement.

XVIII. SEVERABILITY

If any provision of this Agreement, or any provision of any document incorporated by reference is held invalid, such invalidity does not affect the other provisions of this Agreement which can be given effect without the invalid provision and to this end the provisions of this Agreement are declared to be severable.

XIX. AGREEMENT MANAGEMENT

The program managers noted below are responsible for and are the contact people for all communications and billings regarding the performance of this Agreement:

AOC Program Manager	Court Point of Contact
Yvonne Jones PO Box 41170 Olympia, WA 98504-1170 Yvonne.jones@courts.wa.gov (360) 704-5564	Geri Resch, Judicial Branch Administrator Bonney Lake Municipal Court 9002 Main St. E Bonney Lake, WA 08391 reschg@ci.bonney-lake.wa.us (253) 447-4306

XX. ENTIRE AGREEMENT

This Agreement contains all the terms and conditions agreed upon by the parties. No other understandings, oral or otherwise, regarding the subject matter of this Agreement are considered to exist or to bind any of the parties to this agreement unless otherwise stated in this Agreement.

AGREED:

Administrative Office of the Courts

Court

_____	_____
<i>Signature</i>	<i>Date</i>
Christopher Stanley	

<i>Name</i>	
CFO and MSD Division Director	

<i>Title</i>	

_____	_____
<i>Signature</i>	<i>Date</i>
Geri Resch, Judicial Branch Administrator	

<i>Name</i>	
Judicial Branch Administrator	

<i>Title</i>	

Pretrial Reform Task Force

Final Recommendations Report



Pretrial Reform Task Force

Final Recommendations Report

February 2019

Intisar Surur, Esq.
Andrea Valdez, MPA

Special thanks to the Washington Center for Court Research (WCCR) for their consultation.

Contents

Message from the Executive Committee:.....	3
Executive Summary.....	4
Introduction	7
Pretrial Services	9
Pretrial Services Recommendations	12
Risk Assessment	13
Risk Assessment Tool Considerations.....	16
Data Collection.....	18
Data Collection Recommendations.....	20
Appendices.....	24
Appendix A. Pretrial Reform Task Force Charter	24
Appendix B. Materials Developed by the Racial and Ethnic Considerations Workgroup.....	29
Appendix C. Pretrial Data Analysis – Needs Assessment.....	34
Resources.....	36

Message from the Executive Committee

We are honored to lead Washington's Pretrial Reform Task Force as its Executive Committee. As members of the Washington State Minority and Justice Commission, the Superior Court Judges' Association, and the District and Municipal Court Judges' Association, we are pleased to represent these organizations and work together to find ways to improve pretrial practices in Washington.

We embarked upon this endeavor to improve Washington's pretrial practices in June 2017. Over the past 18 months, we asked stakeholders from across the state to participate in learning more about Washington's pretrial practices and participate in proposing improvements to them. The Task Force's stakeholders worked diligently to learn more about Washington's pretrial systems, local pretrial improvements, and national pretrial reform efforts. We would like to thank the Task Force's stakeholders for their countless hours of work and dedication.

In addition to our diverse stakeholder participants, the Task Force partnered with the Pretrial Justice Institute (PJI), a national organization striving to make pretrial practices safer, fairer, and more effective. We thank them for their support. PJI's technical expertise, encouragement and advice has been invaluable.

In crafting the following report and recommendations, the Task Force addressed the many complex issues related to pretrial practices at the national, state, and local levels. These recommendations serve as an important step towards improved pretrial practices in Washington State.

Sincerely,



Justice Mary I. Yu
Washington State Supreme Court
Minority and Justice Commission



Judge Sean P. O'Donnell
King County Superior Court
Superior Court Judges' Assoc.



Judge Mary Logan
Spokane Municipal Court
District and Municipal
Court Judges' Assoc.

Executive Summary

The Task Force divided into three subcommittees: (1) Pretrial Services; (2) Risk Assessments; and (3) Data Collection. The Executive Committee appointed Chairs to lead the each subcommittee and tasked the respective subcommittees with developing recommendations that address the following issues:



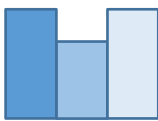
Pretrial Services:

- What services are currently provided to people accused of crimes?
- What are the costs of the pretrial programs?
- Which services are the most effective?



Risk Assessment:

- What are the best practices for assessing risk?
- What are the considerations for adoption of a risktool?
- How to account for racial and ethnic impact?



Data Collection:

- What are the current state and local pretrial populations?
- How to ensure uniform data collection for those populations?
- How to provide meaningful analysis of that data?

This report outlines the work of and the data collected by the subcommittees. Using the information collected, the subcommittees developed recommendations on best pretrial practices. In weighing their inclusion in this final report, the Executive Committee focused on ensuring items were easily understood and actionable by local jurisdictions. In implementing these recommendations, jurisdictions should strive for: transparency and open communication with their partners; inclusivity of ideas based in evidence-based best practices; and a commitment to begin and follow through on pretrial reforms.

Summaries of each subcommittee's recommendations are below.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Pretrial Services

- 1) **Governments should bear the cost of pretrial services rather than the accused:** Accused persons cannot and should not be required to incur additional costs or debts as a result of their participation in pretrial services. Pretrial services include, but are not limited to: electronic monitoring, drug and alcohol monitoring, mental/behavioral health treatment, and court reminders.
- 2) **Court Reminders:** The available research consistently shows that pretrial court date reminders through texts, emails, mail or phone calls are an effective method to reduce the risk of failure to appear, and should be available to all defendants.
- 3) **Voluntary Service Referrals:** Referrals such as mental and/or behavioral health treatment, vocational services, or housing assistance should be offered to assist defendants maintain court attendance and supervision compliance, and prevent re-arrest. Referrals should be individualized,

offered voluntarily rather than as a condition of release, and should involve little or no cost to the individual.

- 4) **Stakeholder Involvement:** A local stakeholder group can make actionable recommendations to improve the practices and outcomes of the pretrial system, and can ensure the success of reforms by soliciting input from all participants and by making informed decisions as a team, rather than separate and distinct entities.
- 5) **Transportation support:** Offering free or subsidized transportation to defendants for court appointments can help ensure low-income people and people with disabilities can attend their court-ordered appointments.

Risk Assessment

The Task Force takes no position on whether local jurisdictions should, or should not, adopt a pretrial risk assessment (PTRA) tool. But the Task Force does recommend that jurisdictions choosing to employ a PTRA consider the following minimum criteria before the adoption or creation of a PTRA.

- 6) **Identify Desired Goals:** A jurisdiction should clearly identify what it intends to accomplish in order to determine whether the use of a PTRA has been successful in reaching its stated goals, such as reducing the jail population or increasing pretrial release.
- 7) **Defining Terms:** A PTRA must have clear, operational definitions for “FTA” and “new offense” and jurisdictions should train all court partners on their usage.¹
- 8) **Comparative Data:** Jurisdictions should collect data relevant to the identified goals before, during, and after implementation of the PTRA in order to measure the PTRA’s performance.
- 9) **Clarify Interpretations of “Risk”:** Jurisdictions must (a) understand the different kinds of “risk” a tool may measure for (non-violent versus violent offenses), (b) differentiate the factors courts must consider under Washington’s criminal rules to address the likelihood of an individual’s failure to appear (FTA), danger to the public, or interference with the administration of justice, and (c) have a deep understanding of the risk “scoring” provided by the tool.
- 10) **Validation for Predictive Accuracy and Race Neutrality:** The PTRA must be validated using local data prior to adoption and periodically throughout its use in order to ensure the PTRA is predicting new (violent)² offenses and FTAs with accuracy and precision.
- 11) **Disproportionate Racial Impact of a PTRA³:** Jurisdictions must examine whether the PTRA has or is likely to have a disproportionately negative effect on certain racial, ethnic, or socio-economic groups. This should occur before implementation of the PTRA and then periodically throughout its use.
- 12) **Community Participation:** The adoption and utilization of a PTRA should be transparent and should engage communities of color, marginalized groups, and victims’ rights groups in the development, implementation, and validation of any jurisdiction’s PTRA.
- 13) **Planning and Implementation:** Many organizations, including the National Center for State Courts, have developed materials to help jurisdictions plan for the phases of implementation. A list of

¹ For example, “FTA” could mean any failure to appear, or only a failure to appear that results in the issuance of a warrant. Similarly, a “new offense” could mean an arrest, a charge, or a conviction. CrR and CrRLJ 3.2 (a)(2)(a) address risk to “commit a violent crime” but do not define how commission of a violent crime is to be measured: arrest, charge or conviction.

² Only the PSA measures for commission of a violent offense. See above.

³ More than 100 civil rights organizations have endorsed a letter that sets forth opposition to the use of risk assessment tools and algorithms as a substitution for ending money bail. This “Shared Statement of Civil Rights Concerns” is available here: <http://civilrightsdocs.info/pdf/criminal-justice/Pretrial-Risk-Assessment-Full.pdf>.

Resources, following the Appendix, provides reports and tools for jurisdictions to use in the planning stages of implementation.

Data Collection

- 14) Collect and Record Data:** Jurisdictions should collect and record complete information at all points of the pretrial system, including: defendant demographics; booking and first appearance; release/detention decisions and bail; and, release, new criminal charges and failure to appear.
- 15) Data Analysis:** Jurisdictions should conduct data analysis on all pretrial elements related to: time from booking to arraignment; pretrial releases and detentions; and pretrial outcomes.
- 16) Data Analysis Results:** Jurisdictions should use the results of the data analysis to evaluate pretrial services and conduct improvements as necessary.
- 17) Data Dissemination:** Jurisdictions should provide data analysis to stakeholders and/or the public on a regular basis.
- 18) Pretrial Services Data:** If implementing a pretrial program, jurisdictions should collect and analyze at all points of the pretrial services program, to: measure program success, identify areas of improvement, and support adherence to best practices.
- 19) PTRA Data:** Jurisdictions that implement a pretrial risk assessment tool should collect data to assess (a) the concurrence between supervision level or detention status and their assessed risk; (b) the percentage of cases with release eligible defendants who received a risk assessment; and (c) percentage of judge's release decisions that differ with a risk assessment tool recommendation.

Introduction

Approach

Washington State's Pretrial Reform Task Force was established on June 22, 2017 with the goals of examining current pretrial practices in Washington and developing consensus-driven recommendations for local jurisdictions to consider when improving their pretrial systems. The Washington State Minority and Justice Commission, Superior Court Judges' Association, and District and Municipal Court Judges' Association co-sponsored this effort. Task Force membership consisted of 55 stakeholders, including representatives from all court levels, all branches of government, community organizations, and the private sector.

An Executive Committee, comprised of a representative each of the sponsoring organizations, led the Task Force. Over 18 months, the Executive Committee hosted regular meetings for all Task Force members. The Executive Committee formed three subcommittees and three work groups that conducted research and made recommendations regarding: (a) pretrial release and effective pretrial services, (b) court practices for assessing risk and reviewing concerns regarding actuarial risk assessment tools, and (c) uniform data collection. The Executive Committee made the final decision as to the Task Force's final recommendations.

Guiding Principles

Underpinning the work of the Task Force was a commitment to reform pretrial practices that have contributed to high rates of pretrial detention while respecting local court culture and practices. In addition to the federal and state constitutional presumptions of innocence and a statewide court rule that presumes release, the Task Force's work and recommendations were guided by three central principles.

- *Improve the implementation of evidence-based practices*
Under current practices in Washington, many courts have limited information about an individual when making pretrial release or detention decisions and have limited pretrial services to offer as an alternative to jail. As a result, in an effort to ensure community safety, incarceration rates may be unnecessarily high due to an absence of less restrictive alternatives to full incarceration. In other words, but for the lack of pretrial services as an alternative to jail, more people accused of crimes and awaiting trial could safely be released. Up to 77% of the people in Washington's jails are being held pretrial, meaning they have not been convicted of a crime.⁴ Decisions to detain individuals have a profound impact on their livelihood, home, and family.

The federal and state pretrial services field is developing and encouraging the use of evidence-based practices. This includes entities such as the Bureau of Justice Assistance, National Institute of Corrections and private foundations. Washington courts should better understand and implement successful pretrial services, programs, and conditions that are proven to be effective in advancing justice.

⁴ See figure 4.

- *Support judicial discretion*

The ability of judges to make individualized decisions based on an individual's actual risk is of paramount importance given the presumption of release and the impact of detention. Judges should be afforded all the information and tools readily available to support their ability to make informed release decisions. The recommendations within this report are not intended to minimize the unique role of a judge or limit judicial discretion. Instead, their purpose is to provide judges with additional support and tools for making pretrial decisions that are in compliance with the federal and state constitution, current laws, and applicable court rules.

- *Maximize justice for all*

Focusing the following recommendations on the needs of individuals who come into contact with the criminal justice system is critical. That contact starts with pretrial decisions and the very first decision can have significant consequences on a person's job, housing, and family life. Consistent with Washington law and its court rules, the best practice is to ensure the fewest number of people are detained pretrial, with the fewest possible conditions, and without jeopardizing public safety. Accused individuals should not be detained pretrial solely because of their inability to post a bond or pay for their release. Nor should these individuals bear the costs of monitoring if released pretrial. Every entity in the criminal justice system should take steps to ensure that the systems in place and the reforms to be implemented do not have a disproportionate impact on a person because of his or her race, ethnicity, gender, socio-economic position, or otherwise. Finally, pretrial reform efforts should be transparent and their efficacy should be publicly available. If aligned with evidence-based practices and informed judicial decision-making, these pretrial reform efforts can be successful.

Findings and Recommendations

This report describes the findings of the Task Force subcommittees and the Executive Committee's recommendations specific to three areas of focus: pretrial services, risk assessment, and data collection. Stakeholders, unsurprisingly, did not agree on everything. Accordingly, each of the nineteen recommendations are best considered when viewed in the context of all of the other recommendations; none should be viewed as a single attempt at reform. Rather, each should be thoughtfully approached as a part of the collective nineteen recommendations. Jurisdictions should work closely with their stakeholders to assess the needs of their court and communities, and implement appropriate strategies.

Pretrial Services

Washington law and its court rules presume that a person charged with a non-capital offense will be released on their personal recognizance pending trial. Accordingly, courts can only impose pretrial conditions or detention when the risk of failing to appear, committing a violent crime, or obstructing the administration of justice outweighs an individual's liberty interest.

The Task Force researched consensus that, so long as the services do not negatively affect court appearance rates and community safety, the widest variety of pretrial services should be available to courts in order to maximize the number of people eligible for release from pretrial detention and to minimize or eliminate the costs imposed on these individuals.⁵ The legal limitations governing the release of an accused, the availability of pretrial services, and effectiveness of those services are discussed in turn below concluding with the Executive Committee's recommendations.

Legal Limitations

Pretrial conditions of release affect an individual's constitutional rights. The Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution allows the placement of pretrial release conditions if those conditions are reasonably related to a legitimate governmental objective and do not amount to "punishment." If a pretrial condition passes muster under the Fourth Amendment, the condition may but not necessarily will be lawful under Washington's Const. Art. I, Sec. 7. That is because Article I, Section 7 encompasses the privacy expectations protected by the Fourth Amendment and in some cases may provide greater protection to Washington citizens than the Fourth Amendment.⁶

The government has a number of compelling interests that may impact the number and type of pretrial release conditions that may be imposed on an accused person awaiting trial. Some of these compelling interests include: community safety, following court orders, and appearing in court. Pretrial release conditions authorized by CrR 3.2 and CrRLJ 3.2 are intended to further these compelling interests, rather than a means of imposing punishment.

In Washington, Criminal Rule (CrR) 3.2 and Criminal Rule for Courts of Limited Jurisdiction (CrRLJ) 3.2 govern conditions of pretrial release. "Any person, other than a person charged with a capital offense, shall at the preliminary appearance...be ordered released on the accused's personal recognizance pending trial..."⁷ This presumption of release may be overcome if the court determines that such recognizance will not reasonably assure the accused's appearance when required, or when there is shown a likely danger that the accused will commit a violent crime, seek to intimidate witnesses, or otherwise interfere with the administration of justice.⁸

If the court determines that the accused is not likely to appear if released on personal recognizance, it may impose a condition or combination of conditions that will reasonably assure appearance.⁹ Possible conditions are set out in CrR 3.2(b) and CrRLJ 3.2(b); and the court must impose the least restrictive of these conditions in any given case.¹⁰

⁵ *Id.*

⁶ *Blomstrom v. Tripp*, 189 Wn.2d 379, 384, 402 P.3d 831, 834 (2017).

⁷ CrR 3.2(a) and CrRLJ 3.2(a).

⁸ *Butler*, 137 Wn. App. 515 (2007) (citing CrRLJ 3.2(a) and CrR 3.2(a)).

⁹ CrRLJ 3.2(b) and CrR 3.2(b).

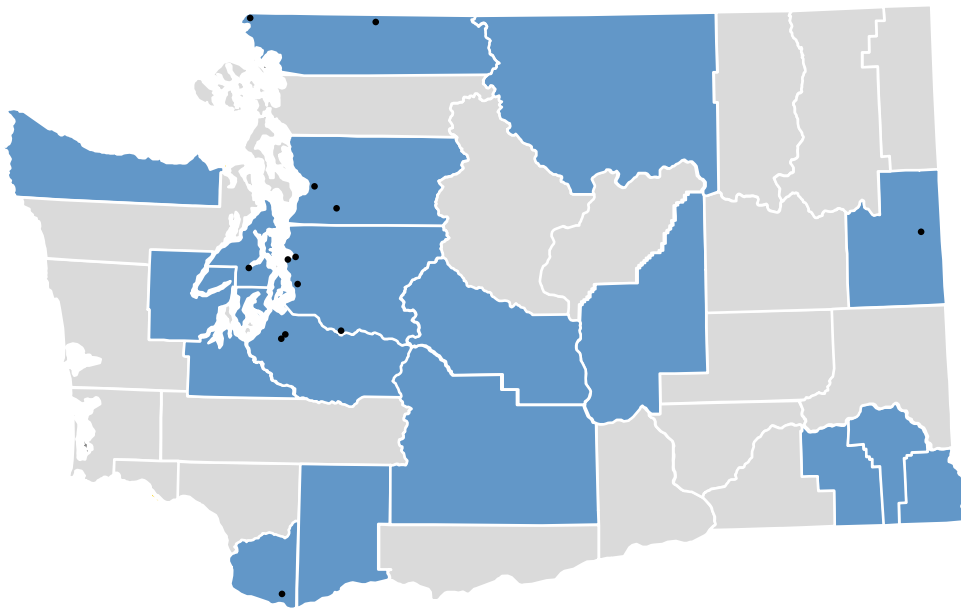
¹⁰ *Id.*

CrR 3.2 (d)(10) and CrRLJ 3.2(d)(10) also allow the court to impose any condition other than detention to prevent interference with the administration of justice and protect the community.¹¹ However, this rule is not without limits. The court may not impose “onerous or unconstitutional” provisions when lesser conditions are available.¹² Doing so is an abuse of judicial discretion.¹³

Availability of Pretrial Services

In a recent survey, there were 32 identified active or former pretrial service programs in Washington State.¹⁴ Pretrial services are clustered in several geographic areas of the state, with the areas of South Puget Sound, Northwest, Southwest and Central Washington generally well covered (see Figure 2). Large gaps in pretrial services were indicated in Eastern Washington and the Olympic Coast.

Figure 2. Geographic Location of Pretrial Service Programs



Washington State Courts with Pretrial Services	
Asotin County District Court	Okanogan District Court
Asotin, Columbia, and Garfield Superior Court	Pacific Municipal Court*
Battle Ground Municipal Court	Pierce County Superior Court
Blaine Municipal Court	Port Orchard Municipal Court
Clallam District Court	Puyallup Municipal Court
Clark County District Court	Seattle Municipal Court
Everett Municipal Court	Skamania County District Court
Everson-Nooksack Municipal Court	Snohomish County**
Federal Way Municipal Court	Spokane County District Court
Grant County District Court	Spokane County Superior Court
King County Superior Court	Spokane Municipal Court
Kitsap County Superior Court	Thurston County+

¹¹ CrRLJ 3.2(d)(10) and CrR 3.2(d)(10).

¹² *Butler*, at 519 (held that conditions that defendant undergo alcohol evaluation and attend three self-help meetings per week were not least restrictive means to ensure defendant’s presence in court).

¹³ *Id.* at 524.

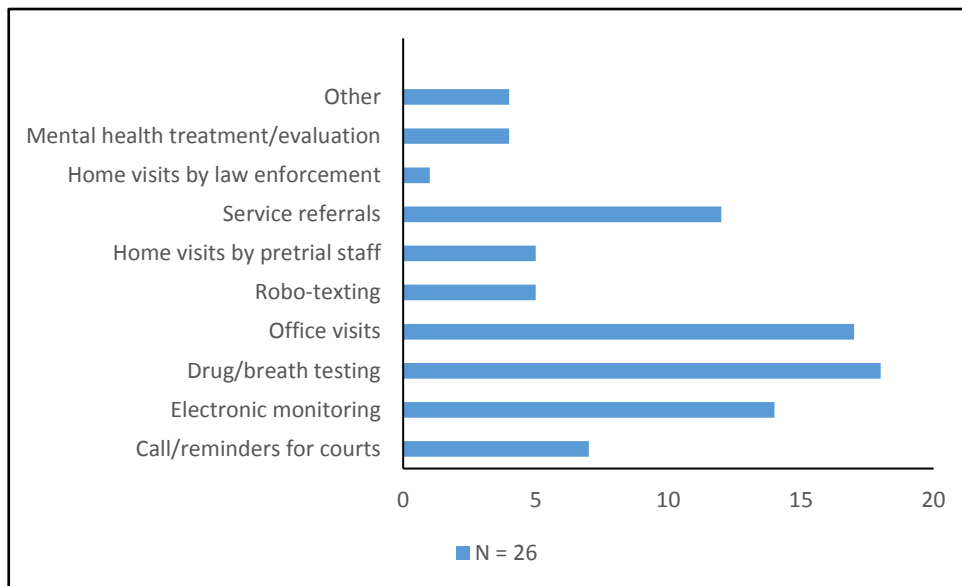
¹⁴ Superior Court Judges’ Association. (September 2018). *Pretrial Services Survey*.

Washington State Courts with Pretrial Services (cont.)	
Lake Forest Park Municipal Court	Thurston County District Court*
Lower Kittitas District Court	Upper Kittitas County District Court
Mason County Superior Court*	Whatcom County District Court
Milton Municipal Court	Yakima County Courts
* Indicates the program is no longer active	
+ Unclear in reporting if respondent represented a District, Municipal, or Superior Court	

A major misconception of pretrial reform is that in order to implement change there must be expensive pretrial services programs with multiple employees to staff them. However, many jurisdictions in Washington offer some kind of pretrial services, even without a formal program. The reasons for this vary based on caseload, need, and costs. Yakima County, for example, significantly improved appearance rates and pretrial outcomes by focusing their reform efforts on providing court date reminders and having defense counsel present at the first appearance.

Currently, jurisdictions across Washington offer a wide variety of pretrial services. The Pretrial Services Survey found over 10 different kinds of pretrial services available, shown in Figure 3. Drug and/or breath testing is the most common service, with office visits and electronic monitoring also commonly used by the responding programs. Other types of services offered include ignition interlock monitoring, No Contact Order modifications, pretrial probation monitoring, and bus passes.

Figure 3. Pretrial Service Activities



Effectiveness of Pretrial Services

The Task Force examined some of the more commonly available pretrial services and found limited data on efficacy. The findings are described below. It is critical to note that all pretrial services and/or supervision individually relate to that particular defendant’s risk of: (1) failing to appear; (2) committing a violent offense while on pretrial release; or (3) interfering with the administration of justice.

Drug Testing: Limited research shows that although use of drug testing by pretrial programs has increased significantly over the years, the studies that examine their effectiveness are unclear as to

whether drug testing improves pretrial outcomes. In other words, defendants that had drug testing as a condition of pretrial release were no more likely to appear for court or not commit an offense while on release than those who did not have drug testing imposed as part of their release.¹⁵

Electronic Home Monitoring: Home monitoring and house arrest are the most high-cost and intensive forms of pretrial services. Research results have been mixed – several studies show that electronic home monitoring, as a condition of pretrial release, has not been shown to reduce pretrial failure. It has been suggested that electronic monitoring can be a viable alternative to detention for higher-risk individuals, while achieving similar rates of court appearance and community safety.¹⁶ As with other pretrial services, more research is needed.

Substance Use Disorder Treatment and Other Services: Defendants may benefit from referral services to substance use disorder treatment, mental health services, or other interventions. Evidence points to: (1) focusing those services on defendants at highest risk, with the exception of mental health services which should be offered to all those in need; and (2) tailoring service offerings to individualized risk of pretrial failure to appear or recidivism. Currently in Washington State, treatment services that are offered by pretrial programs are generally not voluntary.¹⁷

Court Date Reminders: While there may be very little data to support the recommendation of a specific pretrial supervision condition, court date notification reminders have proven to be an exceptionally effective practice that has yielded significant increases in defendant’s appearance rates.

Many jurisdictions have adopted this protocol throughout the nation and even here in Washington State reminders have proven to be effective. In New York, text-message reminders improved appearance rates by 26% for low-level offenses.¹⁸ In Washington, Yakima County implemented an automated text and call message reminder as part of the court’s case management system. This practice helped Yakima County reach a 75% appearance rate.

Spokane County has also started using an automated text-messaging system that reminds defendants of their upcoming court dates. Their program relies on the Spokane County Public Defenders’ Office to send text message reminders to their clients prior to their court dates. Spokane County has already seen improvements to its appearance rates after use of its new communication system.¹⁹

Pretrial Services Recommendations

Defendants may be required to use pretrial services, whether offered through a formal program or not, to ensure their participation in court appearances and reduce the likelihood of a new charge while on pretrial release. In proposing the following recommendations, the Task Force considered the limited number of evidence-based pretrial services currently available in Washington. These recommendations also consider best practices related to strengthening the pretrial systems that serve the accused.

- 1) Government bear the cost of pretrial services:** To ensure equal justice for all and to reduce the imposition of legal financial obligations on those involved in the criminal justice system especially at

¹⁵ *Id.*

¹⁶ Lowenkamp, C.T., VanNostrand, M. (November 2013). *Exploring the Impact of Supervision on Pretrial Outcomes*. Retrieved from: https://www.arnoldfoundation.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/02/LJAF_Report_Supervision_FNL.pdf

¹⁷ Superior Court Judges’ Association. (September 2018). *Pretrial Services Survey*.

¹⁸ Cooke, B. Diop, B.Z., Fishbane, A., Hayes, J., Ouss, A. Shah, A. (January 2018). *Using Behavioral Science to Improve Criminal Justice Outcomes*. Retrieved from: <http://www.ideas42.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/Using-Behavioral-Science-to-Improve-Criminal-Justice-Outcomes.pdf>

¹⁹ *Id.*

a pre-adjudication stage, the government rather than individuals should bear the cost of pretrial services. That means that the use of alternative services should not require individuals to incur unnecessary costs or debts. These include, but are not limited to: electronic monitoring, drug and alcohol monitoring, mental/behavioral health treatment, and court reminders.

- 2) **Court Reminders:** The available research consistently shows that pretrial court date reminders reduce the risk of failure to appear. Text messages, emails, mail, and phone calls are equally effective. This can be a cost-effective and time-efficient method of encouraging defendants with a low flight risk to return on time to court.
- 3) **Voluntary Service Referrals:** The National Institute of Corrections recommends offering defendants service referrals that may help secure court attendance and supervision compliance, and prevent re-arrest.²⁰ Such referrals can include, but are not limited to: mental and/or behavioral health treatment, vocational services, or housing assistance. For example, a stable housing environment can improve a defendant's likelihood of timely court appearance. The services offered to defendants should be individualized, voluntarily rather than a condition of release, and should involve little or no cost.
- 4) **Stakeholder Involvement:** The formation of a stakeholder group representing all stakeholders implementing pretrial practices has led to successful reform efforts locally in Yakima County and across the country. Stakeholders should include, but are not limited to: judges, prosecuting and defense attorneys, pretrial and/or probation services departments, clerks, jail administration, community representatives, members of the bail bond community, and law enforcement. A local stakeholder group can examine all parts of the pretrial system and make actionable recommendations to improve the practices and outcomes of the system. In the Yakima County example, a local workgroup came together to change their practices by moving up the date of arraignment and assigning defense counsel at the first appearance. A well-functioning stakeholder group can ensure the success of reforms by getting buy-in from all participants and by making informed decisions as a team, rather than separate and distinct entities.
- 5) **Transportation support:** The Task Force strongly encourages jurisdictions to consider offering free or subsidized transportation to defendants for court appointments. Bus, rail, or transit system passes can help ensure low-income people and people with disabilities can make their court-ordered appointments. While this is not a traditional "service" offered by the courts, several jurisdictions in Washington anecdotally report that it is an important feature for defendants in their pretrial systems.

Risk Assessment

Best Practices for Assessing Risk

CrR 3.2 and CrRLJ 3.2 set forth Washington's legal framework for making pretrial release and detention decisions in superior court and district/municipal courts, respectively. These rules establish a presumption of release for all defendants. That presumption may be overcome only upon a showing that there is a likelihood that a defendant will: (1) fail to appear (FTA); (2) commit a new violent offense; or (3) interfere with the administration of justice.

In making each determination, CrR 3.2 and CrRLJ 3.2 set forth specific corresponding factors that the court must consider. For example, when a FTA is at issue judges must consider relevant facts including

²⁰ *Id.*

but not limited to: warrant history, employment, ties to family and the community, enrollment in school, reputation, character, mental condition, and criminal history. Similarly, when the risk of a violent re-offense is at issue, judges must consider, among others: the nature of the charge, the accused person’s criminal record, and his or her past or present threats of violence or use of a deadly weapon.

In a perfect world, judges would have access to all relevant information relating to a specific defendant. In reality, judges often have access to very little information to inform their pretrial release or detention decisions, such as the current charge and sparse details laid out in a probable cause affidavit. Counsel may not be present to represent the interest of the defendant. Judges should receive more information when making pretrial release and detention decisions.

To assist in collecting data to support judges in making these difficult pretrial decisions, jurisdictions often use pretrial risk assessment (PTRA) tools. PTRA tools seek to provide judges with information about how a particular person would likely act. PTRAs are actuarial tools that use data to determine the risk of failure to appear and risk of committing a violent offense while on pretrial release. Several jurisdictions in Washington are actively using pretrial risk assessment tools.

Table 1. Washington Jurisdictions Using Pretrial Risk Assessment Tools

Tools identified:	Number of responses	Jurisdictions
SAFER (Spokane Assessment for Evaluation of Risk)	2	Spokane County Superior Court, unidentified court
PSA (Arnold Foundation Public Safety Assessment)	1	Yakima County*
ASRA (Adult Static Risk Assessment)	2	Whatcom County District Court, Thurston County*
VPRAI (Virginia Pretrial Risk Assessment Instrument)	1	Clark County District Court
Ohio Risk Assessment System – Pretrial Assessment Tool	1	Blaine Municipal Court
Other	3	Lower Kittitas District Court, Pierce County Superior Court, Seattle Municipal Court, Federal Way Municipal Court

A similar trend can be seen nationally and on the federal level. As shown in Table 2, a majority of states (29) have adopted some type of PTRA tool. Federal courts are also using PTRA tools and have specifically adopted the Public Safety Assessment (PSA) as part of their pretrial detention or release determinations.

Table 2. States Using Pretrial Risk Assessments²¹

State/Jurisdiction	Risk Assessment(s) Used	Percent of population covered by risk assessment
Arizona	PSA statewide	100.0%
California	PSA	2.9%

²¹ Source: Administrative Office of the Courts.

Table 2. States Using Pretrial Risk Assessments (cont.)

Colorado	CPAT	87.4%
Connecticut	locally validated tool	100.0%
District of Columbia		100.0%
Florida	COMPAS, VPRAI, PSA, and a locally validated tool	8.9%
Hawaii	ORAS statewide	100.0%
Illinois	PSA	46.2%
Kansas	locally validated tool	20.1%
Kentucky	PSA statewide	100.0%
Louisiana	locally validated tool	8.4%
Maryland	VPRAI and locally validated tool	27.6%
Michigan	VPRAI/PRAXIS and locally validated tool	27.2%
Minnesota	locally validated tool	22.3%
Nevada	NPR	89.1%
New Jersey	PSA statewide	100.0%
New Mexico	PSA	32.5%
New York	locally validated tool	43.2%
North Carolina	PSA	10.4%
Ohio	ORAS, PSA, and SCPRAI	29.3%
Oregon	locally validated tool	19.5%
Pennsylvania	locally validated tool and PSA	9.6%
Rhode Island	PSA statewide	100.0%
South Dakota	PSA	34.3%
Texas	PSA	16.5%
Utah	PSA statewide	100.0%
Virginia	VPRAI	85.3%
Washington	PSA and SAFER	10.3%
Wisconsin	PSA	25.7%
Federal	PTRA	100.0%

* Any states not listed are not using pretrial risk assessments

There are concerns associated with the use of PTRA tools. Generally, they stem from the fact that PTRA tools consider criminal history as part of the algorithmic calculation of risk. Some argue that implicit and overt racial bias, patterns of policing of minority neighborhoods, and the historical correlation between poverty and crime and the overlap of poverty and race taint criminal histories for persons of color.²² The argument, therefore, is that the use of criminal history in a PTRA may inadvertently incorporate racial bias, which disproportionately affects persons of color in a structural and institutionalized way.²³ That

²² See Appendix B—report titled, “Risk Assessments and Racial Disproportionality”

²³ Berk, R., Heidari, H., Jabbari, S., Kearns, M., Roth, A. (30 May 2017). *Fairness in Criminal Justice Risk Assessments: The State of the Art*. Retrieved from: <https://arxiv.org/pdf/1703.09207.pdf>

said, criminal history can be an important criteria in any release decision, and judges are authorized to consider criminal history under CrR 3.2 and CrRLJ 3.2. Judges, however, must take care when applying criminal history to an analysis of future dangerousness, the likelihood of failing to appear, and the likely a defendant will interfere with the administration of justice.²⁴

Others argue that algorithmic risk assessments are more accurate at determining risk than humans and have less of a disproportionate impact than if they are not used. Scientists in many fields are creating algorithms that still reduce bias despite using past data that is shaped by historical prejudices. For example, a team of scientists and economists in New York determined that algorithms have the potential to reduce pretrial detention by 41.9% with no increase in crime rates while simultaneously reducing racial disparities.²⁵

Yakima County has adopted a PTRAs tool with similar results to the New York study. Using a PTRAs, Yakima released 20% more people pretrial without impacting public safety or having any material increase in failure to appear for court hearings. Prior to Yakima County implementing a PTRAs tool, 49% of Latino/Hispanic defendants were released pretrial, as compared to 64% of white defendants that were released. After implementing the risk assessment tool, Latino/Hispanic defendants were released 26% more frequently and were released at about the same rate as white defendants.²⁶ Similarly, other racial/ethnic groups, including Native Americans, African Americans, Asians and Pacific Islanders, experienced a 24% increase in the rate of release.^{27,28}

Yakima, and other jurisdictions, are also using a decision matrix framework or process to accompany the PTRAs tool. A decision matrix can assist judges and other users in the pretrial system to weigh the tool score with other factors that require consideration, for example, if a defendant has a federal detainer. A matrix can also point to appropriate supervision levels for those defendants considered for pretrial release. A matrix does not override judicial discretion or individualized decision-making. It is simply another tool for judges to use in conjunction with a PTRAs tool.

The Task Force takes no position on whether PTRAs are appropriate for any one jurisdiction or whether they should be employed uniformly statewide. Instead, we offer a roadmap for jurisdictions intending to adopt or create a pretrial risk assessment tool.

Risk Assessment Tool Considerations

Below are considerations for jurisdictions intending to adopt or create a PTRAs tool.²⁹ For purposes of these considerations, a PTRAs means an actuarial tool that uses data to determine the likelihood that a

²⁴ Further inquiry is encouraged to provide the judge with more information about the individual's current status as it relates to their criminal history. Questions such as: how old is the criminal history? Are the offenses serious violent offenses? How old is the current charge (delayed prosecution was frequent sometimes due to the person being out of the jurisdiction)? Has something changed since the allegation (for better or worse)? Are there multiple charges? Can all inform the application of criminal history to a release decision?

²⁵ Miller, A. (26 July 2018). Want Less-Biased Decisions? Use Algorithms. *Harvard Business Review*. Retrieved from:

https://hbr.org/2018/07/want-less-biased-decisions-use-algorithms?utm_source=twitter&utm_medium=social&utm_campaign=hbr

²⁶ Brooker, C.M.B. (November 2017). *Yakima County, Washington Pretrial Justice Improvements: Pre- and Post-Implementation Analysis*.

Retrieved from: <https://justicesystempartners.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/2017-Yakima-Pretrial-Pre-Post-Implementation-Study.pdf>

²⁷ *Id.*

²⁸ It is critical to note that Yakima County also implemented many other pretrial practices, including providing those charged with counsel at first appearance. Those new practices may have also contributed to the increase in release rates.

²⁹ The Race and Ethnic Considerations Workgroup advises: "Before undertaking the time and expense of validating a PTRAs, jurisdictions should consider other forms as standalone or corollary measures that do not require an algorithmic tool. These measures include increased law enforcement diversion prior to booking, providing low-cost court date reminders, increasing the use of unsecured or court deposit bonds, and ensuring that individuals arrested can be heard promptly after arrest--with counsel-- regarding their ability to pay a given bail requirement."

defendant will fail to appear or commit a criminal offense while on pretrial release.³⁰ These considerations should provide guidance and identify the minimum criteria for the adoption or creation of a PTRA.

A PTRA is not intended to be the exclusive method for determining risk in making release decisions. Judges must use their own discretion, consistent with CrR 3.2 and CrRLJ 3.2, in any release decision. This Task Force recognizes that any jurisdiction adopting or creating a PTRA must also utilize court rules, statutes, case law, and evidence presented by defense counsel consistent with the presumption of innocence and presumption of release in non-capital cases.

- 6) **Identify Desired Goals:** A jurisdiction should clearly identify what it intends to accomplish to determine whether the use of a PTRA has been successful. Examples of jurisdictional goals may include: reducing the jail population, increasing pretrial release, reducing racial disparity in the jail population, improving public safety, or improving court appearance rates.
- 7) **Defining Terms:** A PTRA must have clear, operational definitions for “FTA” and “new offense.”³¹ Jurisdictions should educate court partners, data analysts/validators, and data entry personnel on these definitions and determine whether the definitions help accomplish the jurisdiction’s goals.
- 8) **Comparative Data:** Jurisdictions should collect data relevant to the identified goals before, during, and after implementation of the PTRA to measure the PTRA’s performance and progress toward meeting the jurisdiction’s goals.
- 9) **Clarify Interpretations of “Risk”:**
 - a. **Risk of Non-Violent versus Violent Offense:** Washington law requires release without conditions absent a substantial risk of commission of a violent offense, failure to appear in court or interference with the administration of justice. Jurisdictions should be cautious when using a PTRA that tests for risk of commission of a non-violent offense, because the resulting risk score or risk level could impact the perceived risk of commission of a violent offense.
 - b. **Differentiate the Risks:** The PTRA should, ideally, differentiate among the three types of risks addressed in Criminal Rule (CrR and CrRLJ) 3.2 and provide separate risk scores or categories for each.
 - c. **Quantify the Risk:** The PTRA should quantify the likelihood of outcomes represented by the score or the risk category and not simply prescribe labels like “high,” “medium,” or “low.” All actors in the court system must understand the scores and be able to interpret the results beyond the use of simple labels or descriptors.
- 10) **Validation for Predictive Accuracy and Race Neutrality:** The PTRA must be validated using local data prior to adoption and throughout its use to ensure the PTRA is predicting new (violent)³² offenses and FTAs with accuracy and precision. The initial post-implementation validation should be conducted within twelve to eighteen months from the first use of the instrument, or as soon as it has been determined that a sufficient number of cases are eligible for evaluation. Validations should a) measure the instrument’s consistency with stated goals, b) test for predictive accuracy and racial neutrality (e.g., the tool does not over- or under-predict risk for different groups), and c) check the statistical significance, predictive power, and racial neutrality of each factor in the PTRA. Revalidations may occur less frequently.

³⁰ To date, no PTRA measures for risk of interference with the administration of justice. See CrR, CrRLJ 3.2(a)(2)(b).

³¹ For example, “FTA” could mean any failure to appear, or only a failure to appear that results in the issuance of a warrant. Similarly, a “new offense” could mean an arrest, a charge, or a conviction. CrR and CrRLJ 3.2 (a)(2)(a) address risk to “commit a violent crime” but do not define how commission of a violent crime is to be measured: arrest, charge or conviction.

³² Only the PSA measures for commission of a violent offense. See above.

- 11) Disproportionate Racial Impact of a PTRA³³:** Jurisdictions must examine whether the PTRA has or is likely to have a negative effect on certain racial, ethnic, or socio-economic groups, with particular scrutiny on disproportionality. Release decisions made before, versus decisions made after the adoption of a PTRA, should also be compared. The analysis should include a concurrence rate, which is the rate at which judges follow the recommendations of the decision framework accompanying the PTRA.
- 12) Community Participation:** It is crucial that communities of color, marginalized groups, and victims' rights groups are educated and engaged in the development, implementation, and validation of any jurisdiction's PTRA. Transparency should mark any jurisdiction's decision to adopt and use a PTRA.
- 13) Planning and Implementation:** Implementation of a risk assessment tool can be complicated. A great deal of planning and coordination is necessary for implementation to be successful. Many organizations, including the National Center for State Courts, have developed materials to help jurisdictions plan for the phases of implementation. A list of Resources, following the Appendix, provides reports and tools for jurisdictions to use in the planning stages of implementation.

Data Collection

The ability to collect accurate data is a critical piece of any reform effort. Data is fundamental when attempting to develop new, effective processes and improve current practices. Washington State does not collect the data necessary to track pretrial practices effectively. Key terms do not have uniform definitions across the state. And, perhaps most importantly, there is no uniform data collection process. As a result, Washington has limited to no statewide data regarding the following:

- Pretrial populations for each jurisdiction, which is necessary to establish a baseline understanding of who is in jail and if any reform efforts had positive outcomes.
- The cost for the current pretrial risk assessment processes and detention to allow for the consideration of the costs and/or savings associated with any new policies.
- The booking date and first appearance date, without which one cannot determine how long a defendant has been in jail at the time of their first hearing.³⁴
- Release/detention decisions at the bail hearings (personal recognizance release, bail, or remanded).
- The reasoning for the release/detention decision (flight risk, unpaid bail, immigration hold, etc.).
- The outcome of the bail decision: the data does not distinguish between instances when a defendant remains in detention due to the inability to pay a relatively low bail amount versus a transportation hold, etc.
- Failure to appear rates, which is one of the most critical pieces of information related to pretrial reform. Currently, at the superior court level, the only method available to determine if a FTA has occurred is to triangulate bench warrant data with case filing and adjudication dates.
- Recidivism rates (new crimes committed after arraignment of instant offense).

Washington needs concrete data, based on uniform definitions and obtained through a uniform data collection process, to drive its reform efforts and direct its practices. Data collection needs to be uniform

³³ More than 100 civil rights organizations have endorsed a letter that sets forth opposition to the use of risk assessment tools and algorithms as a substitution for ending money bail. This "Shared Statement of Civil Rights Concerns" is available here: <http://civilrightsdocs.info/pdf/criminal-justice/Pretrial-Risk-Assessment-Full.pdf>.

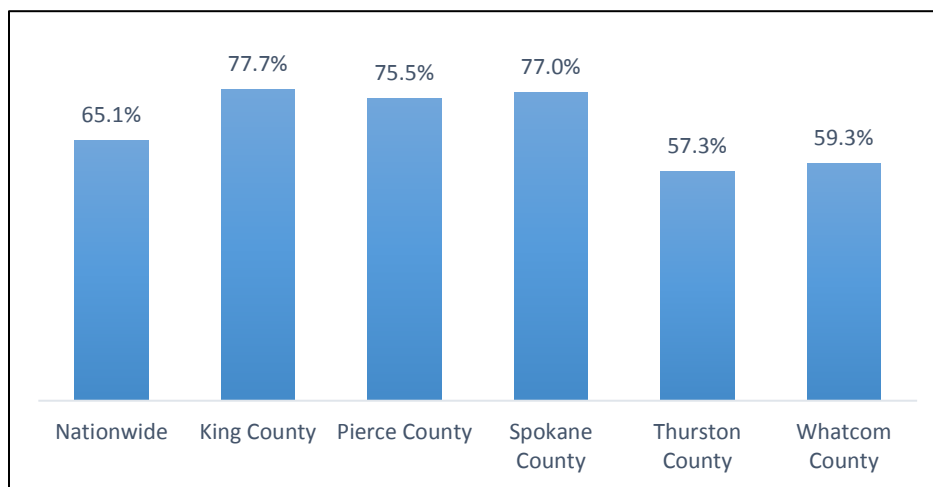
³⁴ At least some Sheriffs' Offices collect booking date and first appearance data; however, many of them do not have a way to match the data to a specific case in the court records.

at the jurisdictional and state level. A data repository is necessary to better understand our state's systems on both a micro and a macro level.

Washington strives for a criminal justice system that is safe, just, fair, and equitable for all. Without data, it is difficult to understand how effective pretrial system reforms are once implemented. Perhaps more problematic, without proper data it is difficult to estimate how effective the systems currently in place are. Even without pretrial reforms, the lack of data collection and analysis impacts every jurisdiction, court, and the tens of thousands of people detained pretrial in Washington.

Pretrial Population

Figure 4. Pretrial Jail Population Estimates³⁵



Nationally, 65.1% of the average jail population consist of pretrial defendants.³⁶ In other words, the majority of people in jail have not been convicted of the crime for which they are being held. Similarly, in Washington, recent data shows that the majority of defendants in jail are being held pretrial, and many counties have a pretrial jail population that is higher than the national average. For example, in King County, the average jail population is comprised of 77.7% pretrial defendants. Pierce County has an average jail population that is comprised of 75.5% pretrial defendants. Some counties like Thurston County and Whatcom County have a pretrial jail population that is lower than the national average with pretrial defendants contributing to about 57.3% and 59.3% of the jail population respectively. Although attempts to obtain similar data from several other counties in Washington State were made, the counties either could not compile it in time for this report or stated that they did not collect this information.

Some studies have shown that individuals who do not have the economic resources to post a bond or bail and remain incarcerated pretrial experience far worse outcomes in the criminal justice system compared to similarly situated individuals who can afford bail and are released. In fact, low risk defendants who were detained prior to trial were four times more likely to receive a sentence of imprisonment and three times more likely to be given a longer prison sentence as compared to similarly

³⁵ AOC calculations based on source data provided by the listed jurisdictions. The pretrial jail populations represent all trial court levels that feed into the county jail.

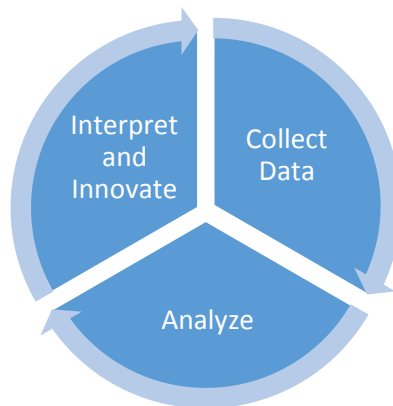
³⁶ AOC estimate based on source data: Zeng, Z. (February 2018). *Jail Inmates in 2016*. Retrieved from: <https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/ji16.pdf>.

situated low risk defendants who were released prior to trial.³⁷ There is also no dispute that pretrial incarceration disrupts one's job, family life, and places housing at risk.

Data Collection Recommendations

Data is necessary to develop pretrial programs, implement each element of reform, and evaluate progress toward the reform goals of individual jurisdictions and our state. To make an impact, data must be part of a dynamic process to collect available information, conduct analysis, and apply the findings to the pretrial program. Instead of relying solely on personal perceptions about the challenges or opportunities in pretrial programs, data can provide a solid understanding of what is happening in Washington's courts and communities.

Figure 5. Data Analysis Process



The Task Force, acknowledging the opportunity to improve data collection that impacts pretrial systems, has developed the following recommendations.

14) Collect and Record Data: Jurisdictions should collect and record complete information on:

- a) Defendant demographics: Jurisdictions will need to collect baseline data, such as defendant demographics (i.e., race/ethnicity, gender, age, and county where charges are filed), type of charges, and assign identifiers to connect pretrial records with AOC criminal history records.
- b) Booking date and first appearance date: Jurisdictions can use this information to identify how long jails are holding defendants between initial booking and the first appearance hearing.
- c) Release/detention, reason for detention, bail amounts and any changes to bail amounts: Consistent and complete data on release, detention, and bail is necessary to understand who is getting released and who remains detained and how bail relates to those decisions and outcomes.
- d) Release date, criminal charges/records and dates, failure to appear warrants and date issued: Jurisdictions need release/detention, release date, and improved superior court failure to appear warrant records to better understand who is succeeding and failing during pretrial. Jurisdictions should have a particular focus on collecting failure to appear rates and recidivism rates.

³⁷ Lowencamp, C., VanNostrand, M., Holsinger, A.M. (November 2013). *Investigating the Impact of Pretrial Detention on Sentencing Outcomes*. Retrieved from: https://www.arnoldfoundation.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/02/LJAF_Report_state-sentencing_FNL.pdf

Data Analysis

The Task Force recommends the following kinds of analysis are undertaken. These analyses would assist jurisdictions in identifying gaps in existing programs and the establishment of pretrial measures statewide. While there are many other types of analysis that can be conducted, these are essential to establish initially.

15) Data Analysis: Jurisdictions should conduct data analysis on the following areas:

- a) Time from booking to arraignment: Jurisdictions should identify how long jails are holding defendants between initial booking and the first appearance hearing. This information is essential for improving the efficiency of the system and conducting related cost-benefit analyses.
- b) Pretrial releases and detentions: In order to measure changes in practices, jurisdictions will need to know several items related to release and detention, including:
 - The percent of different release/detention statuses (OR/PR, bail, remanded);
 - The numbers of times bail is being assigned and bail amounts; and
 - The reasons for detention (i.e., flight risk, bail not paid, immigration hold, etc.).

This analysis will help track who is being detained and released and why. This information is important to helping understand jail populations, as well as potential areas for improvement.

- c) Pretrial outcomes: To gain a better understanding of the pretrial population and the impact of pretrial release or detention on the community, jurisdictions should examine release/detention information, failure to appear data, and new charges on a regular basis. Jurisdictions should also collect data before implementation of a pretrial reform practice and compare it against the data that it collected after implementation of the pretrial reform practice so as to measure improvements. In addition, outcomes of the defendant's case should be analyzed based upon their release status.

Data Interpretation

To ensure a robust data analysis process, jurisdictions should use the results of their internal analyses to improve the pretrial services and/or court system in which they operate.

16) Data Analysis Results: Jurisdictions should use the results of the data analysis to evaluate pretrial services and conduct improvements as necessary.

The most productive changes that can be made to programs should be data-driven. Without data, there can be a tendency to rely on anecdotes, personal preferences, or assumptions about what is working within a system and what is not. Changes made to a system without data support can result in unintended consequences and exacerbation of existing problems. Data-driven decision making is necessary to make quality choices that improve processes over time.

17) Data Dissemination: Jurisdictions should regularly provide data analysis to stakeholders and/or the public.

It is often easiest to share program results with internal staff that understand the system realities and any pitfalls of reforms. However, providing some level of data analysis to those outside of courts can be beneficial in several ways. First, it supports transparency. Having performance and outcome measures available for stakeholders supports confidence in the justice system and the

implementation of pretrial reforms in the jurisdiction. Second, public performance and outcome measures support accountability. With many interested parties on all sides of the pretrial reform issue, data analyses that are available and demonstrate how they arrived at their stated conclusions are necessary for communities to have confidence in their results. Third, any support for reforms that are desired will be made stronger with public and stakeholder support, which can be driven by measures that demonstrate the success of pretrial reforms. Establishing a regular interval for release of the performance and outcome measures can assure the public that the results are available and credible.

Pretrial Services Data

Jurisdictions may decide to implement a pretrial service or Pretrial Services department. If so, the Task Force recommends the following areas of data analysis, in addition to those described in the Data Analysis section. This includes, but is not limited to, failure to appear data and new charges for those on pretrial release.

18) Pretrial Services Data: If implementing pretrial programming, jurisdictions should conduct data analysis on the following areas, as applicable:

- a) Time from release order to supervision: This is a managerial tool to ensure that the agency/department is processing cases quickly and appropriately.
- b) Length of time on supervision: Knowing the length of time on supervision will give a measure of case processing, as well as defendants' performance on supervision.
- c) Caseloads per pretrial services case agent: This will be another managerial tool to help ensure the proper number of pretrial service agents. The defendant's risk and/or supervision level should be included in this metric, as risk or supervision level may affect the amount of time required for each case.
- d) Responses to compliance and non-compliance with court-ordered conditions: Measuring responses in supervision helps identify areas for improvement and adherence to best or evidence-based practices.
- e) Effectiveness at resolving outstanding bench and arrest warrants: An important performance measure to capture some of the ancillary benefits of pretrial services.

Pretrial Risk Assessment Tool Data

Jurisdictions may decide to adopt or use a PTRAs tool as part of the pretrial process. Those that are considering PTRAs tools should consult the Risk Assessment Considerations outlined in this report (pp. 17-19), noting the Task Force does not make a specific recommendation about the use of PTRAs tools.

19) PTRAs Data: Jurisdictions that implement a PTRAs tool should conduct analysis on the following areas at regular intervals, in addition to the analyses described in the Data Analysis section. This includes, but is not limited to, pre-validation of the PTRAs tool with local data and continued re-validation at regular intervals.

- a) Concurrence between supervision level or detention status and their assessed risk: This area does not have to be an exact match, as each jurisdiction will identify circumstances or charges that increase or decrease the type of supervision.
- b) Percentage of cases that release eligible defendants who received a risk assessment: With this information, the jurisdiction will know how the risk assessment is performing.

- c) Percentage of judge's release decisions counter to risk assessment recommendation: In order to properly calibrate the PTRR tool, a jurisdiction must know how often the PTRR tool's recommendations are being followed and what happens in those cases.

Appendices

Appendix A. Pretrial Reform Task Force Charter

Summary of Pretrial Reform Task Force Objectives:

1. Establish a Pretrial Reform Task Force made up of stakeholders who contribute to or are effected by pretrial practices. The Task Force will work collaboratively to understand the current state of pretrial practices and how best to improve those practices. The Task Force will be divided into three subcommittees: (1) pretrial services; (2) risk assessment; and (3) data collection. The focus for each subcommittee and its respective goals are outlined below:

Pretrial Services
<p>FOCUS: What pretrial services are currently provided to people accused of crimes in various jurisdictions throughout Washington?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pretrial service agencies—what services do they provide? What pretrial services agencies are there in WA? Where are they housed? How do they function administratively?• Types of non-financial conditions for release<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Court reminders—who’s doing them? Does it reduce FTAs?▪ Daily/weekly calls▪ Daily/weekly In-person reporting▪ GPS monitoring▪ Electronic home monitoring• Are costs associated with any non-financial condition for release?• Diversion and Deflection (social services) programs• Cite and release alternatives• Legal authority to impose pretrial conditions for release
Risk Assessment
<p>FOCUS: What are the best practices for assessing risk related to pretrial release or detention decisions?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Evaluation and analysis of current criteria embedded in Washington’s law for assessing risk<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ CrR 3.2 and CrRLJ 3.2—what is the efficacy of using the factors outlined in these rules to assess risk?• How are judges being educated on the use of CrR 3.2 and CrRLJ 3.2?<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ What are best practices from other jurisdictions to assist judges in assessing risk?• What do risk assessment tools bring to the table?<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Comparison of various risk assessment tools (PSA, CPAT, etc.) both within and outside of Washington state.• Variables used to inform the various risk assessments tools<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Do the variables increase, maintain, or decrease disproportionality in release decisions?• Gather the laws and rules related to current bail practices
Data Collection
<p>FOCUS: Research and collect critical data to inform the Pretrial Services and Risk Assessment subcommittees.</p>

- What data needs to be collected?
- How should data be collected (methods)?
- What is the best or most effective use of the data once it's collected?

2. Convene Quarterly Task Force Meetings where the full Task Force will meet to share their progress and subcommittee chairs will be asked to present updates from their respective subcommittees.
3. Convene Monthly Subcommittee Meetings where the subcommittees will meet to share the information that they have collected thus far and determine tasks that need to be accomplished by the next subcommittee meeting. The subcommittee chair will facilitate the conversation and assign the tasks.
4. Produce a comprehensive report outlining the work of and data collected by the different subcommittees. Using the data collected from the subcommittees, the comprehensive report will recommend best pretrial practices to be used throughout Washington State.

Governing Structure:

- Executive Committee: Justice Yu, Judge O'Donnell, and Judge Logan

The Pretrial Reform Task Force's Executive Committee is made up of three leaders from the three co-sponsoring organizations: the Washington State Minority and Justice Commission co-Chair, Justice Mary Yu; the Superior Court Judges' Association President, Judge Sean P. O'Donnell; and the District and Municipal Court Judges' Association Representative, Judge Mary Logan. The Executive Committee serves as the final voice in terms of direction, focus, and work product of the subcommittees.

- Subcommittee Chairs: Judge Rumbaugh, Judge Moreno, Dr. van Wormer, and Dr. Peterson

The Pretrial Reform Task Force's Subcommittee Chairs are made up of four substantive experts in the subject matter relevant to each subcommittee. Mr. Harold Delia is the Chair of the Pretrial Services Subcommittee; Judge Maryann Moreno is the Chair of the Risk Assessment Subcommittee; and Dr. Jacqueline van Wormer and Dr. Andrew Peterson are the co-Chairs of the Data Collection Subcommittee. The Subcommittee Chairs are responsible for coordinating the groups, producing the deliverables, and meeting their deadlines. The Subcommittee Chairs will develop the content of their subcommittee meetings' agendas and create a timeline for when deliverables will become due. The Subcommittee Chairs will also host monthly meetings with their groups and present the data they collect with the Task Force at the quarterly meetings.

- Task Force Members:

The Task Force members are all those who have signed up for, or were appointed to, a subcommittee. The subcommittee members will work under the guidance of that subcommittee's chair to achieve the group's objectives, deliverables, and deadlines. Task Force members must attend their subcommittee meetings as well as the quarterly Task Force meetings.

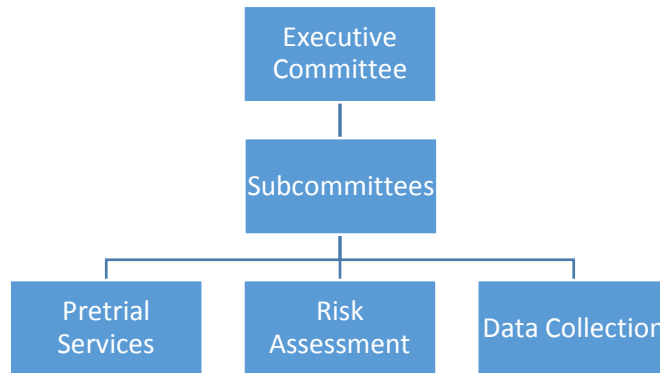
- Staff:

The Pretrial Reform Task Force's staff is made up of two staff persons that will provide staff support to the subcommittees. The staff support will include coordinating the subcommittee's monthly meetings, hosting

the conference call for these meetings, and taking notes during these meetings. The meeting notes will document the tasks that are assigned, tasks in progress, and projects completed, among other things.

Staff also includes the Pretrial Justice Institute (PJI) team: (1) Sue Ferrere- Technical Assistance Manager and this Task Force’s “co-pilot”; (2) John Clark- Director of Implementation; (3) Robin Campbell- Director of Communications; and (4) Evita Green- Technical Assistance Associate.

Governing Structure Diagram:³⁸



Stakeholder Organizations:

Administrative Office of the Courts
Aladdin Bail Bonds
American Civil Liberties Union of Washington
Association of Washington Cities
Attorney General’s Office
Cardozo Society of Washington State
Clark County Indigent Defense
Columbia Legal Services
Disability Rights Washington
District and Municipal Judges’ Association
Evergreen Public Affairs
Justice System Partners
King County Community Corrections Division
King County Council
King County Department of Adult and Juvenile Detention
King County Executive’s Office
King County Office of Public Defense
King County Prosecuting Attorney’s Office
Lacey O’Malley Bail Bonds
Laura and John Arnold Foundation

Minority and Justice Commission
Misdemeanant Corrections Association
Northwest Community Bail Fund
Not This Time
Office of Governor Jay Inslee
Office of Representative Roger Goodman
Office of the Washington State Auditor
Pacific Northwest Bail Bonds
Pierce County Prosecutor's Office
Pierce County Superior Court's Pretrial Services Program
Pretrial Justice Institute
Seattle City Attorney's Office
Seattle City Council
Seattle Municipal Court's Research, Planning, and Evaluation Group
Seattle Race and Social Justice Initiative
Seattle University School of Law
Snohomish County Public Defenders' Office
Spokane City Prosecutor's Office
Spokane City Public Defender's Office
Spokane County Public Defenders' Office
Spokane Regional Law and Justice Council
Superior Court Judges' Association
Thurston County Prosecuting Attorney's Office
Thurston County Superior Court's Pretrial Services Program
Triton Management Services
United Way of King County
Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs
Washington Defender Association
Washington Institute of Criminal Justice
Washington State Association of Counties
Washington State Bail Agents' Association
Washington State Bar Association
Washington State Center for Court Research
Washington State Coalition Against Domestic Violence
Washington State Democratic Caucus
Washington State University, Dept. of Criminal Justice and Criminology
Whatcom County's Incarceration Prevention and Reduction Task Force
Yakima County Superior Court's Pretrial Services Program

Proposed Timeline:

Time	Activities
Kick-off: June 2017	Task Force meeting #1
Month 1: August 2017	Subcommittee meetings #1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amend the subcommittee objectives as needed • Develop framework for subcommittee functions • Determine what data/ information is needed
Month 2: September	Subcommittee meetings #2: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independently determine agenda
Month 3: October	Subcommittee meetings #3: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work on data collection
Month 4: November	Subcommittee meetings #4
Month 5: December	Subcommittee meetings #5
Month 6: January	Subcommittee meetings #6
Month 7: February	Subcommittee meetings #7 Task Force meeting #2: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subcommittee Chairs will share their data/information
Month 8: March	Subcommittee meetings #8
Month 9: April	Subcommittee meetings #9
Month 10: May	Subcommittee meetings #10
Month 11: June	Subcommittee meetings #11
Month 12: July	Subcommittee meetings #12
Month 13: August	Subcommittee meetings #13
Month 14: September	Subcommittee meetings #14
Month 15: October	Subcommittee meetings #15 Task Force meeting #3 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subcommittee Chairs will share their data/information
Month 16: November	Subcommittee meetings #16
Month 17: December	Subcommittee meetings #17 Task Force meeting #4 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subcommittee Chairs will present final recommendations
Month 18: January 2019	Publish final report

Appendix B. Materials Developed by the Racial and Ethnic Considerations Workgroup

The Executive Committee is including this information on Risk Assessments and Racial Disproportionality to ensure that the public has access to the full spectrum of opinions that stakeholders provided to the Task Force. The inclusion of this material does not represent the Executive Committee's endorsement of the views expressed below.

Risk Assessments and Racial Disproportionality—

Submitted by the Racial and Ethnic Considerations Workgroup

This is the report of the Racial and Ethnic Considerations Workgroup, submitted to the Risk Assessment Committee April, 2018.

Reliance on Criminal History

The problem is the racial and ethnic disparities that our criminal justice system has created over time. Research shows that most of us have at least an implicit, meaning unconscious, racial bias. Social scientists term this a “pro-white” bias produced by the “cognitive filtering” that occurs on an unconscious level. That bias exists across all demographic groups, including law enforcement, lawyers, and judges: all decision-makers in the system. Overt racial prejudice also exists. In addition, communities of color are often policed more intensely than white communities, increasing contacts with law enforcement and thus the likelihood of arrest.

According to the Bureau of Justice statistics, young black males are nine times more likely than young white males to be imprisoned.¹

Because defendants of color tend to have more law enforcement contacts and hence, criminal history, and criminal history is an important factor used in most risk assessments, particularly to predict new criminal behavior, then will use of a risk assessment have a racially disparate impact on minority defendants?² Does use of historical crime data to predict new criminal behavior in effect punish the victims of past racism by increasing their risk score and thus likelihood of pretrial detention?

Critics of risk assessments answer in the affirmative and argue that risk thus becomes a proxy for race because of this heavy reliance on criminal history, which is tainted by past race-based decision-making.³ A more precise description of the relationship between criminal history and race is that they overlap. The degree to which existing institutional racial disparity affects risk scores, and how to mitigate any such disparate effects, is the subject of emerging social science research.⁴

¹ “Risk Assessment in Criminal Sentencing”, John Monahan and Jennifer Skeem, page 38. https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2662082##

² The Arnold Foundation Public Safety Assessment (PSA), used in the Yakima project and the most commonly used tool in the country, heavily relies on past involvement in the criminal justice system. The PSA predictive factors for violent re-offense are: current violent offense; current violent offense + 20 years of or younger; pending charge at the time of the offense; prior conviction; prior violent conviction. <https://university.pretrial.org/HigherLogic/System/DownloadDocumentFile.ashx?DocumentFileKey=96b14899-4d9b-0e46-5de2-3761d945f31b&forceDialog=0>

³ “Risk as a Proxy For Race”, B. Harcourt (2010), https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1677654 ⁴ “Fair Prediction with Disparate Impact: A study of bias in recidivism prediction instruments”, A. Chouldechova, (2017), <https://arxiv.org/pdf/1703.00056.pdf>

Currently, there is little empirical research on the effect, if any, of the use of risk assessments on racial disparities in the criminal justice system.⁵ However, King County discovered a substantial gap between the risk scores of whites and blacks for risk of new violent crimes and future failure to appear in its 2014 analysis of a pretrial risk assessment designed for King County.⁶

Can a “Race Neutral” Tool Still Result in Disparate Racial Impact?

The widely used Arnold Foundation’s Public Safety Assessment (PSA) has been thoroughly tested and the factors it uses to predict outcomes have been found to be “race neutral”, or free of predictive bias, according to Pretrial Justice Institute (PJI).⁷ According to PJI, this means that “Black and White defendants assessed with the PSA succeed at virtually identical rates”.⁸ “Race neutral” in this context and in the academic literature mean that whites and persons of color with the same risk score have similar FTA and new criminal offense rates. In other words, the tool has the same predictive accuracy regardless of the defendant’s race. Predictive accuracy is used to validate a risk assessment for race neutrality.

There are a couple of related problems here.

First is how determine new criminal behavior. Because of disproportionate policing and race bias among decision-makers, there may be a difference between crimes recorded in criminal history and crimes actually committed. For example, a white defendant in a seldom-policed neighborhood and a black defendant in a vigorously-policed neighborhood could have the same risk scores, even though the white defendant has actually committed more crimes than has the black defendant with whom she shares the same score. The difference is the white defendant got caught less often, perhaps because of policing patterns in that jurisdiction.⁹

Second, “predictive parity” as a test for racial bias, is a different inquiry from the impact of a tool on a racial or ethnic group. In other words, a risk assessment can have predictive parity among groups, yet systematically assign minorities higher average risk scores than whites¹⁰, with the gap in average risk scores between racial groups is due to differences in criminal history.¹¹

⁵ “Assessing Risk Assessment in Action”, Professor Megan Stevenson, December 8, 2017, <https://poseidon01.ssrn.com/delivery.php?ID=660029082067073118115104070119094113007059056088020045126118025097090089104093126005013117053102018063007119112006029115065020112038078013065116004124093119124064026076042099116099113111118090126100126090003081027010028093031068084105072086012006114&EXT=pdf>

⁶ King County Pretrial Risk Assessment Tool Project, February 2014, by Dr. Robert Barnoski. King County did not adopt the pretrial risk assessment.

⁷ <https://university.pretrial.org/HigherLogic/System/DownloadDocumentFile.ashx?DocumentFileKey=5cebc2e7-dfa4-65b2-13cd-300b81a6ad7a>

⁸ *Id.*, at 5.

¹⁰ Skeem and Lowencamp, Risk, Race and Recidivism: Predictive Bias and Disparate Impact, pg. 25, https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2687339&rec=1&srcabs=2662082&alg=1&pos=1

¹¹ Skeem and Lowencamp, “Risk, Race and Recidivism: Predictive Bias and Disparate Impact”, at pg. 25.

Can a Race Neutral Tool Mitigate Judicial Bias?

A validated risk tool can mitigate decision-maker bias. Well-designed algorithms have no prejudices, conscious or unconscious. Black defendants and white defendants with similar recorded criminal histories will have similar risk scores.

So, the question becomes, does the data show that release decisions informed primarily by a risk score show less racial disparity? The preliminary data from the Yakima project indicates the affirmative. Prior to the program, and without use of the PSA, 64 percent of whites were released pretrial compared to 49 percent of Latinos and 41 percent of other races. After the program started and with use of the PSA, the percentage of whites released was 73 percent and the percentage of Latinos released increased to 75 percent and other races increased to 65 percent.¹² How much of this improvement is attributable to the risk assessment is difficult to determine because other improved pretrial practices, i.e., assigning counsel earlier in the process, were also implemented.

The Arnold Foundation reports that use of the PSA in Toledo, Ohio, Lucas County, followed with release of whites and blacks in equal rates.¹³ That is promising news. As in Yakima, however, whether this change was due to the PSA or the combined effects of other improved pretrial practices is not known.

Can Race Equity and Predictive Accuracy Coexist in the Same Risk Tool?

Criminal history as a factor in a risk assessment presents a conundrum. Criminal history is one of the strongest predictors of new criminal activity, but it overlaps with race and may contribute to disparate incarceration.

One suggestion is to give less weight to criminal history; to calibrate the tool differently. The challenge would be how to determine the degree to which criminal history is or is not based on past system bias or policing patterns. Elizabeth Drake in her dissertation project terms this, “cumulative disadvantage”, and seeks to quantify exactly that. Other academics are exploring algorithms that incorporate a “fairness” or “equity” factor to address any disparate racial impact of using past criminal history to derive risk scores.¹⁴

If criminal history, regarded by experts as the most predictive factor of future criminal behavior, is given less weight in calculating a risk score, what does that do to the predictive accuracy of the tool? Is the resultant trade-off between accuracy and equity worth it? Then again, criminal history may not accurately reflect actual crime commission anyhow, given disparate policing patterns and past racial bias (structural racism).

¹² https://www.yakimaherald.com/news/crime_and_courts/study-no-significant-crime-increase-under-yakima-county-pretrial-program/article_dc87b8e4-d274-11e7-8969-239a1b1de844.html

¹³ <http://www.arnoldfoundation.org/new-data-pretrial-risk-assessment-tool-works-reduce-crime-increase-court-appearances/>

¹⁴ See A. Chouldechova, footnote 1, supra.

Public Confidence in the Criminal Justice System

Important to consider in the mix is public confidence in the legal system, particularly that of the minority communities. There is a sizeable gap between whites and other racial groups in the perception of the fairness of our justice system. This cynicism of non-white Washington residents is documented in a 2012 study commissioned by the Washington Minority and Justice Commission, "Justice in Washington State Survey". The study concludes that whites and racial minorities "are on two different ends of the spectrum" regarding the fairness of the courts.

This confidence gap could worsen if minority communities were to regard judges' reliance on a risk tool that is heavily dependent on criminal history as a proxy for race. Such negative perceptions of criminal justice unfairness undermine the legitimacy of the criminal law and the justice system as an institution.¹⁵

Yet, currently criminal history is a key consideration in pretrial release decisions made by judges.¹⁶ Criminal Rule 3.2 and the corresponding rule for limited jurisdiction courts expressly enumerate criminal history as a consideration for assessing risk of failure to appear and risk of future violent re-offense. CrR 3.2(c) (6), (e) (1). Most judges already weigh past crimes heavily in making release decisions. So, a risk assessment score based largely on criminal history is not a huge change from current practice mandated by court rule.

On the other hand, there is a difference between judges relying on criminal history as one factor under the court rule, albeit an important one, in making release decisions, versus the judiciary adopting an actuarial tool that is heavily reliant on that factor. Would the latter more formally incorporate past racial bias into the criminal justice system, or give the appearance of doing so?

Recommendations

1. The risk tool should be tested to determine the average risk scores it produces, by racial and ethnic group.
2. The risk tool should be evaluated to determine whether it results in more or fewer disparate outcomes than the status quo, i.e., judge decisions made without a risk assessment.
3. The factors the risk tool uses should be examined to determine whether they overlap and hence "double count". For example, using both arrest and conviction data.
4. All factors should be validated for race neutrality as well as correlation with race and ethnicity.
5. The jurisdiction considering using a risk tool should first determine its goals, i.e., reducing the jail population; reducing racial disparity in the jail population; improving on the judicial decision-making and if so, in what regard.
6. The jurisdiction should collect data by race and ethnicity of release decisions made after adopting use of the risk tool, to evaluate for racial impact.

¹⁵ "Risk Assessment in Criminal Sentencing", Monahan and Skeem, pg. 38, https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2662082##

¹⁶ CrR 3.2 also requires a judge to consider whether the defendant poses a risk to interfere with the administration of justice, intimidate or tamper with victims or witnesses. CrR 3.2 (a). For simplicity and economy of language, this writer subsumes the risk of non-interference with justice under violent re-offense.

7. The judges using the risk tool should be educated about its development. They need to understand that the risk scores were developed before any pretrial services were available. For example, a defendant's risk score for failure to appear may be high, but the risk would be mitigated by having court date reminders, or transportation to court, or other pretrial assistance with housing or treatment needs.
8. The jurisdiction should continually monitor the social science research regarding risk assessments and racially disparate outcomes. Integrating a "fairness factor" into the risk tool to reduce racially disparate impact should be considered.

Appendix C. Pretrial Data Analysis – Needs Assessment

Analysis Type	Purpose	Data Currently Collected	Data Gap
Time from booking to arraignment	Identifying how long jails are holding defendants between initial booking and arraignment are essential for improving the efficiency of the system and conducting related cost-benefit analyses.	None.	Booking date and arraignment date.
Release and detentions	To cover several areas, including the percent of those detained and released and the various reasons for detention (OR/PR, bail, remanded); numbers of times bail is being assigned and bail amounts; and reasons for detention (i.e., flight risk, bail not paid, immigration, etc.).	We have some data on bail amounts issued, but the data are not entered consistently.	Release/detention, reason for detention, consistent data on bail being assigned and the amount. We will also need to make allowances for adjustments to bail amounts.
Pretrial Outcomes	To measure what happens to those released pretrial, regarding new offenses and failure to appear warrants.	Criminal charges/records and dates (offense date, charge filing date, adjudication date, case number, county, and type of charge), some failure to appear warrant data (We have failure to appear warrants for the District and Municipal Courts. For Superior Courts, we only know that a bench warrant was issued and the date. The best we can do for those is identify a bench warrant that was issued between the case filing date and adjudication date, not the type of warrant issued.	Release/detention, release date, better Superior Court failure to appear warrant records.

<p>Pretrial Services</p>	<p>Aiding counties and jurisdictions to understand the performance of their pretrial services department/agency and making sure their caseloads are appropriate and manageable.</p>	<p>No statewide data collection for the pretrial supervision or the pretrial agencies/departments already in place around the state.</p>	<p>Date of release order, date supervision begins, number of agents/workers, number of cases, responses and modifications to case outcomes and supervision based upon compliance or non-compliance, and resolution of outstanding warrants.</p>
<p>Risk Assessment Instruments</p>	<p>Measuring how jurisdictions respond to the recommendations of the risk assessment.</p>	<p>No statewide data collection for the risk assessments already in place around the state.</p>	<p>Risk assessment scores, recommended supervision levels, number of release eligible defendants.</p>

Resources

The following is a collection of articles and studies shared among Task Force stakeholders. Their inclusion in this Appendix does not represent the Executive Committee's endorsement of the views and opinions expressed therein.

A Framework for Pretrial Justice: Essential Elements of an Effective Pretrial System and Agency

This document from the National Institute of Corrections describes the fundamentals of an effective pretrial system and the essential elements of a high functioning pretrial services agency. It is designed to serve as a guide for jurisdictions interested in improving current their pretrial systems.

<https://university.pretrial.org/HigherLogic/System/DownloadDocumentFile.ashx?DocumentFileKey=c8bd044e-0215-9ab6-c22e-b1a4de912044>

State of the Science of Pretrial Release Recommendations and Supervision

This report from the Pretrial Justice Institute discusses effective strategies to improve the criminal justice system and public safety. It addresses the question of how the pretrial justice system can effectively determine the appropriate pretrial release option for individual defendants.

<http://www.ajc.state.ak.us/acjc/bail%20pretrial%20release/sciencepretrial.pdf>

State of the Science of Pretrial Risk Assessment

This document is a summary of the Pretrial Justice Institute (PJI) and the Office of Justice Programs' Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) meeting regarding the pretrial justice process and what strategies should be implemented in order to be fair and humane to defendants while considering public safety. The document is split into five sections covering the history of pretrial justice, critical issues, process challenges, methodological challenges, and recommendations.

<https://university.pretrial.org/HigherLogic/System/DownloadDocumentFile.ashx?DocumentFileKey=be57ae7c-5239-3950-60f9-0ff13af6e688&forceDialog=0>

Fundamentals of Bail: A Resource Guide for Pretrial Practitioners and a Framework for American Pretrial Reform

This report from the National Institute of Corrections, describes the historical framework of the American bail system, as well as certain broad fundamentals of bail and how they are connected.

<https://s3.amazonaws.com/static.nicic.gov/Library/028360.pdf>

Pretrial Justice Planning Guide for Courts

The Pretrial Justice Assessment and Planning Guide for Courts is designed specifically for judges and court managers interested in improving their jurisdiction's pretrial practices. The Guide can be used for

statewide and local pretrial reform efforts and provides frameworks to consider. The worksheets are designed as templates that you can modify to reflect the context in which your jurisdiction's pretrial system functions. This resource was developed by the Pretrial Justice Institute and the State Courts Initiative.

<https://www.ncsc.org/~media/Microsites/Files/PJCC/NCSC%20Pretrial%20Justice%20Planning%20Guide%202018%20V2-3.ashx>

Using Behavioral Science to Improve Criminal Justice Outcomes

This policy brief outlines the process and results of a joint project with consultant firm ideas42 and the University of Chicago Crime Lab. The project's aim was to develop and test two behavioral approaches to addressing the common issue of failure to appear.

https://urbanlabs.uchicago.edu/attachments/store/9c86b123e3b00a5da58318f438a6e787dd01d66d0efad54d66aa232a6473/142-954_NYCSummonsPaper_Final_Mar2018.pdf

No Money, No Freedom: The Need for Bail Reform

This paper from the ACLU of Washington's Campaign for Smart Justice discusses problems with the state's current pretrial system and offers broad recommendations for reform.

<https://www.aclu-wa.org/bail>

Key Features of Holistic Pretrial Justice Statutes and Court Rules

This report from the Pretrial Justice Institute explores aspects of statutes and laws that may help or hinder achieving the three goals of the 3DaysCount campaign: reducing unnecessary arrests that destabilize families and communities; replacing discriminatory cash bail with practical, risk-based decision making; and restricting detention to the small number of defendants who pose an unmanageable threat to public safety or flight, following thorough due process.

<https://university.pretrial.org/HigherLogic/System/DownloadDocumentFile.ashx?DocumentFileKey=743bab92-f9b4-a1f5-dcd8-eab810535231&forceDialog=0>

Measuring What Matters: Outcome and Performance Measures for the Pretrial Services Field

This report presents recommended outcome and performance measures and mission-critical data to enable pretrial service agencies to gauge more accurately their programs' effectiveness in meeting agency and justice system goals.

<https://s3.amazonaws.com/static.nicic.gov/Library/025172.pdf>

Use of Court Date Reminder Notices to Improve Court Appearance Rates

This brief from the Pretrial Justice Center for the Courts describe four approaches to court date notification systems and related data.

<https://www.ncsc.org/~media/Microsites/Files/PJCC/PJCC%20Brief%2010%20Sept%202017%20Court%20Date%20Notification%20Systems.ashx>

RCW 10.21.015

Pretrial release program.

(1) Under this chapter, "pretrial release program" is any program in superior, district, or municipal court, either run directly by a county or city, or by a private or public entity through contract with a county or city, into whose custody an offender is released prior to trial and which agrees to supervise the offender. As used in this section, "supervision" includes, but is not limited to, work release, day monitoring, electronic monitoring, or participation in a 24/7 sobriety program.

(2) A pretrial release program may not agree to supervise, or accept into its custody, an offender who is currently awaiting trial for a violent offense or sex offense, as defined in RCW 9.94A.030, who has been convicted of one or more violent offenses or sex offenses in the ten years before the date of the current offense, unless the offender's release before trial was secured with a payment of bail.

RCW 10.21.045

Conditions of release—Drugs and intoxicating liquors—Testing.

A judicial officer in a municipal, district, or superior court imposing conditions of pretrial release for a defendant accused of a misdemeanor, gross misdemeanor, or felony offense, may prohibit the defendant from possessing or consuming any intoxicating liquors or drugs not prescribed to the defendant, and require the defendant to submit to testing to determine the defendant's compliance with this condition, when the judicial officer determines that such condition is necessary to protect the public from harm.

RCW 10.21.050

Conditions of release—Judicial officer to consider available information.

The judicial officer in any felony, misdemeanor, or gross misdemeanor case must, in determining whether there are conditions of release that will reasonably assure the safety of any other person and the community, take into account the available information concerning:

(1) The nature and circumstances of the offense charged, including whether the offense is a crime of violence;

(2) The weight of the evidence against the defendant; and

(3) The history and characteristics of the defendant, including:

(a) The defendant's character, physical and mental condition, family ties, employment, financial resources, length of residence in the community, community ties, past conduct, history relating to drug or alcohol abuse, criminal history, and record concerning appearance at court proceedings;

(b) Whether, at the time of the current offense or arrest, the defendant was on community supervision, probation, parole, or on other release pending trial, sentencing, appeal, or completion of sentence for an offense under federal, state, or local law;

(c) The nature and seriousness of the danger to any person or the community that would be posed by the defendant's release; and

(d) The defendant's firearms history, including purchase history, any concealed pistol license history, and the requirements of RCW 9.41.800 regarding issuance of an order to surrender and prohibit weapons.

City of Bonney Lake, Washington
City Council Agenda Bill (AB)

Agenda Item Type: Motion	Agenda Bill Number & Ordinance/Resolution/Motion Number: AB24-94 & M24-94	
Department/Division Submitting: Finance	Presenter: Stephanie Tonellato	City Strategic Goal Category: DON'T FILL OUT YET

Agenda Subject: To Extend Contract With Umpqua Bank To Provide The City's Banking Services.

Full Title/Motion: A Motion Of The City Council Of The City Of Bonney Lake, Pierce County Washington, Authorizing The Chief Financial Officer To Extend Contract With Umpqua Bank For The Two Year Contract Extension Option As Per The Current Agreement With Umpqua Bank, Formally Columbia Bank, Dated May 11, 2021, To Provide The City's Banking Services.

Administrative Recommendation: Approve.

Short Background Summary: Back On May 11, 2021, Council approved for the Mayor to extend the contract with Columbia Bank for another 2 years as per the contract stated as an option. Columbia Bank was bought by Umpqua Bank in 2023. Our current contract was up for renewal on July 31, 2024. The current contract gave 2-two year options to renew. The City wants to continue using Umpqua to provide banking services and wants to renew for another 2 years.

Attachments: Current Agreement

BUDGET INFORMATION			
Budgeted Amount	Current Balance	Expenditure Amount Needed	Budgeted Balance Difference
Budget Explanation: None.			

COMMITTEE, BOARD & COMMISSION REVIEW					
Public Hearing Date:		Name Of Committee/Commission Public Hearing Was Done At:			
Date & Name Of Committee/ Commission Meeting	Return To Committee/ Commission/Board	Council Workshop Discussion	Consent Agenda	Council Full Issues	Chair's Signature For Approval Of Next Steps
Date: Name:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	
Date: Name:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	
Date: Name:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	
Date: Name:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	
Hearing Examiner Review:					

COUNCIL ACTION	
Workshop Date(s): Meeting Date(s): 10/8/2024	Public Hearing Date(s): Tabled To:

APPROVALS		
Department Director: <i>Cherie Reiterson</i>	Mayor: <i>Terry Carter</i>	Date Reviewed By City Attorney:

Banking Proposal



Presented to: The City of Bonney Lake

February 2021

Jim Reed

AVP, Bonney Lake Branch Manager

19925 State Route 410 E

Bonney Lake, WA 98391

253-863-8500

jreed@columbiabank.com

David Ragan

VP, Treasury Management Officer

1301 A St. Suite 700

Tacoma, WA 98402

253-396-6975

dragan@columbiabank.com

City of Bonney Lake
9002 Main Street E
Bonney Lake, WA 98391

Dear Cherie:

It is with great pleasure to provide you with this expression of Columbia Bank's qualifications and capabilities for continuing the servicing needs of The City of Bonney Lake.

Columbia Bank is a state-chartered, full-service bank headquartered in the Pacific Northwest, with assets of over \$16 Billion. Columbia Bank serves small and medium sized businesses, public sector, non-profits, professionals and individuals through over 140 banking offices located in Oregon, Washington and Idaho. Columbia Bank is proud to be a local bank, strongly committed to its customers and the communities it serves.

Our strong commitment to highly personalized service, varied products and long-standing community presence attracts experienced, talented bankers. We work closely with our customers, emphasizing personalized, local decision-making in each of the markets we serve. Columbia Bank offers the varied menu of relationship banking products and sophistication of a regional bank, while retaining the appeal and service level of a community bank.

We are committed to the community. We proudly support each community we are a part of and consider it a privilege to support and volunteer in the communities we serve. We believe supporting the events, and serving the greater good alongside our customers, ensure successful community partnerships.

If you have any questions about the following proposal, please contact me at 253-396-6975 or email dragan@columbiabank.com.

Sincerely,

David Ragan
VP, Treasury Management Officer

Organizational Overview

Financial Institution (history & scope)

Columbia Bank is a full-service commercial bank headquartered in Tacoma, Washington with assets of over \$16.58 billion. We proudly serve local communities with over 147 banking locations across Washington, Oregon, and Idaho. The foundation of Columbia's success is our commitment to community engagement, coupled with our dedication to its clients' financial success through the delivery of exemplary expertise and customer service. More information can be found on our website at www.columbiabank.com

Columbia Banking System, Inc., the holding company of Columbia Bank, is publicly traded on the NASDAQ with the symbol COLB.

Financial Performance (ratings)

Columbia Bank is very well capitalized, with a ratio that well exceeds the minimum of 10 percent required by the FDIC to be considered 'well capitalized' - the highest rating. This additional capital gives Columbia the flexibility to respond quickly and effectively to business opportunities as they arise. We have an exceptional core deposit level, reflecting the strength of the relationships we have built with our customers. Columbia's liquidity ratio translates into funding for our general operations and to meet our customer's loan and deposit needs. With a strong core deposit, diversified loan and deposit portfolio, Columbia remains positioned for a bright future. Fourth quarter 2020 earnings release highlights:

- Full year 2020 net income of \$154.2 million and diluted earnings per share of \$2.17
- Record fourth quarter net income of \$58.3 million and diluted earnings per share of \$0.82
- Deposits increased \$269.6 million, or 2%, during the fourth quarter of 2020 and \$3.19 billion, or 30%, compared to December 31, 2019
- Net interest margin of 3.52%, an increase of 5 basis points from the linked quarter
- Nonperforming assets to period-end assets ratio decreased to 0.21%
- Loan balances subject to deferral were down 91% from June 30, 2020
- J.D. Power Award Highest in Customer Satisfaction with Retail Banking in the Northwest
- Forbes 2020 Best Banks in America Ranked #1 among Northwest banks
- Regular cash dividend declared of \$0.28 per share

Treasury Management Products & Services

Commercial Connect-Online Banking (current subscriber)

The City of Bonney Lake currently subscribes to Columbia Bank's Business Online Banking. Commercial Connect is an Internet-based system that provides the ability to manage account funds with security, ease and convenience. The system allows you to control multiple accounts and users securely. You determine which accounts and functionality each user is to have through the advanced administration feature. The following required functionalities are available:

- Account balances and transfer funds between accounts in real time.
- Builds up to 13 months of transaction history; search paid check history by check number, amount and/or date range.
- Seven years archive of electronic images of paid checks, deposits tickets and deposited items; check images searchable by check number or amount within 90-day search ranges.
- Rolling 18 months of checking and bank statements online, available by the 3rd of the following month; provide statements to various auditors upon request.
- Previous day information reporting including beginning and ending balance, float information, debit and credit details and category totals by 7:00 AM each day; data exportable in comma delimited, tab delimited, Excel, and BAI formats. Previous day reporting includes 45 days of transaction history.
- Current day reporting on incoming ACH debits and credits, wires and checks; exportable to Excel for sorting, by 7:00 AM each day.
- Access fraud prevention systems (check and ACH positive pay) and manage exceptions online making pay/return decisions.
- Originate online stop payments; view stop payment list.
- Administration functionality provides self-service maintenance on user profiles and permissions.
- Mobile app through the App Store or Google Play.
- Business Mobile Deposit will be available December 2020 through our Business Online Banking app.

System Compatibility

All of Columbia Bank's online systems are compatible with any currently supported operating system and browser.

Balance and Information Reporting

Detailed information for all transactions posted to the accounts the previous day is available by 6:00 AM each day. Standard reports can be saved and scheduled. The customization can include specific accounts, dates, summary, and sorting based on date, amount, serial number and transaction type.

- Account Balance Report – beneficial for viewing one, multiple or all accounts at a time up to a 13-month history. Opening and closing balances and float information are shown.
- Cash Position Report – beneficial for forecasting cash flow by showing closing balance, float information and “unreported” credits and debits (current day pending transactions).
- Previous Day Reports – beneficial for viewing all transactions, only checks paid, and only debits and credits up to a 13-month history, or, in summary format including beginning balance, debit and credit presentments, and ending balance.
- Current Day Reports – beneficial for viewing transactions that are presenting for that day’s posting. Transactions shown are in real time and include checks, deposits made at the branch, wires, and ACH transactions.

*Data is exportable in comma delimited, tab delimited, Excel, and BAI formats. Please see the Exhibit Section for samples of online reports.

Technical Support

Columbia Bank’s Treasury Management Services Team is a central but local group of treasury professionals that can provide real time assistance for online users on system support needs. The bank maintains a team in Lakewood, WA and Eugene, OR for business continuity reasons. Customer calls will roll between the two sites in the event of heavy call volumes. The two call centers are available M-F from 7AM to 6PM.

System Security

Columbia Bank’s business online banking has state-of-the-art security technology with multiple layers of protection.

- Encryption - 128-bit Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) encryption to protect the data that travels between your computers and our computer system.
- SecureSmart Access - this software is used to learn the habits of users, help recognize unusual activity, and challenge those users’ entry into the system.

Access Security

Columbia Bank’s online banking provides multiple layers of security to adequately control user access and achieve the desired dual control and separation of duties.

- *User* – you can designate very specific access for each user. Such as, viewing specific accounts only, funds transfer permission, ACH or wire system access and file enter or release authority, check and ACH positive pay access and exception management.

ACH Origination (current subscriber)

The City currently utilizes Columbia Bank’s ability to create and send ACH transactions. ACH files may also be uploaded via Online Banking with the use of a NACHA Formatted file.

- ACH files may be created within onboard templates via data export process, or uploading a payroll accounting software created ACH File.
- The cut-off time to transmit ACH files is 4 PM, for next day availability (received and deposited in the employee’s account) NOTE: The bank can accept files by 4 PM the prior business day to payday, however, some smaller financial institutions may not be able to reflect the credit until after 8 AM on payday.
- The cut-off time for Same-Day ACH files is 11 AM.

Wire Origination (current subscriber)

Columbia Bank’s Online Banking system provides customized modules with the capability to originate outgoing transfers for both domestic and international wires, as well as wire templates that can be saved for future/repetitive transmissions. The deadline for releasing same day outgoing domestic and international wire transfers is 2:00pm. Multiple security levels can be established to ensure dual control and dollar limits. Access and security levels are established at the user level, providing customization and flexibility to meet the client’s specific needs. The Bank also utilizes One Time Passcode (OTP) technology for authentication.

Check Positive Pay (current subscriber)

With each check run, you upload a checks issued file to the bank via online banking. As checks present against your account, they are compared to your checks issued file according to check number and amount. Items not matching your checks issued file become exceptions that are presented to you in online banking for a “pay” or “return” decision. Checks presented over our teller counters are also monitored by Positive Pay.

When there are exceptions, email alerts are sent to designated online banking users so decisions can be made. Exception checks and their images may be viewed in online banking no later than 9:00 AM with decisions needed by 1:00 PM. In cases where you are unable to decision an exception, you have the ability to set a default decision, “pay” or “return”.

Positive Pay also generates reports that assist in account reconciliation, including:

Exception items processed
Checks paid
Outstanding checks

Stale dated checks
Stop payments

Remote Deposit Capture (optional recommendation)

Columbia Bank offers Deposit Express for the same-day deposit of checks from your desk top using a check scanner provided by the bank. Only the scanner driver is installed locally as the scanning software is web-based. When you transmit the check image files, your deposits are electronically presented to the bank and deposited into any of your Columbia Bank accounts.

- In addition to the onboard confirmation status of your deposit, e-mail confirmations are sent to designated recipients.
- To help with data flow and reconciling, multiple people can view the deposit online.
- Deposits transmitted by 7:00 PM Pacific on a banking day are credited to your account that day.
- Rolling 45-day check image archive; image files may be downloaded as PDF for permanent archive.
- Note fields can also be used and exported to a file to explain how to account for individual deposited items.

ACH Positive Pay Fraud Prevention (optional recommendation)

ACH Filter gives you control over what ACH transaction posts to your accounts. Each ACH originator has a unique company ID number embedded in their ACH files. You tell us which company ID numbers are authorized to post against your account and all other transactions become exceptions that are presented to you in online banking for a “pay” or “return” decision.

You can further filter authorized transactions according to debit or credit as well as establishing a maximum transaction amount. Email alerts are sent to designated users when there are exceptions so they can login and manage them. Exceptions may be viewed in online banking no later than 9 AM with decisions needed by 1:00 PM. In cases where you are unable to decision an exception, you have the ability to set a default decision, “pay” or “return”. In addition, you have the ability to manage this approved list of ACH originators to add or remove companies from the list.

Proposed Renewal Pricing

Columbia Bank will continue to honor The City's existing exception pricing, with no changes. As outlined in the below side by side comparison (Jan '21 activity) and based on the volume & balances, this results in an excess earnings vs. net charge for services.

ACTIVITY CHARGES:

Item	Basis	Rate	Volume
Account Maintenance	Per Month	\$ 15.000	2
Deposit Assessment	Per Unit	\$ 0.130	6745.38
CD Rom Check Imaging	Per Month	\$ 20.000	1
Deposits	Per item	\$ 0.350	38
Cash Deposited	Per \$100	\$ 0.100	2500
Deposited Items	Per item	\$ 0.100	300
ACH Credits Received	Per item	\$ 0.140	147
Checks Paid	Per item	\$ 0.180	233
ACH Debits Received	Per item	\$ 0.140	28
Commercial Connect	Per Month	\$ 50.000	1
ACH File Import Monthly Fee	Per Month	\$100.000	1
ACH Batch Fee	Per item	\$ 7.500	7
ACH Originated Item Fee	Per item	\$ 0.140	2194
ACH Items Returned	Per item	\$ 6.000	12
Online Domestic Wire Module	Per Month	\$ 35.000	1
Online Domestic Wires	Per item	\$ 12.000	2
Check Positive Pay	Per Month	\$ 50.000	1

Total Activity Charges
Average Ledger Balance
Average Available Balance
Less: 10% Reserve Requirement
Balance Available for Earnings Credit
Earnings Credit Rate
Estimated Earnings Credit for the Sample Month
Less: Total Activity Charges
Estimated Net Service Charges
Standard Pricing

\$ 30.00
\$ 876.90
\$ 20.00
\$ 13.30
\$ 2.50
\$ 30.00
\$ 20.58
\$ 41.94
\$ 3.92
\$ 50.00
\$ 100.00
\$ 52.50
\$ 307.16
\$ 72.00
\$ 35.00
\$ 24.00
\$ 50.00
\$ 1,729.80

\$ 6,745,383.03
\$ 6,739,163.03
\$ (673,916.30)
\$ 6,065,246.73
0.20%
\$ 1,030.26
\$ (1,729.80)
\$ (699.54)

Debit

Current/Proposed Pricing

\$ 12.500	\$ 25.00
\$ 0.130	\$ 876.90
\$ 20.000	\$ 20.00
\$ 0.300	\$ 11.40
\$ 0.080	\$ 2.00
\$ 0.100	\$ 30.00
\$ 0.120	\$ 17.64
\$ 0.170	\$ 39.61
\$ 0.120	\$ 3.36
\$ 25.000	\$ 25.00
\$ 35.000	\$ 35.00
\$ 5.000	\$ 35.00
\$ 0.140	\$ 307.16
\$ 2.000	\$ 24.00
\$ 35.000	\$ 35.00
\$ 8.000	\$ 16.00
\$ 50.000	\$ 50.00
\$ 1,553.07	

\$ 6,745,383.03
\$ 6,739,163.03
\$ (673,916.30)
\$ 6,065,246.73
0.35%
\$ 1,802.96
\$ (1,553.07)
\$ 249.89

Excess Earnings

Treasury Management Fee Schedule

Account Services	Account Maintenance	\$15.00 per account
	Deposit Assessment	\$0.013 per \$100
	Uncollected Funds Usage	Prime + 5%
	Credits Posted	\$0.35 each
	Debits Posted	\$0.18 each
	Deposited Items	\$0.10 each
	ACH Item Posted	\$0.14 each
Coin Purchases, Deposit or Exchanges <small>Coin bag is defined as: pennies \$50, nickels \$200, and dimes and quarters \$500</small>	Cash Deposited/Sold	\$0.001 per \$1
	Rolled Coin Purchased	\$0.10 per roll
	Loose Unsorted Coin Deposited	\$20.00 per coin bag
	Loose Coin Deposited (same denomination)	\$10.00 per coin bag
Stop Payment Fees	6-Month Stop Payment	\$35.00 each
	12-Month Stop Payment	\$45.00 each
	Online 6-Month Stop Payment	\$25.00 each
	Online 12-Month Stop Payment	Unavailable online
Deposited Item Return Fees	Item returned to the original deposit account	\$10.00 each
	Item returned to an alternate account or with special handling instructions (including fax, phone, additional copies and/or cash exchange)	\$15.00 each
	Returned deposited item is re-presented	\$2.00 each
Wire Transfers Fees	Incoming Wire: Domestic	\$15.00 each
	Incoming Wire: International	\$20.00 each
	Outgoing Wire: Domestic	\$25.00 each
	Outgoing Wire: International	\$45.00 each
	Outgoing Wire: Internal	\$3.00 each
Special Statement Cycle Fees	Weekly Statement	\$25.00 monthly
	Monthly Statement	\$10.00 monthly
CD Rom Imaging Services	Setup Fee*	\$150.00 one-time
	Monthly CD	\$20.00 monthly
Business Online Banking Services	Biz Connect Basic: Up to 5 accounts & 3 users	No Monthly Charge
	Biz Connect Premium: Up to 15 accounts & unlimited users	\$25.00 monthly
	Commercial Connect Unlimited: Unlimited accounts, users and previous day reports	\$50.00 monthly
	Additional Accounts and/or Users: Applies to Biz Connect Basic and Biz Connect Premium	\$2.00 each**
	Business Mobile Banking	No Monthly Charge
Information Services	EDI Setup*	\$50.00 one-time
	EDI Reporting	\$5.00 per account
	BAI Export	\$25.00 monthly
	BAI Direct	\$250.00 monthly
Business Bill Pay Services	Business Bill Pay	\$5.95 monthly
	Business Bill Pay with Payroll	\$15.95 monthly

Treasury Management Fee Schedule (continued)

ACH Origination Services¹	Setup Fee*	\$80.00 one-time
	ACH Batch	\$7.50 each
	ACH Per Item	\$0.14 each
	Same Day ACH	\$2.00 each
	ACH Nacha File Import	\$100.00 monthly
	ACH Direct: SFTP File Delivery	\$250.00 monthly
	ACH Originated Item Returned	\$6.00 each
	ACH Originated Item Returned as Unauthorized	\$10.00 each
Wire Origination Services¹	Setup Fee*	\$80.00 one-time
	Wire Module: Domestic	\$35.00 monthly
	Wire Module: Domestic and International	\$50.00 monthly
	Online Outgoing Wire: Domestic	\$12.00 each
	Online Outgoing Wire: International	\$45.00 each
	No Dual Control	\$25.00 monthly
Deposit Express Services	Setup Fee*	\$250.00 one-time
	Per Scanner	\$50.00 monthly
	Coupon Capture Configuration	Varies ²
	Coupon Capture	\$150.00 monthly
	Deposit Express Direct: Tier 1: 0-250 items	\$100.00 monthly
	Deposit Express Direct: Tier 2: 250-1,000 items	\$200.00 monthly
	Deposit Express Direct: Tier 3: 1,000 or more items	\$300.00 monthly
Fraud Prevention Services	Setup Fee*	\$80.00 one-time
	Check Positive Pay	\$50.00 monthly/per account
	Check Positive Pay with Payee Match	\$0.035 per item
	Reverse Positive Pay	\$20.00 monthly/per account
	Positive Pay Direct	\$250.00 monthly
	ACH Positive Pay/Blocks and Filters	\$5.00 per account
Sweep Services	Setup Fee*	\$80.00 one-time
	Commercial Sweep	\$50.00 monthly
	DDM Sweep	\$25.00 monthly
	DDM Premium Sweep	\$50.00 monthly
	Line of Credit Sweep	\$150.00 monthly
	Dual Sweep	\$175.00 monthly
	ABL Sweep	\$150.00 monthly
	ABL Dual Sweep	\$175.00 monthly
Zero Balance Account Services	Setup Fee*	\$50.00 one-time
	ZBA Master	\$20.00 monthly
	ZBA Sub Account	\$15.00 monthly
SafePoint Depository³	Provisional Credit Fee	\$100.00 monthly/per location
Miscellaneous Fees	Due Diligence Fee: Money Service Business or ATM Operator	\$100.00 monthly
Additional Services	Commercial Cards	By Quote
	Lockbox Services	By Quote
	Merchant Services	By Quote
Please contact Treasury Management Sales for customized quotes on these additional services		

AGREEMENT TO EXTEND CONTRACT FOR BANKING SERVICES

THIS AGREEMENT made this 11th day of May, 2021 by and between City of Bonney Lake, hereinafter called "City" and COLUMBIA BANK, a corporation, hereinafter called "Bank" to modify that certain Agreement for Banking Services dated July 1, 2014. All other terms and conditions of the Contract shall remain in force, except for the following agreed upon conditions.

That for and in consideration of payments and agreements hereinafter mentioned:

1. The Bank will continue to provide depository and banking services for the City through July 31, 2024. The City shall have 2, two year options to renew the Agreement.
2. Financial Institution shall continue the increased Account Analysis Earnings Credit rate of 0.15% over the standard rate.

This agreement may be terminated by either party upon ninety (90) days written notice.

The parties hereto have execute this agreement, or caused to be executed by their fully authorized officials.

CITY OF BONNEY LAKE

DocuSigned by:
X Neil Johnson, Jr.
By. 20583FB9C281400...

Neil Johnson, Jr.

Name

Mayor

Title

COLUMBIA BANK

DocuSigned by:
David Ragan
By. 7D7885B602E543E...

David Ragan

Name

VP, Treasury Management Officer

Title

City of Bonney Lake, Washington
City Council Agenda Bill (AB)

Agenda Item Type: Resolution	Agenda Bill Number & Ordinance/Resolution/Motion Number: AB24-105/Resolution 24-105	
Department/Division Submitting: Public Services	Presenter: Jason Sullivan, Interim Public Services Director	City Strategic Goal Category: DON'T FILL OUT YET

Agenda Subject: AYP Boat Trailer Parking Lot RCO Grant

Full Title/Motion: A Resolution Of The City Council Of The City Of Bonney Lake, Pierce County, Washington, Authorizing The Mayor To Sign The RCO Applicant/Resolution Form, Incorporating The Terms Of The RCO Applicant/Resolution Form And Authorizing Staff To Submit A Grant Application To The Recreation And Conservation Office Boating Facilities Program.

Administrative Recommendation: None.

Short Background Summary (Use a memo to write a full history): The purpose of this item is to brief the City Council on the updated design for the Allan Yorke Park boat trailer parking lot and request authorization to submit a grant to the Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) Boating Facilities Program. The attached Briefing Memorandum provides additional details.

Attachments: Briefing Memorandum, Resolution 24-105, RCO Applicant/Resolution Form, Updated Boat Trailer Parking Log Conceptual Design, and Boating Facility Program Fact Sheet

BUDGET INFORMATION			
Budgeted Amount	Current Balance	Expenditure Amount Needed	Budgeted Balance Difference
Budget Explanation:			

COMMITTEE, BOARD & COMMISSION REVIEW					
Public Hearing Date:	Name Of Committee/Commission Public Hearing Was Done At:				
Date & Name Of Committee/ Commission Meeting	Return To Committee/ Commission/Board	Council Workshop Discussion	Consent Agenda	Council Full Issues	Chair's Signature For Approval Of Next Steps
Date: 10/01/2004 Name: CDC	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>GAF</i>
Date: Name:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	
Date: Name:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	
Date: Name:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	

Hearing Examiner Review:

COUNCIL ACTION	
Workshop Date(s):	Public Hearing Date(s):
Meeting Date(s):	Tabled To:

APPROVALS		
Department Director: <i>Jason Sullivan</i>	Mayor: <i>Terry Carter</i>	Date Reviewed By City Attorney (if applicable):

This Page Intentionally Left Blank



Public Services Briefing Memorandum

Meeting Date: October 1, 2024

Memo Date: September 24, 2024

Staff Contact: Jason Sullivan – Interim Public Services Director

Action Type: Discussion

Agenda Title: Allan Yorke Boat Trailer Parking Lot – Recreation and Conservation Office Grant

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this item is to brief the City Council on the updated design for the Allan Yorke Park boat trailer parking lot design and request authorization to submit a grant to the Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) Boating Facilities Program.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

The City has completed an initial conceptual plan for the new boat trailer parking lot at Allan Yorke Park. Prior to moving forward to complete the thirty percent (30%) design effort, staff requests:

1. Concurrence from the City Council on the approach to providing boat trailer parking.
2. Authorization to apply for a RCO Grant for boating facilities, that could contribute up to \$1 million toward the anticipated \$4.5 million construction cost of the boat trailer parking lot.

The grant application is due by October 31, 2024. Acceptance of the RCO Grant would require the City to continue to comply with RCO's long term obligations related to public access and limitation on fees collected for parking.

DISCUSSION:

Boat Trailer Parking

Staff is requesting confirmation from the City Council that the updated conceptual plan is acceptable prior to moving forward with the 30% design effort.

Below is a brief history of boat trailer parking at Allan Yorke Park, in table format for ease of use.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Notes</u>
1985 – 2000	Ballfield #4	Approximately 25-30 boat trailer spaces provided; was the only area used for boat trailer parking.
2008	Ballfield #5	Boat trailer parking was expanded to include the area now developed as Ballfield #5
2017 – 2020	Ballfield #4 & #5	Parking in front of Ballfield #4 was restricted to car-only parking; and 41 boat trailer parking stalls were provided in the area that is now Ballfield #5.
2021	Ballfield #4 & #5	<p>Following the construction of Ballfield #5, the area that had been used for boat trailer parking was no longer available. While this area has not always been used for boat trailer parking, the loss of the area created operational changes for AYP.</p> <p>The City again utilized only the area in front of Ballfield #4 for 26 boat trailer parking spaces. This raised concerns regarding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not providing the same number of boat trailer stalls as were provided in the past; and - Conflicts between those renting Ballfield #4 for athletic events and parking being utilized by boat trailers.
2022	Ballfield #4	City Council added funds to the 2023 – 2024 Biennium Budget to convert Ballfield #4 into additional boat trailer parking
2023	Ballfield #4	<p>The initial plan shared with City Council in May 2023 demonstrated that converting Ballfield #4 into boat trailer parking would add 33 more spaces, for a total of 59.</p> <p>Following the City Council’s discussion, the Council directed staff to not move forward with this option given that it would remove a field utilized for Girls Softball.</p> <p>Use of the parking lot in front of Ballfield #4 for resident-only boat trailer parking is not a long-term viable option. Property that was purchased with RCO funds is required to open and available to the general public. While the boat launch was not purchased with RCO funds, restricting portions of AYP purchased (in whole or in part) with RCO funds is not consistent with the City’s long-term obligations under the RCO grant.</p>

On May 14, 2024, the City Council authorized Parametrix to design a new boat trailer parking lot on old City Hall/Public Works site containing approximately 52 spots. This area was identified as the preferred location of boat trailer parking as shown in the City's adopted Parks, Trails, Recreation, and Open Space (PTRO) Plan. Parametrix has completed the initial survey work and review of the adjacent wetland. Based on this work, Parametrix has completed an updated conceptual plan, which is attached.

Grant

City staff are also seeking City Council authorization to submit an application to RCO under the Boating Facilities Program.

The Boating Facilities Program, created in 1964, provides grants to acquire, develop, and renovate facilities for motorized boats and other watercraft, including launching ramps, guest moorage, and support facilities. Support facilities include parking and staging areas for boats. Under the grant rules, the City can apply for up to \$1 million in grant funding and must provide a minimum 25% match. As the current cost estimate for construction is nearly \$4.5 million, the City will be requesting the full \$1 million amount and provide over a 75% match. The grant application is due October 31, 2024.

Prior to applying for the grant, the City Council is required to pass a resolution authorizing staff to submit the application. Additionally, prior to apply for the grant, staff also wanted to confirm that the City Council was aware of the principal commitments that the City need to make as part of accepting the grant, in addition to building the boat trailer parking facility:

1. The City will be required to maintain the property for boat trailer parking in perpetuity.
2. The City would not longer be able to restrict boat trailer parking to City residents only.
3. The City can charge non-residents a maximum of 200% of what it charges residents. If there is a fee for non-residents, the fee cannot be \$0 for residents.

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

RESOLUTION NO. R24-105

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BONNEY LAKE, PIERCE COUNTY, WASHINGTON, AUTHORIZING THE MAYOR TO SIGN THE RCO APPLICANT/RESOLUTION FORM, INCORPORATING THE TERMS OF THE RCO APPLICANT/RESOLUTION FORM AND AUTHORIZING STAFF TO SUBMIT A GRANT APPLICATION TO THE RECREATION AND CONSERVATION OFFICE BOATING FACILITIES PROGRAM.

WHEREAS, Figure 12 of the recently adopted Bonney Lake Parks, Trails, Recreation, and Open Space Plan identifies the need for a new boat trailer parking lot on the site of the former City Hall/Public Works Center; and

WHEREAS, the Recreation and Conservation office requires the City Council to pass an resolution authorizes the persons identified in Section 2 of the RCO Applicant/Authorization form to act as the authorized representative/agent on behalf of the City and to legally bind the City of Bonney with respect to the Allan Yorke Park Boat Trailer Parking Lot project for which the City seeks grant funding assistance managed through the Recreation and Conservation Office (Office); and

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, THAT THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BONNEY LAKE, WASHINGTON, DOES HEREBY RESOLVE AS FOLLOWS

Section 1. RCO Applicant Resolution/Authorization Form. The Mayor is authorized to sign the attached RCO Applicant Resolution/Authorization form on behalf of the City of Bonney Lake.

Section 2. Incorporation by Reference. Sections 1 through 10, 12, and 15 through 16 of the attached RCO Applicant Resolution/Authorization form are incorporated by reference into this resolution for the purposes of applying for the Allan Yorke Park – Boat Trailer Parking Lot Grant Application.

Section 3. Grant Application Submittal. City Staff is authorized to submit a grant application to RCO’s Boating Facility Program for the Allan Yorke Park – Boat Trailer Parking Lot project.

PASSED by the City Council this 8th day of October, 2024.

Terry Carter, Mayor

AUTHENTICATED:

Sadie Schaneman, CMC, City Clerk

This Page Intentionally Left Blank



Applicant Resolution/Authorization

Organization Name (sponsor) _____

Resolution No. or Document Name _____

Project(s) Number(s), and Name(s) _____

This resolution/authorization authorizes the person(s) identified below (in Section 2) to act as the authorized representative/agent on behalf of our organization and to legally bind our organization with respect to the above Project(s) for which we seek grant funding assistance managed through the Recreation and Conservation Office (Office).

WHEREAS, grant assistance is requested by our organization to aid in financing the cost of the Project(s) referenced above;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that:

1. Our organization has applied for or intends to apply for funding assistance managed by the Office for the above "Project(s)."
2. Our organization authorizes the following persons or persons holding specified titles/positions (and subsequent holders of those titles/positions) to execute the following documents binding our organization on the above projects:

Grant Document	Name of Signatory or Title of Person Authorized to Sign
Grant application (submission thereof)	
Project contact (day-to-day administering of the grant and communicating with the RCO)	
RCO Grant Agreement (Agreement)	
Agreement amendments	
Authorizing property and real estate documents (Notice of Grant, Deed of Right or Assignment of Rights if applicable). These are items that are typical recorded on the property with the county.	

The above persons are considered an "authorized representative(s)/agent(s)" for purposes of the documents indicated. Our organization shall comply with a request from the RCO to provide documentation of persons who may be authorized to execute documents related to the grant.

3. Our organization has reviewed the sample RCO Grant Agreement on the Recreation and Conservation Office's WEB SITE at: <https://rco.wa.gov/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/SampleProjAgreement.pdf>. We understand and acknowledge that if offered an agreement to sign in the future, it will contain an indemnification and legal venue stipulation and other terms and conditions substantially in the form contained in the sample Agreement and that such terms and conditions of any signed Agreement shall be legally binding on the sponsor if our representative/agent enters into an Agreement on our behalf. The Office reserves the right to revise the Agreement prior to execution.
4. Our organization acknowledges and warrants, after conferring with its legal counsel, that its authorized representative(s)/agent(s) have full legal authority to act and sign on behalf of the organization for their assigned role/document.
5. Grant assistance is contingent on a signed Agreement. Entering into any Agreement with the Office is purely voluntary on our part.
6. Our organization understands that grant policies and requirements vary depending on the grant program applied to, the grant program and source of funding in the Agreement, the characteristics of the project, and the characteristics of our organization.
7. Our organization further understands that prior to our authorized representative(s)/agent(s) executing any of the documents listed above, the RCO may make revisions to its sample Agreement and that such revisions could include the indemnification and the legal venue stipulation. Our organization accepts the legal obligation that we shall, prior to execution of the Agreement(s), confer with our authorized representative(s)/agent(s) as to any revisions to the project Agreement from that of the sample Agreement. We also acknowledge and accept that if our authorized representative(s)/agent(s) executes the Agreement(s) with any such revisions, all terms and conditions of the executed Agreement shall be conclusively deemed to be executed with our authorization.
8. Any grant assistance received will be used for only direct eligible and allowable costs that are reasonable and necessary to implement the project(s) referenced above.
9. [for Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Grant Programs Only] If match is required for the grant, we understand our organization must certify the availability of match at least one month before funding approval. In addition, our organization understands it is responsible for supporting all non-cash matching share commitments to this project should they not materialize.
10. Our organization acknowledges that if it receives grant funds managed by the Office, the Office will pay us on only a reimbursement basis. We understand reimbursement basis means that we will only request payment from the Office after we incur grant eligible and allowable costs and pay them. The Office may also determine an amount of retainage and hold that amount until all project deliverables, grant reports, or other responsibilities are complete.
11. **[for Acquisition Projects Only]** Our organization acknowledges that any property acquired with grant assistance must be dedicated for the purposes of the grant in perpetuity unless otherwise agreed to in writing by our organization and the Office. We agree to dedicate the property in a signed "Deed of Right" for fee acquisitions, or an "Assignment of Rights" for other than fee acquisitions (which documents will be based upon the Office's standard versions of those documents), to be recorded on the title of the property with the county auditor. Our organization acknowledges that any property

acquired in fee title must be immediately made available to the public unless otherwise provided for in policy, the Agreement, or authorized in writing by the Office Director.

12. **[for Development, Renovation, Enhancement, and Restoration Projects Only–If our organization owns the project property]** Our organization acknowledges that any property owned by our organization that is developed, renovated, enhanced, or restored with grant assistance must be dedicated for the purpose of the grant in perpetuity unless otherwise allowed by grant program policy, or Office in writing and per the Agreement or an amendment thereto.
13. **[for Development, Renovation, Enhancement, and Restoration Projects Only–If your organization DOES NOT own the property]** Our organization acknowledges that any property not owned by our organization that is developed, renovated, enhanced, or restored with grant assistance must be dedicated for the purpose of the grant as required by grant program policies unless otherwise provided for per the Agreement or an amendment thereto.
14. **[Only for Projects located in Water Resources Inventory Areas 1-19 that are applying for funds from the Critical Habitat, Natural Areas, State Lands Restoration and Enhancement, Riparian Protection, or Urban Wildlife Habitat grant categories; Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account; or the Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration program, or a Salmon Recovery Funding Board approved grant]** Our organization certifies the following: the Project does not conflict with the Puget Sound Action Agenda developed by the Puget Sound Partnership under RCW 90.71.310.
15. This resolution/authorization is deemed to be part of the formal grant application to the Office.
16. Our organization warrants and certifies that this resolution/authorization was properly and lawfully adopted following the requirements of our organization and applicable laws and policies and that our organization has full legal authority to commit our organization to the warranties, certifications, promises and obligations set forth herein.

This resolution/authorization is signed and approved on behalf of the resolving body of our organization by the following authorized member(s):

Signed _____

Title _____ Date _____

On File at: _____

This Applicant Resolution/Authorization was adopted by our organization during the meeting held:
(Local Governments and Nonprofit Organizations Only):

Location: _____ Date: _____

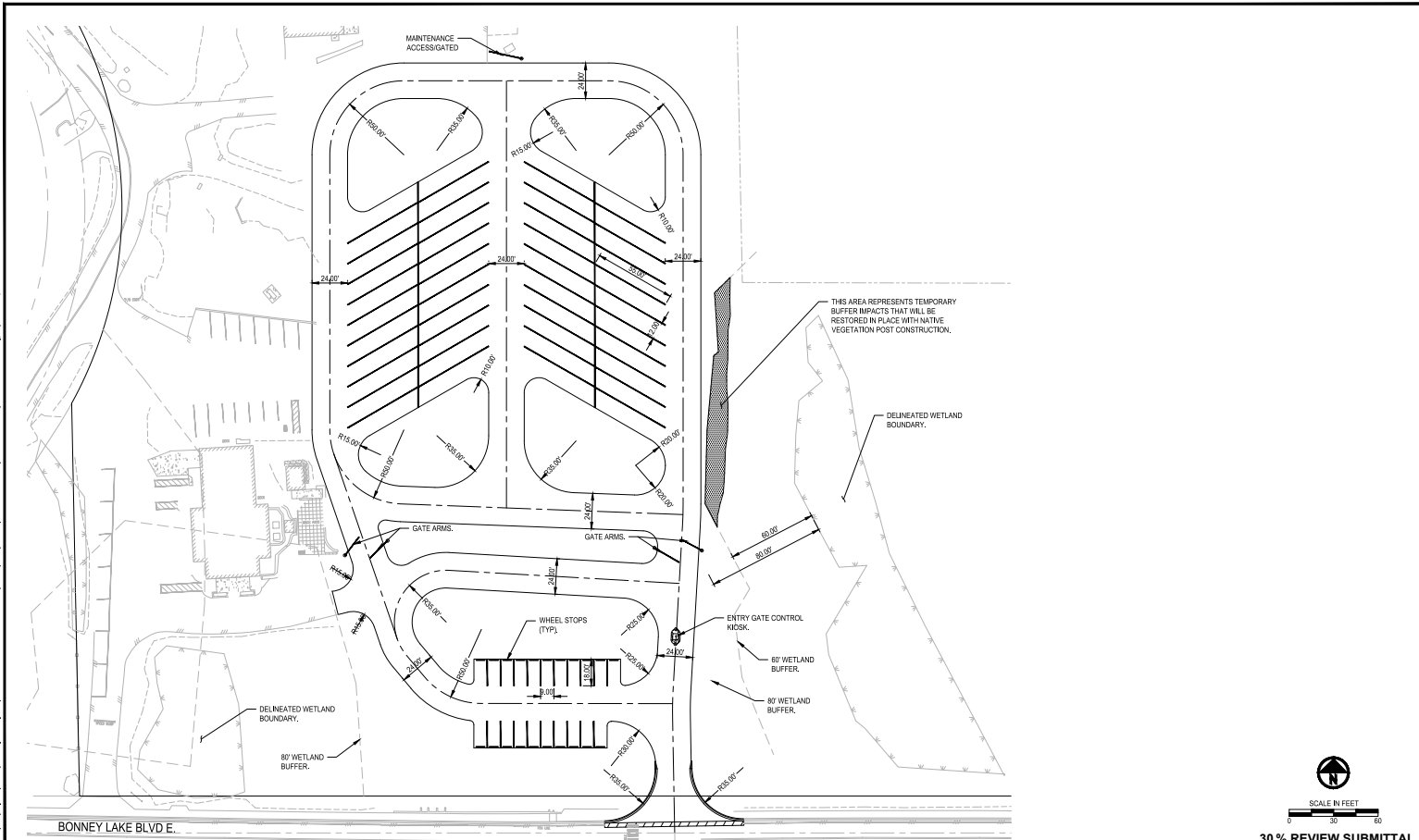
Washington State Attorney General's Office

Approved as to form *Bruce Tallen* 2/13/2020
Assistant Attorney General Date

You may reproduce the above language in your own format; however, text may not change.

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

C:\Users\joseph\OneDrive\Documents\2024\08-11-24\08-11-24_01-maintenance\08-11-24_01-maintenance\08-11-24_01-maintenance.dwg (Last Modified: 12/20/2024 3:27:57 PM)



30% REVIEW SUBMITTAL

REVISIONS	DATE	BY	DESIGNED	DRAWN	CHECKED	APPROVED

ONE INCH AT FULL SCALE, IF NOT INDICATED OTHERWISE.
 PLAN NUMBER: 20240811124C-SD
 SHEET: 04-1611-124
 DATE: AUGUST 2024

Parametrix
 1011 9th Avenue SE, Suite 100 • Puyallup, WA 98374
 PH: 253.904.6500

PROJECT NAME
 CITY OF BONNEY LAKE
 ALLAN YORKER PARK
 AUXILIARY BOAT TRAILER PARKING LOT
 BONNEY LAKE, WASHINGTON

Agendum Packet Page 87 of 236
SITE PLAN

DRAWING NO.
 1 OF XX
SP-01

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

Boating Facilities Program

FACT SHEET

Who may Apply?

- Local governments
- Special purpose districts
- State agencies
- Tribes

Types of Projects Funded

- Land acquisition
- Development and renovation
- Planning

Funding

Funding comes from state gasoline taxes paid by boaters. It is divided equally for projects from state and local agencies.

Leveraging State Dollars

Grant recipients, except state agencies, must provide at least 25 percent in matching resources.

Recreation and Conservation Office

PO Box 40917
Olympia WA 98504-0917
Telephone: (360) 902-3000
TTY: (360) 902-1996
E-mail: info@rco.wa.gov
Web: www.rco.wa.gov

Providing Places for Boaters

An estimated one-third of Washington residents spend time boating.¹ Ensuring that boaters have the facilities they need is essential to preserving recreational boating and protecting Washington's waterways.

Purpose

In 1964, voters passed Initiative 215, creating the Boating Facilities Program as a way to ensure there would be places for people to boat. Through this program, grants are awarded for projects to develop, plan, and renovate public boating facilities for motorized boats, including launch ramps, guest moorage, and support facilities.

Contributing to the Economy

Ensuring boaters have places to go and facilities in good working order is good for the economy. Boaters spend more than \$4 billion a year in Washington on equipment, travel, lodging, entrance fees, food, and other related items.² State estimates peg the number of jobs supported by recreational fishing alone in Washington at 12,850.³

Ensuring Only the Best Projects Receive Funding

The grant process is open and competitive, ensuring that only the best projects get funded. The Recreation and Conservation Funding Board accepts applications in even-numbered years. A committee of people knowledgeable about boating score the projects based on criteria established by the board and submit a ranked list to the board for funding consideration. This program is one of the few in the state that gives money directly to projects that help maintain the state's long boating history, and ensure that land for boating facilities is protected for future boaters.



The City of Chelan used a \$96,000 Boating Facilities Program grant to replace wooden floats at Lakeshore Marina on Lake Chelan.



Recreational fishing generates nearly \$400 million in personal income.⁴

¹Amanda C. Ritchie et al., "Outdoor Recreation in Washington: The 2013 State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan," Responsive Management, Harrisonburg, VA, May 2013, pp. 160-165.

²Tania Briceno and Greg Schundler, "Economic Analysis of Outdoor Recreation in Washington State," Earth Economics, Tacoma, WA, January 2015, pp. 69-70.

³"Economic Analysis of the Non-Treaty Commercial and Recreational Fisheries in Washington State," TCW Economics, Sacramento, CA. December 2008, p.ES-1.

⁴"Economic Analysis of the Non-Treaty Commercial and Recreational Fisheries in Washington State," TCW Economics, Sacramento, CA. December 2008, p.20.

Boating Facilities Program Fact Sheet

INVESTING IN WASHINGTON'S GREAT OUTDOORS

Grant Recipients (1965-2015)

Anacortes	Marysville	Port of Port Townsend
Asotin	Mason County	Port of Poulsbo
Asotin County	Mercer Island	Port of Ridgefield
Bainbridge Island	Metaline	Port of Seattle
Bellevue	Metropolitan Park District of Tacoma	Port of Silverdale
Bellingham	Moses Lake	Port of Skagit County
Benton City	Mountlake Terrace	Port of Skamania
Benton County	Mukilteo	Port of South Whidbey Island
Bremerton	Northport	Port of Wahkiakum County 1 and 2
Bridgeport	Oak Harbor	Port of Whitman County
Burlington	Ocean Shores	Port of Willapa Harbor
Camas	Okanogan County	Port Orchard
Castle Rock	Olympia	Prosser
Chelan	Oroville	Raymond
Clallam County	Pacific County	Renton
Clark County	Pasco	Richland
Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation	Pateros	San Juan County
Coulee City	Pierce County	San Juan Island Park District
Coupeville	Port Angeles	Seattle
Cowlitz County	Port of Allyn	Sedro Woolley
Cusick	Port of Anacortes	Skagit County
Des Moines	Port of Bellingham	Skamania County
Entiat	Port of Benton	Snohomish County
Everett	Port of Bremerton	South Bend
Gig Harbor	Port of Brownsville	Tacoma
Grays Harbor Historical Seaport Authority	Port of Chelan County	Thurston County
Hoquiam	Port of Clarkston	Toledo
Island County	Port of Columbia	Vancouver
Kalispel Tribe of Indians	Port of Douglas County	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
Kenmore	Port of Edmonds	Washington Department of Natural Resources
Kennewick	Port of Eglon	Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission
Kent	Port of Everett	Wenatchee
King County	Port of Friday Harbor	West Richland
Kirkland	Port of Grapeview	Whatcom County
Kitsap County	Port of Grays Harbor	
Kittitas County	Port of Hoodport	
La Conner	Port of Ilwaco	
Lake Stevens	Port of Kalama	
Lakewood	Port of Kennewick	
Lewis County	Port of Kingston	
Lincoln County	Port of Klickitat	
Longview	Port of Manchester	
Manson Park and Recreation District	Port of Olympia	
Maple Valley	Port of Peninsula	
	Port of Port Angeles	

City of Bonney Lake, Washington
City Council Agenda Bill (AB)

Agenda Item Type: Motion	Agenda Bill Number & Ordinance/Resolution/Motion Number: AB24-62 – Motion M24-62	
Department/Division Submitting: Development Services	Presenter: Jason Sullivan, Interim Public Services Director	City Strategic Goal Category: DON'T FILL OUT YET

Agenda Subject: Environmental Stewardship Element – Comprehensive Plan Update

Full Title/Motion: A Motion Of The City Council Of The City Of Bonney Lake, Pierce County, Washington, Directing Staff To Submit The October 2024 Version Of The Environmental Stewardship Element To The Department Of Commerce And To Include It In The Final Version Of The Comprehensive Plan.

Administrative Recommendation: None.

Short Background Summary (Use a memo to write a full history): Staff has completed drafting updates to the Environmental Stewardship Element to ensure consistency with Washington State law, multi-county planning policies (MPP), countywide planning policies (CPP). The attached Briefing Memorandum provides additional details. The attached Consistency Matrix provides a crosswalk between existing and proposed policy and identifies the State law, MPP, or CPP necessitating the policy. Updated to address comments from October 1, 2024, work session.

Attachments: Briefing Memorandum, Final Draft Environmental Stewardship Element (clean), Final Draft Environmental Stewardship Element (redline), RCW / MPP / CPP Consistency Matrix

BUDGET INFORMATION			
Budgeted Amount	Current Balance	Expenditure Amount Needed	Budgeted Balance Difference
Budget Explanation:			

COMMITTEE, BOARD & COMMISSION REVIEW					
Public Hearing Date:		Name Of Committee/Commission Public Hearing Was Done At:			
Date & Name Of Committee/ Commission Meeting	Return To Committee/ Commission/Board	Council Workshop Discussion	Consent Agenda	Council Full Issues	Chair’s Signature For Approval Of Next Steps
Date: Name:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	
Date: Name:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	
Date: Name:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	
Date: Name:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	
Hearing Examiner Review:					

COUNCIL ACTION	
Workshop Date(s): 10/01/2024	Public Hearing Date(s):
Meeting Date(s): 10/08/2024	Tabled To:

APPROVALS		
Department Director: <i>Jason Sullivan</i>	Mayor: <i>Terry Carter</i>	Date Reviewed By City Attorney (if applicable):



Public Services Briefing Memorandum

Meeting Date: October 8, 2024

Memo Date: October 2, 2024

Staff Contact: Jason Sullivan – Interim Public Services Director

Prepared By: Lauren Balisky – Interim Planning Manager

Action Type: Discussion

Agenda Title: Periodic Update – Final Draft Environmental Stewardship Element

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this item is to brief the City Council on the final draft Environmental Stewardship Element.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

The City completed a final draft Environmental Stewardship Element for review. This chapter is presented with a “clean” and a “redline” copy due to the minor scope of changes.

DISCUSSION:

Background

Washington's Growth Management Act (GMA) adopted as Chapter 36.70A RCW mandates that the City adopt and regularly update a comprehensive plan. The City's comprehensive plan is intended to serve as the policy framework to effectively manage growth and development within the City, protect the property rights of the City's residents, facilitate economic development, and guide land use decisions and infrastructure investments.

This Environmental Stewardship Element provides a framework to guide decision making regarding the conservation, management, and utilization of Bonney Lake's natural resources. Minor updates were made to be more consistent with the GMA, the adopted multicounty planning policies (MPPs) established as part of the Puget Sound Regional Council's *VISION 2050*, and the adopted countywide planning policies (CPPs) established by Pierce County.

Summary of Changes

The Element has been updated to ensure formatting consistent with the Community Development Element, update maps, address policy gaps identified as part of the gap analysis (a tool that compares the current comprehensive plan with updated laws, MPPs and CPPs), and incorporate comments from various Planning Commission discussions.

See the attached Consistency Matrix for a complete comparison of existing policies, proposed policies, applicable State law, MPPs, CPPs, and, if applicable, additional rationale for a change. Below is an example of the matrix.

2024 Proposed (<i>Envision Bonney Lake</i>)		2015 Existing (<i>Bonney Lake 2035</i>)		Requirement			Notes
Goal / Policy #	Goal / Policy Language	Goal / Policy #	Goal / Policy Language	MPP	CPP	RCW/WAC	
Goal ES-1	Enhance coordination among cities, counties, federally recognized tribes, federal and state agencies, utilities, and other partners to protect, preserve, and restore environmental resources for current and future population.			MPP-RC-1 MPP-RC-4 MPP-EN-1 MPP-DP-7 MPP-EC-15	HAC-1 HAC-2 TR-4.6 TC-1 TC-2	RCW 36.70A.110	

Proposed policies ES-3.8 and ES-9.1 removed per the direction of Council on October 1, 2024, comparison matrix redlined to note the same.

Planning Commission Review

The full draft Environmental Stewardship Element was provided to the Planning Commission for review at its September 18, 2024, meeting. The Planning Commission moved to forward the document to Council without changes.

ATTACHMENTS:

- A. Final Review Draft Environmental Stewardship Element – Clean
- B. Final Review Draft Environmental Stewardship Element – Redline
- C. Environmental Stewardship Element – Goal – Policy Comparison Table

Environmental Stewardship Element



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table of Contents	i
List of Exhibits	iii
1. Introduction	4
1.1 Regulatory Context.....	4
Growth Management Act.....	4
Multi-County Planning Policies (MPPs).....	6
County-Wide Planning Policies (CPPs).....	6
1.2 Organization.....	7
2. Regional Coordination	8
3. Critical Areas	9
3.1 Geologically Hazardous Areas.....	11
Landslide Hazards.....	14
Erosion Hazards.....	18
Seismic Hazards.....	18
Volcanic Hazards.....	20
3.2 Aquifer and Wellhead Protection Areas.....	24
3.3 Surface Water.....	27
Lake Tapps.....	28
Lake Bonney.....	28
Lake Debra Jane.....	29
Fennel Creek.....	29
Bonney Lake Outfall.....	30

Debra Jane Creek31

Other Streams31

3.4 Frequently Flooded Areas33

3.5 Wetlands35

3.6 Fish and Wildlife Habitat Areas36

4. Urban Forestry 39

5. Agricultural Lands 42

6. Air Quality 43

6.1 Criteria Air Pollutants43

6.2 Toxic Air Contaminants44

6.3 Greenhouse Gas Emissions44

7. Resiliency 47

7.1 Climate Change49

7.2 Flood.....49

7.3 Fire49

7.4 Drought and Heatwaves51

7.5 Earthquake51

7.6 Volcanic.....51

7.7 Transportation Accident Hazard.....53

8. Environmental Stewardship Goals and Policies 54

LIST OF EXHIBITS

Exhibit 1: Soil Associations.....13

Exhibit 2: Shallow Landslide Susceptibility16

Exhibit 3: Deep Landslide Susceptibility17

Exhibit 4: Liquefaction Susceptibility.....19

Exhibit 5: Volcano Hazard Zone.....22

Exhibit 6: Case M Lahar Impact Areas23

Exhibit 7: Wellhead Contamination Susceptibility26

Exhibit 8: Surface Waters and Stream Typing32

Exhibit 9: Special Flood Hazard Areas.....34

Exhibit 10: Image of 2016 Flooding at 188th Ave E and 62nd St E.....35

Exhibit 11: Fish and Wildlife Conservation Areas.....38

Exhibit 12: Tree Canopy Change, 2008 to 201741

Exhibit 13: The Adaptive Cycle48

Exhibit 14: Sumner Grade Fire, 202050

Exhibit 15: Are You Ready for An Eruption?52

1. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the Environmental Stewardship Element is to provide a framework to guide decision making regarding the conservation, management, and utilization of Bonney Lake's natural resources. The topics in the Environmental Stewardship element overlap with other elements in the Comprehensive Plan, including the Community Development, Public Facilities and Services, and Mobility Elements. However, the Environmental Stewardship Element distinguishes itself by being primarily oriented to the conservation of natural resources, including air and water quality protection, greenhouse gas reduction, and energy conservation.

1.1 REGULATORY CONTEXT

Growth Management Act

In 2023, the Washington State Legislature passed major updates to environmental goals (RCW 36.70A.020) and mandatory element requirements (RCW 36.70A.070) in the Growth Management Act (GMA), adding a climate change and resiliency element and affirming the importance of shoreline management planning to local comprehensive planning efforts. The requirement for a climate change and resiliency element is conditioned on the availability of state funds (RCW 36.70A.070(10)). This component is due in 2029, if funding is provided.

With this update, six (6) of the 15 goals of the GMA specifically pertain to environmental conservation and enhancement:

- **Natural Resource Industries:** Maintain and enhance natural resource-based industries, including productive timber, agricultural, and fisheries industries. Encourage the conservation of productive forestlands and productive agricultural lands and discourage incompatible uses.
- **Open Space and Recreation:** Encourage the retention of open space and development of recreational opportunities, conserve fish and wildlife habitat, and increase access to natural resource lands and waters.
- **Environment:** Protect the environment and enhance the state's high quality of life, including air and water quality, and the availability of water
- **Citizen Participation and Coordination:** Encourage the involvement of citizens in the planning process and ensure coordination between communities and jurisdictions to reconcile conflicts.

- **Climate Change and Resiliency:** Adapt to and mitigate the effects of a changing climate through reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, preparing for climate impact scenarios, fostering resiliency to climate impacts and natural hazards, protecting and enhancing health and safety, and advancing environmental justice.
- **Shorelines:** When a community contains shorelines of the state, the Shoreline Master Program is considered an element of the Comprehensive Plan (see **Chapter 8**).

While a separate Environmental Stewardship Element is not a mandatory element required by RCW 36.70A.070, it is required to ensure that the City's Comprehensive Plan is consistent with the GMA goals and the adopted Multi-County Planning Policies (MPPs) and County-Wide Planning Policies (CPPs), as required by RCW 36.70A.100. This Element also addresses the importance of the environment to the community, protecting local water supplies, and to preserving and enhancing natural systems and habitats.

The GMA requires the City to designate critical areas and to adopt development regulations to protect such areas, consistent with the environmental goals in RCW 36.70A.020. The goals and policies in this Element support the preparation and implementation of these regulations. Critical areas are defined as the following areas and ecosystems in RCW 36.70A.030(5):

- Wetlands;
- Areas with a critical recharging effect on aquifers used for potable water;
- Fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas;
- Frequently flooded areas; and
- Geologically hazardous areas (susceptibility to erosion, sliding, earthquake, or other geological events).

Lastly, the GMA also directs local governments to identify lands that are useful for public purposes and to identify open space corridors within urban growth areas that are useful for recreation, open spaces, wildlife habitat, trails and connections of critical areas (RCW 36.70A.160). The City has completed this work as part of the **Parks, Trails, Recreation and Open Space Plan (Appendix TBD)**.

Multi-County Planning Policies (MPPs)

The Puget Sound Regional Council (PSRC) adopted MPPs in VISION 2050¹. These policies encourage local jurisdictions to adopt coordinated strategies, policies, and actions to ensure the region's needs are met. This Element was prepared to be consistent with VISION 2050 in the following areas:

- **Open Space and Habitat:** Protecting, enhancing, and restoring open spaces, including natural lands, farmlands, working forests, aquatic systems, regional trails, and parks.
- **Puget Sound Recovery:** Protecting and restoring critical habitat, converting hardened shorelines back to more natural conditions, protecting aquifers, promoting and installing stormwater infrastructure, and upgrading sewage and septic facilities to improve water quality and water supplies across the region.
- **Air Quality:** Reducing air pollution and greenhouse gases to improve health outcomes and access to the scenic vistas that make the Puget Region a high-quality place to live.

County-Wide Planning Policies (CPPs)

Pierce County adopted updated CPPs in 2022² that further refine how municipal comprehensive plans are drafted and adopted. This Element was prepared to be consistent with the CPPs in the following areas:

- **Regional Coordination:** Work across jurisdictions to cooperatively identify, protect, enhance and restore natural resources, critical areas, and open space.
- **Open Space:** Plan for and provide access to open space for all segments of the population, regardless of socioeconomic status.
- **Watershed Planning:** Coordinate efforts across jurisdictional boundaries to plan for natural systems at their natural boundaries.
- **Development Regulations:** Use best available science to regularly update development regulations for the built and natural environments.
- **Air Quality:** Reducing air pollution from particulates, toxics, and greenhouse gases.

¹ Available online at: <https://www.psrc.org/planning-2050/vision-2050>

² Available online at:

https://online.co.pierce.wa.us/cfapps/council/iview/proposal.cfm?proposal_num=2022-29

1.2 ORGANIZATION

The Element is divided into the following sections :

- **Section 2:** Regional Coordination acknowledges the importance of local tribes as stewards of this land since time immemorial, and the role of future coordination in environmental planning.
- **Section 3: Critical Areas** addresses the preservation and protection of environmental critical areas, including (1) geologically hazardous areas, (2) aquifer and wellhead protection areas, (3) surface water, (4) frequently flooded areas, (5) wetlands, and (6) fish and wildlife habitat areas.
- **Section 4: Urban Forestry** is focused on the steps needed to maintain, preserve, and enhance Bonney Lake's tree canopy.
- **Section 5: Agricultural Lands** addresses the need for the City to protect agricultural resource lands and promote urban agriculture.
- **Section 6: Air Quality** relates to regulating air pollution, toxic air contaminants, and greenhouse gas emissions.
- **Section 7: Resiliency** focuses on building community resilience in the face of inevitable change.
- **Section 8: Environmental Stewardship Goals and Policies** contains goals and policies based on best available science that are meant to guide day-to-day City decisions on topics related to the protection of the environment.

2. REGIONAL COORDINATION

Bonney Lake is framed within a beautiful natural setting, with open spaces, an abundance of trees, scenic mountain vistas, and watersheds provide habitat functions, recreational enjoyment, and contribute to the City's general quality of life. Therefore, preservation and restoration of these environmental resources require a regional approach and coordination among cities, counties, federally recognized tribes, federal and state agencies, utilities, and other partners. The City of Bonney Lake will be taking additional steps to coordinate planning efforts with local Tribes as directed by Substitute House Bill 1717³ (HB 1717), enacted in 2022.

³ Available online at: <https://app.leg.wa.gov/billssummary?billnumber=1717&year=2022>

3. CRITICAL AREAS

The Washington State Growth Management Act (GMA) and implementing rules require cities to protect environmental critical areas, which include:

- Maintaining functions and values of hydrological ecosystems and watersheds through the protection, preservation, and restoration of wetlands, lakes, rivers, ponds, streams, and floodplains. As part of preventing pollutants from entering the waters of the state, jurisdictions subject to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) must also comply with all permit requirements and are encouraged to adopt the Department of Ecology's *Stormwater Manual for Western Washington* or the equivalent, incorporate relevant land-use recommendations from adopted local watershed plans, and adopt a clearing and grading ordinance.
- Identifying and providing policies to conserve, connect, restore, and prevent impacts to fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas (FWHCA); however, not every parcel of land that provides habitat for wildlife constitutes fish and wildlife habitat.⁴ FWHCA only include areas where endangered, threatened, and sensitive species have a primary association; habitats and species of local importance (determined locally); commercial and recreational shellfish areas; kelp and eelgrass beds; herring, smelt, and other forage fish spawning areas; naturally occurring ponds under twenty acres and submerged aquatic beds that provide fish or wildlife habitat; waters of the state; lakes, ponds, streams, and rivers planted with game fish by a governmental or tribal entity; and state natural area preserves, natural resource conservation areas, and wildlife areas.⁵
- Designating and providing policies to protect the functions and values of geological hazardous areas and preventing impacts associated with development within geological hazardous areas. Geological hazardous areas are areas that because of their susceptibility to erosion, sliding, earthquake, or other geological events, are not suited to the siting of commercial, residential, or industrial development. There is no affirmative mandate associated with this definition except to "protect the functions and values." However, if a local jurisdiction, as the City has, requires lower densities in geologically hazardous

⁴ *Pilchuck, et al v. Snohomish County*. Final Decision and Order. Case Number 95-3-0047c. (December 6, 1995).

⁵ WAC 365-190-130(2)

areas, the geologically hazardous areas must be mapped using “best available science.”

- Designating and providing policies to protect the functions and values of Critical Aquifer Recharge Areas (CARAs) and preventing impacts associated with development within CARAs. CARAs are established to protect sources of drinking water that are vulnerable to contamination that would affect the potability of the water or are susceptible to reduced recharging.⁶ Potable water is an essential life sustaining element for people and once contaminated it is difficult, costly, and sometimes impossible to clean up. Preventing contamination is necessary to avoid exorbitant costs, hardships, and potential physical harm to people and ecosystems.⁷ Therefore, WAC 365-190-100(3) requires cities to classify recharge areas for aquifers according to aquifer vulnerability.

Policies to protect the functions and value of critical areas are mandated to be based on “best available science.”⁸ The CPSGMHB in *DOE/CTED v. City of Kent* referencing *Honesty in Environmental Analysis and Legislation v. Seattle*, 96 Wn. App. 522, 979 P.2d 864 (1999) stated, that the “...purpose of the best available science requirement is to ensure that critical areas regulations are not based on speculation and surmise, but on meaningful, reliable, relevant evidence.”⁹ The CPSGMHB also found in *Kent* that there is no bright-line definition of “best available science” but rather a requirement to consider the following factors as established in *Ferry County v. Concerned Friends of Ferry County, et al.*, 155 Wn.2d 824, 123 P.3d 102 (2005):

- (1) The scientific evidence contained in the record;
- (2) Whether the analysis by the local decision-maker of the scientific evidence and other factors involved a reasoned process; and
- (3) Whether the decision made by the local government was within the parameters of the Act as directed by the provisions of RCW 36.70A.172(1).

In other words, a jurisdiction is not required to win the scientific argument, but only to demonstrate that the jurisdiction's policies and regulations are based on reliable evidence reviewed through a reasoned process. In 2019, the City participated in a robust

⁶ WAC 365-090-030(3)

⁷ WAC 365-190-100(1)

⁸ RCW 36.70A.172(1)

⁹ *Washington State Department of Ecology and Washington State Department of Commerce, Trade, and Economic Development v. City of Kent*. Final Decision and Order. Case Number 05-3-0034. (April 19, 2006).

update of its critical area's ordinance using best available science to update and change the ordinance to better serve and protect the community.

Maps presented in this Element are for reference purposes only and not intended to identify precise locations of critical areas or environmental features. At the time of development, best available information including site-specific analysis will determine the presence or absence of such features.

3.1 GEOLOGICALLY HAZARDOUS AREAS

The geological foundation of the Bonney Lake area consists of impermeable sedimentary bedrock formed by volcanic activity during the Eocene to Miocene age. Receding glaciers left 5 to 100 feet of till, ranging from porous sand and gravel to hardpan composites. Glaciers, glacial meltwater, and rivers created the Puyallup and Fennel Creek valleys.

The soil map in **Exhibit 1** illustrates soil associations within the City of Bonney Lake. Soil associations consist of one or more major soils and other minor soils but are named for the major soils. Soil association maps provide a broader perspective of the soils to identify areas that have soil properties that are either favorable or unfavorable for certain land uses.

82% of the soils within Bonney Lake are within in the Alderwood - Everett association. This soil association consist of Alderwood, Everett, Indianola Kitsap and small amounts of other soil types and is poor for farming but good for pasture and timber. The soil association is well suited for urban residential and industrial development. Onsite sewerage disposal systems are suited to as much as one-third of this association.

17% of the soils are within the Buckley association. The parent material of this soil association is the lobe of the Osceola mudflow, a portion of Mount Rainier, which liquefied and flowed into the Puyallup River valley through Fennel Creek approximately 5,700 years ago¹⁰. Buckley loam soils make up nearly 70% of this association but includes small amounts of Alderwood, and other minor soil types making it a hydric soil that is

¹⁰ Dragovich J.D, et. al. (September 1995) *Liquefaction Susceptibility for the Sumner 7.5-minute Quadrangle, Washington*. Prepared for Washington State Department of Natural Resources.

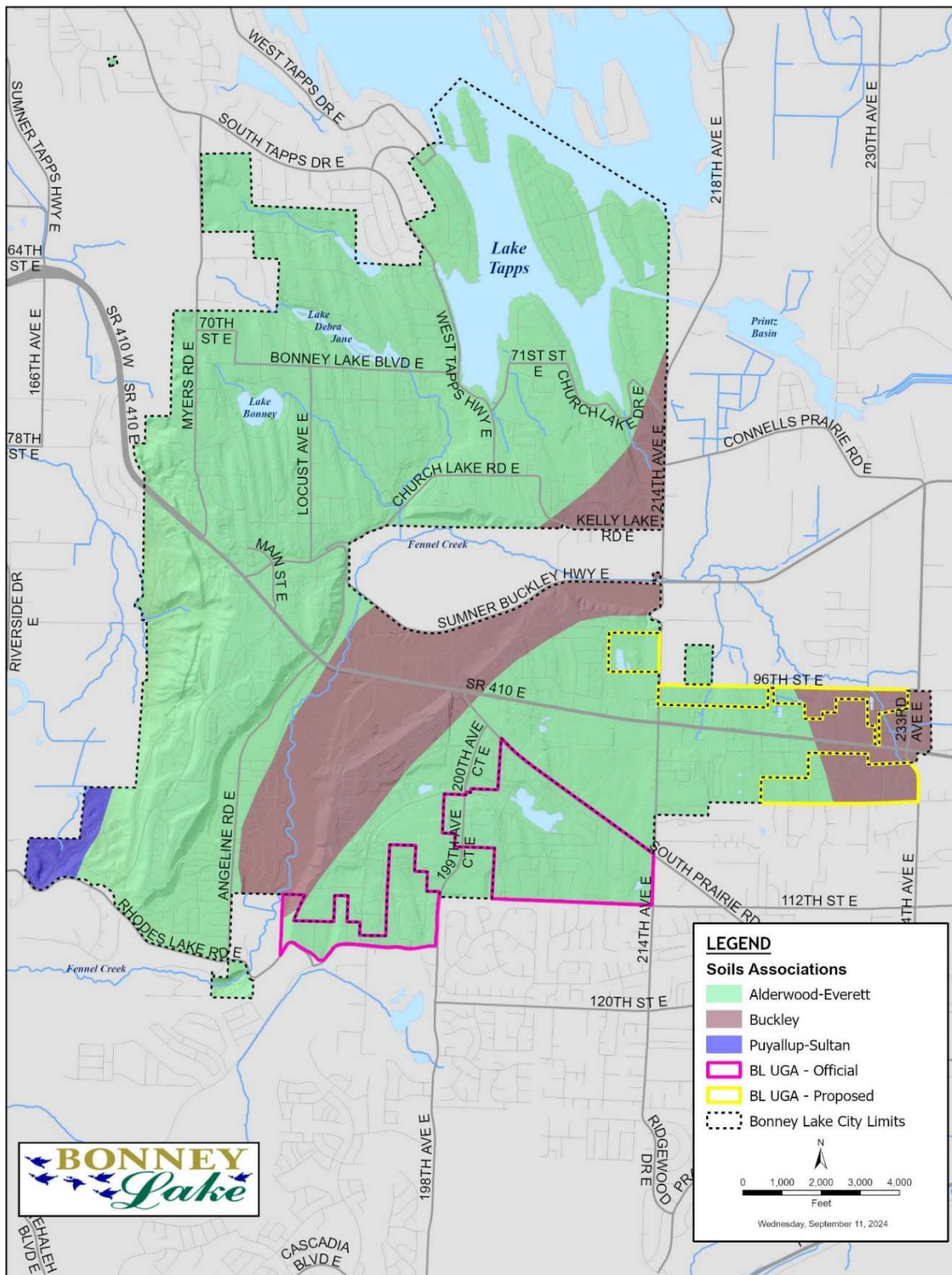
favorable for pasture and hay farming. The soil can support residential developments if there is access to community sewage facilities.¹¹

The remaining one (1) % consists of the Puyallup-Sultan association, which is well suited to both farming and residential development.¹²

¹¹ Zulauf, A. S., et. al. (February 1979) *Soil Survey of Pierce County Area, Washington*. Prepared for the Natural Resource Conservation Service (formerly Soil Conservation Service).

¹² *ibid.*

Exhibit 1: Soil Associations



Source: Prepared by the City of Bonney Lake, courtesy of Pierce County Planning and Public Works. Data from USDA Soil Conservation Service, April 3, 2000.

According to RCW 36.70A.030, Geologically Hazardous Areas are “those areas that are susceptible to erosion, sliding, earthquake, or other geological events and are not suited to the siting of commercial, residential, or industrial development consistent with public health and safety concerns”. This subsection contains a discussion of the four main geological hazards in Bonney Lake.

Landslide Hazards

Bonney Lake is surround by land that is on slopes exceeding 25 percent. These slopes should be retained in their natural state and will help delineate the urban areas since land having slopes exceeding 15 percent are difficult to develop...

- *Plan for Bonney Lake, Washington (1964)*

The soils in the Bonney Lake area are susceptible to landslide at slopes of 15% or more. The slopes bordering the Puyallup valley are highly dangerous because of the steepness of the slope and the presences of unconsolidated glacial materials. Slopes generally collapse when rainstorms oversaturated the soil on the slope. Such failure is especially likely where a permeable layer lies atop a less permeable layer because percolating water seeps out at the layer boundary.

Exhibit 2 and **Exhibit 3** illustrate the areas of Bonney Lake with a high and moderate susceptibility to shallow or deep landslides. The data contained in **Exhibit 2** and **Exhibit 3** was created based on modeling developed by the Department of Natural Resources and not site-specific evaluations. Therefore, **Exhibit 2** and **Exhibit 3** should only be used as a screening tool to highlight areas where further site-specific investigation is needed to determine if there is truly susceptibility to either a shallow or deep landslide¹³.

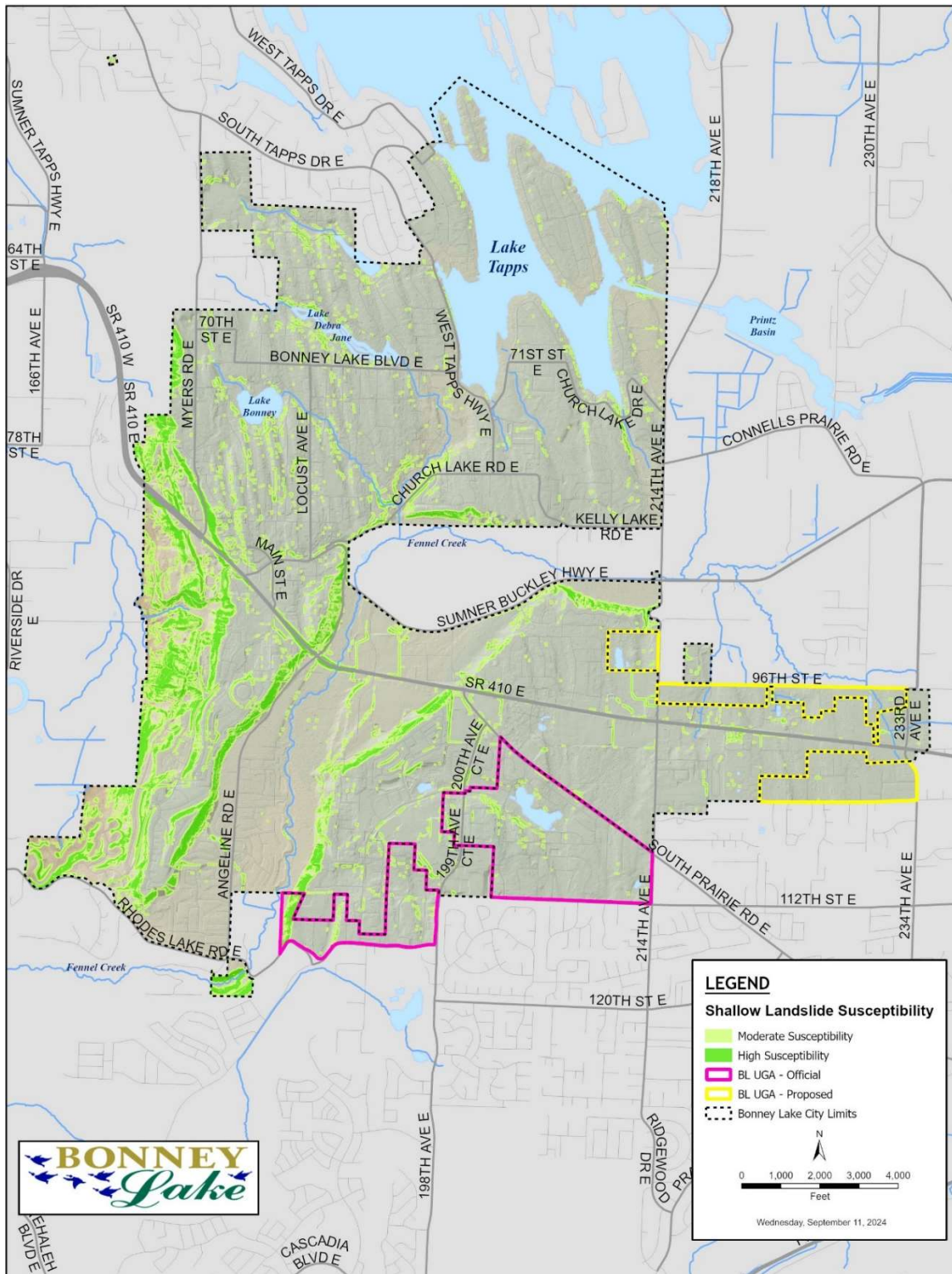
The City categorizes landslide hazard areas into two categories:

- **Class 1** landslide hazard areas have slopes that:
 - Are 40% or greater with a vertical relief of 10 feet or more; or
 - Are 25% or greater with a vertical relief of 10 feet or more and two (2) or more limiting factors detailed in the Critical Areas Ordinance.
 - These Class 1 landslide hazard areas are undevelopable.

¹³ Mickelson, K. A.; Jacobacci, K. E.; Contreras, T. A; Biel, Alyssa; Slaughter, S. L. (2017) *Landslide Inventory, Susceptibility, And Exposure Analysis Of Pierce County*, Report of Investigations 39,

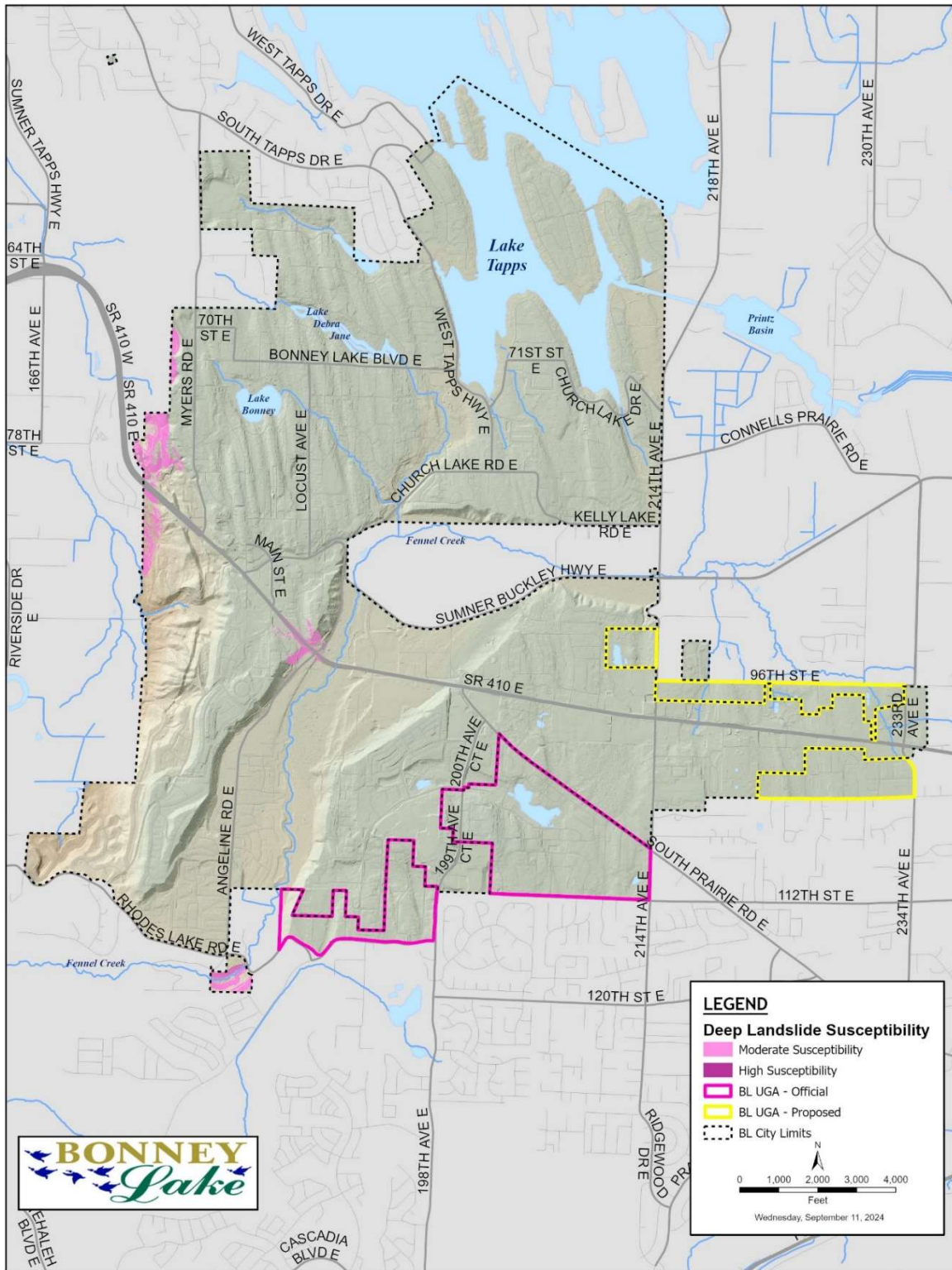
- **Class 2** landslide hazard areas have slopes that:
 - Are 25% to 39% with a vertical relief of 10 feet or more that do not have two (2) or more additional limiting factors;
 - Are 15% to 25% with a vertical relief of 10 feet or more and have additional risk factors.
 - Class 2 landslide hazard areas also include engineered slopes like those in the Sky Island, Panorama Heights, and Panorama West developments.
 - Class 2 landslide hazard areas may be buildable but require some special precautions. These categories are designed to protect citizens and their private property from damage during natural disasters.

Exhibit 2: Shallow Landslide Susceptibility



Source: Prepared by the City of Bonney Lake, courtesy of Pierce County Planning and Public Works. Data from Washington Geological Survey, November 6, 2017.

Exhibit 3: Deep Landslide Susceptibility



Source: Prepared by the City of Bonney Lake, courtesy of Pierce County Planning and Public Works. Data from Washington Geological Survey, November 1, 2018.

Erosion Hazards

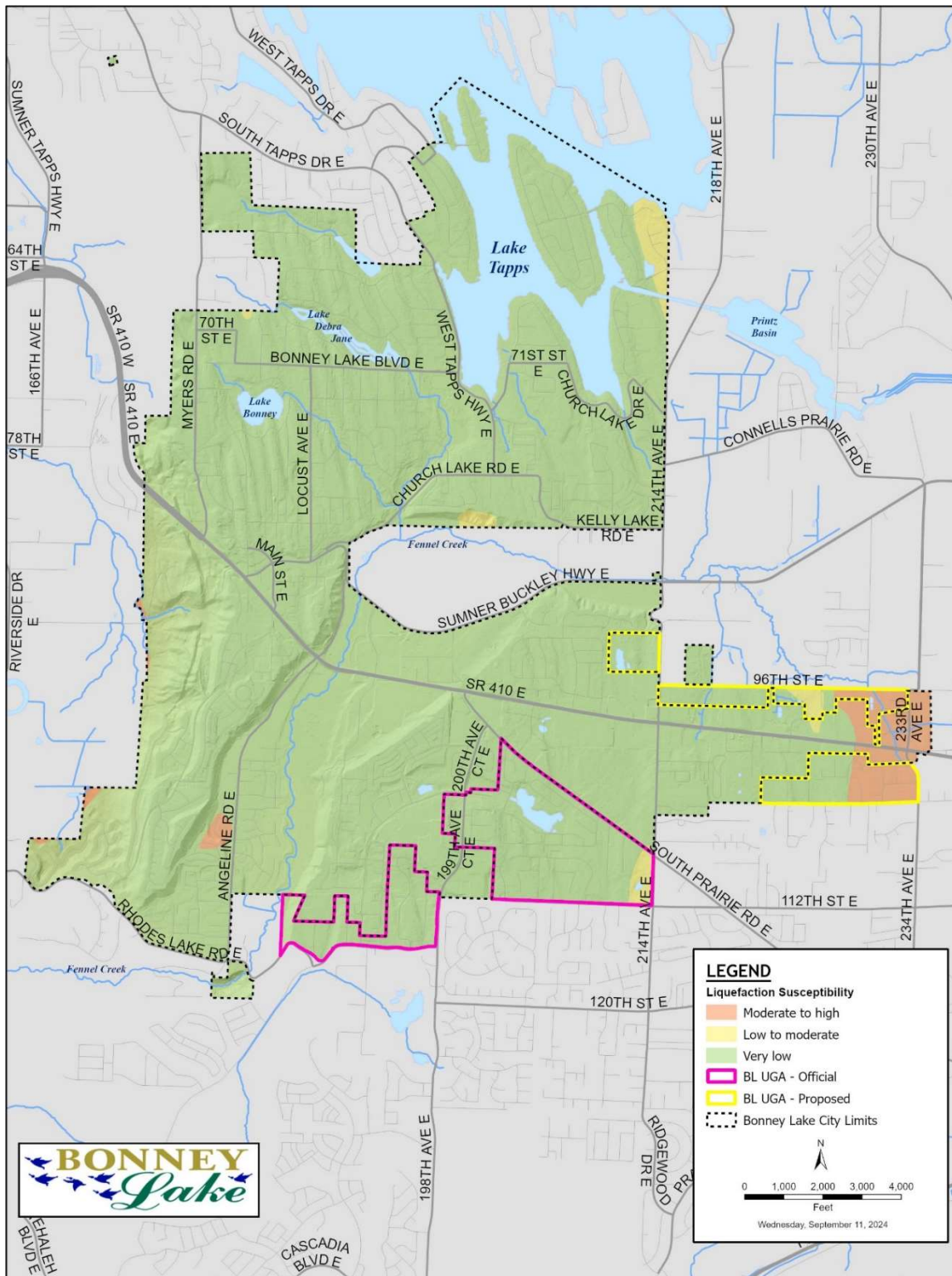
In addition to landslides, land clearing, earth movement, and unmanaged stormwater can cause erosion, which damages the site itself, the downstream drainage network, and aquatic habitat. The finer the soil and the steeper the slope, the greater the erosion hazard. The City utilizes the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service data to identify these areas,

Seismic Hazards

The Puget Sound area is also seismically active. An earthquake could cause improperly built structures to collapse, trigger landslides, and cause liquefaction. Liquefaction occurs when increasing water pressure during an earthquake or other ground vibration causes loose, fine sandy and silty sediments layers below the water table to behave as a liquid, similar to quicksand.¹⁴ The City utilizes data from the Washington Department of Natural Resources to identify these areas. The majority of the City has a low risk of liquefaction as illustrated in **Exhibit 4**.

¹⁴ Dragovich J.D, et. al. (September 1995) *Liquefaction Susceptibility for the Sumner 7.5-minute Quadrangle, Washington*. Prepared for Washington State Department of Natural Resources.

Exhibit 4: Liquefaction Susceptibility



Source: Prepared by the City of Bonney Lake, courtesy of Pierce County Planning and Public Works. Data from Washington Department of Natural Resources, undated. Retrieved September 11, 2024.

Volcanic Hazards

Mount Rainier, a dormant volcano, is the highest peak in the Cascade Range and carries a larger load of glacier ice than any other mountain in the contiguous United States, posing geologic hazards during both future eruptions and periods without eruptive activity especially given the Mountain's great topographic relief.¹⁵ Bonney Lake is far enough away to avoid lava flows and landslides. However, in addition to these associated hazards, lahars that originate on Mount Rainier or an eruption of Mount Rainier could affect the plateau. There are four types or cases of lahars:

- **Case M:** This is a low-probability and high-consequence lahar. The Osceola Mudflow is an example in this category which occurred about 5,600 years ago and has occurred on Mount Rainier only once in in the last 10,000 years.¹⁶
- **Case I:** This type of lahar has occurred once every 500 to 1,000 years during the last 5,600 years. The annual probability of such a flow originating somewhere on Mount Rainier is about 0.1 to 0.2 percent. The Electron Mudflow, which reached the Puget Lowland about 600 years ago via the Puyallup River, is the most recent example.¹⁷
- **Case II:** The typical recurrence interval of this type of lahar is near the lower end of the 100-to-500-year range. The annual probability of such a flow is close to 1 percent for the volcano as a whole. For planning purposes, Case II flows are analogous to the 100-year flood commonly considered in engineering practice. Some Case II flows have inundated flood plains well beyond the volcano and a few have reached the Puget Lowland. Case II flows have a very low clay content. The most common origin for this class of flow is melting of snow and glacier ice caused by hot rock fragments during a volcanic eruption. An example is the National Lahar, which occurred about 2,000 years ago in the Nisqually River valley.¹⁸
- **Case III:** This type of lahar is small but has a recurrence interval of 1 to 100 years for the volcano as a whole. This class of flow includes small debris avalanches as well as lahars. Case III flows are not triggered by an eruption but are largely restricted

¹⁵ Cakir R. and Walsh T. (May 2012) *Loss Estimation Pilot Project for Lahar Hazards from Mount Rainier Washington*. Prepared for the Washington State Department of Natural Resources.

¹⁶ ibid

¹⁷ ibid

¹⁸ ibid

to the slopes of the volcano and rarely move beyond the National Park boundary.¹⁹

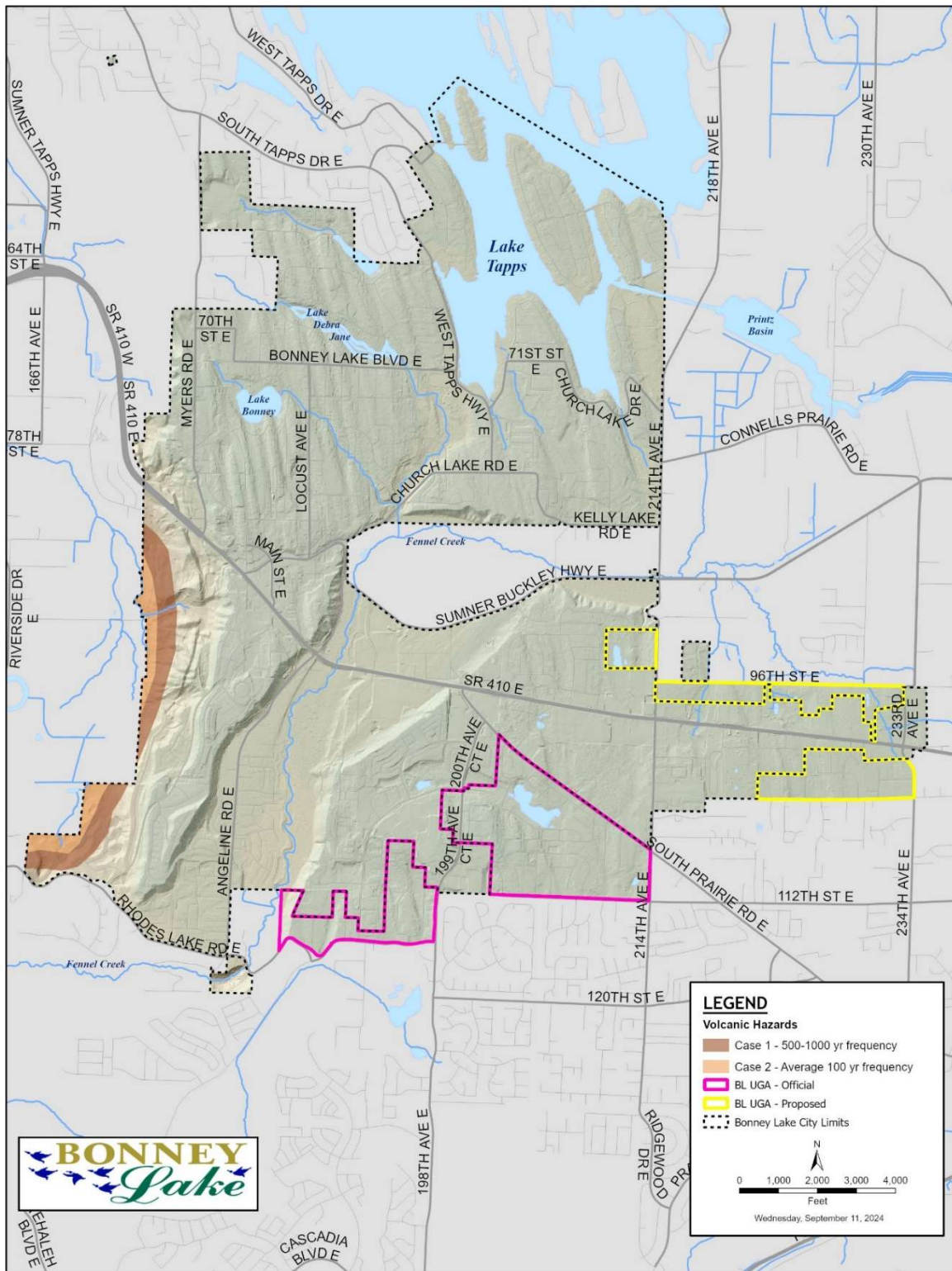
Portions of the City could be impacted by a Case I lahar that flows down either the Carbon River or Puyallup River valleys or by Case M lahars that flowed down the White River valley. Case I, Case II, Case III lahars that flowed down the White River or by Case M lahars that flowed down either the Puyallup River or Carbon River valleys would not affect the Bonney Lake.²⁰

Given the extremely low-probability of a Case M lahar, less than 0.1% of all lahars that have originated on Mount Rainier, areas impacted only by this case of lahar are not considered to be within the volcanic hazard area zone as delineated by the Washington State Department of Natural Resources as illustrated in **Exhibit 5**. Areas impacted by a Case M lahar and the blast zone for an eruption of Mount Rainier, while not officially designated as a volcanic hazard area due to the low annual probability of these events are illustrated in **Exhibit 6**.

¹⁹ ibid

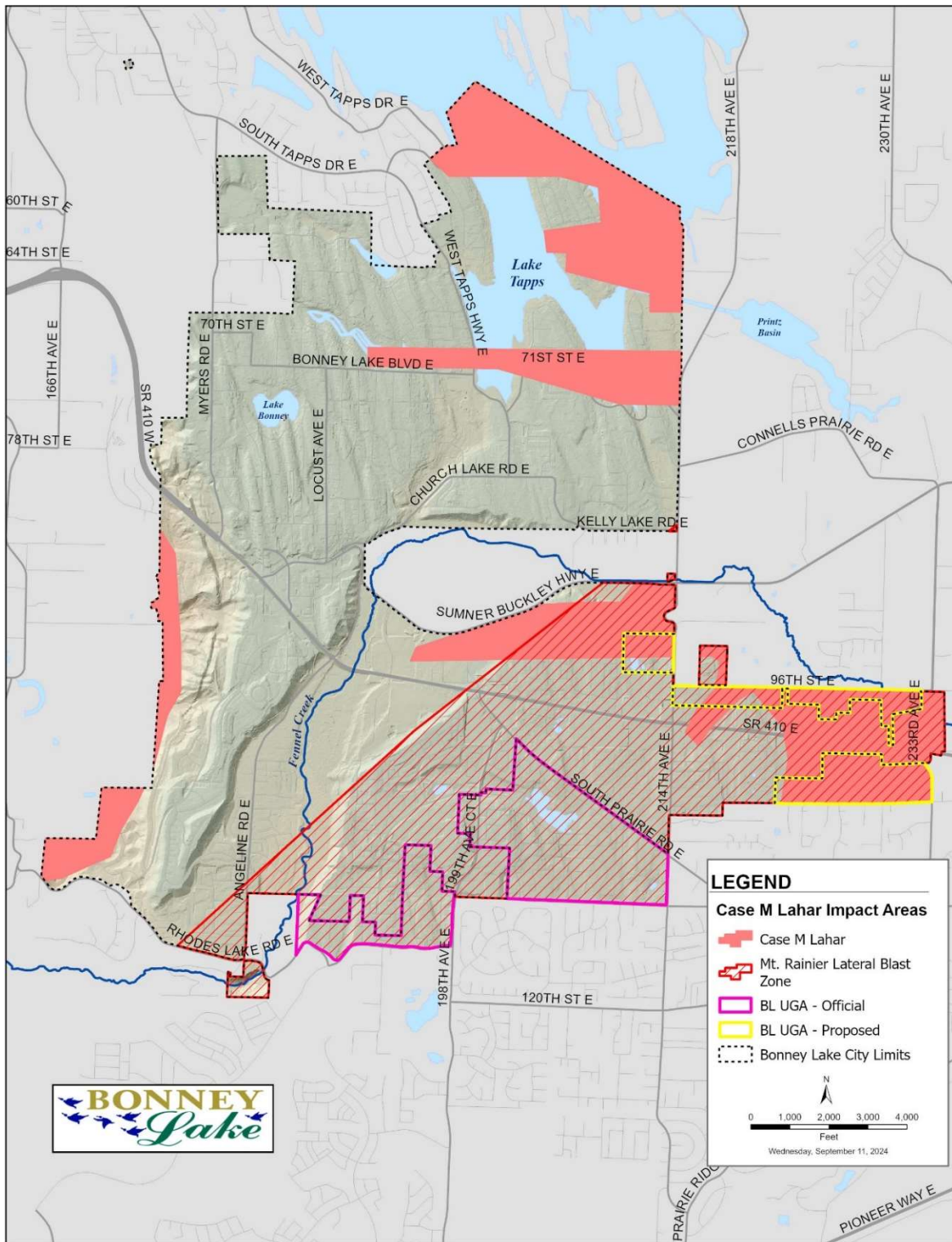
²⁰ ibid

Exhibit 5: Volcano Hazard Zone



Source: Prepared by the City of Bonney Lake, courtesy of Pierce County Planning and Public Works. Data from Washington Department of Natural Resources, June 5, 2013.

Exhibit 6: Case M Lahar Impact Areas



Source: Prepared by the City of Bonney Lake. Data from Washington State Department of Natural Resources, Information Circular 113, May 2012, and United States Geological Survey, Open-File Report 98-428, September 18, 2013.

3.2 AQUIFER AND WELLHEAD PROTECTION AREAS

Potable water is an essential life sustaining element for people. Once contaminated, it is difficult, costly, and sometimes impossible to clean up; therefore, preventing contamination is necessary to avoid exorbitant costs, hardships, and potential physical harm to people and ecosystems.²¹ A primary source of potable water in the City is aquifers, which are geologic formations that readily transmit water to wells or springs.

The importance of protecting aquifers and the associated recharge areas for public water supplies is evident by the fact that the GMA address this issue in two sections:

- **RCW 36.70A.070:** Land use elements are required to provide for protection of the quality and quantity of groundwater used for public water supplies.
- **WAC 365-190-100:** Aquifer recharge areas are designated as environmental critical areas.

Critical Aquifer Recharge Areas (CARAs) are established to protect sources of drinking water that are vulnerable to contamination that would affect the potability of the water or are susceptible to reduced recharging. Therefore, cities classify recharge areas for aquifers according to aquifer vulnerability, as defined in WAC 365-190-100(3):

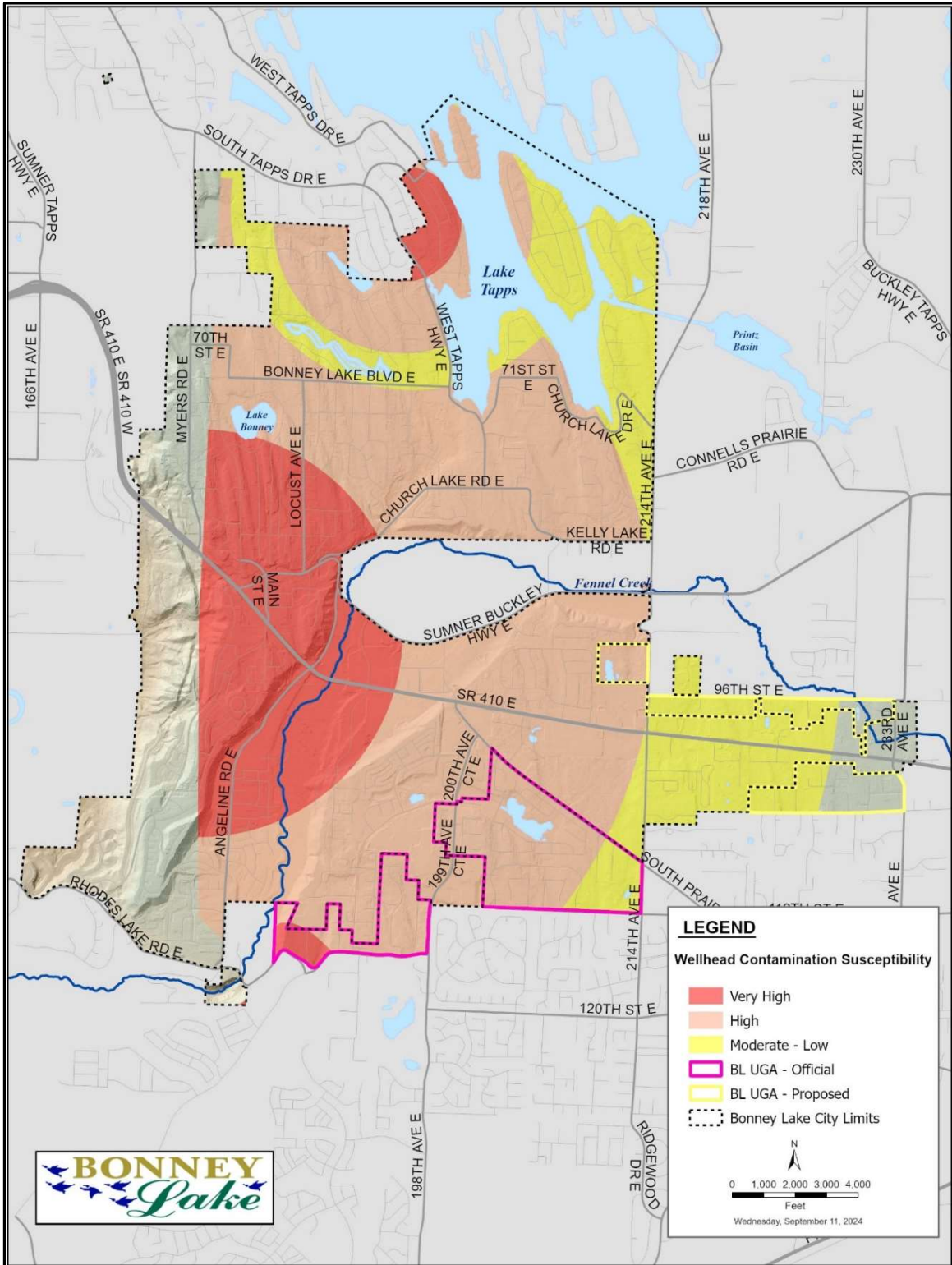
... Vulnerability is the combined effect of hydrogeological susceptibility to contamination and the contamination loading potential. High vulnerability is indicated by land uses that contribute directly or indirectly to contamination that may degrade groundwater, and hydrogeological conditions that facilitate degradation. Low vulnerability is indicated by land uses that do not contribute contaminants that will degrade groundwater, and by hydrogeological conditions that do not facilitate degradation. Hydrological conditions may include those induced by limited recharge of an aquifer. Reduced aquifer recharge from effective impervious surfaces may result in higher concentrations of contaminants than would otherwise occur.

The City of Bonney Lake has a robust Water System Plan and Wellhead Protection Program. Grainger Springs has a 100-foot sanitary control area and is at moderate risk of contamination from the source area. Victor Falls Springs is at high risk for contamination from septic systems in the source area.

²¹ WAC 365-190-100(1)

In order to protect Bonney Lake's groundwater, the City has designated the one year, five year, and ten year time-of-travel (TOT) zones identified in the *City of Bonney Lake Wellhead Protection and Monitoring Program Phase II* (November 2000) as CARAs. Additionally, the City has designed the one-year TOT zone as having very high contamination susceptibility, the five-year TOT zone as having high contamination susceptibility, and the 10-year TOT zone as having moderate to low contamination susceptibility (see **Exhibit 7**). These designations promote protection of wellheads which are sites most at risk for spreading contamination into the aquifer. The 2019 update to the Critical Areas Ordinance defined wellhead protection areas and integrated protections for wellheads into the existing CARA protections.

Exhibit 7: Wellhead Contamination Susceptibility



Source: Prepared by the City of Bonney Lake, RH2 Engineering, March 1, 2002.

3.3 SURFACE WATER

Maintain and enhance the quality of streams, wetlands, and lakes by retaining their natural characteristics

- *Bonney Lake Comprehensive Plan (1985)*

The water quality of Bonney Lake's surface waters is closely tied to the amount of development that occurs nearby, as development has the potential to cause impacts from contaminated runoff and siltation. Poor water quality can adversely affect natural resources, including streams, aquatic, and terrestrial ecosystems, and the plants and animals that depend on them. Poor water quality also has a negative impact on public health.

The Federal Clean Water Act's regulates stormwater discharge from municipal storm drain systems under a nationwide permit to prevent impacts to surface waters as the result of development, which is referred to as the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). The City's Public Works Department is responsible for managing the City's compliance with the NPDES permit under the guidance of the Washington State Department of Ecology.

The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife has provided new guidance in *Riparian Ecosystems – Volume 2: Management Recommendations* (Riparian Guidance)²² dated December 2020. Using this new guidance, the City established riparian management zones (RMZs) around streams based on the site potential tree height (SPTH), which is the average maximum height of the tallest dominant trees (200 years in age or more) for a given site class. Along the City's streams:

- The SPTH is between 191 feet and 204 feet²³.
- The RMZ for fish bearing streams (shown as Type "F" in **Exhibit 8**) was established as 200 feet, or at one (1) SPTH as recommended in the Riparian Guidance. This will also help protect the water quality of Fennel Creek, a priority documented in the City's Watershed Protection Plan.

²² Available online at: <https://wdfw.wa.gov/publications/01988>

²³ Based on the draft WDFW Priority Habitats & Species (PHS) Riparian Ecosystems: Site Potential Tree Height online mapping tool, accessed on August 18, 2023.

- The RMZ for non-fish bearing perennial streams (shown as Type “Np” in **Exhibit 8**) was established at 120 feet, which is 60% of one SPTH as recommended in the Riparian Guidance.
- The RMZ for non-fish bearing seasonal streams (shown as Type “Ns” in **Exhibit 8**) was maintained at 70 feet based on existing site conditions and consultation with WDFW, as recommended in the Riparian Guidance.

Lake Tapps

The Pacific Coast Power Company constructed Lake Tapps between 1909 and 1911 by diverting water from the White River into a diked area of the plateau. The 2,500-acre lake, now owned by the Cascade Water Alliance, is considered a shoreline of statewide significance and as such is discussed in the **Shoreline Element** of this Comprehensive Plan.

Lake Bonney

Lake Bonney is a 17-acre lake that has a mean water depth of 11 feet with a maximum depth of 21 feet located in a depression fed by surface and ground water. Lake Bonney is used for swimming, fishing, and non-power boating. Almost the entire shoreline has been developed for homes. Waterfowl frequent the lake.

Between 2004 and 2007, the lake was experiencing a mesotrophic to early eutrophic state of enrichment due to non-point pollution associated with residential development and lawn maintenance that over time will result in lake eutrophication with decreasing water quality and aesthetic values, odor problems, and algae blooms during the summer due to the presence of sunlight and nutrients.²⁴

Since 2014, Lake Bonney has shown generally increasing TSI (Trophic State Index) scores indicating improving lake health. 2018 data classifies Lake Bonney as mesotrophic.²⁵ Lake Bonney did exceed the State's standards for fecal coliform bacteria in 2012 and 2013 but met the State's standards in 2014.²⁶ In efforts to improve the health of the lake,

²⁴ Parati of Oregon, LLC. (February 2007). Bonney Lake Preliminary Water Quality Assessment: An Analysis of Conditions 2004 through 2007. Prepared for the City of Bonney Lake.

²⁵ 2018 Bonney lake Annual Lake Report. City of Bonney Lake: Volunteer Lake Monitoring Program. Prepared by Pierce Conservation District for the City of Bonney Lake.

²⁶ Ragland, I. (2014) City of Bonney Lake: Volunteer Lake Monitoring Program. Prepared by Pierce Conservation District for the City of Bonney Lake.

the City included a required vegetative conservation area²⁷ within 20 feet of the lake to be installed when property owners make waterward improvements on their lots.

Lake Debra Jane

Lake Debra Jane is about 15 acres in size and ranges from seven (7) to 15 feet in depth. The lake is used for fishing, swimming, and non-power boating. Waterfowl frequent the lake. Lake Debra Jane is fed by local springs that are augmented in late summer by nearby wells. The lake has little inflow/outflow for two to three months during the year. Algae grows in the weeds along the shoreline, especially in the summer. Lake Debra Jane is a mesotrophic lake.²⁸

The lake has a history of total coliform counts that have been in gross excess of the Department of Ecology's standards and occasionally exceeds the standards of the Pierce County Health Department.²⁹ In efforts to improve the health of the lake, the City included a required vegetative conservation area²⁷ within 20 feet of the lake to be installed when property owners make waterward improvements on their lots.

Fennel Creek

Fennel Creek begins at a spring near the intersection of SR-410 and 234th Ave E flowing west then south through a flat, shallow valley to Victor Falls, then west through a deep canyon to the Puyallup River. The creek collects surface and spring runoff all along the corridor, including excess flows from the municipal water supply springs near Victor Falls. The Fennel Creek drainage basin covers about 11 square miles, of which 3 square miles are located within the City of Bonney Lake.

The reach of Fennel Creek below Victor Falls is within the highest-class range (Class AA) established for Washington state surface waters. This reach is an Urban Natural Open Space consisting of a high value riparian corridor with multiple vegetation layers and a predominance of native plant species providing high quality habitat for wildlife species including Coho salmon, cutthroat trout, and winter steelhead, listed as threatened or

²⁷ Under WAC 173-26-221(5)(a), "Vegetation conservation includes activities to protect and restore vegetation along or near marine and freshwater shorelines that contribute to the ecological functions of shoreline areas. Vegetation conservation provisions include the prevention or restriction of plant clearing and earth grading, vegetation restoration, and the control of invasive weeds and nonnative species."

²⁸ *ibid.*

²⁹ RH2 Engineering, Inc. (June 1998). *City of Bonney Lake Wellhead Protection and Monitoring Program – Phase I*. Prepared for the City of Bonney Lake.

endangered under the Endangered Species Act (ESA).³⁰ This portion of Fennel Creek is a Shoreline of the State, discussed in more detail in the **Shoreline Element**.

The reach of Fennel Creek above Victor Falls that gently meanders through the plateau has high water quality values (Class A) and moderate habitat values containing a mosaic of vegetation classes including forested uplands, forested wetlands, palustrine emergent wetlands, scrub-shrub wetlands, riverine wetlands, and pastures.³¹ Bonney Lake's greatest concentration of wetlands is along the Fennel Creek corridor. The corridor's riparian (streamside) vegetation, its linear nature, and its close association with wetlands make it Bonney Lake's most valuable asset in terms of wildlife habitat and biological potential.

In 1999, the Foster Wheeler Environmental Corporation prepared for the City an Environmental Analysis of the Fennel Creek Corridor. It thoroughly studied the corridor's environmental quality, providing a baseline for future comparison. The Foster Wheeler Analysis recommended improvements designed to remedy its environmental problems. For example, where the creek has been straightened it recommends that it be restored to its original sinuosity by installing diversion berms and large woody debris. Where riparian vegetation has been destroyed, it recommends plantings. Where it floods a road, the study recommends culverts. Where wetlands have been damaged, it recommends that they be enhanced by hydrological connections and plantings. Because its wetland functions and values can be greatly enhanced at reasonable cost, the corridor has great potential for wetland mitigation. That is, if a wetland outside the corridor is in the path of development and not worth saving, the developer could pay to enhance wetlands inside the corridor, thus preventing a net loss of wetland functions and values.

Bonney Lake Outfall

The Lake Bonney Outlet starts on the eastern shoreline of Lake Bonney and flows for approximately one (1) mile through a series of pipes, culverts, swales, ditches, and open channels in mostly residential areas prior to joining Debra Jane Creek at the southwest of the corner of Church Lake Rd East and Evergreen Drive. Lake Bonney Outlet, upstream of 192nd Avenue Place East is an intermittent watercourse that occasionally flows when Lake Bonney fills past its capacity does not support fish due to the lack of stream channels and significant sections of pipes and culverts. Downstream of 192nd Avenue Place East,

³⁰ Foster Wheeler Environmental Corporation. 1999. Environmental Analysis of the Fennel Creek Corridor. Pg. 2-75.

³¹ *ibid.*

the Bonney Lake Outlet is a perennial fish bearing stream with hydrology supported by springs and precipitation.

Debra Jane Creek

Debra Jane Creek starts at the outlet in the southeast corner of Debra Jane Lake. Maps show that Debra Jane Creek then flows south through residential and forested areas for approximately 1 mile until it reaches the confluence with Bonney Lake Outlet. Debra Jane Creek, from the outlet at Debra Jane Lake to Allan Yorke Park, is an intermittent stream that occasionally flows when the lake fills past its capacity and does not support fish due to the lack of significant stretches of defined stream channel. Once Debra Jane Creek enters Allan Yorke Park, the stream becomes perennial stream supported by wetland seeps, springs, and precipitation without physical fish barriers (other than passable culverts) downstream from Allan Yorke Park to the confluence of Bonney Lake Outlet, and eventual connection to Fennel Creek. Habitat is suitable for fish use throughout this section, with clear bed/bank, sorted substrate, and complex habitats and is considered a perennial stream with fish use.

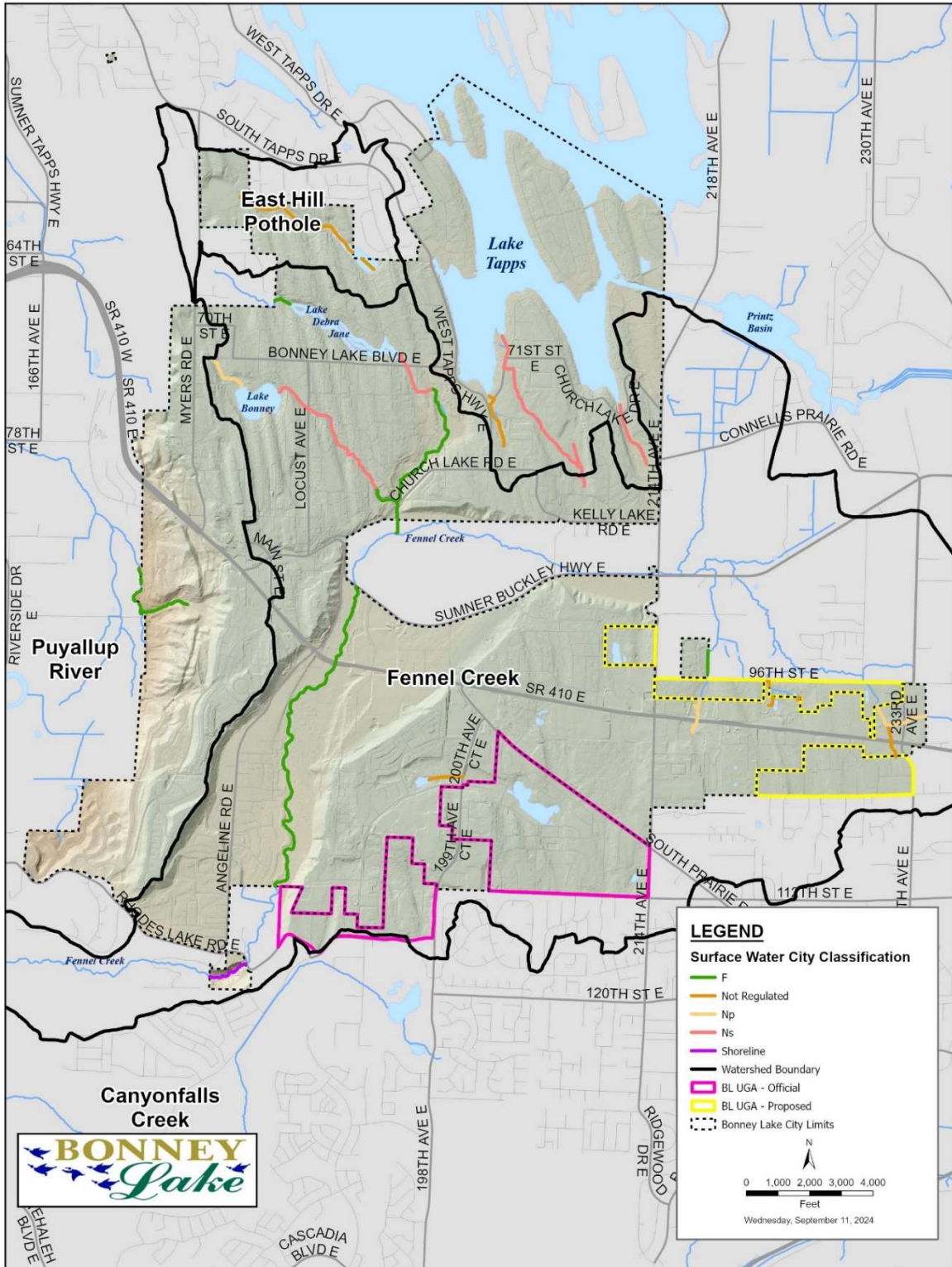
Other Streams

During 2018, the City undertook a stream assessment project. Prior to this assessment that City had mapped and classified most but not all stream located within the City. This assessment confirmed the presence or absence of the streams and assigned a classification per City code, if appropriate. More details regarding the project are available in a Final Stream Assessment Technical Memorandum which was completed by The Watershed Company for the City of Bonney Lake.

Streams evaluated as a portion of this assessment were assigned types consistent with the Bonney Lake Municipal Code, and WAC 222-16-030 and 222-16-031. **Exhibit 8** illustrates other small-unnamed streams located in the City.

The Federal Clean Water Act requires that all states restore their waters to be “fishable and swimmable.” Washington’s Water Quality Assessment, which meets the federal requirements for an integrated report under Sections 303(d) and 305(b) of the Clean Water Act, does not identify any impaired water bodies within Bonney Lake.

Exhibit 8: Surface Waters and Stream Typing



Source: Prepared by the City of Bonney Lake. Data from City of Bonney Lake, Watershed Company, Washington State Department of Fish & Wildlife, January 28, 2019.

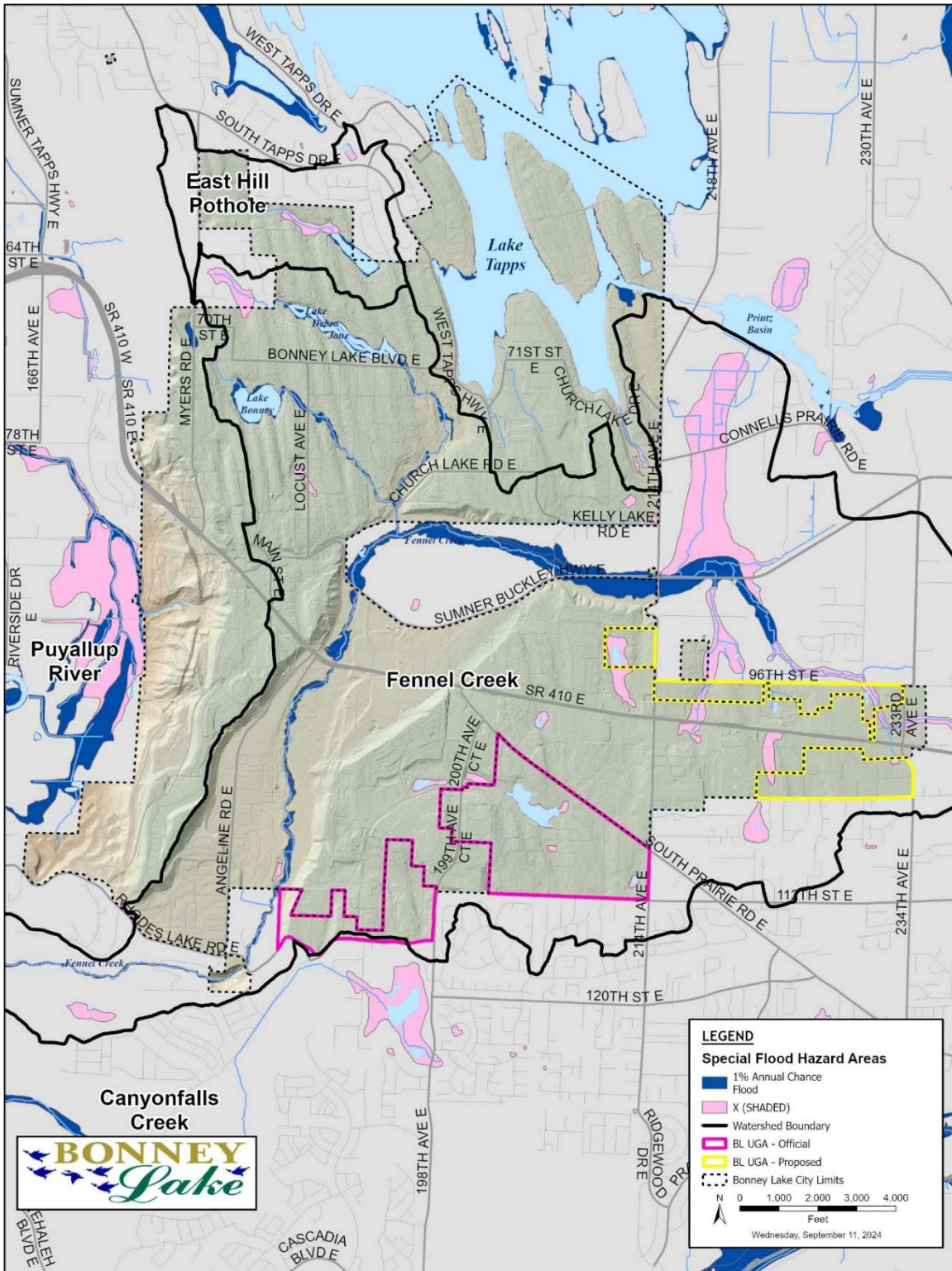
3.4 FREQUENTLY FLOODED AREAS

Flooding is defined as a general and temporary condition or partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from the overflow of inland water, the unusual and rapid accumulation of runoff of surface waters from any source, and mudslides which are proximately cause by flooding and are similar to a river of liquid and flowing mud. Flooding can also include the collapse or subsidence of land along the shore of a lake or other body of water a result of erosion or undermining cause by waves or currents or water exceeding average or anticipated levels.

Floodplains are regulated to protect the natural functions and habitat value of these areas and to manage potential risks to public safety. Bonney Lake regulates floodplains as special flood hazard areas, (see **Exhibit 9**), which is defined as land within the community subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year.³² To minimize flood damage, and maintain FEMA flood insurance eligibility, the City has administered floodplain regulations since 1982.

³² BLMC 16.26.020

Exhibit 9: Special Flood Hazard Areas



Source: Prepared by the City of Bonney Lake, courtesy of Pierce County Planning and Public Works. Data from Federal Emergency Management Agency, May 28, 2024.

Of growing concern in urban areas are urban stream/groundwater flood hazards. As weather patterns shift, increasing the variability and severity of precipitation events, urban stormwater systems can face challenges coping with increased rates of development when paired with larger than average storm events, as in **Exhibit 10**, if not proactively planned for. Urban stream flooding is exacerbated by rain-on-snow events. Sometimes debris can accumulate in stormwater collection systems and reduce the capacity of the system to convey flow.³³

Exhibit 10: Image of 2016 Flooding at 188th Ave E and 62nd St E



Photo Credit: KOMO News

3.5 WETLANDS

The commonly used wetland definition as issued by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), Shoreline Management Act

³³ Pierce County Department of Emergency Management. (n.d.). Pierce County Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment (March 2015 Edition). Retrieved from <https://www.co.pierce.wa.us/DocumentCenter/View/7032/HIRA?bidId=>

(SMA), Growth Management Act (GMA), and recorded in the Washington Administrative Code (WAC 173-22-030(10)) is:

Those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas. Wetlands do not include artificial wetlands intentionally created from non-wetland sites, including, but not limited to, irrigation and drainage ditches, grass-lined swales, canals, detention facilities, wastewater treatment facilities, farm ponds, and landscape amenities, or those wetlands created after July 1, 1990, that were unintentionally created as a result of the construction of a road, street, or highway. Wetlands may include those artificial wetlands intentionally created from non-wetland areas to mitigate the conversion of wetlands.

Wetland scientists generally acknowledge that wetlands perform the following eight functions: (1) flood/storm water control, (2) base stream flow/groundwater support, (3) erosion/shoreline protection, (4) water quality improvement, (5) natural biological support, (6) general habitat functions, (7) specific habitat functions, and (8) cultural and socioeconomic values.³⁴ In the past, these functions were not understood. Many wetlands were senselessly destroyed by clearing, dredging, draining, and filling. Federal, state, and local government regulations now protect wetlands and an undisturbed buffer around the wetland.

The Bonney Lake area contains bogs, forested wetlands, scrub/shrub wetlands, wet meadows, shallow marsh wetlands, and deep marsh. The greatest concentration of wetlands is in the Fennel Creek corridor. Wetlands also exist along swales draining Lake Bonney and Lake Debra Jane and in a few other isolated spots.

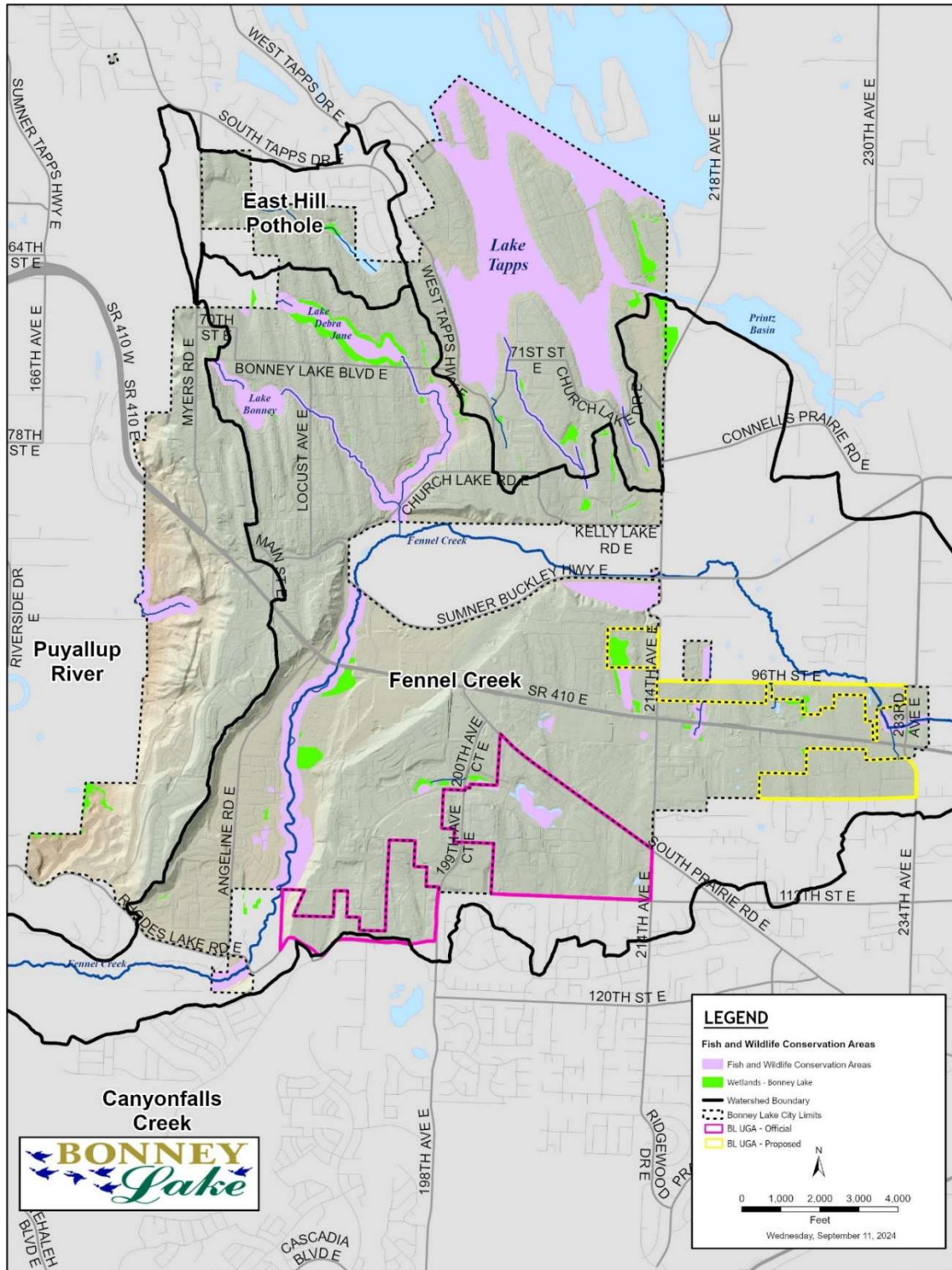
3.6 FISH AND WILDLIFE HABITAT AREAS

Urbanization and agriculture have reduced Bonney Lake's wildlife habitat, but the area's lakes, stream corridors, wetlands, floodplains, and forests support many plants and animals. Urban development and habitat conservation are compatible.

³⁴ Cooke Scientific Services. (February 2000). *Wetland and Buffer Functions Semi-Quantitative Assessment Methodology (SAM)*.

According to State rules (WAC 365-190), fish and wildlife conservation areas (FWHCAs) are "...areas that serve a critical role in sustaining needed habitats and species for the functional integrity of the ecosystem, and which, if altered, may reduce the likelihood that the species will persist over the long term. These areas may include, but are not limited to, rare or vulnerable ecological systems, communities, and habitat or habitat elements including seasonal ranges, breeding habitat, winter range, and movement corridors; and areas with high relative population density or species richness." Areas that are considered FWHCA, as determined by the Department of Natural Resources, are illustrated in **Exhibit 11**.

Exhibit 11: Fish and Wildlife Conservation Areas



Source: Prepared by the City of Bonney Lake, courtesy of Pierce County Planning and Public Works. Data from Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Department of Health and Department of Natural Resources, May 3, 2023.

4. URBAN FORESTRY

Preserve Bonney Lake's character by maintaining significant trees, tree lines, and wooded lots to the maximum extent possible through the regulation of clearing prior to development.

- *Bonney Lake Comprehensive Plan (1985)*

A healthy urban forest contributes to a sustainable City in several ways. Trees consume carbon dioxide (CO₂), absorb air, and water pollutants. They also provide shade (which reduces energy consumption), absorb runoff, reduce soil erosion, provide habitat for plants and animals, and make walking more pleasant. The Center for Urban Forest Research estimates that over a 40-year period, 100 urban trees in the Pacific Northwest provide \$202,000 in benefits.³⁵

Recognized by the Arbor Day Foundation as a Tree City USA³⁶ since 2005, Bonney Lake has an active Community Forest Program and has made a commitment to protect and manage the community's tree resources. As part of this ongoing commitment, the City contracted with the Watershed Company to prepare an analysis of the City's tree canopy. This analysis included a review of the effectiveness of existing codes, trends from recent development, and yield priority recommendations. This analysis was completed in 2019 and utilized high-resolution multispectral aerial imagery to complete a map-based canopy analysis that compared 2008 and 2017/2018 canopy coverage, see **Exhibit 12**. The analysis revealed a reduction in total coverage percentage from 43% to 34%; or 1,872 acres reduced to 1,638 acres of tree canopy.

Previous best practice established a 40% canopy coverage as an average for urban areas. However, as of 2017, this is no longer the best practice.³⁷ Based on existing impervious surface, future population projections, and a land use analysis the City has established a new canopy goal of 38%. The urban canopy is concentrated in existing residential and open space areas. Revisions to the clearing and landscaping codes that

³⁵ Davey Resource Group. (March 2011). *City of Bonney Lake Washington: Urban Tree Canopy Assessment*. Prepared for the City of Bonney Lake.

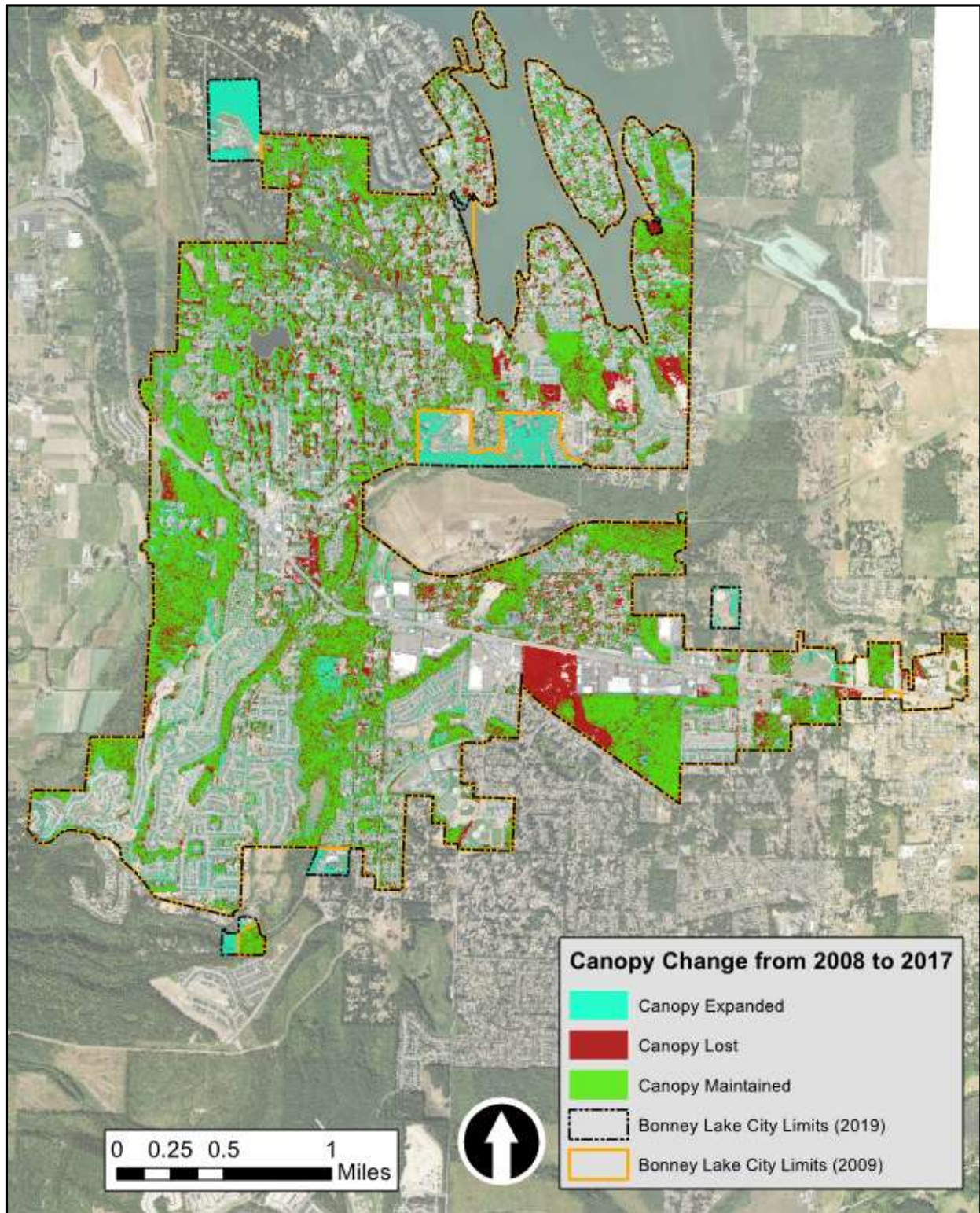
³⁶ To learn more about the Tree City USA program, visit: <https://www.arborday.org/programs/treecityusa/>

³⁷ The Watershed Company. (November 2019). *Technical Memorandum – Bonney Lake Canopy Analysis*. Prepared for the City of Bonney Lake.

support the protection of this existing canopy and encourages tree replacement will be required in order to meet the 38% goal.

Trees make an important contribution to the aesthetics of the City, as well as the natural environment. Documentation and monitoring of the tree canopy will play an important role in preserving the visual identity and health of the Bonney Lake community. We all live under one canopy and must work together to protect it.

Exhibit 12: Tree Canopy Change, 2008 to 2017



5. AGRICULTURAL LANDS

The GMA requires jurisdictions to prevent conversion of agricultural lands of long-term commercial significance. There are no such lands in the BLUGA. However, as a suburban community located on the edge of the Pierce County's urban growth area boundaries, pockets of agricultural lands of long-term commercial significance surround Bonney Lake. Therefore, the City should work cooperatively with the County to preserve and protect these areas. Additionally, one of the City's proposed additions to the Bonney Lake Urban Growth Area (BLUGA), the Fennel Creek Corridor Area, contain lands designated as agricultural resource lands (ARL). Areas designated as ARL are agricultural lands of long-term commercial significance, which should be preserved and protected, from urban development. The City proposes to preserve these resource lands by designating the areas as Open Space – Conservancy and zoning the areas Residential/Conservancy District that is comparable to the County's zoning in both the terms of allowed uses and density.

In addition to preserving agricultural lands of long-term commercial significance, Bonney Lake should also take steps to promote and preserve urban agricultural lands. Urban agriculture is an umbrella term encompassing backyard gardens, community gardens, urban farms, and farmer's markets involved in a wide range of activities including raising, cultivation, processing, marketing, and distribution of food in urban areas.³⁸ Preserving and promoting urban agriculture would have a number of positive impacts on Bonney Lake, which include:

- Promoting community health by expanding access to fresh foods;
- Reducing green-house gas emissions caused by transporting food over long distances;
- Increasing social capital by facilitating community engagement (See Community Development Element for a discussion of the health impacts of social capital); and
- Activating underutilized community spaces.³⁹

³⁸ National Policy & Legal Analysis Network to Prevent Childhood Obesity. (?). *Seeding the City: Land Use Policies to Promote Urban Agriculture*.

³⁹ *ibid.*

6. AIR QUALITY

The emission of noise, smoke, dust, other obnoxious matter are to be limited and controlled by specific performance standards.

- *Plan for Bonney Lake, Washington (1964)*

While air quality is not specifically identified as a critical area, protecting air quality is listed as a goal of the GMA and both the MPPs and CPPs include specific provisions that require the City to establish policies related to air quality. In the Puget Sound Region the primary concern is ground-level ozone, carbon monoxide, and fugitive dust which can damage lung tissue leading to respiratory disease, contribute to cancer and cardiovascular disease, and obscure many of our most scenic vistas, such as views of the Olympic and Cascade mountain ranges, including Mount Rainier.⁴⁰

Air quality in Bonney Lake is monitored and regulated by the Puget Sound Clean Air Agency (PSCAA). The PSCAA is a special purpose, regional government agency covering King, Kitsap, Pierce and Snohomish Counties chartered by state law in 1967 under the Washington State Clear Air Act. The agency monitors air quality in the basin through a regional network of air pollution monitoring stations to determine if the national and State standards for criteria air pollutants and emission limits of toxic air contaminants are being achieved.

6.1 CRITERIA AIR POLLUTANTS

The Federal and Washington State Clean Air Acts have established ambient air quality standards for different air pollutants. The Federal Clean Air Act of 1970 (amended in 1977 and 1990) established the national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) for six "criteria" pollutants which are known to be hazardous to human health:

- Carbon monoxide (CO)
- Ozone (O₃)
- Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂)
- Particulate matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5})
- Sulfur dioxide (SO₂); and

⁴⁰ Puget Sound Regional Council. *Vision 2040*. 2008 pg. 39.

➤ Lead (Pb),.

Over the years PSCAA has made great strides toward reducing levels of carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and lead, which are now well below federal air quality standards. However, two air pollutants remain a concern in the Puget Sound region: particle pollution and ozone (smog), which can cause heart attacks, strokes, asthma attacks and even premature death.⁴¹

6.2 TOXIC AIR CONTAMINANTS

In addition to the six criteria air pollutants, the PSCAA increasingly is focusing efforts on reducing air toxics, which is group of over 400 pollutants known or suspected to cause several health problems, including cancer and birth defects, as well as damage to lungs, immune systems and nervous systems. In our region, health risk from air toxics comes primarily from fine particles in diesel exhaust.⁴²

6.3 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

Residential areas should be protected from the dangers of fire, explosions, toxic, noxious matter, and other similar objectionable influences.

- *Bonney Lake Comprehensive Plan (1985)*

In addition to the air quality, cities in the central Puget Sound Region are required to address climate change. While addressing climate has been added as a mandatory elements established in RCW 36.70A.070 by way of HB 1181 (2023) this change is not required for the 2024 periodic update cycle. However, the City is required to be consistent with adopted MPPs and CPPs pursuant to RCW 36.70A.100 and RCW 36.70A.210. Both the MPPs and CPPs include specific provisions that require the City to establish goals, policies, strategies, and performance measures related to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and to address adaptation to the effects of climate change. Additionally, the City will be required to incorporate a climate element by the time of the 2029 5-year check-in established by HB 1241 in 2022.

⁴¹ PSCAA Website: <http://www.pscleanair.org/airquality/airqualitybasics/airtoxics/Pages/default.aspx>
Accessed on 11/5/14

⁴² *ibid.*

Unlike emissions of criteria pollutants and toxic air pollutants, which have local or regional impacts, emissions of greenhouse gasses (GHGs) have a broader, global impact. The principal GHGs are carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), and fluorinated compounds. These gases allow visible and ultraviolet light from the sun to pass through the atmosphere, but prevent heat from escaping back out into space, a process known as the “greenhouse effect”. Human-caused emissions of these GHGs in excess of natural ambient concentrations are responsible for intensifying the greenhouse effect.

The City's efforts to reduce GHGs began in 2010 with the passage of Resolution 2049, which adopted policies to reduce emissions of GHGs. As part of Resolution 2049, the City stated that local governments throughout the nation, both large and small, are reducing the production of global warming pollutants through programs that provide economic and quality of life benefits, such as reduced energy bills, green space preservation, air quality improvements, reduced traffic congestion, improved transportation choices, economic development, and job creation through energy conservation and new energy. The City of Bonney Lake adopted the following policies, as part of Resolution 2049, to reduce GHGs:

- The City will strive to assure that all new municipal buildings are models of cost-effective energy- efficient design.
- The City will encourage energy conservation practices in City buildings by raising the awareness of employee energy use.
- The City will use the recently approved shared resource conservation manager position to conduct energy audits of publicly owned buildings, evaluate potential conservation measures, and then carry out those measures that are appropriate.
- The City will monitor the efficiency of the pumps in water and sewer systems and operate and maintain them at peak efficiency whenever practically feasible. When evaluating new systems, the most cost-effective option using the least amount of energy will be preferred.
- The City will participate in the County-wide solid waste management plan which reduces the solid waste stream by recycling and other means, investigates ways to convert non-recyclable solid waste to energy, and promotes the purchase of recycled and recyclable goods.
- Where and when permitted under the building code, the City will encourage the use of building construction materials made from recycled and recyclable materials.
- The City will publicize energy conservation actions to raise public awareness of the value of wise energy use.

- The City will promote internal recycling programs, purchasing policies, and employee education to reduce the amount of waste produced.
- The City will implement its non-motorized transportation plan, on a funding available basis, to provide safe and convenient access for pedestrians and bicyclists to, across, and along major transit priority streets.
- The City will continue to support water conservation using conservation-based rates and a tiered rate structures for water use.

In Puget Sound region, nearly 40% of the GHGs pollution comes from transportation⁴³. The goals and policies in the Community Development Element and Community Mobility Elements attempt to address the GHGs. These goals and policies encourage a local balance of jobs and housing, proximity of shopping, recreational, childcare, and other uses to residential areas, higher intensity land uses near transit, and encourage the use of alternative transportation modes such as transit, walking and bicycling.

In addition to transportation, GHGs are released during energy production and consumption, such as electricity used to power homes and businesses, and fuel used to power cars and trucks. Reducing the carbon content of the fuel source (e.g., solar or wind power versus fossil fuels) or reducing energy consumption (e.g. using energy efficient appliances or designing buildings for solar access) will help to further reduce overall GHGs emissions.

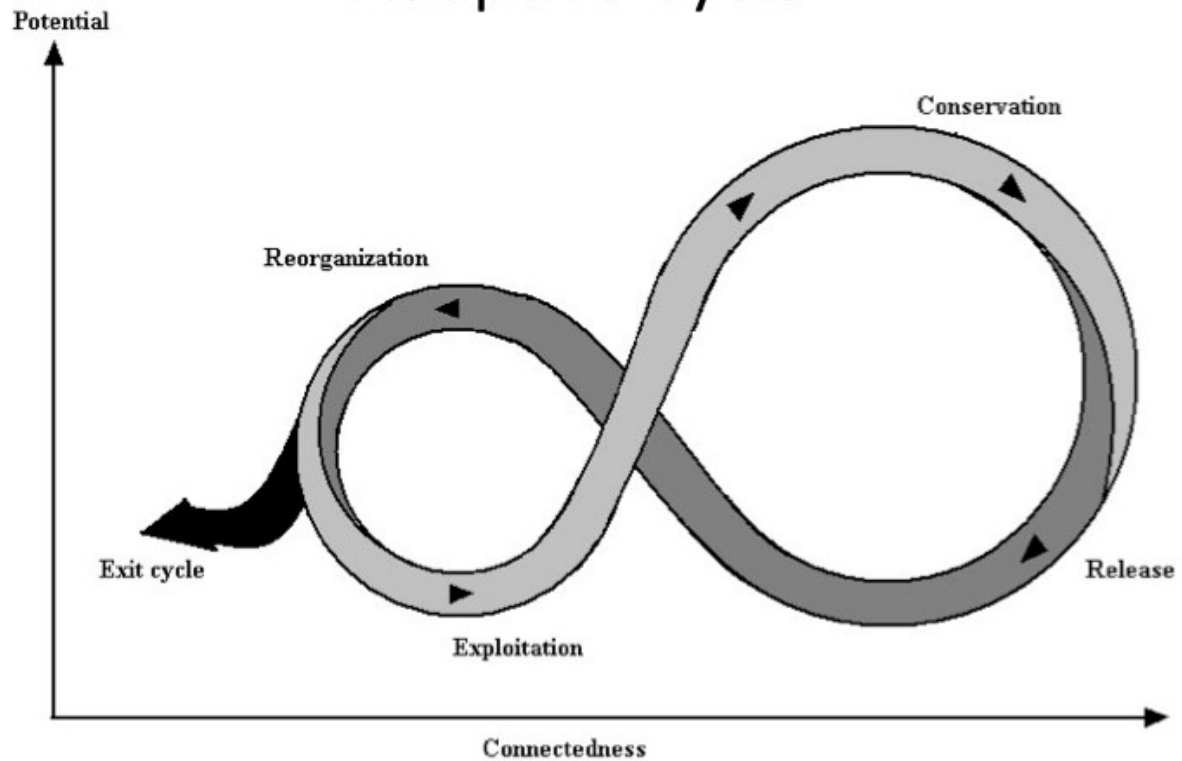
⁴³ Puget Sound Clean Air Agency. *Puget Sound Regional Emission Inventory*. December 2023. Available online at: <https://www.pscleanair.gov/DocumentCenter/View/5361/2019-Four-County-GHG-EI-FINAL>

7. RESILIENCY

As the instances of natural disaster increase throughout the world, communities must begin planning for how these disasters may affect them. In Pierce County the most frequently occurring natural disaster is flooding. Historically, disaster planning has focused on avoid or minimizing damage from these events. Policies developed today have started focusing on building community resilience and preparing for inevitable disasters and the post-disaster to recovery. In this instance resiliency is defined as the ability of a community or ecosystem to return to a functioning state and enter into recovery as quickly as possible. Resiliency can be thought of as a cycle as depicted in **Exhibit 13**. This adaptive cycle can be seen in ecological and social systems throughout our world.

Exhibit 13: The Adaptive Cycle⁴⁴

Adaptive Cycle



The rapid growth and conservation phases are referred to as the fore loop and characterized by an accumulation of capital and stability. The release and reorganization phases are referred to as the back loop and are characterized by uncertainty and loss of capital, but also novelty and experimentation. In terms of community preparedness, the change from fore loop to back loop is the disruptive event (i.e., natural disaster).

This resiliency approach encourages communities to plan for safety, continuity of operations and delivery of services, and appropriate levels of infrastructure and support during events and for post-disaster recovery. The most likely instances for the City of Bonney Lake to face are flooding and being an area of reception for persons evacuated from surrounding areas during natural disasters. Hazard identification and risk

⁴⁴ Holling, C. S., & Gunderson, L. H. (2002). *Panarchy: Understanding Transformations in Human and Natural Systems* (Edition 1). Washington, D.C.: Island Press.

management for the area are managed by Pierce County and more information about these topics can be found in the Pierce County Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment.

7.1 CLIMATE CHANGE

Resilience thinking acknowledges that social-ecological systems are always changing, and adapting. With climate change, communities must plan for resilience in the face of changes in average temperature, weather conditions, wind patterns, precipitation, and increased variability in the frequency and severity of extreme weather events.

Likely impacts of climate change on the City are changes in rain and snowfall patterns, residents moving to the area because of sea-level rise impacting other parts of the region, an increased need to invest in infrastructure that can accommodate greater fluctuations in service, and economic changes.

7.2 FLOOD

Flooding is the most common hazard in Pierce County. Of particular risk are areas of the City within special flood hazard areas. However, other low-lying areas of the City and isolated “potholes” or closed depressions can be at risk of flooding, and once these areas flood the water can remain for the rest of the wet season. Flooding impacts about 50% of the population of Pierce County each year.⁴⁵ Mapping these low-lying and closed depressions could alert residents that might not otherwise prepare for flood events. This was demonstrated during the flooding of a portion of the City during February of 2016.

7.3 FIRE

While wildfires can be a natural part of the adaptive cycle in healthy forests, the densely knit rural-urban divide brings these fires too close to our homes, our neighbors, and our livelihoods. All communities face some risk for fire, but 2020 demonstrated that this risk is closer and more real than we would have thought given the extended wet season experienced in the South Sound Region.

Likely impacts from fire include temporary loss of air quality, sudden need for shelter/evacuation planning, temporary loss of ingress and egress from the City, loss of

⁴⁵ Pierce County Department of Emergency Management. (n.d.). Pierce County Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment (March 2015 Edition). Retrieved from <https://www.co.pierce.wa.us/DocumentCenter/View/7032/HIRA?bidId=>

telecommunication systems, loss of tree canopy, increase risk of landslide, and a need for long-term recovery management that focuses on soil health and stability. A focus on resiliency acknowledges that fires will happen, but community education, emergency preparedness, and established plans for recovery can save our homes and our lives.

Exhibit 14: Sumner Grade Fire, 2020



Image Credit: WSDOT

7.4 DROUGHT AND HEATWAVES

Bonney Lake's beauty and quality of life are likely to change if a long-lasting drought impacts the area. These impacts can include habitat reduction for birds, insects, and amphibians, impacts on water distribution, impacts on tourism, and higher risk of wildfire. A resilient community prepares for these changes and develops interdisciplinary networks of professionals before disaster strikes to ensure resources are in place to address these changes before the change impact day to day living.

7.5 EARTHQUAKE

As evaluated in section 3.1 of this chapter, areas with steep slopes may be at higher risk of liquefaction and landslide. Many of the homes in the southern portion of the City could be impacted by seismic event. The City has taken steps to strictly regulate development in these higher risk areas. Additionally, close geographic proximity to volcanos has increased the general population's awareness of the risk of earthquake and the potential effects of an event. In addition to preparing residents for an earthquake event, the City is likely to be impacted by transportation disruption, energy disruption, and an influx of evacuees from other areas during an event.

7.6 VOLCANIC

While flood may be the most common event in Pierce County, a volcano event would impact the largest segment of the population. The immediate and secondary impacts of such an event would be far-reaching and long-lasting. Resilient communities prepare for these events, understanding they are inevitable even if they never happen in our lifetime. Investment in early alert systems and communication systems that will function and be accessible during an event are important aspects of preparedness, volcanoes give warning signs before they erupt. Additionally, education and outreach can help citizens understand risks (see **Exhibit 15**). Bonney Lake is an evacuation site for residents in other areas of Pierce County.

Exhibit 15: Are You Ready for An Eruption?⁴⁶



⁴⁶ Pierce County Emergency Management. (n.d.). Mount Rainier is an Active Volcano Are You Ready for An Eruption [Interpretive Image]. Retrieved from <https://www.piercecountywa.gov/3730/Mount-Rainier-Active-Volcano>

7.7 TRANSPORTATION ACCIDENT HAZARD

Of unique risk to the City of Bonney Lake is the impact of a transportation accident hazard. The road system in Bonney Lake has been defined, extensively, by housing development. A resilient streets system has built-in redundancies that ensure that emergency personnel and citizens have multiple travel routes regardless of transportation mode or temporary obstructions.

Sustainable transportation systems are best achieved by planning transportation around pedestrians. Pedestrian focused transportation promotes interconnected grids of closely spaced streets, readily available parking, and increased density.⁴⁷ In addition to cul-de-sac development, the dependence on State Route 410 to provide routes throughout the City puts the transportation at risk of being devastated during a medium to large vehicle accident or road system failure. These issues are addressed more fully in the Mobility Element of this plan.

⁴⁷ Tumlin, J. (2012). Sustainable Transportation Planning: Tools for Creating Vibrant, Healthy, and Resilient Communities. Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

8. ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP GOALS AND POLICIES

The policies in this section identify actions the City should consider over the upcoming planning period to achieve the stated goals.

Goal ES-1 Enhance coordination among cities, counties, federally recognized tribes, federal and state agencies, utilities, and other partners to protect, preserve, and restore environmental resources for current and future population.

- Policies:**
- ES-1.1** Coordinate with Tribes, local and regional jurisdictions, and community partners to restore and enhance the Puget Sound watersheds to a more natural state.
 - ES-1.2** Coordinate with Tribes, local and regional jurisdictions, and community partners to identify, mitigate, and adapt to the impacts of climate change on regional hydrological systems and local critical area.
 - ES-1.3** Maintain and enhance the ecological, social, and economic benefits provided by a healthy Puget Sound environment.
 - ES-1.4** Support implementation of the Puget Sound Partnership's action agenda.

Goal ES-2: Protect the environment, public health, and property from erosion, landslides, and unnecessary scars on the land that could occur as part of development.

- Policies:**
- ES-2.1** Discourage development and disturbance of native vegetation on steep slopes.
 - ES-2.2** Require buildings to be set back from the toe and top of steep slopes.
 - ES-2.3** Require geotechnical or engineering studies to demonstrate that any proposed development in areas that have a high or moderate landslide hazard risk has been designed to withstand the hazard and not aggravate the hazard for other properties.
 - ES-2.4** Designate areas with a moderate or high risk of slope instability either as Open Space – Conservancy, Open Space – Private, or Open Space – Public to limit the development intensity, site coverage, and vegetation removal within these hazardous areas.

- ES-2.5** Ensure that soils are suitable for the development proposed. Where soil suitability is questionable, require review by a geotechnical engineer.
- ES-2.6** Maintain existing vegetation to the greatest extent possible in order to prevent erosion. In cases where development necessitates removal of vegetation, a reasonable amount of landscaping should be required to replace trees, shrubs, and ground cover removed during construction.
- ES-2.7** When erosion hazard areas are disturbed, require erosion control measures, and limit the duration of site exposure.
- ES-2.8** Enforce building codes designed to prevent earthquake damage.

Goal ES-3: Protect the quality and supply of groundwater used for public water supplies to ensure reliable current and future sources of safe and drinkable water for Bonney Lake and the region.

- Policies:**
- ES-3.1** Evaluate, monitor and mitigate the potential impacts of land development on critical aquifer recharge areas to ensure that the level of protection provided corresponds with the potential for contaminating the water supply aquifer.
 - ES-3.2** Work with Pierce County, the Washington State Department of Ecology, Tribes and any relevant liable or engaged parties to protect Bonney Lake’s water supply from contaminants originating inside and outside the city limits
 - ES-3.3** Periodically review and update land use policies, regulations, development, or operating standards to ensure the use of best available science for meeting and exceeding levels of groundwater recharge while preventing degradation of groundwater quality.
 - ES-3.4** Manage surface water to maintain and improve water quality, maximizing groundwater recharge.
 - ES-3.5** Require new subdivisions and commercial development to connect to public sewers.
 - ES-3.6** Encourage homes and businesses with septic systems to connect to public sewers.

ES-3.7 Use the best available science (BAS) to protect and enhance groundwater quality.

Goal ES-4: Preserve, restore, and enhance the quality of surface waters to provide high quality natural habitats protected from point and non-point pollution sources.

- Policies:**
- ES-4.1** Protect water bodies from point and non-point sources of contamination and nitrification.
 - ES-4.2** Promote the enhancement or restoration of surface waters as adjacent development activities occur.
 - ES-4.3** Protect against erosion of drainage channels.
 - ES-4.4** Encourage land developments to maximize stormwater infiltration.
 - ES-4.5** Promote Low Impact Development techniques as an alternative to standard development practices such as, using natural systems to maintain and enhance environmental quality by having them perform such functions as cleaning air and water, and controlling storm water runoff.
 - ES-4.6** Preserve vegetative buffers along streams and drainage ways to enhance water quality, protect habitat, and prevent erosion.
 - ES-4.7** Mitigate stormwater related impacts through best management practices based on the best available science.
 - ES-4.8** Protect Fennel Creek's natural functions by being especially diligent in applying to the Fennel Creek corridor those policies relating to wetlands and fish and wildlife habitat as stated elsewhere in this Element.
 - ES-4.9** Construct the Fennel Creek corridor environmental improvements identified in the 1999 Environmental Analysis of the Fennel Creek Corridor.
 - ES-4.10** Continue to purchase property along the Fennel Creek Corridor to preserve the corridor and consider using property around the creek as wetland mitigation sites.
 - ES-4.11** Work with Tribes, local and regional jurisdictions, and community partners to restore local freshwater bodies identifying and mitigating potential impacts from extreme weather events.

Goal ES-5: Minimize risks to life and property resulting from flooding and preserve habitat associated with floodplains.

- Policies:**
- ES-5.1** Prohibit new buildings in the 100-year flood zone as determined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and as shown on the FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) unless the base elevation is above the floodplain elevation, the structure has been flood proofed, or the area is removed from the floodplain.
 - ES-5.2** Protect floodplains from filling, excavating, and other activities that would interfere with natural drainage patterns and negatively affect the habitat functions.
 - ES-5.3** Preserve and enhance floodplains to provide for natural flood storage protection and habitat functions.
 - ES-5.4** Require new development and redevelopment designs to minimize hazards associated with flooding and limit the amount of runoff that contributes to flooding.
 - ES-5.5** Design new city development and redevelopment projects to minimize hazards associated with flooding and extreme weather events, limiting the amount of runoff that contributes to flooding.
 - ES-5.6** Research and evaluation the implementation of development incentives for projects incorporating climate mitigation and adaptation strategies into their stormwater design criteria.
 - ES-5.7** Coordinate the implementation of flood mitigation and adaptation measures based on the best available science for development already built within flood zones.

Goal ES-6: Protect and enhance natural habitat, groundwater recharge, and floor attenuation functions performed by wetlands.

- Policies:**
- ES-6.1** Ensure that wetland buffers are adequately sized to protect functions and values of wetlands.
 - ES-6.2** Ensure a no net loss of wetland functions and values.
 - ES-6.3** Avoid denying all reasonable use on any parcel.
 - ES-6.4** Protect wetlands from water quantity or quality impacts stemming from improper stormwater management.

- ES-6.5** Encourage environmental stewardship programs aimed at wetland preservation.
- ES-6.6** Pursue implementation of a wetland mitigation-banking program.
- ES-6.7** Use the best available science when assessing wetland values and functions.

Goal ES-7: Preserve, restore, and enhance fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas.

- Policies:**
- ES-7.1** Preserve habitats for species, which the federal or state government have identified, as endangered, threatened, or sensitive.
 - ES-7.2** Further the conservation of sites that protect fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas through incentives or acquisition.
 - ES-7.3** Support the restoration of ecological functions and the natural environment in environmentally damaged areas by offering incentives.
 - ES-7.4** Protect and enhance water quality in lakes and streams using the best available science in coordination with local and regional jurisdictions, Tribes, and community organizations.
 - ES-7.5** Promote clustered developments, common areas, buffers, conservation easements, and retention of native vegetation as a means of conserving critical habitat.
 - ES-7.6** Use the best available science in measures preserving, restoring, and enhancing fish and wildlife habitats, giving special consideration to conservation or protection measures necessary to preserve or enhance anadromous fish habitat.
 - ES-7.7** Coordinate conservation or protection measures of anadromous fish habitat in partnership with local Tribes.

Goal ES-8: Establish and maintain a healthy urban forest with an overall tree canopy goal of 38percent.

- Policies:**
- ES-8.1** Protect and conserve open space and transition buffers between urban and rural areas.
 - ES-8.2** Preserve and protect public views of the mountains and valley corridors.

- ES-8.3** Practice land cover management, which includes forest and topsoil preservation, native growth protection easements, dense vegetative zones, and preservation of the tree canopy.
- ES-8.4** Protect significant trees and, promote tree replanting, and the use of native plants in residential and commercial development and redevelopment.
- ES-8.5** Support the preservation of native vegetation and mature trees, revegetation, and appropriate landscaping to improve the quality of air, water, and fish and wildlife habitat.
- ES-8.6** Promote the use of native plants in residential and commercial landscapes.
- ES-8.7** Maintain the City urban forestry in-lieu fee program to assist the City in establishing or preserving urban tree canopy.
- ES-8.8** Provide opportunities to engage the Tree Board as advisors and stakeholders committed to the preservation of our tree canopy.

Goal ES-9: Preserve and protect agricultural resource lands and urban agriculture sites to improve access to healthy foods, build social connections, and provide locally sourced foods.

- Policies:**
- ES-9.1** Allow continued agricultural production in areas which are producing such products but are not currently in designated agricultural resource lands as long as such production is appropriate in compatible with surrounding urban context.
 - ES-9.2** Maintain agricultural production as the principal use on agricultural lands by limiting residential development, preventing conversion to non-agricultural uses, and prohibiting uses that are incompatible with long-term agricultural production.
 - ES-9.3** Protect property owner’s rights to cultivate gardens to produce fresh fruits and vegetables and to keep a limited number of farm animals through the City’s development regulations.
 - ES-9.4** Expand access to community gardens through Bonney Lake to increasing availability of locally sourced fresh produce while reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
 - ES-9.5** Remain open to further designations of agricultural resource lands on land shown to merit that designation.

- ES-9.6** Ensure that land uses proposed adjacent to lands designated, as agricultural resource lands are compatible with agricultural activities.
- ES-9.7** Support community education programs providing opportunities to learn about urban agriculture and ways to use and access healthy foods locally, especially for communities that experience greater barriers accessing healthy foods.
- ES-9.8** Identify and mitigate the potential impacts of climate change on local agricultural lands, systems, and working condition.

Goal ES-10: Meet the Washington State goal to reduce greenhouse emissions to 25% below 1990 levels by 2035 established by RCW 70.235.020(1)(a)(ii) and ensuring that overall air quality meets or exceeds State and Federal standards.

- Policies:**
- ES-10.1** Support efforts of other local, regional, and State agencies to improve regional air quality.
 - ES-10.2** Coordinate land use planning and local transportation planning to reduce the potential for long-term exposure to criteria air pollutants and toxic air contaminants.
 - ES-10.3** Reduce the air quality impacts created by truck traffic, hazardous materials, and development through transportation investments that reduce vehicle miles traveled and greenhouse gas emissions.
 - ES-10.4** Continue to implement the policies adopted by Resolution 2049.
 - ES-10.5** Encourage energy efficiency in site design, building orientation, landscaping, and utilities/infrastructure for all development and redevelopment projects.
 - ES-10.6** Pursue renewable energy sources as part of new and existing city buildings and infrastructure projects.
 - ES-10.7** Incentivize renewable energy sources for new and existing buildings and infrastructure projects proposed in the city.
 - ES-10.8** Identify and publish a citywide approach to increasing energy efficiency and greenhouse gas emission reductions.
 - ES-10.9** Evaluate the implementation of incentive opportunities to encourage desired energy efficiency practices within site design,

building orientation, landscaping, and utility/infrastructure for all development and redevelopment projects.

Goal ES-11: Develop disaster preparedness management systems with a focus on community resilience that prepares the Bonney Lake community to withstand, adapt, and recover from disaster in a responsive and healthy manner.

- Policies:**
- ES-11.1** Improve and retrofit existing infrastructure and develop future infrastructure to withstand a variety of compounding severe weather events ranging from droughts to floods, prioritizing improvements to communities most vulnerable to these events.
 - ES-11.2** Cooperate with other agencies in preparing emergency management plans to respond to a lahar originating on Mount Rainer, an eruption of Mount Rainer, or an earthquake along the Cascadia Subduction Zone or the Nisqually Fault Line.
 - ES-11.3** Develop and update maps that identify areas of the City most at risk of hazards and develop resiliency resources and education programs for citizens likely to be impacted, prioritizing resources and programs for citizens most vulnerable within these areas.
 - ES-11.4** Develops plans for managing event evacuees and, when appropriate, enter into inter-local and mutual aid agreements to help manage temporary population influx from disasters.
 - ES-11.5** Develop a continuity of operations plan that identifies the City's essential functions and provides procedures for notifications, orders of succession, delegation of authority, alternate locations, essential records, and reconstitution.
 - ES-11.6** Evaluate urban forestry program and codes for incorporation of fire prevention and preparedness best practices.
 - ES-11.7** Complete a Risk and Resilience Analysis and develop an Emergency Response Plan for drinking water infrastructure.
 - ES-11.8** Coordinate with other local and regional agencies and community organizations in preparing emergency management plans to respond to a variety of compounding severe weather events ranging from droughts to floods, prioritizing improvements to communities most vulnerable to these events.
 - ES-11.9** Ensure members of the public receive timely concise information and instructions to proactively respond when an emergency

strikes, especially for communities disproportionately impacted in emergency situations.

ES-11.10 Coordinate with Tribes, local and regional jurisdictions, and community groups to explore the logistics of joining a Pierce County coalition to address the impacts of climate change on a regional scale, recognizing the clear danger posed by climate change, and its potential to drastically impact quality of life, the natural and built environment, and human health and safety for future generations.

ES-11.11 Require the incorporation of climate resiliency measures in all new development, especially new critical infrastructure and public facilities.

Environmental Stewardship Element



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table of Contents	i
List of Exhibits	iii
1. Introduction	4
1.1 Regulatory Context.....	4
Growth Management Act.....	4
Multi-County Planning Policies (MPPs).....	6
County-Wide Planning Policies (CPPs).....	6
1.2 Organization.....	7
2. Regional Coordination	8
3. Critical Areas	9
3.1 Geologically Hazardous Areas.....	11
Landslide Hazards.....	14
Erosion Hazards.....	19
Seismic Hazards.....	19
Volcanic Hazards.....	21
3.2 Aquifer and Wellhead Protection Areas.....	25
3.3 Surface Water.....	28
Lake Tapps.....	29
Lake Bonney.....	29
Lake Debra Jane.....	30
Fennel Creek.....	30
Bonney Lake Outfall.....	31

Debra Jane Creek32

Other Streams32

3.4 Frequently Flooded Areas34

3.5 Wetlands36

3.6 Fish and Wildlife Habitat Areas37

4. Urban Forestry 40

5. Agricultural Lands 43

6. Air Quality 44

6.1 Criteria Air Pollutants44

6.2 Toxic Air Contaminants45

6.3 Greenhouse Gas Emissions45

7. Resiliency 48

7.1 Climate Change50

7.2 Flood.....50

7.3 Fire50

7.4 Drought and Heatwaves52

7.5 Earthquake52

7.6 Volcanic.....52

7.7 Transportation Accident Hazard.....54

8. Environmental Stewardship Goals and Policies 55

LIST OF EXHIBITS

Exhibit 1: Soil Associations.....13

Exhibit 2: Shallow Landslide Susceptibility16

Exhibit 3: Deep Landslide Susceptibility18

Exhibit 4: Liquefaction Susceptibility.....20

Exhibit 5: Volcano Hazard Zone.....23

Exhibit 6: Case M Lahar Impact Areas24

Exhibit 7: Wellhead Contamination Susceptibility27

Exhibit 8: Surface Waters and Stream Typing33

Exhibit 9: Special Flood Hazard Areas.....35

Exhibit 10: Image of 2016 Flooding at 188th Ave E and 62nd St E.....36

Exhibit 11: Fish and Wildlife Conservation Areas.....39

Exhibit 12: Tree Canopy Change, 2008 to 201742

Exhibit 13: The Adaptive Cycle49

Exhibit 14: Sumner Grade Fire, 202051

Exhibit 15: Are You Ready for An Eruption?53

1. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the Environmental Stewardship Element is to provide a framework to guide decision making ~~in regards to~~ regarding the conservation, management, and utilization of Bonney Lake's natural resources. The topics in ~~this~~ the Environmental Stewardship element overlap with other elements in the Comprehensive Plan, including the Community Development, Public Facilities and Services, and Mobility Elements. However, the Environmental Stewardship Element distinguishes itself by being primarily oriented to the conservation of natural resources, including air and water quality protection, greenhouse gas reduction, and energy conservation.

1.1 REGULATORY CONTEXT

Growth Management Act

In 2023, the Washington State Legislature passed major updates to environmental goals (RCW 36.70A.020) and mandatory element requirements (RCW 36.70A.070) in the Growth Management Act (GMA), adding a climate change and resiliency element and affirming the importance of shoreline management planning to local comprehensive planning efforts. The requirement for a climate change and resiliency element is conditioned on the availability of state funds (RCW 36.70A.070(10)). This component is due in 2029, if funding is provided.

~~While all elements of the Comprehensive Plan have equal weight under the Growth Management Act (GMA) — Chapter 36.70A RCW~~ With this update, ~~four~~ ~~six~~ (6) of the ~~fourteen~~ ~~15~~ goals of the GMA specifically pertain to environmental conservation and enhancement:

- **Natural Resource Industries:** Maintain and enhance natural resource-based industries, including productive timber, agricultural, and fisheries industries. Encourage the conservation of productive forestlands and productive agricultural lands and discourage incompatible uses.
- **Open Space and Recreation:** Encourage the retention of open space and development of recreational opportunities, conserve fish and wildlife habitat, and increase access to natural resource lands and waters.
- **Environment:** Protect the environment and enhance the state's high quality of life, including air and water quality, and the availability of water

- ~~Citizen participation~~ **Participation and coordination** ~~Coordination~~: Encourage the involvement of citizens in the planning process and ensure coordination between communities and jurisdictions to reconcile conflicts.
- **Climate Change and Resiliency**: Adapt to and mitigate the effects of a changing climate through reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, preparing for climate impact scenarios, fostering resiliency to climate impacts and natural hazards, protecting and enhancing health and safety, and advancing environmental justice.
- **Shorelines**: When a community contains shorelines of the state, the Shoreline Master Program is considered an element of the Comprehensive Plan (see Chapter 8).

While a separate Environmental Stewardship Element is not a mandatory element required by RCW 36.70A.070, it is required to ensure that the City's Comprehensive Plan is consistent with the GMA goals and the adopted Multi-County Planning Policies (MPPs) and County-Wide Planning Policies (CPPs), as required by RCW 36.70A.100. This Element also addresses the importance of the environment to the community, protecting local water supplies, and to preserving and enhancing natural systems and habitats.

The GMA requires the City to designate critical areas and to adopt development regulations to protect such areas, consistent with the environmental goals in RCW 36.70A.020. The goals and policies in this Element support the preparation and implementation of these regulations. Critical areas are defined as the following areas and ecosystems in RCW 36.70A.030(5):

- Wetlands;
- Areas with a critical recharging effect on aquifers used for potable water;
- Fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas;
- Frequently flooded areas; and
- Geologically hazardous areas (susceptibility to erosion, sliding, earthquake, or other geological events).

Lastly, the GMA also directs local governments to identify lands that are useful for public purposes and to identify open space corridors within urban growth areas that are useful for recreation, open spaces, wildlife habitat, trails and connections of critical areas (RCW 36.70A.160). The City has completed this work as part of the **Parks, Trails, Recreation and Open Space Plan (Appendix TBD)**.

Multi-County Planning Policies (MPPs)

The Puget Sound Regional Council (PSRC) adopted MPPs in VISION 2050¹. These policies encourage local jurisdictions to adopt coordinated strategies, policies, and actions to ensure the region's needs are met. This Element was prepared to be consistent with VISION 2050 in the following areas:

- **Open Space and Habitat:** Protecting, enhancing, and restoring open spaces, including natural lands, farmlands, working forests, aquatic systems, regional trails, and parks.
- **Puget Sound Recovery:** Protecting and restoring critical habitat, converting hardened shorelines back to more natural conditions, protecting aquifers, promoting and installing stormwater infrastructure, and upgrading sewage and septic facilities to improve water quality and water supplies across the region.
- **Air Quality:** Reducing air pollution and greenhouse gases to improve health outcomes and access to the scenic vistas that make the Puget Region a high-quality place to live.

County-Wide Planning Policies (CPPs)

Pierce County adopted updated CPPs in 2022² that further refine how municipal comprehensive plans are drafted and adopted. This Element was prepared to be consistent with the CPPs in the following areas:

- **Regional Coordination:** Work across jurisdictions to cooperatively identify, protect, enhance and restore natural resources, critical areas, and open space.
- **Open Space:** Plan for and provide access to open space for all segments of the population, regardless of socioeconomic status.
- **Watershed Planning:** Coordinate efforts across jurisdictional boundaries to plan for natural systems at their natural boundaries.
- **Development Regulations:** Use best available science to regularly update development regulations for the built and natural environments.

¹ Available online at: <https://www.psrc.org/planning-2050/vision-2050>

² Available online at:

https://online.co.pierce.wa.us/cfapps/council/iview/proposal.cfm?proposal_num=2022-29

- **Air Quality:** Reducing air pollution from particulates, toxics, and greenhouse gases.

1.2 ORGANIZATION

The Element is divided into ~~five~~ the following sections ~~is~~:

- **Section 2:** Regional Coordination acknowledges the importance of local tribes as stewards of this land since time immemorial, and the role of future coordination in environmental planning.
- **Section 3: Critical Areas** ~~The first section~~ addresses the preservation and protection of environmental critical areas ~~is~~, including (1) ~~geological hazards~~ geologically hazardous areas, (2) ~~critical aquifer recharge~~ aquifer and wellhead protection areas, (3) surface waters, (4) ~~floodplains~~ frequently flooded areas, (5) wetlands, and (6) fish and wildlife habitat areas.
- **Section 4: Urban Forestry** ~~The second section~~ addresses urban forestry and is focused on the steps needed to maintain, preserve, and enhance Bonney Lake's tree canopy.
- **Section 5: Agricultural Lands** ~~The third section~~ addresses the need for the City to protect agricultural resource lands and promote urban agriculture.
- **Section 6: Air Quality** ~~relates~~ The fourth section provides policies related to regulating air pollution, toxic air contaminants, and greenhouse gas emissions.
- **Section 7: Resiliency** ~~The final section~~ focuses on building community resilience in the face of inevitable change.
- **Section 8: Environmental Stewardship Goals and Policies** ~~The policies in the Element~~ are contains goals and policies based on best available science ~~and that~~ are meant to guide day-to-day City decisions on topics related to the protection of the environment.

~~2. ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP VISION~~

~~Bonney Lake is a city that preserves, enhances, and responsibly uses the area's natural resources, which are critical to maintaining Bonney Lake's natural setting cherished by the City's residents and contributes to the City's general quality of life. Bonney Lake is framed within a beautiful natural setting, with open spaces, an abundance of trees, and scenic mountain vistas for the enjoyment of Bonney Lake residents. Bonney Lake's surface water provides both habitat functions and recreational enjoyment.~~

~~Bonney Lake is a city that prides itself for its environmental stewardship, including an emphasis on sustainable land use and development patterns, while still flourishing as a successful community and protecting the rights of property owners¹.~~

2. REGIONAL COORDINATION

Bonney Lake is framed within a beautiful natural setting, with open spaces, an abundance of trees, scenic mountain vistas, and watersheds provide habitat functions, recreational enjoyment, and contribute to the City's general quality of life. Therefore, preservation and restoration of these environmental resources require a regional approach and coordination among cities, counties, federally recognized tribes, federal and state agencies, utilities, and other partners. The City of Bonney Lake will be taking additional steps to coordinate planning efforts with local Tribes as directed by Substitute House Bill 1717³ (HB 1717), enacted in 2022.

³ Available online at: <https://app.leg.wa.gov/bills/summary?billnumber=1717&year=2022>

3. CRITICAL AREAS

The Washington State Growth Management Act (GMA) and implementing rules require cities to protect environmental critical areas, which include:

- Maintaining functions and values of hydrological ecosystems and watersheds through the protection, preservation, and restoration of wetlands, lakes, rivers, ponds, streams, and floodplains. As part of preventing pollutants from entering the waters of the state, jurisdictions subject to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) must also comply with all permit requirements and are encouraged to adopt the Department of Ecology's *Stormwater Manual for Western Washington* or the equivalent, incorporate relevant land-use recommendations from adopted local watershed plans, and adopt a clearing and grading ordinance.
- Identifying and providing policies to conserve, connect, restore, and prevent impacts to fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas (FWHCA); however, not every parcel of land that provides habitat for wildlife constitutes fish and wildlife habitat.⁴ FWHCA only include areas where endangered, threatened, and sensitive species have a primary association; habitats and species of local importance (determined locally); commercial and recreational shellfish areas; kelp and eelgrass beds; herring, smelt, and other forage fish spawning areas; naturally occurring ponds under twenty acres and submerged aquatic beds that provide fish or wildlife habitat; waters of the state; lakes, ponds, streams, and rivers planted with game fish by a governmental or tribal entity; and state natural area preserves, natural resource conservation areas, and wildlife areas.⁵
- Designating and providing policies to protect the functions and values of geological hazardous areas and preventing impacts associated with development within geological hazardous areas. Geological hazardous areas are areas that because of their susceptibility to erosion, sliding, earthquake, or other geological events, are not suited to the siting of commercial, residential, or industrial development. There is no affirmative mandate associated with this definition except to "protect the functions and values." However, if a local jurisdiction, as the City has, requires lower densities in geologically hazardous

⁴ *Pilchuck, et al v. Snohomish County*. Final Decision and Order. Case Number 95-3-0047c. (December 6, 1995).

⁵ WAC 365-190-130(2)

areas, the geologically hazardous areas must be mapped using “best available science.”

- Designating and providing policies to protect the functions and values of Critical Aquifer Recharge Areas (CARAs) and preventing impacts associated with development within CARAs. CARAs are established to protect sources of drinking water that are vulnerable to contamination that would affect the potability of the water or are susceptible to reduced recharging.⁶ Potable water is an essential life sustaining element for people and once contaminated it is difficult, costly, and sometimes impossible to clean up. Preventing contamination is necessary to avoid exorbitant costs, hardships, and potential physical harm to people and ecosystems.⁷ Therefore, WAC 365-190-100(3) requires cities to classify recharge areas for aquifers according to aquifer vulnerability.

Policies to protect the functions and value of critical areas are mandated to be based on “best available science.”⁸ The CPSGMHB in *DOE/CTED v. City of Kent* referencing *Honesty in Environmental Analysis and Legislation v. Seattle*, 96 Wn. App. 522, 979 P.2d 864 (1999) stated, that the “...purpose of the best available science requirement is to ensure that critical areas regulations are not based on speculation and surmise, but on meaningful, reliable, relevant evidence.”⁹ The CPSGMHB also found in *Kent* that there is no bright-line definition of “best available science” but rather a requirement to consider the following factors as established in *Ferry County v. Concerned Friends of Ferry County, et al.*, 155 Wn.2d 824, 123 P.3d 102 (2005):

- (1) The scientific evidence contained in the record;
- (2) Whether the analysis by the local decision-maker of the scientific evidence and other factors involved a reasoned process; and
- (3) Whether the decision made by the local government was within the parameters of the Act as directed by the provisions of RCW 36.70A.172(1).

In other words, a jurisdiction is not required to win the scientific argument, but only to demonstrate that the jurisdiction's policies and regulations are based on reliable evidence reviewed through a reasoned process. In 2019, the City participated in a robust

⁶ WAC 365-090-030(3)

⁷ WAC 365-190-100(1)

⁸ RCW 36.70A.172(1)

⁹ *Washington State Department of Ecology and Washington State Department of Commerce, Trade, and Economic Development v. City of Kent*. Final Decision and Order. Case Number 05-3-0034. (April 19, 2006).

update of its critical area's ordinance using best available science to update and change the ordinance to better serve and protect the community.

Maps presented in this Element are for reference purposes only and not intended to identify precise locations of critical areas or environmental features. At the time of development, best available information including site-specific analysis will determine the presence or absence of such features.

3.1 GEOLOGICALLY HAZARDOUS AREAS

The geological foundation of the Bonney Lake area consists of impermeable sedimentary bedrock formed by volcanic activity during the Eocene to Miocene age. Receding glaciers left 5 to 100 feet of till, ranging from porous sand and gravel to hardpan composites. Glaciers, glacial meltwater, and rivers created the Puyallup and Fennel Creek valleys.

The soil map in **Exhibit 1** illustrates soil associations within the City of Bonney Lake. Soil associations consist of one or more major soils and other minor soils but are named for the major soils. Soil association maps provide a broader perspective of the soils ~~in order~~ to identify areas that have soil properties that are either favorable or unfavorable for certain land uses.

~~Eighty-two percent (82%)~~ of the soils within Bonney Lake are within in the Alderwood - Everett association. This soil association consist of Alderwood, Everett, Indianola Kitsap and small amounts of other soil types and is poor for farming but good for pasture and timber. The soil association is well suited for urban residential and industrial development. Onsite sewerage disposal systems are suited to as much as one-third of this association.

~~Seventeen percent (17%)~~ of the soils are within the Buckley association. The parent material of this soil association is the lobe of the Osceola mudflow, a portion of Mount Rainier, which liquefied and flowed into the Puyallup River valley through Fennel Creek approximately 5,700 years ago¹⁰. Buckley loam soils make up nearly 70% of this association but includes small amounts of Alderwood, and other minor soil types making

¹⁰ Dragovich J.D, et. al. (September 1995) *Liquefaction Susceptibility for the Sumner 7.5-minute Quadrangle, Washington*. Prepared for Washington State Department of Natural Resources.

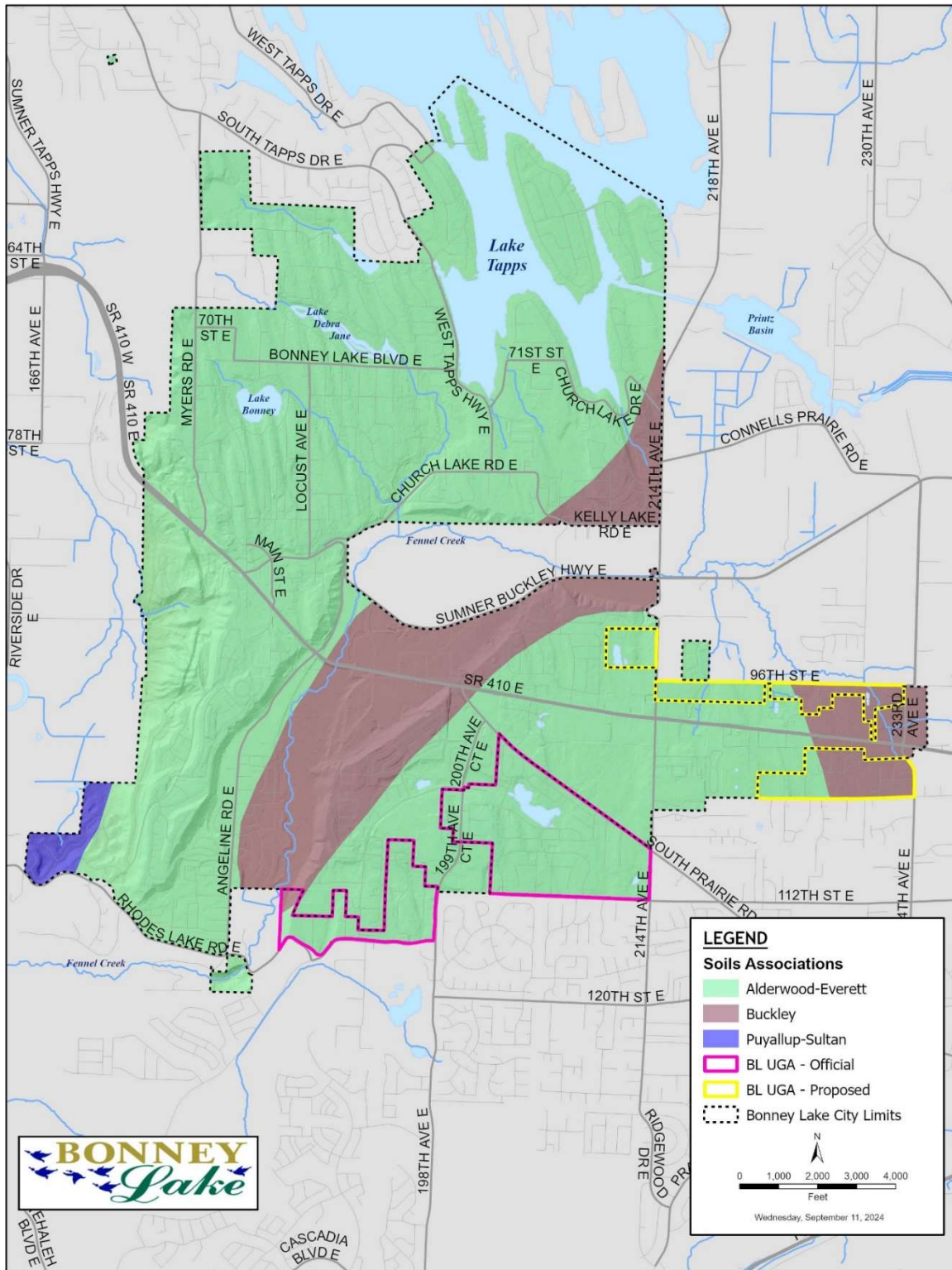
it a hydric soil that is favorable for pasture and hay farming. The soil can support residential developments if there is access to community sewage facilities.¹¹

The remaining ~~one (1%)~~ one (1%) % consists of the Puyallup-Sultan association, which is well suited to both farming and residential development.¹²

¹¹ —Zulauf, A. S., et. al. (February 1979) *Soil Survey of Pierce County Area, Washington*. Prepared for the Natural Resource Conservation Service (formerly Soil Conservation Service).

¹² *ibid.*

Exhibit 1: Soil Associations



Source: Prepared by the City of Bonney Lake, courtesy of Pierce County Planning and Public Works. Data from USDA Soil Conservation Service, April 3, 2000.

According to RCW 36.70A.030, Geologically Hazardous Areas are “those areas that are susceptible to erosion, sliding, earthquake, or other geological events and are not suited to the siting of commercial, residential, or industrial development consistent with public health and safety concerns”. ~~Below is~~ This subsection contains a discussion of the four main geological hazards in Bonney Lake.

Landslide Hazards

Bonney Lake is surround by land that is on slopes exceeding 25 percent. These slopes should be retained in their natural state and will help delineate the urban areas since land having slopes exceeding 15 percent are difficult to develop...

- *Plan for Bonney Lake, Washington (1964)*

The soils in the Bonney Lake area are susceptible to landslide at slopes of 15% or more. The slopes bordering the Puyallup valley are highly dangerous because of the steepness of the slope and the presences of unconsolidated glacial materials. Slopes generally collapse when rainstorms oversaturated the soil on the slope. Such failure is especially likely where a permeable layer lies atop a less permeable layer because percolating water seeps out at the layer boundary.

Exhibit 2 and **Exhibit 3** illustrates the areas of Bonney Lake with a high and moderate susceptibility to shallow or deep landslides. The data contained in **Exhibit 2** and **Exhibit 3** was created based on modeling developed by the Department of Natural Resources and not site-specific evaluations. Therefore, **Exhibit 2** and **Exhibit 3** should only be used as a screening tool to highlight areas where further site-specific investigation is needed to determine if there is truly susceptibility to either a shallow or deep landslide¹³.

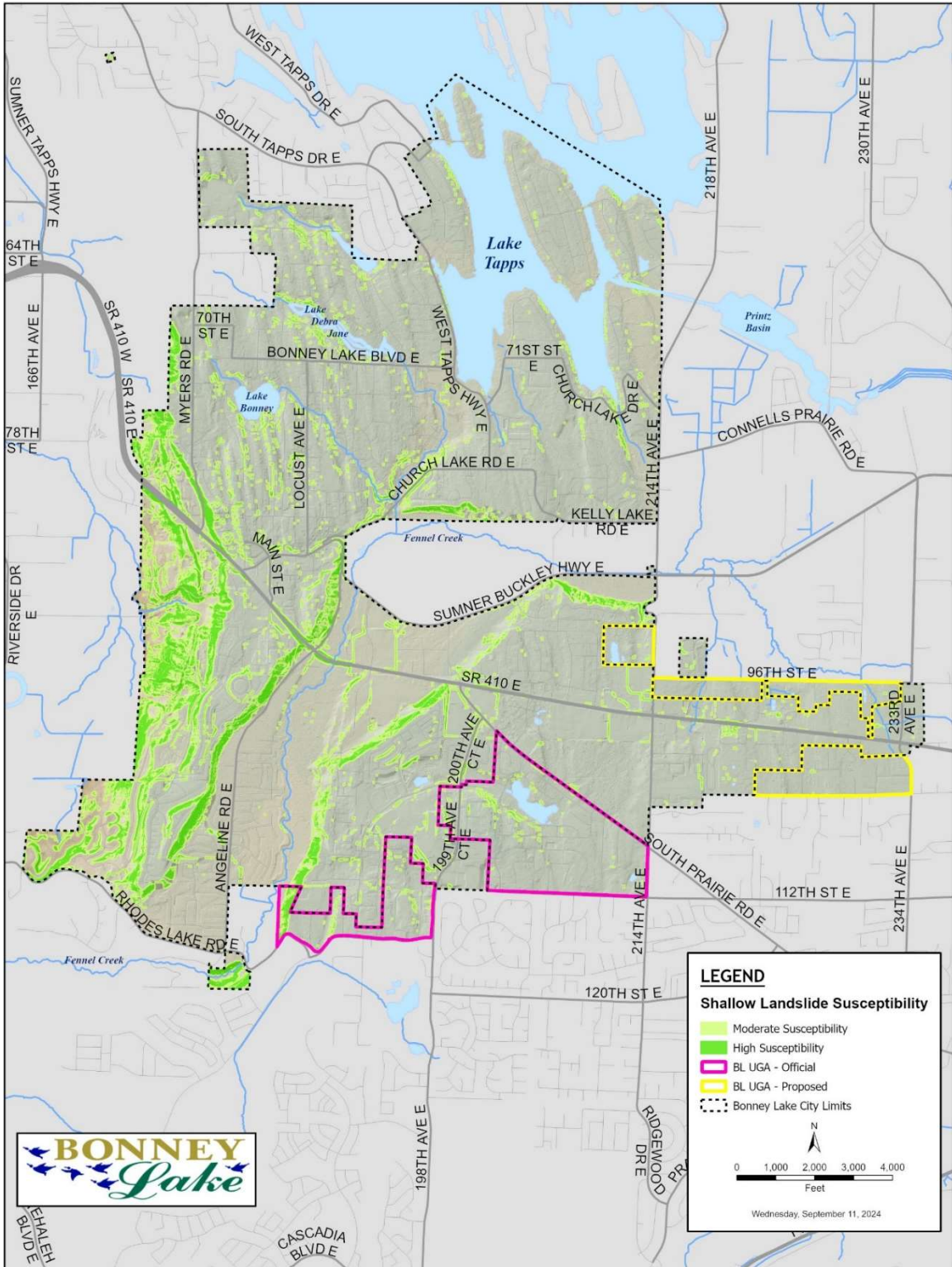
The City categorizes landslide hazard areas into two categories:

- **Class 1** landslide hazard areas have slopes that:
 - ~~Are 40 percent~~ or greater with a vertical relief of 10 feet or more; or
 - ~~have slopes that are 25 percent~~ or greater with a vertical relief of 10 feet or more and two (2) or more limiting factors detailed in the Critical Areas Ordinance.
 - These ~~class~~ Class 1 landslide hazard areas are undevelopable.

¹³ Mickelson, K. A.; Jacobacci, K. E.; Contreras, T. A; Biel, Alyssa; Slaughter, S. L. (2017) *Landslide Inventory, Susceptibility, And Exposure Analysis Of Pierce County*, Report of Investigations 39,

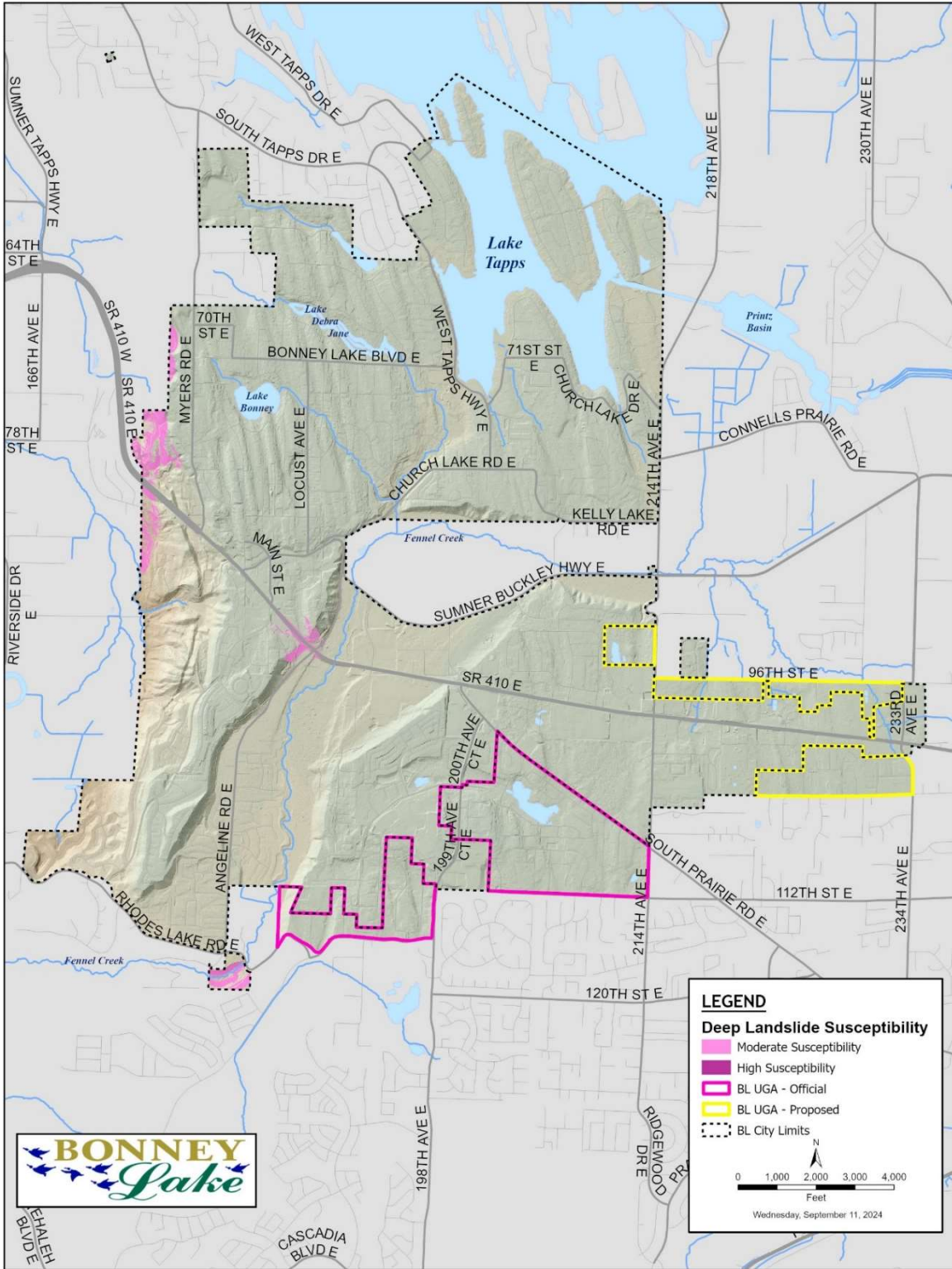
- **Class 2** landslide hazard areas have slopes that:
- ~~of~~ Are ~~25-percent%~~ to ~~39-percent%~~ with a vertical relief of 10 feet or more ~~that~~ but do not have two (2) or more additional limiting factors;
 - Are ~~and areas with slopes of 15% to 25-percent%~~ with a vertical relief of 10 feet or more and have additional risk factors.
 - Class 2 landslide hazard areas also include engineered slopes like those in the Sky Island, Panorama Heights, and Panorama West developments.
 - Class 2 landslide hazard areas may be buildable but require some special precautions. These categories are designed to protect citizens and their private property from damage during natural disasters.

Exhibit 2: Shallow Landslide Susceptibility



Source: Prepared by the City of Bonney Lake, courtesy of Pierce County Planning and Public Works. Data from Washington Geological Survey, November 6, 2017.

Exhibit 3: Deep Landslide Susceptibility



Source: Prepared by the City of Bonney Lake, courtesy of Pierce County Planning and Public Works. Data from Washington Geological Survey, November 1, 2018.

Erosion Hazards

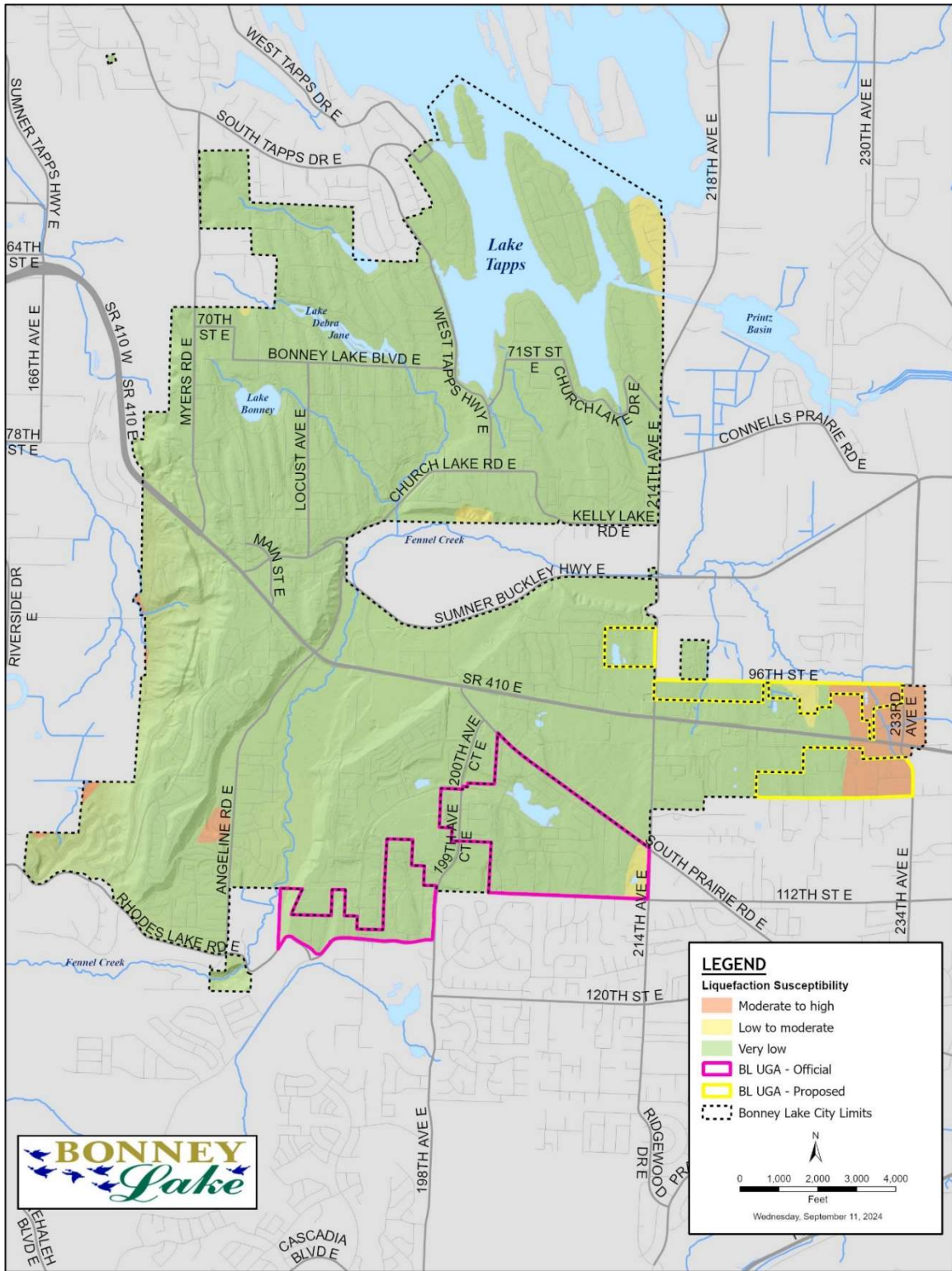
In addition to landslides, land clearing, earth movement, and unmanaged stormwater can cause erosion, which damages the site itself, the downstream drainage network, and aquatic habitat. The finer the soil and the steeper the slope, the greater the erosion hazard. The City utilizes the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service data to identify these areas,

Seismic Hazards

The Puget Sound area is also seismically active. An earthquake could cause improperly built structures to collapse, trigger landslides, and cause liquefaction. Liquefaction occurs when increasing water pressure during an earthquake or other ground vibration causes loose, fine sandy and silty sediments layers below the water table to behave as a liquid, similar to quicksand.¹⁴ The City utilizes data from the Washington Department of Natural Resources to identify these areas. The majority of the City has a low risk of liquefaction as illustrated in **Exhibit 4**.

¹⁴ —Dragovich J.D, et. al. (September 1995) *Liquefaction Susceptibility for the Sumner 7.5-minute Quadrangle, Washington*. Prepared for Washington State Department of Natural Resources.

Exhibit 4: Liquefaction Susceptibility



Source: Prepared by the City of Bonney Lake, courtesy of Pierce County Planning and Public Works. Data from Washington Department of Natural Resources, undated. Retrieved September 11, 2024.

Volcanic Hazards

Mount Rainier, a dormant volcano, is the highest peak in the Cascade Range and carries a larger load of glacier ice than any other mountain in the contiguous United States, posing geologic hazards during both future eruptions and periods without eruptive activity especially given the Mountain's great topographic relief.¹⁵ Bonney Lake is far enough away to avoid lava flows and landslides. However, in addition to these associated hazards, lahars that originate on Mount Rainier or an eruption of Mount Rainier could affect the plateau. There are four types or cases of lahars:

- **Case M:** This is a low-probability and high-consequence lahar. The Osceola Mudflow is an example in this category which occurred about 5,600 years ago and has occurred on Mount Rainier only once in in the last 10,000 years.¹⁶
- **Case I:** This type of lahar has occurred once every 500 to 1,000 years during the last 5,600 years. The annual probability of such a flow originating somewhere on Mount Rainier is about 0.1 to 0.2 percent. The Electron Mudflow, which reached the Puget Lowland about 600 years ago via the Puyallup River, is the most recent example.¹⁷
- **Case II:** The typical recurrence interval of this type of lahar is near the lower end of the 100-to-500-year range. The annual probability of such a flow is close to 1 percent for the volcano as a whole. For planning purposes, Case II flows are analogous to the 100-year flood commonly considered in engineering practice. Some Case II flows have inundated flood plains well beyond the volcano and a few have reached the Puget Lowland. Case II flows have a very low clay content. The most common origin for this class of flow is melting of snow and glacier ice caused by hot rock fragments during a volcanic eruption. An example is the National Lahar, which occurred about 2,000 years ago in the Nisqually River valley.¹⁸
- **Case III:** This type of lahar is small but has a recurrence interval of 1 to 100 years for the volcano as a whole. This class of flow includes small debris avalanches as well as lahars. Case III flows are not triggered by an eruption but are largely restricted

¹⁵ Cakir R. and Walsh T. (May 2012) *Loss Estimation Pilot Project for Lahar Hazards from Mount Rainier Washington*. Prepared for the Washington State Department of Natural Resources.

¹⁶ *ibid*

¹⁷ *ibid*

¹⁸ *ibid*

to the slopes of the volcano and rarely move beyond the National Park boundary.¹⁹

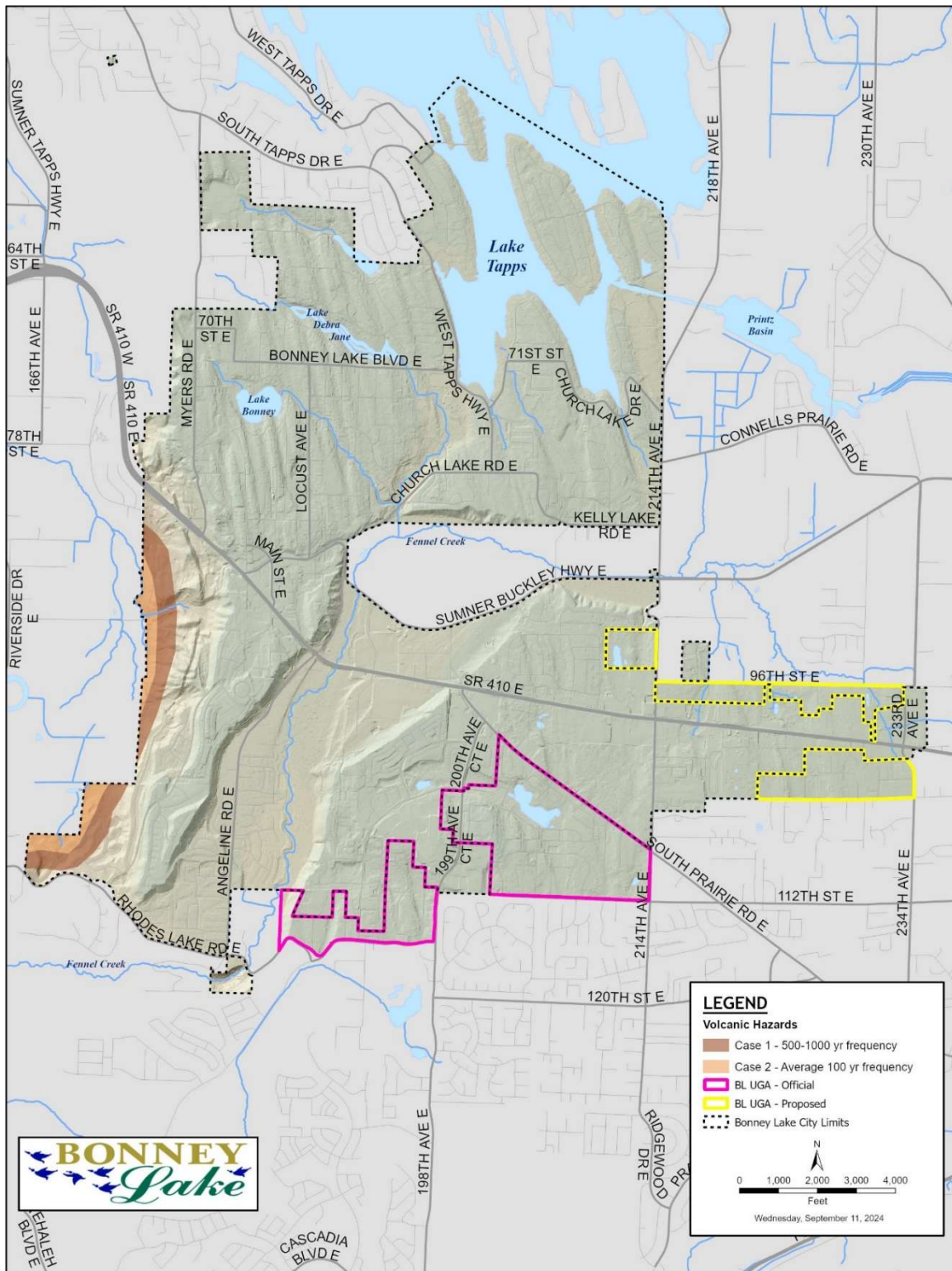
Portions of the City could be impacted by a Case I lahar that flows down either the Carbon River or Puyallup River valleys or by Case M lahars that flowed down the White River valley. Case I, Case II, Case III lahars that flowed down the White River or by Case M lahars that flowed down either the Puyallup River or Carbon River valleys would not affect the Bonney Lake.²⁰

Given the extremely ~~low~~ low-probability of a Case M lahar, less than 0.1% of all lahars that have originated on Mount Rainier, areas impacted only by this case of lahar are not considered to be within the volcanic hazard area zone as delineated by the Washington State Department of Natural Resources as illustrated in **Exhibit 5-7-5**. Areas impacted by a Case M lahar and the blast zone for an eruption of Mount Rainier, while not officially designated as a volcanic hazard area due to the low annual probability of these events are illustrated in **Exhibit 6**.

¹⁹ ibid

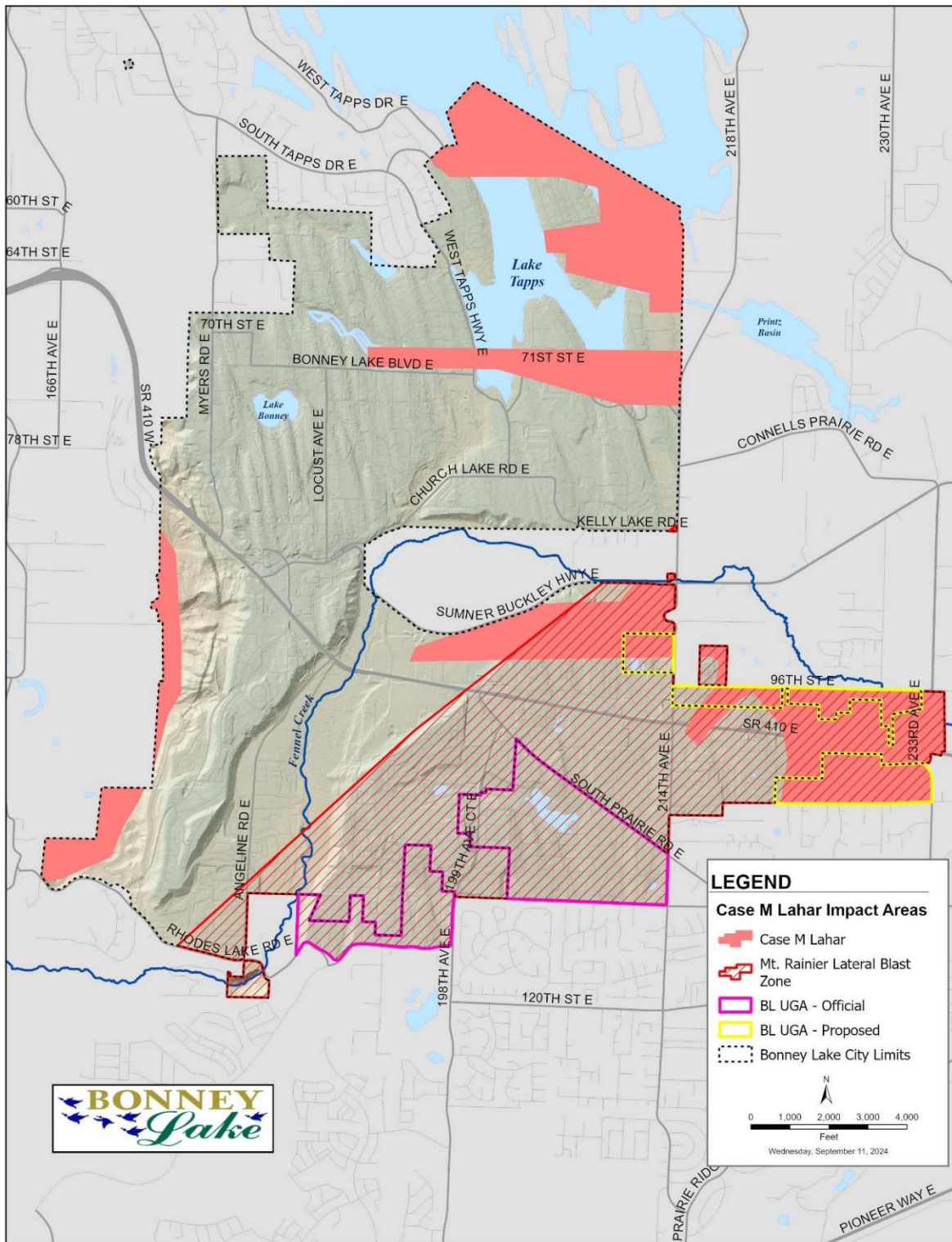
²⁰ ibid

Exhibit 5: Volcano Hazard Zone



Source: Prepared by the City of Bonney Lake, courtesy of Pierce County Planning and Public Works. Data from Washington Department of Natural Resources, June 5, 2013.

Exhibit 6: Case M Lahar Impact Areas



Source: Prepared by the City of Bonney Lake. Data from Washington State Department of Natural Resources, Information Circular 113, May 2012, and United States Geological Survey, Open-File Report 98-428, September 18, 2013.

3.2 AQUIFER AND WELLHEAD PROTECTION AREAS

Potable water is an essential life sustaining element for people, ~~and once~~ Once contaminated, it is difficult, costly, and sometimes impossible to clean up; therefore, preventing contamination is necessary to avoid exorbitant costs, hardships, and potential physical harm to people and ecosystems.²¹ A primary source of potable water in the City is aquifers, which are geologic formations that readily transmits water to wells or springs.

~~The City of Bonney Lake has a robust Water System Plan and Wellhead Protection Program. Grainger Springs has a 100-foot sanitary control area and is at moderate risk of contamination from the source area. Victor Falls Springs is at high risk for contamination from septic systems in the source area.~~

The importance of protecting aquifers and the associated recharge areas for public water supplies is evident by the fact that the GMA address this issue in two ~~different~~ sections:

- ~~RCW 36.70A.070: land~~ Land use elements are required to provide for protection of the quality and quantity of groundwater used for public water supplies.
- ~~WAC 365-190-100: aquifer~~ Aquifer recharge areas are designated as environmental critical areas.

Critical Aquifer Recharge Areas (CARAs) are established to protect sources of drinking water that are vulnerable to contamination that would affect the potability of the water or are susceptible to reduced recharging. Therefore, cities classify recharge areas for aquifers according to aquifer vulnerability, as defined in WAC 365-190-100(3):

... Vulnerability is the combined effect of hydrogeological susceptibility to contamination and the contamination loading potential. High vulnerability is indicated by land uses that contribute directly or indirectly to contamination that may degrade groundwater, and hydrogeological conditions that facilitate degradation. Low vulnerability is indicated by land uses that do not contribute contaminants that will degrade groundwater, and by hydrogeological conditions that do not facilitate degradation. Hydrological conditions may include those induced by limited recharge of an aquifer. Reduced aquifer recharge from effective

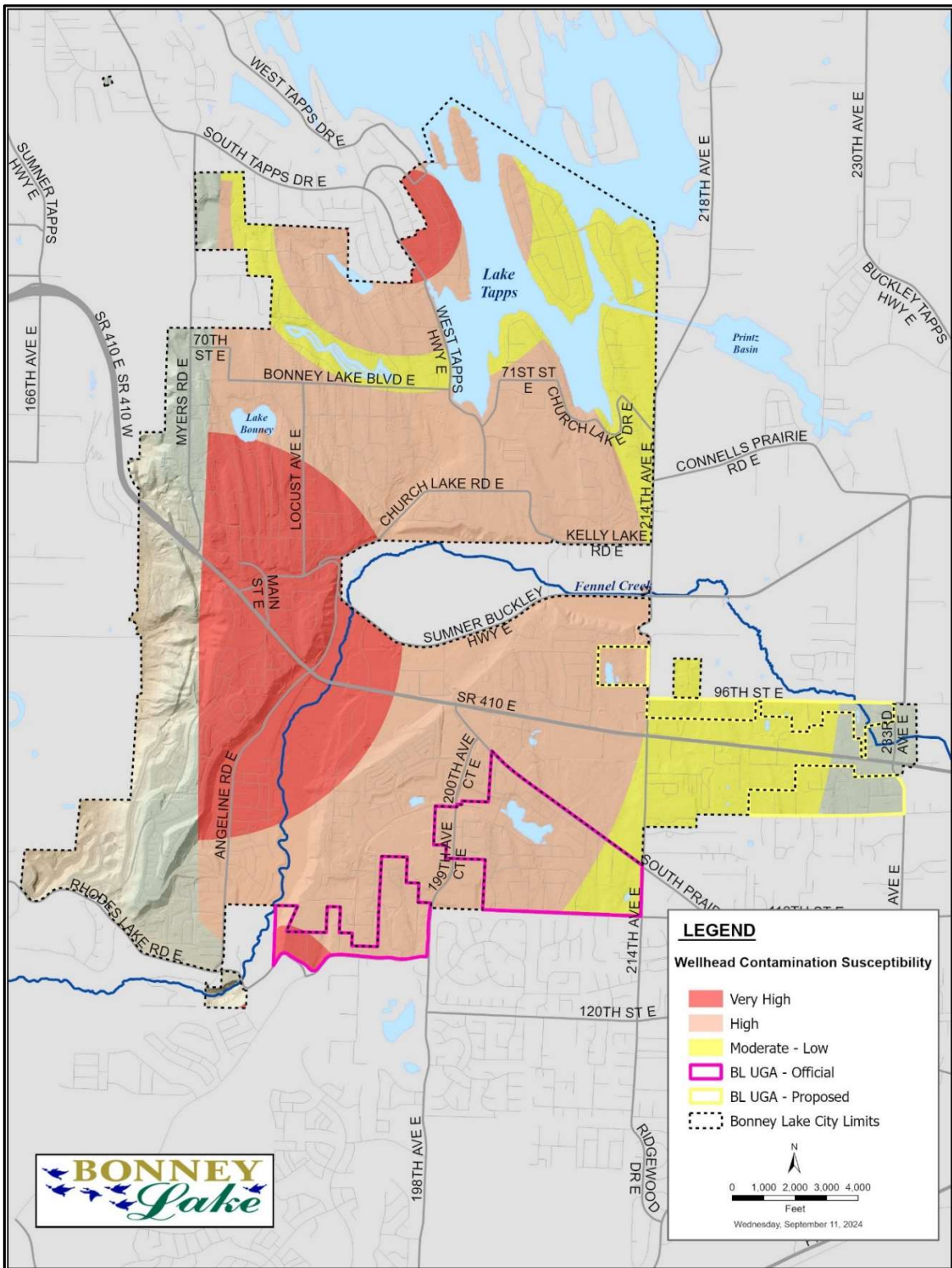
²¹ ~~WAC 365-190-100(1)~~

impervious surfaces may result in higher concentrations of contaminants than would otherwise occur.

The City of Bonney Lake has a robust Water System Plan and Wellhead Protection Program. Grainger Springs has a 100-foot sanitary control area and is at moderate risk of contamination from the source area. Victor Falls Springs is at high risk for contamination from septic systems in the source area.

In order to protect Bonney Lake's groundwater, the City has designated the one year, five year, and ten year time-of-travel (TOT) zones identified in the *City of Bonney Lake Wellhead Protection and Monitoring Program Phase II* (November 2000) as CARAs. Additionally, the City has designed the one-year TOT zone as having very high contamination susceptibility, the five-year TOT zone as having high contamination susceptibility, and the 10-year TOT zone as having moderate to low contamination susceptibility (see Exhibit 7). These designations promote protection of wellheads which are sites most at risk for spreading contamination into the aquifer. The 2019 update to the Critical Areas Ordinance defined wellhead protection areas and integrated protections for wellheads into the existing CARA protections.

Exhibit 7: Wellhead Contamination Susceptibility



Source: Prepared by the City of Bonney Lake, RH2 Engineering, March 1, 2002.

3.3 SURFACE WATER

Maintain and enhance the quality of streams, wetlands, and lakes by retaining their natural characteristics

- *Bonney Lake Comprehensive Plan (1985)*

The water quality of Bonney Lake's surface waters is closely tied to the amount of development that occurs nearby, as development has the potential to cause impacts from contaminated runoff and siltation. Poor water quality can adversely affect natural resources, including streams, aquatic, and terrestrial ecosystems, and the plants and animals that depend on them. Poor water quality also has a negative impact on public health.

The Federal Clean Water Act's regulates stormwater discharge from municipal storm drain systems under a nationwide permit to prevent impacts to surface waters as the result of development, which is referred to as the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). The City's Public Works Department is responsible for managing the City's compliance with the NPDES permit under the guidance of the Washington State Department of Ecology.

The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife has provided new guidance in *Riparian Ecosystems – Volume 2: Management Recommendations* (Riparian Guidance)²² dated ~~May 2018~~ December 2020. Using this new guidance, the City established riparian management zones (RMZs) around streams based on the site potential tree height (SPTH), which is the average maximum height of the tallest dominant trees (200 years in age or more) for a given site class. Along the City's streams:

- ~~The SPTH is between 191 feet and 204 feet²³ based on the draft WDFW Priority Habitats & Species (PHS) Riparian Ecosystems: Site Potential Tree Height online mapping tool accessed on March 14, 2019~~ August 18th, 2023.
- The RMZ for fish bearing streams (shown as Type "F" in Exhibit 8) was established as 200 feet, or at one (1) SPTH as recommended in the Riparian Guidance. This

²² Available online at: <https://wdfw.wa.gov/publications/01988>

²³ Based on the draft WDFW Priority Habitats & Species (PHS) Riparian Ecosystems: Site Potential Tree Height online mapping tool, accessed on August 18, 2023.

will also help protect the water quality of Fennel Creek, a priority documented in the City's Watershed Protection Plan.

- The RMZ for non-fish bearing perennial streams (shown as Type "Np" in Exhibit 8) was established at 120 feet, which is ~~sixty percent~~ 60% of one SPTH as recommended in the Riparian Guidance.
- The RMZ for non-fish bearing ~~perennial~~ seasonal streams (shown as Type "Ns" in Exhibit 8) was maintained at ~~thirty five (35)~~ 70 feet based on existing site conditions and consultation with WDFW, as recommended in the Riparian Guidance.

Lake Tapps

The Pacific Coast Power Company constructed Lake Tapps between 1909 and 1911 by diverting water from the White River into a diked area of the plateau. The 2,500-acre lake, now owned by the Cascade Water Alliance, is considered a shoreline of statewide significance and as such is discussed in the **Shoreline Element** of ~~Bonney Lake 2035 (Chapter 8)~~ this Comprehensive Plan.

Lake Bonney

Lake Bonney is a ~~seventeen~~ 17-acre lake that has a mean water depth of 11 feet with a maximum depth of 21 feet located in a depression fed by surface and ground water. Lake Bonney is used for swimming, fishing, and non-power boating. Almost the entire shoreline has been developed for homes. Waterfowl frequent the lake.

Between 2004 and 2007, the lake was experiencing a mesotrophic to early eutrophic state of enrichment due to non-point pollution associated with residential development and lawn maintenance that over time will result in lake eutrophication with decreasing water quality and aesthetic values, odor problems, and algae blooms during the summer due to the presence of sunlight and nutrients.²⁴

Since 2014, Lake Bonney has shown generally increasing TSI (Trophic State Index) scores indicating improving lake health. 2018 data classifies Lake Bonney as mesotrophic.²⁵ Lake Bonney did exceed the State's standards for fecal coliform bacteria in 2012 and

²⁴ Parati of Oregon, LLC. (February 2007). Bonney Lake Preliminary Water Quality Assessment: An Analysis of Conditions 2004 through 2007. Prepared for the City of Bonney Lake.

²⁵ 2018 Bonney lake Annual Lake Report. City of Bonney Lake: Volunteer Lake Monitoring Program. Prepared by Pierce Conservation District for the City of Bonney Lake.

2013 but met the State's standards in 2014.²⁶ In efforts to improve the health of the lake, the City included a required vegetative conservation area²⁷ within 20 feet of the lake to be installed when property owners make waterward improvements on their lots.

Lake Debra Jane

Lake Debra Jane is about 15 acres in size and ranges from seven (7) to ~~fifteen~~ 15 feet in depth. The lake is used for fishing, swimming, and non-power boating. Waterfowl frequent the lake. Lake Debra Jane is fed by local springs that are augmented in late summer by nearby wells. The lake has little inflow/outflow for two to three months during the year. Algae grows in the weeds along the shoreline, especially in the summer. Lake Debra Jane is a mesotrophic lake.²⁸

The lake has a history of total coliform counts that have been in gross excess of the Department of Ecology's standards and occasionally exceeds the standards of the Pierce County Health Department.²⁹ In efforts to improve the health of the lake, the City included a required vegetative conservation area²⁷ within 20 feet of the lake to be installed when property owners make waterward improvements on their lots.

Fennel Creek

Fennel Creek begins at a spring near the intersection of SR-410 and 234th Ave E flowing west then south through a flat, shallow valley to Victor Falls, then west through a deep canyon to the Puyallup River. The creek collects surface and spring runoff all along the corridor, including excess flows from the municipal water supply springs near Victor Falls. The Fennel Creek drainage basin covers about 11 square miles, of which 3 square miles are located within the City of Bonney Lake.

The reach of Fennel Creek below Victor Falls is within the highest-class range (Class AA) established for Washington state surface waters. This reach is an Urban Natural Open Space consisting of a high value riparian corridor with multiple vegetation layers and a

²⁶ Ragland, I. (2014) City of Bonney Lake: Volunteer Lake Monitoring Program. Prepared by Pierce Conservation District for the City of Bonney Lake.

²⁷ Under WAC 173-26-221(5)(a), "Vegetation conservation includes activities to protect and restore vegetation along or near marine and freshwater shorelines that contribute to the ecological functions of shoreline areas. Vegetation conservation provisions include the prevention or restriction of plant clearing and earth grading, vegetation restoration, and the control of invasive weeds and nonnative species."

²⁸ *ibid.*

²⁹ RH2 Engineering, Inc. (June 1998). *City of Bonney Lake Wellhead Protection and Monitoring Program – Phase I*. Prepared for the City of Bonney Lake.

predominance of native plant species providing high quality habitat for wildlife species including Coho salmon, cutthroat trout, and winter steelhead, listed as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act (ESA).³⁰ This portion of Fennel Creek is a Shoreline of the State, discussed in more detail in the **Shoreline Element** ~~(Chapter 8)~~.

The reach of Fennel Creek above Victor Falls that gently meanders through the plateau has high water quality values (Class A) and moderate habitat values containing a mosaic of vegetation classes including forested uplands, forested wetlands, palustrine emergent wetlands, scrub-shrub wetlands, riverine wetlands, and pastures.³¹ Bonney Lake's greatest concentration of wetlands is along the Fennel Creek corridor. The corridor's riparian (streamside) vegetation, its linear nature, and its close association with wetlands make it Bonney Lake's most valuable asset in terms of wildlife habitat and biological potential.

In 1999, the Foster Wheeler Environmental Corporation prepared for the City an Environmental Analysis of the Fennel Creek Corridor. It thoroughly studied the corridor's environmental quality, providing a baseline for future comparison. The Foster Wheeler Analysis recommended improvements designed to remedy its environmental problems. For example, where the creek has been straightened it recommends that it be restored to its original sinuosity by installing diversion berms and large woody debris. Where riparian vegetation has been destroyed, it recommends plantings. Where it floods a road, the study recommends culverts. Where wetlands have been damaged, it recommends that they be enhanced by hydrological connections and plantings. Because its wetland functions and values can be greatly enhanced at reasonable cost, the corridor has great potential for wetland mitigation. That is, if a wetland outside the corridor is in the path of development and not worth saving, the developer could pay to enhance wetlands inside the corridor, thus preventing a net loss of wetland functions and values.

Bonney Lake Outfall

The Lake Bonney Outlet starts on the eastern shoreline of Lake Bonney and flows for approximately one (1) mile through a series of pipes, culverts, swales, ditches, and open channels in mostly residential areas prior to joining Debra Jane Creek at the southwest of the corner of Church Lake Rd East and Evergreen Drive. Lake Bonney Outlet, upstream of 192nd Avenue Place East is an intermittent watercourse that occasionally flows when

³⁰ Foster Wheeler Environmental Corporation. 1999. Environmental Analysis of the Fennel Creek Corridor. Pg. 2-75.

³¹ *ibid.*

Lake Bonney fills past its capacity does not support fish due to the lack of stream channels and significant sections of pipes and culverts. Downstream of 192nd Avenue Place East, the Bonney Lake Outlet is a perennial fish bearing stream with hydrology supported by springs and precipitation.

Debra Jane Creek

Debra Jane Creek starts at the outlet in the southeast corner of Debra Jane Lake. Maps show that Debra Jane Creek then flows south through residential and forested areas for approximately 1 mile until it reaches the confluence with Bonney Lake Outlet. Debra Jane Creek, from the outlet at Debra Jane Lake to Allan Yorke Park, is an intermittent stream that occasionally flows when the lake fills past its capacity and does not support fish due to the lack of significant stretches of defined stream channel. Once Debra Jane Creek enters Allan Yorke Park, the stream becomes perennial stream supported by wetland seeps, springs, and precipitation without physical fish barriers (other than passable culverts) downstream from Allan Yorke Park to the confluence of Bonney Lake Outlet, and eventual connection to Fennel Creek. Habitat is suitable for fish use throughout this section, with clear bed/bank, sorted substrate, and complex habitats and is considered a perennial stream with fish use.

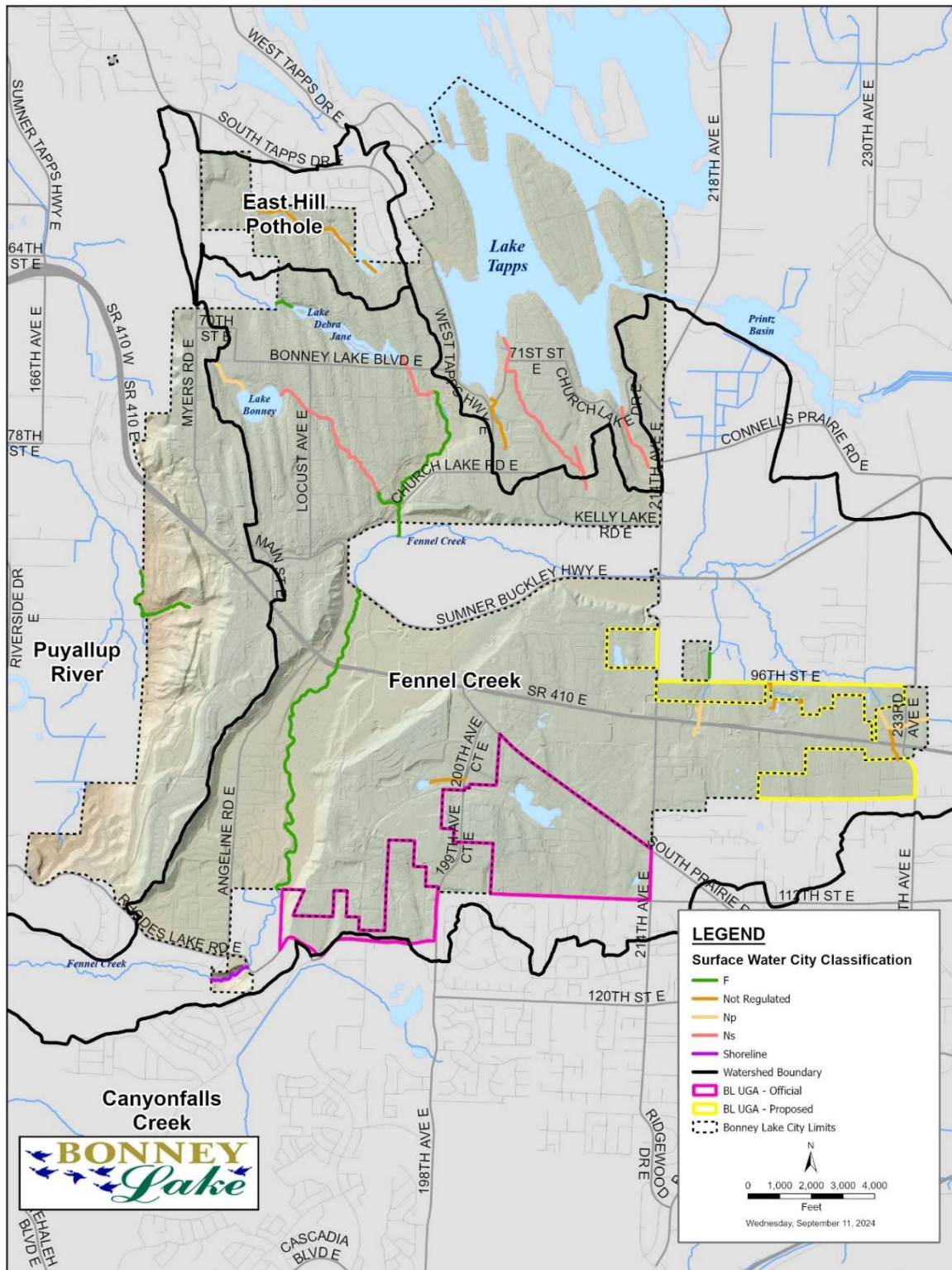
Other Streams

During 2018, the City undertook a stream assessment project. Prior to this assessment that City had mapped and classified most but not all stream located within the City. This assessment confirmed the presence or absence of the streams and assigned a classification per City code, if appropriate. More details regarding the project are available in a Final Stream Assessment Technical Memorandum which was completed by The Watershed Company for the City of Bonney Lake.

Streams evaluated as a portion of this assessment were assigned types consistent with the Bonney Lake Municipal Code, and ~~Washington Administrative Code~~ [WAC 222-16-030](#) and [222-16-031](#). **Exhibit 8** illustrates other small-unnamed streams located in the City.

The Federal Clean Water Act requires that all states restore their waters to be “fishable and swimmable.” Washington's Water Quality Assessment, which meets the federal requirements for an integrated report under Sections 303(d) and 305(b) of the Clean Water Act, does not identify any impaired water bodies within Bonney Lake.

Exhibit 8: Surface Waters and Stream Typing



Source: Prepared by the City of Bonney Lake. Data from City of Bonney Lake, Watershed Company, Washington State Department of Fish & Wildlife, January 28, 2019.

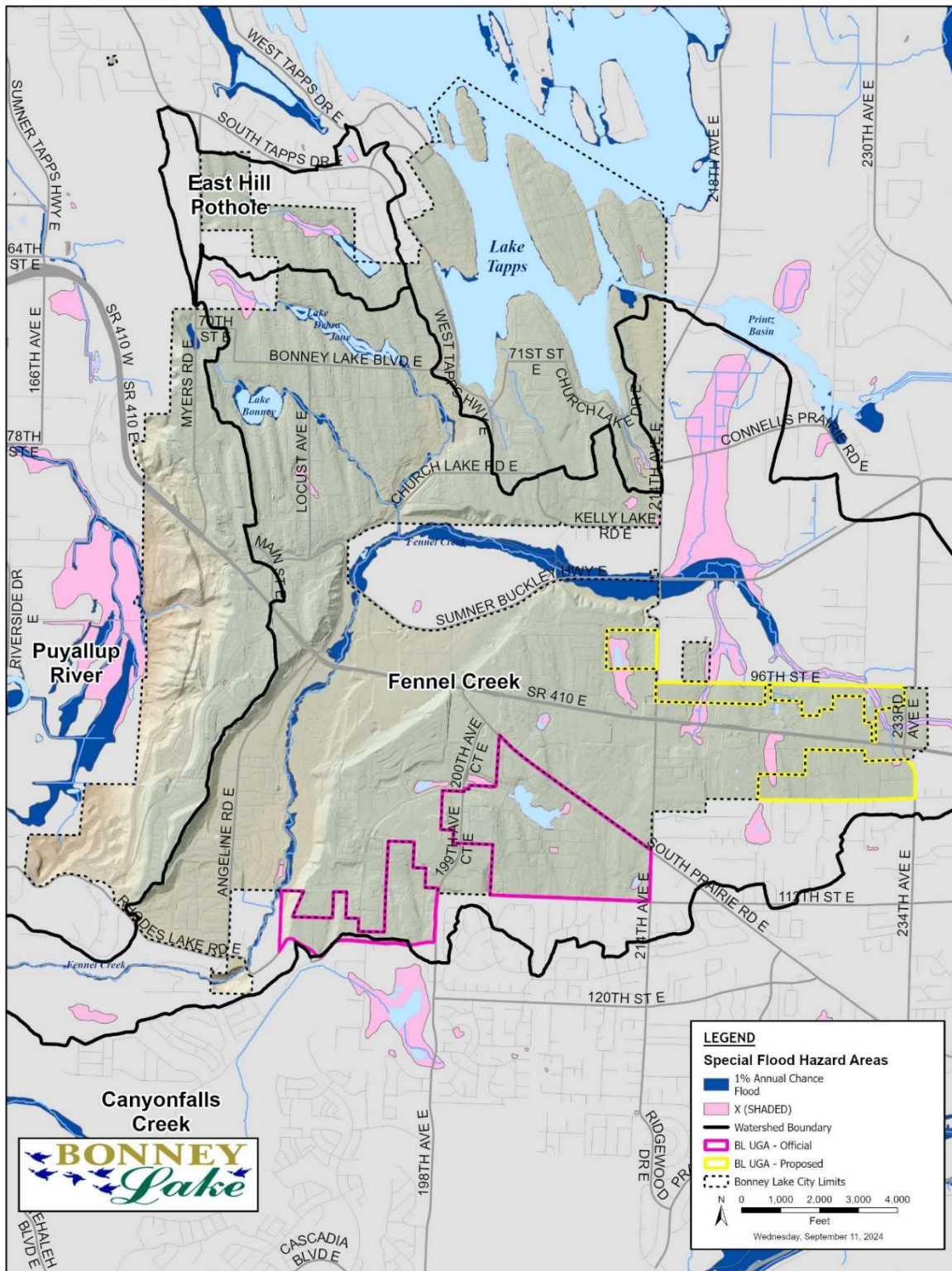
3.4 FREQUENTLY FLOODED AREAS

Flooding is defined as a general and temporary condition or partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from the overflow of inland water, the unusual and rapid accumulation of runoff of surface waters from any source, and mudslides which are proximately cause by flooding and are similar to a river of liquid and flowing mud. Flooding can also include the collapse or subsidence of land along the shore of a lake or other body of water a result of erosion or undermining cause by waves or currents or water exceeding average or anticipated levels.

Floodplains are regulated to protect the natural functions and habitat value of these areas and to manage potential risks to public safety. Bonney Lake regulates floodplains as special flood hazard areas, (see **Exhibit 9**), which is defined as land within the community subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year.³² To minimize flood damage, and maintain FEMA flood insurance eligibility, the City has administered floodplain regulations since 1982.

³² BLMC 16.26.020

Exhibit 9: Special Flood Hazard Areas



Source: Prepared by the City of Bonney Lake, courtesy of Pierce County Planning and Public Works. Data from Federal Emergency Management Agency, May 28, 2024.

Of growing concerns in urban areas are urban stream/groundwater flood hazards. As weather ~~averages~~ patterns change shift, increasing the variability and severity of precipitation events, urban stormwater systems ~~have~~ can ~~trouble~~ face challenges coping with increased rates of development when paired with larger than average storm events, ~~see~~ as in Exhibit 10, if not proactively planned for. Urban stream flooding is exacerbated by rain-on-snow events. Sometimes debris can accumulate in stormwater collection systems and reduce the capacity of the system to convey flow.³³

Exhibit 10: Image of 2016 Flooding at 188th Ave E and 62nd St E



Photo Credit: KOMO News

3.5 WETLANDS

The commonly used wetland definition as issued by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), Shoreline Management Act

³³ Pierce County Department of Emergency Management. (n.d.). Pierce County Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment (March 2015 Edition). Retrieved from <https://www.co.pierce.wa.us/DocumentCenter/View/7032/HIRA?bidId=>

(SMA), Growth Management Act (GMA), and recorded in the Washington Administrative Code (WAC 173-22-030(10)) is:

Those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas. Wetlands do not include artificial wetlands intentionally created from non-wetland sites, including, but not limited to, irrigation and drainage ditches, grass-lined swales, canals, detention facilities, wastewater treatment facilities, farm ponds, and landscape amenities, or those wetlands created after July 1, 1990, that were unintentionally created as a result of the construction of a road, street, or highway. Wetlands may include those artificial wetlands intentionally created from non-wetland areas to mitigate the conversion of wetlands.

Wetland scientists generally acknowledge that wetlands perform the following eight functions: (1) flood/storm water control, (2) base stream flow/groundwater support, (3) erosion/shoreline protection, (4) water quality improvement, (5) natural biological support, (6) general habitat functions, (7) specific habitat functions, and (8) cultural and socioeconomic values.³⁴ In the past, these functions were not understood. Many wetlands were senselessly destroyed by clearing, dredging, draining, and filling. Federal, state, and local government regulations now protect wetlands and an undisturbed buffer around the wetland.

The Bonney Lake area contains bogs, forested wetlands, scrub/shrub wetlands, wet meadows, shallow marsh wetlands, and deep marsh. The greatest concentration of wetlands is in the Fennel Creek corridor. Wetlands also exist along swales draining Lake Bonney and Lake Debra Jane and in a few other isolated spots.

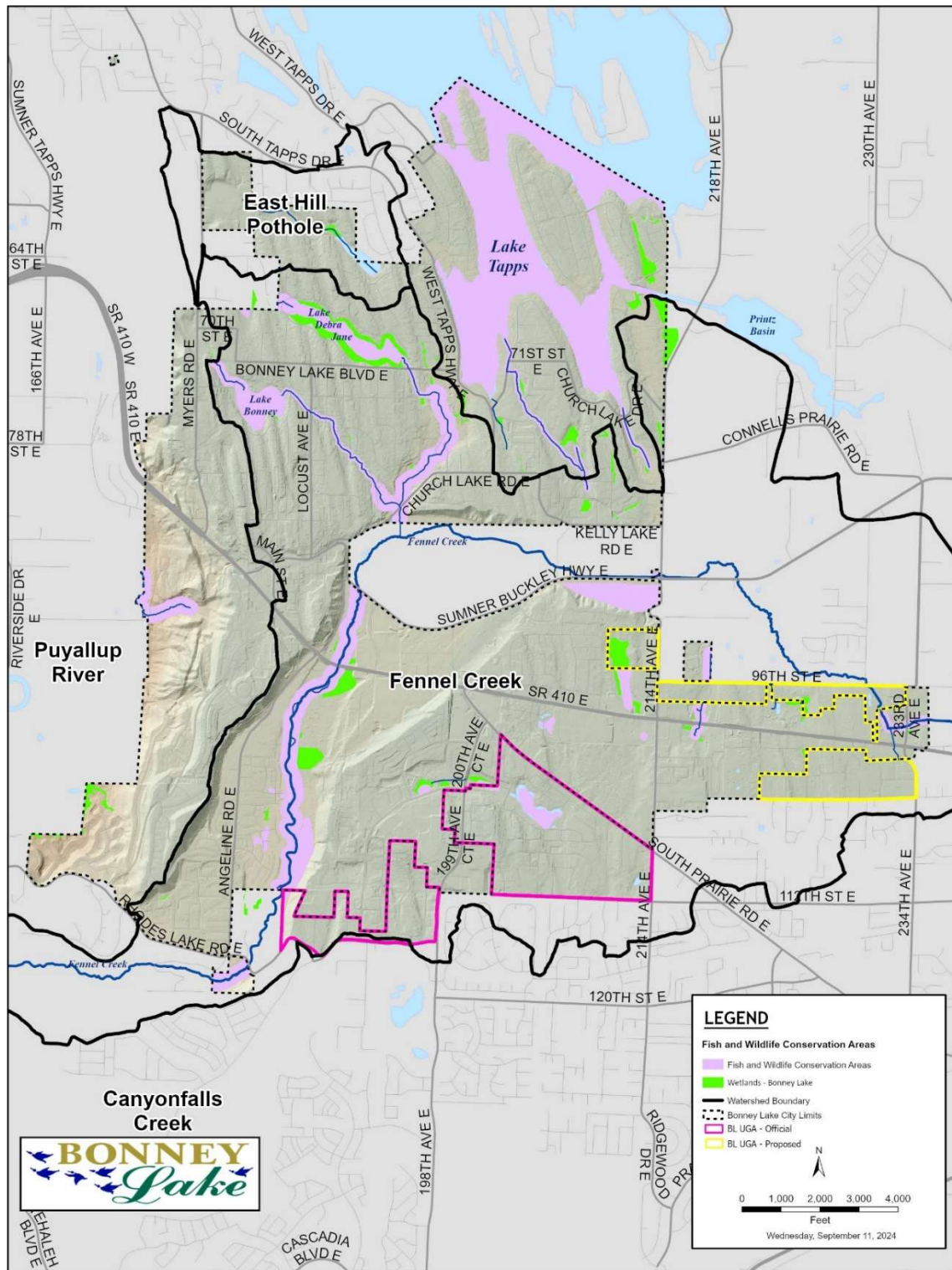
3.6 FISH AND WILDLIFE HABITAT AREAS

Urbanization and agriculture have reduced Bonney Lake's wildlife habitat, but the area's lakes, stream corridors, wetlands, floodplains, and forests support many plants and animals. Urban development and habitat conservation are compatible.

³⁴ —Cooke Scientific Services. (February 2000). *Wetland and Buffer Functions Semi-Quantitative Assessment Methodology (SAM)*.

According to State rules (WAC 365-190), fish and wildlife conservation areas (FWHCAs) are "...areas that serve a critical role in sustaining needed habitats and species for the functional integrity of the ecosystem, and which, if altered, may reduce the likelihood that the species will persist over the long term. These areas may include, but are not limited to, rare or vulnerable ecological systems, communities, and habitat or habitat elements including seasonal ranges, breeding habitat, winter range, and movement corridors; and areas with high relative population density or species richness." Areas that are considered FWHCA, as determined by the Department of Natural Resources, are illustrated in **Exhibit 11**.

Exhibit 11: Fish and Wildlife Conservation Areas



Source: Prepared by the City of Bonney Lake, courtesy of Pierce County Planning and Public Works. Data from Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Department of Health and Department of Natural Resources, May 3, 2023.

4. URBAN FORESTRY

Preserve Bonney Lake's character by maintaining significant trees, tree lines, and wooded lots to the maximum extent possible through the regulation of clearing prior to development.

- *Bonney Lake Comprehensive Plan (1985)*

A healthy urban forest contributes to a sustainable City in ~~a number of~~ several ways. Trees consume carbon dioxide (CO2), absorb air, and water pollutants. They also provide shade (which reduces energy consumption), absorb runoff, reduce soil erosion, provide habitat for plants and animals, and make walking more pleasant. The Center for Urban Forest Research estimates that over a ~~forty~~ 40-year period, ~~one hundred~~ 100 urban trees in the Pacific Northwest provide \$202,000 in benefits.³⁵

~~As~~ Recognized by the Arbor Day Foundation as a Tree City, USA³⁶ ~~since 2005, with Bonney Lake has~~ an active Community Forest Program, ~~Bonney Lake and~~ has made a commitment to protect and manage the community's tree resources. As part of this ongoing commitment, the City contracted with the Watershed Company to prepare an analysis of the City's tree canopy. This analysis included a review of the effectiveness of existing codes, trends from recent development, and yield priority recommendations. This analysis was completed in 2019 and utilized high-resolution multispectral aerial imagery to complete a map-based canopy analysis ~~which~~ that compared 2008 and 2017/2018 canopy coverage, see **Exhibit 12**. The analysis revealed a reduction in total coverage percentage from 43% to 34%~~;~~ ; or 1,872 acres reduced to 1,638 acres of tree canopy.

Previous best practice established a 40% canopy coverage as an average for urban areas. However, as of 2017, this is no longer the best practice.³⁷ Based on existing impervious surface, future population projections, and a land use analysis the City has established a new canopy goal of 38%~~;~~ ;. The urban canopy is concentrated in existing residential and open space areas. Revisions to the clearing and landscaping codes

³⁵ ~~—~~ Davey Resource Group. (March 2011). *City of Bonney Lake Washington: Urban Tree Canopy Assessment*. Prepared for the City of Bonney Lake.

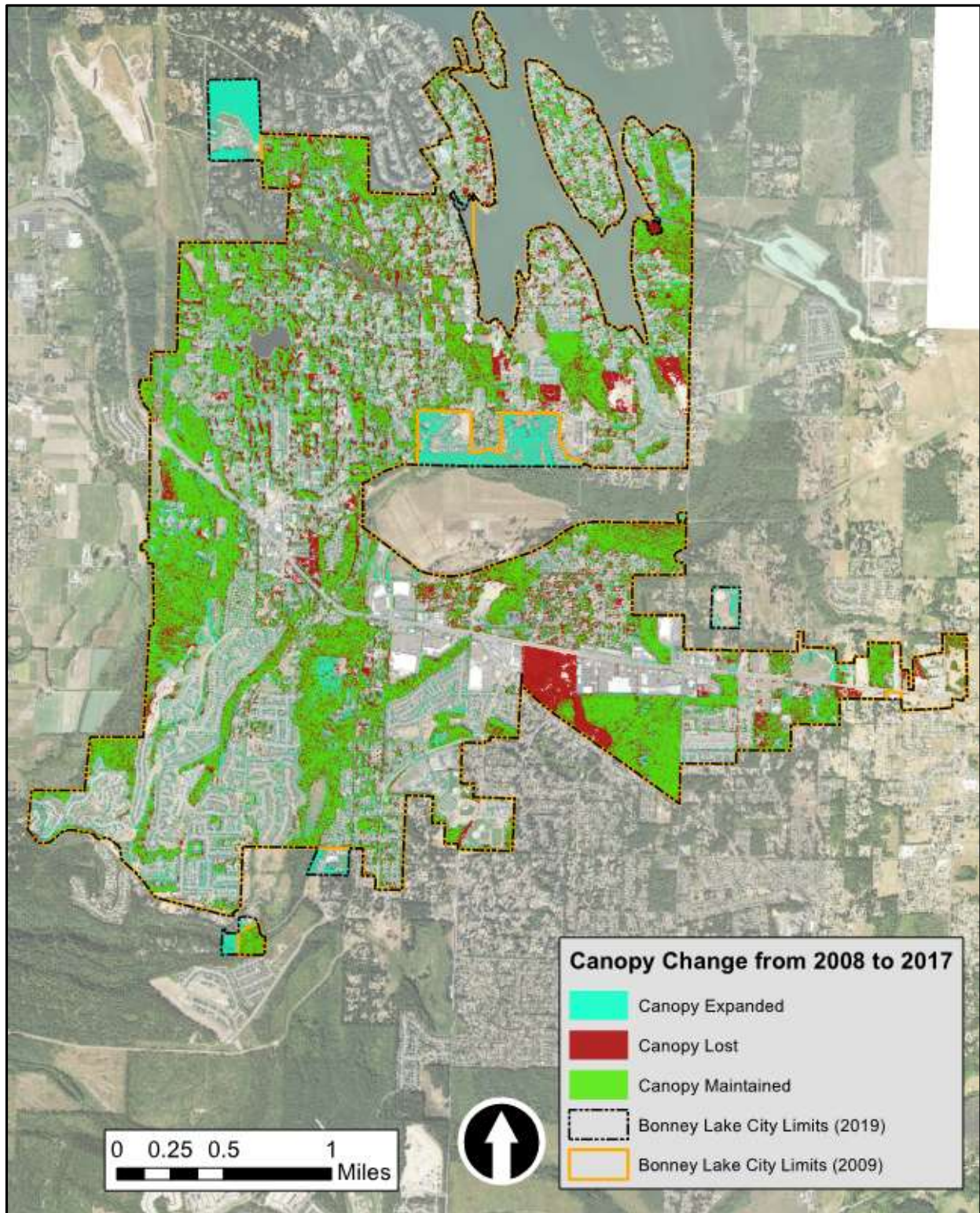
³⁶ To learn more about the Tree City USA program, visit: <https://www.arborday.org/programs/treecityusa/>

³⁷ The Watershed Company. (November 2019). *Technical Memorandum – Bonney Lake Canopy Analysis*. Prepared for the City of Bonney Lake.

~~which~~ that support the protection of this existing canopy and encourages tree replacement will be required in order to meet the 38% goal.

Trees make an important contribution to the aesthetics of the City, as well as the natural environment. Documentation and monitoring of the tree canopy will play an important role in preserving the visual identity and health of the Bonney Lake community. We all live under one canopy and must work together to protect it.

Exhibit 12: Tree Canopy Change, 2008 to 2017



5. AGRICULTURAL LANDS

The GMA requires jurisdictions to prevent conversion of agricultural lands of long-term commercial significance. There are no such lands in the BLUGA. However, as a suburban community located on the edge of the Pierce County's urban growth area boundaries, pockets of agricultural lands of long-term commercial significance surround Bonney Lake. Therefore, the City should work cooperatively with the County to preserve and protect these areas. Additionally, one of the City's proposed additions to the [Bonney Lake Urban Growth Area \(BLUGA\)](#), the Fennel Creek Corridor Area, contain lands designated as agricultural resource lands (ARL). Areas designated as ARL are agricultural lands of long-term commercial significance, which should be preserved and protected, from urban development. The City proposes to preserve these resource lands by designating the areas as Open Space – Conservancy and zoning the areas Residential/Conservancy District that is comparable to the County's zoning in both the terms of allowed uses and density.

In addition to preserving agricultural lands of long-term commercial significance, Bonney Lake should also take steps to promote and preserve urban agricultural lands. Urban agriculture is an umbrella term encompassing backyard gardens, community gardens, urban farms, and farmer's markets involved in a wide range of activities including raising, cultivation, processing, marketing, and distribution of food in urban areas.³⁸ Preserving and promoting urban agriculture would have a number of positive impacts on Bonney Lake, which include:

- Promoting community health by expanding access to fresh foods;
- Reducing green-house gas emissions caused by transporting food over long distances;
- Increasing social capital by facilitating community engagement (See Community Development Element for a discussion of the health impacts of social capital); and
- Activating underutilized community spaces.³⁹

³⁸ —National Policy & Legal Analysis Network to Prevent Childhood Obesity. (?). *Seeding the City: Land Use Policies to Promote Urban Agriculture.*

³⁹ —ibid.

6. AIR QUALITY

The emission of noise, smoke, dust, other obnoxious matter are to be limited and controlled by specific performance standards.

- *Plan for Bonney Lake, Washington (1964)*

While air quality is not specifically identified as a critical area, protecting air quality is listed as a goal of the GMA and both the MPPs and CPPs include specific provisions that require the City to establish policies related to air quality. In the Puget Sound Region, the primary concern is ground-level ozone, carbon monoxide, and fugitive dust which can damage lung tissue leading to respiratory disease, contribute to cancer and cardiovascular disease, and obscure many of our most scenic vistas, such as views of the Olympic and Cascade mountain ranges, including Mount Rainier.⁴⁰

Air quality in Bonney Lake is monitored and regulated by the Puget Sound Clean Air Agency (PSCAA). The PSCAA is a special purpose, regional government agency covering King, Kitsap, Pierce and Snohomish Counties chartered by state law in 1967 under the Washington State Clear Air Act. The agency monitors air quality in the basin through a regional network of air pollution monitoring stations to determine if the national and State standards for criteria air pollutants and emission limits of toxic air contaminants are being achieved.

6.1 CRITERIA AIR POLLUTANTS

The Federal and Washington State Clean Air Acts have established ambient air quality standards for different air pollutants. The Federal Clean Air Act of 1970 (amended in 1977 and 1990) established the national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) for six "criteria" pollutants which are known to be hazardous to human health:

- ~~e~~Carbon monoxide (CO)
- ~~o~~Ozone (O3)
- ~~n~~Nitrogen dioxide (NO2)
- ~~particulate~~Particulate matter (PM10 and PM2.5)
- ~~s~~Sulfur dioxide (SO2); and

⁴⁰ Puget Sound Regional Council. *Vision 2040*. 2008 pg. 39.

- ~~Lead (Pb), which are known to be hazardous to human health.~~

Over the years PSCAA has made great strides toward reducing levels of carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and lead, which are now well below federal air quality standards. However, two air pollutants remain a concern in the Puget Sound region: particle pollution and ozone (smog), which can cause heart attacks, strokes, asthma attacks and even premature death.⁴¹

6.2 TOXIC AIR CONTAMINANTS

In addition to the six criteria air pollutants, the PSCAA increasingly is focusing efforts on reducing air toxics, which is group of over 400 pollutants known or suspected to cause a ~~number of~~ several health problems, including cancer and birth defects, as well as damage to lungs, ~~and~~ immune systems and nervous systems. In our region, health risk from air toxics comes primarily from fine particles in diesel exhaust.⁴²

6.3 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

Residential areas should be protected from the dangers of fire, explosions, toxic, noxious matter, and other similar objectionable influences.

- *Bonney Lake Comprehensive Plan (1985)*

In addition to the air quality, cities in the central Puget Sound Region are required to address climate change. While addressing climate ~~change is not specifically addressed in the CMA goals established by RCW 36.70A.020 nor the mandatory~~ has been added as a mandatory elements established ~~by in~~ RCW 36.70A.070 by way of HB 1181 (2023) this change is not required for the 2024 periodic update cycle. However, the City is required to be consistent with adopted MPPs and CPPs pursuant to RCW 36.70A.100 and RCW 36.70A.210. Both the MPPs and CPPs include specific provisions that require the City to establish goals, policies, strategies, and performance measures related to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and to address adaptation to the effects of climate change. Additionally, the City will be required to incorporate a climate element by the time of the 2029 5-year check-in established by HB 1241 in 2022.

⁴¹ PSCAA Website: <http://www.pscleanair.org/airquality/airqualitybasics/airtoxics/Pages/default.aspx>
Accessed on 11/5/14

⁴² *ibid.*

Unlike emissions of criteria pollutants and toxic air pollutants, which have local or regional impacts, emissions of greenhouse gasses (GHGs) have a broader, global impact. The principal GHGs are carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), and fluorinated compounds. These gases allow visible and ultraviolet light from the sun to pass through the atmosphere, but prevent heat from escaping back out into space, a process known as the “greenhouse effect”. Human-caused emissions of these GHGs in excess of natural ambient concentrations are responsible for intensifying the greenhouse effect.

The City's efforts to reduce GHGs began in 2010 with the passage of Resolution 2049, which adopted policies to reduce emissions of GHGs. As part of Resolution 2049, the City stated that local governments throughout the nation, both large and small, are reducing the production of global warming pollutants through programs that provide economic and quality of life benefits, such as reduced energy bills, green space preservation, air quality improvements, reduced traffic congestion, improved transportation choices, economic development, and job creation through energy conservation and new energy. The City of Bonney Lake adopted the following policies, as part of Resolution 2049, to reduce GHGs:

- The City will strive to assure that all new municipal buildings are models of cost-effective energy- efficient design.
- The City will encourage energy conservation practices in City buildings by raising the awareness of employee energy use.
- The City will use the recently approved shared resource conservation manager position to conduct energy audits of publicly owned buildings, evaluate potential conservation measures, and then carry out those measures that are appropriate.
- The City will monitor the efficiency of the pumps in water and sewer systems and operate and maintain them at peak efficiency whenever practically feasible. When evaluating new systems, the most cost-effective option using the least amount of energy will be preferred.
- The City will participate in the County-wide solid waste management plan which reduces the solid waste stream by recycling and other means, investigates ways to convert non-recyclable solid waste to energy, and promotes the purchase of recycled and recyclable goods.
- Where and when permitted under the building code, the City will encourage the use of building construction materials made from recycled and recyclable materials.
- The City will publicize energy conservation actions to raise public awareness of the value of wise energy use.

- The City will promote internal recycling programs, purchasing policies, and employee education to reduce the amount of waste produced.
- The City will implement its non-motorized transportation plan, on a funding available basis, to provide safe and convenient access for pedestrians and bicyclists to, across, and along major transit priority streets.
- The City will continue to support water conservation using conservation-based rates and a tiered rate structures for water use.

In Puget Sound region, nearly ~~50~~40% of the GHGs pollution comes from transportation⁴³. The goals and policies in the Community Development Element and Community Mobility Elements attempt to address the GHGs. These goals and policies encourage a local balance of jobs and housing, proximity of shopping, recreational, childcare, and other uses to residential areas, higher intensity land uses near transit, and encourage the use of alternative transportation modes such as transit, walking and bicycling.

In addition to transportation, GHGs are released during energy production and consumption, such as electricity used to power homes and businesses, and fuel used to power cars and trucks. Reducing the carbon content of the fuel source (e.g., solar or wind power versus fossil fuels) or reducing energy consumption (e.g. using energy efficient appliances or designing buildings for solar access) will help to further reduce overall GHGs emissions.

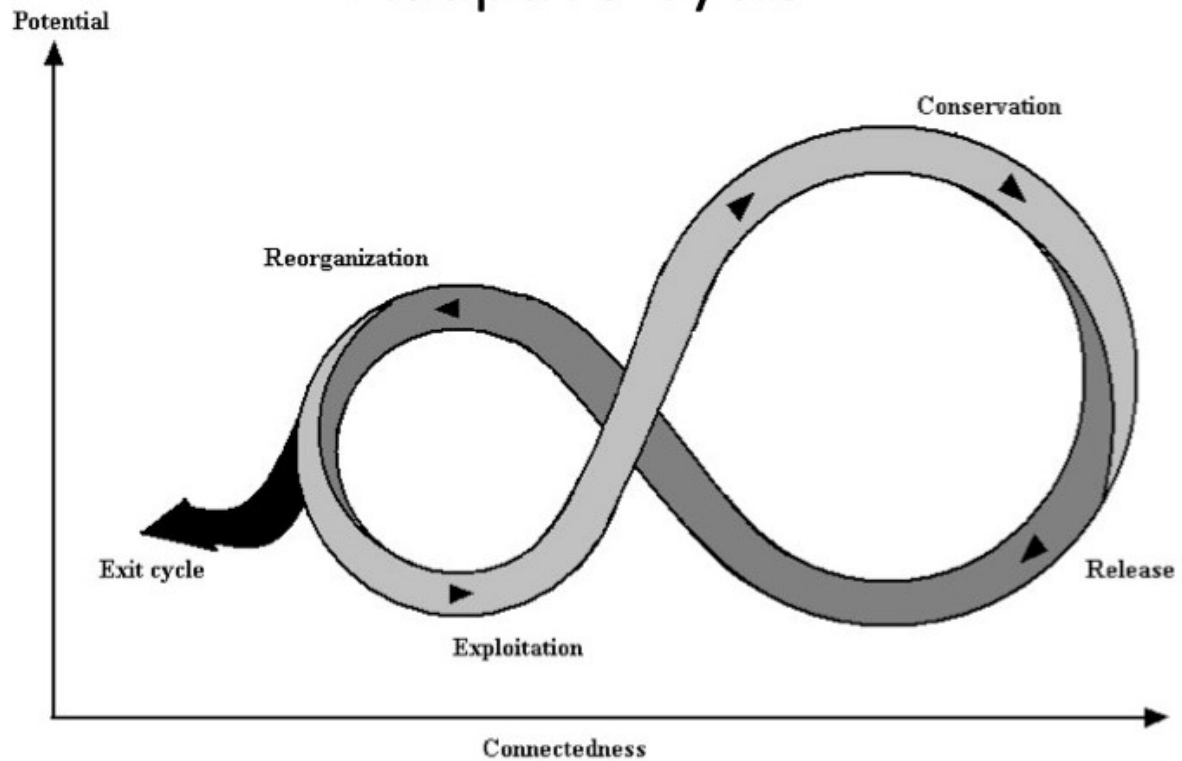
⁴³ Puget Sound Clean Air Agency. *Puget Sound Regional Emission Inventory*. December 2023. Available online at: <https://www.pscleanair.gov/DocumentCenter/View/5361/2019-Four-County-GHG-EI-FINAL>

7. RESILIENCY

As the instances of natural disaster increase throughout the world, communities must begin planning for how these disasters may affect them. In Pierce County the most frequently occurring natural disaster is flooding. Historically, disaster planning has focused on avoid or minimizing damage from these events. Policies developed today have started focusing on building community resilience and preparing for inevitable disasters and the post-disaster to recovery. In this instance resiliency is defined as the ability of a community or ecosystem to return to a functioning state and enter into recovery as quickly ~~and healthfully~~ as possible. Resiliency can be thought of as a cycle as depicted in **Exhibit 13**. This adaptive cycle can be seen in ecological and social systems throughout our world.

Exhibit 13: The Adaptive Cycle⁴⁴

Adaptive Cycle



The rapid growth and conservation phases are referred to as the fore loop and characterized by an accumulation of capital and stability. The release and reorganization phases are referred to as the back loop and are characterized by uncertainty and loss of capital, but also novelty and experimentation. In terms of community preparedness, the change from fore loop to back loop is the disruptive event (i.e., natural disaster).

This resiliency approach encourages communities to plan for safety, continuity of operations and delivery of services, and appropriate levels of infrastructure and support during events and for post-disaster recovery. The most likely instances for the City of Bonney Lake to face are flooding and being an area of reception for persons evacuated from surrounding areas during natural disasters. Hazard identification and risk

⁴⁴ Holling, C. S., & Gunderson, L. H. (2002). *Panarchy: Understanding Transformations in Human and Natural Systems* (Edition 1). Washington, D.C.: Island Press.

management for the area are managed by Pierce County and more information about these topics can be found in the Pierce County Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment.

7.1 CLIMATE CHANGE

Resilience thinking acknowledges that social-ecological systems are always changing, and ~~many changes reflect a progression through linked adaptive cycles~~ adapting. ~~Climate~~ With climate change, communities must plan for resilience in the face of ~~includes~~ changes in average temperature, weather conditions, wind patterns, precipitation, and increased variability in the frequency and severity of extreme weather events ~~or in the distribution of weather around the average conditions. Climate change encompasses the major influx in temperature, precipitation, or wind patterns.~~

Likely impacts of climate change on the City are changes in rain and snowfall patterns, residents moving to the area because of sea-level rise impacting other parts of the region, an increased need to investment in infrastructure to create resilient systems that can cope with changes that can accommodate greater fluctuations in service, and economic changes.

7.2 FLOOD

Flooding is the most common hazard in Pierce County. Of particular risk are areas of the City within special flood hazard areas. However, other low-lying areas of the City and isolated "potholes" or closed depressions can be at risk of flooding, and once these areas flood the water can remain for the rest of the wet season. Flooding impacts about 50% of the population of Pierce County each year.⁴⁵ Mapping these low-lying and closed depressions could alert residents that might not otherwise prepare for flood events. This was demonstrated during the flooding of a portion of the City during February of 2016.

7.3 FIRE

~~During 2020 an unprecedented fire season impacted the City of Bonney Lake. While wildfires can be a natural part of the adaptive cycle in healthy forests, the densely knit rural-urban divide brings these fires too close to our homes, our neighbors, and our livelihoods. All communities face some risk for fire, but 2020 demonstrated that this risk is~~

⁴⁵ Pierce County Department of Emergency Management. (n.d.). Pierce County Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment (March 2015 Edition). Retrieved from <https://www.co.pierce.wa.us/DocumentCenter/View/7032/HIRA?bidId=>

closer and more real than we would have thought given the extended wet season experienced in the South Sound Region.

Likely impacts from fire include temporary loss of air quality, sudden need for shelter/evacuation planning, temporary loss of ingress and egress from the City, loss of telecommunication systems, loss of tree canopy, increase risk of landslide, and a need for long-term recovery management that focuses on soil health and stability. A focus on resiliency acknowledges that fires will happen, but community education, emergency preparedness, and established plans for recovery can save our homes and our lives.

Exhibit 14: Sumner Grade Fire, 2020



Image Credit: WSDOT

7.4 DROUGHT AND HEATWAVES

Bonney Lake's beauty and quality of life are likely to change if a long-lasting drought impacts the area. These impacts can include habitat reduction for birds, insects, and amphibians, impacts on water distribution, impacts on tourism, and higher risk of wildfire. A resilient community prepares for these changes and develops interdisciplinary networks of professionals before disaster strikes to ensure resources are in place to address these changes before they ~~the change~~ impact day to day living.

7.5 EARTHQUAKE

As evaluated in section 3.1 of this chapter, areas with steep slopes may be at higher risk of liquefaction and landslide. Many of the homes in the southern portion of the City could be impacted by an ~~earthquake~~ seismic event. The City has taken steps to strictly regulate development in ~~this~~ these higher risk areas. Additionally, close geographic proximity to volcanos has increased the general population's awareness of the risk of earthquake and the potential effects of an event. In addition to preparing residents for an earthquake event, the City is likely to be impacted by transportation disruption, energy disruption, and an influx of evacuees from other areas during an event.

7.6 ~~7.7~~ VOLCANIC

While flood may be the most common event in Pierce County, a volcano event would impact the largest segment of the population. The immediate and secondary impacts of ~~the such an~~ event ~~will~~ would be far-reaching and long-lasting. Resilient communities prepare for these events, understanding they are inevitable even if they never happen in our lifetime. Investment in early alert systems and communication systems that will function and be accessible during an event are important aspects of preparedness, volcanoes give warning signs before they erupt. Additionally, education and outreach can help citizens understand risks (see Exhibit 15). Bonney Lake is an evacuation site for residents in other areas of Pierce County.

Exhibit 15: Are You Ready for An Eruption?⁴⁶

MOUNT RAINIER IS AN ACTIVE VOLCANO

Are You Ready for An Eruption?

While an eruption or lahar might not happen in our lifetime, being prepared is our best defense.

Mount Rainier is much more than a mountain in the sky. Constructed of hundreds of lava flows, and capped by as much glacier ice as all other Cascade volcanoes combined, Rainier's steep, rocky slopes and abundant water make it prone to landslides and lahars (volcanic mudflows), especially during eruptions. Lahars are the biggest hazards to the area. Scientists and emergency officials watch and warn. Do your part by being prepared.

Get More Information
There are 5 active volcanoes in Washington State. Be prepared. Get more information and learn about volcano hazards. Use it to help protect your family.
www.piercecountywa.gov/activevolcano

Ready.
LIVE SAFELY NEAR MOUNT RAINIER

- Look at the map. Assess the hazards where you live, work, and commute.
- Make a plan. Identify lahar escape routes and evacuation assembly areas.
- Assemble emergency supplies and a plan to evacuate.
- Plan your pets with family, neighbors and friends.

Set.
STAY INFORMED: SIGN UP TO OFFICIAL SOURCES

- Emergency Alerts
- Pierce County Alerts
- NWAA Member Radio
- 911 Emergency
- Local Emergency Management
- Outdoor areas in your community.

Go!
WHEN A LAHAR IS ISSUED, MOVE OFF THE VALLEY FLOOR

- Evacuate by vehicle or on foot to high ground 50 feet or more above the valley floor.
- For people with limited mobility, use stairs and seek shelter in a high-rise building.

GET YOUR EVACUATION PLAN

- Get an evacuation map at the Pierce County website.

HAZARD ZONES

- LAHAR** - Areas where lahars are most likely to occur. Population density is high.
- LANDSLIDE** - Areas where landslides are most likely to occur. Population density is high.
- LAHAR AND LANDSLIDE** - Areas where both lahars and landslides are most likely to occur. Population density is high.

Get More Information

QR Code

www.piercecountywa.gov/activevolcano

PIERCE COUNTY
2024

⁴⁶ Pierce County Emergency Management. (n.d.). Mount Rainier is an Active Volcano Are You Ready for An Eruption [Interpretive Image]. Retrieved from <https://www.piercecountywa.gov/3730/Mount-Rainier-Active-Volcano>

7.7 ~~7.6~~ TRANSPORTATION ACCIDENT HAZARD

Of unique risk to the City of Bonney Lake is the impact of a transportation accident hazard. The road system in Bonney Lake has been defined, extensively, by housing development. A resilient streets system has built-in redundancies that ensure that emergency personal and citizens have multiple travel routes regardless of transportation mode or temporary obstructions.

Sustainable transportation systems are best achieved by planning transportation around pedestrians. Pedestrian focused transportation promotes interconnected grids of closely spaced streets, readily available parking, and increased density.⁴⁷ In addition to cul-de-sac development, the dependence on State Route 410 to provide routes throughout the City puts the transportation at risk of being devastated during a medium to large vehicle accident or road system failure. These issues are addressed more fully in the Mobility Element of this plan.

⁴⁷ [Tumlin, J. \(2012\). Sustainable Transportation Planning: Tools for Creating Vibrant, Healthy, and Resilient Communities. Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.](#)

8. ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP GOALS AND POLICIES

The policies in this section identify actions the City should consider over the upcoming planning period to achieve the stated goals.

Goal ES-1 Enhance coordination among cities, counties, federally recognized tribes, federal and state agencies, utilities, and other partners to protect, preserve, and restore environmental resources for current and future population.

- Policies:**
- ES-1.1** Coordinate with Tribes, local and regional jurisdictions, and community partners to restore and enhance the Puget Sound watersheds to a more natural state.
 - ES-1.2** Coordinate with Tribes, local and regional jurisdictions, and community partners to identify, mitigate, and adapt to the impacts of climate change on regional hydrological systems and local critical area.
 - ES-1.3** Maintain and enhance the ecological, social, and economic benefits provided by a healthy Puget Sound environment.
 - ES-1.4** Support implementation of the Puget Sound Partnership's action agenda.

Goal ES-2: **Protect the environment, public health, and property from erosion, landslides, and unnecessary scars on the land that could occur as part of the**
~~Goal ES-1~~ ~~Development~~ development.

- Policies:**
- ~~ES-1.1~~ **ES-2.1** Discourage development and disturbance of native vegetation on steep slopes.
 - ~~ES-1.2~~ **ES-2.2** Require buildings to be set back from the toe and top of steep slopes.
 - ~~ES-1.3~~ **ES-2.3** Require geotechnical or engineering studies to demonstrate that any proposed development in areas that have a high or moderate landslide hazard risk has been designed to withstand the hazard and not aggravate the hazard for other properties.
 - ~~ES-1.4~~ **ES-2.4** Designate areas with a moderate or high risk of slope instability either as Open Space – Conservancy, Open Space – Private, or

Open Space – Public to limit the development intensity, site coverage, and vegetation removal within these hazardous areas.

ES-2.5 Ensure that soils are suitable for the development proposed.
~~ES-1.5~~ Where soil suitability is questionable, require review by a geotechnical engineer.

ES-2.6 Maintain existing vegetation to the greatest extent possible in order to prevent erosion. In cases where development necessitates removal of vegetation, a reasonable amount of landscaping should be required to replace trees, shrubs, and ground cover removed during construction.
~~ES-1.6~~

ES-2.7 When erosion hazard areas are disturbed, require erosion control measures, and limit the duration of site exposure.
~~ES-1.7~~

ES-2.8 Enforce building codes designed to prevent earthquake damage.
~~ES-1.8~~

Goal ES-3: Protect the quality and supply of groundwater used for public water supplies to ensure ~~adequate~~ reliable current and future sources of ~~potable~~ safe and drinkable water for Bonney Lake and the region.
~~Goal ES-2~~

Policies: **ES-3.1** Evaluate, monitor and mitigate the potential impacts of land development on critical aquifer recharge areas to ensure that the level of protection provided corresponds with the potential for contaminating the water supply aquifer.
~~ES-2.1~~

ES-3.2 Work with Pierce County, the Washington State Department of Ecology, Tribes and ~~other agencies~~ any relevant liable or engaged parties to protect Bonney Lake's water supply from contaminants originating inside and outside the city limits
~~ES-2.2~~

ES-3.3 Periodically review and update land use policies, regulations, development, or operating standards to ensure ~~appropriate~~ the use of best available science for meeting and exceeding levels of groundwater recharge while preventing degradation of groundwater quality.
~~ES-2.3~~

ES-3.4 Manage surface water to maintain and improve water quality, ~~and maximize~~ maximizing groundwater recharge.
~~ES-2.4~~

ES-3.5 Require new subdivisions and commercial development to connect to public sewers.
~~ES-2.5~~

~~ES-2.6~~ **ES-3.6** Encourage homes and businesses with septic systems to connect to public sewers.

ES-3.7 Use the best available science (BAS) to protect and enhance groundwater quality.

Goal ES-4: Preserve ~~and restore~~ and enhance the quality of surface waters to provide high quality natural habitats protected from point and non-point pollution sources.
~~Goal ES-3~~

- Policies:**
- ~~ES-3.1~~ **ES-4.1** Protect water bodies from point and non-point sources of contamination and nitrification.
 - ~~ES-3.2~~ **ES-4.2** Promote the enhancement or restoration of surface waters as adjacent development activities occur.
 - ~~ES-3.3~~ **ES-4.3** Protect against erosion of drainage channels.
 - ~~ES-3.4~~ **ES-4.4** Encourage land developments to maximize stormwater infiltration.
 - ~~ES-3.5~~ **ES-4.5** Promote Low Impact Development techniques as an alternative to standard development practices such as, using natural systems to maintain and enhance environmental quality by having them perform such functions as cleaning air and water, and controlling storm water runoff.
 - ~~ES-3.6~~ **ES-4.6** Preserve vegetative buffers along streams and drainage ways to enhance water quality, protect habitat, and prevent erosion.
 - ~~ES-3.7~~ **ES-4.7** Mitigate stormwater related impacts through best management practices; based on the best available science.
 - ~~ES-3.8~~ **ES-4.8** Protect Fennel Creek's natural functions by being especially diligent in applying to the Fennel Creek corridor those policies relating to wetlands and fish and wildlife habitat as stated elsewhere in this Element.
 - ~~ES-3.9~~ **ES-4.9** Construct the Fennel Creek corridor environmental improvements identified in the 1999 Environmental Analysis of the Fennel Creek Corridor.
 - ~~ES-3.10~~ **ES-4.10** Continue to purchase property along the Fennel Creek Corridor to preserve the corridor and consider using property around the creek as wetland mitigation sites.

ES-4.11 Work with Tribes, local and regional jurisdictions, and community partners to restore local freshwater bodies identifying and mitigating potential impacts from extreme weather events.

Goal ES-5: Minimize risks to life and property resulting from flooding and preserve habitat associated with floodplains.
~~Goal ES-4~~

- Policies:**
- ~~ES-4.1~~ **ES-5.1** Prohibit new buildings in the 100-year flood zone as determined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and as shown on the FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) unless the base elevation is above the floodplain elevation, the structure has been flood proofed, or the area is removed from the floodplain.
 - ~~ES-4.2~~ **ES-5.2** Protect floodplains from filling, excavating, and other activities that would interfere with natural drainage patterns and negatively affect the habitat functions.
 - ~~ES-4.3~~ **ES-5.3** Preserve and enhance floodplains to provide for natural flood storage protection and habitat functions.
 - ~~ES-4.4~~ **ES-5.4** Require new development and redevelopment designs to ~~Design new development and redevelopment projects to~~ minimize hazards associated with flooding and limit the amount of runoff that contributes to flooding.
 - ES-5.5** Design new city development and redevelopment projects to minimize hazards associated with flooding and extreme weather events, limiting the amount of runoff that contributes to flooding.
 - ES-5.6** Research and evaluation the implementation of development incentives for projects incorporating climate mitigation and adaptation strategies into their stormwater design criteria.
 - ES-5.7** Coordinate the implementation of flood mitigation and adaptation measures based on the best available science for development already built within flood zones.

Goal ES-6: Protect and enhance natural habitat, groundwater recharge, and floor attenuation functions performed by wetlands.
~~Goal ES-5~~

- Policies:**
- ~~ES-5.1~~ **ES-6.1** Ensure that wetland buffers are adequately sized to protect functions and values of wetlands.
 - ~~ES-5.2~~ **ES-6.2** Ensure a no net loss of wetland functions and values.

- ES-6.3 Avoid denying all reasonable use on any parcel.
- ~~ES-5.3~~
- ES-6.4 Protect wetlands from water quantity or quality impacts stemming from improper stormwater management.
- ~~ES-5.4~~
- ES-6.5 Encourage environmental stewardship programs aimed at wetland preservation.
- ~~ES-5.5~~
- ES-6.6 Pursue implementation of a wetland mitigation-banking program.
- ~~ES-5.6~~
- ES-6.7 Use the best available science when assessing wetland values and functions.

Goal ES-7: Preserve, and restore, and enhance fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas.
~~Goal ES-6~~

- Policies:**
- ES-7.1 Preserve habitats for species, which the federal or state government have identified, as endangered, threatened, or sensitive.
 - ~~ES-6.1~~
 - ES-7.2 ~~Encourage~~ Further the conservation of sites that protect fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas through incentives or acquisition.
 - ~~ES-6.2~~
 - ES-7.3 ~~Encourage~~ Support the restoration of ecological functions and the natural environment in environmentally damaged areas ~~through~~ by offering incentives.
 - ~~ES-6.3~~
 - ES-7.4 Protect and enhance water quality in lakes and streams using the best available science in coordination with local and regional jurisdictions, Tribes, and community organizations.
 - ~~ES-6.4~~
 - ES-7.5 Promote clustered developments, common areas, buffers, conservation easements, and retention of native vegetation as a means of conserving critical habitat.
 - ~~ES-6.5~~
 - ES-7.6 Use the best available science in measures preserving, restoring, and enhancing fish and wildlife habitats, giving special consideration to conservation or protection measures necessary to preserve or enhance anadromous fish habitat.
 - ES-7.7 Coordinate conservation or protection measures of anadromous fish habitat in partnership with local Tribes.

Goal ES-8: ~~Promote, preserve, and emphasize~~ Establish and maintain a healthy urban forest with an overall tree canopy goal of ~~38%.~~ percent.
~~Goal ES-7~~

Policies:	ES-7.1 ES-8.1	Protect and conserve open space and transition buffers between urban and rural areas.
	ES-7.2 ES-8.2	Preserve and protect public views of the mountains and valley corridors.
	ES-7.3 ES-8.3	Practice land cover management, which includes forest and topsoil preservation, native growth protection easements, dense vegetative zones, and preservation of the tree canopy.
	ES-7.4 ES-8.4	Protect significant trees <u>and</u> , promote tree replanting, and encourage the use of native plants in residential and commercial development <u>and redevelopment</u> .
	ES-7.6 ES-8.5	Promote <u>Support</u> the preservation of native vegetation and mature trees, revegetation, and appropriate landscaping to improve <u>the quality of</u> air, and water, quality and fish and wildlife habitat.
	ES-7.7 ES-8.6	Promote the use of native plants in residential and commercial landscapes.
	ES-7.7 ES-8.7	Develop an <u>Maintain the City urban forestry</u> in-lieu fee program to assist the City in establishing or preserving urban tree canopy.
	ES-7.8 ES-8.8	Provide opportunities to engage the Tree Board as advisors and stakeholders committed to the preservation of our tree canopy.

Goal ES-9: Preserve and protect agricultural resource lands and urban agriculture sites to improve access to healthy foods, build social connections, and provide ~~local~~ local sources of food.
~~Goal ES-8~~

	ES-8.1 ES-9.1	Preserve Pierce County's designation of "urban agricultural land of long-term commercial significance" for properties so designated in the proposed Fennel Creek Corridor UGA.
Policies:	ES-8.2 ES-9.2	Allow continued agricultural production in areas which currently are produce <u>producing</u> such products, but which have not been <u>are not currently in</u> designated agricultural resource lands if <u>as long as</u> such production is appropriate in an <u>compatible with surrounding</u> urban context.

- ~~ES-8.3~~ **ES-9.2** Maintain agricultural production as the principal use on agricultural lands by limiting residential development, preventing conversion to non-agricultural uses, and prohibiting uses that are incompatible with long-term agricultural production.
- ~~ES-8.4~~ **ES-9.3** Protect property owner’s rights to cultivate gardens to produce fresh fruits and vegetables and to keep a limited number of farm animals through the City’s development regulations.
- ~~ES-8.5~~ **ES-9.4** Expand access to community gardens through Bonney Lake to increase ~~access~~ availability of locally sourced fresh produce while reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
- ~~ES-8.6~~ **ES-9.5** Remain open to further designations of agricultural resource lands on land shown to merit that designation.
- ~~ES-8.7~~ **ES-9.6** Ensure that land uses proposed adjacent to lands designated, as agricultural resource lands are compatible with agricultural activities.
- ES-9.7** Support community education programs providing opportunities to learn about urban agriculture and ways to use and access healthy foods locally, especially for communities that experience greater barriers accessing healthy foods.
- ES-9.8** Identify and mitigate the potential impacts of climate change on local agricultural lands, systems, and working condition.

Goal ES-10: Meet the Washington State goal to reduce greenhouse emissions to 25% below 1990 levels by 2035 established by RCW 70.235.020(1)(a)(ii) and ensuring that overall air quality meets or exceeds State and Federal standards.

- Policies:**
- ~~ES-9.1~~ **ES-10.1** Support efforts of other local, regional, and State agencies to improve regional air quality.
 - ~~ES-9.2~~ **ES-10.2** Coordinate land use planning and local transportation planning to reduce the potential for long-term exposure to criteria air pollutants and toxic air contaminants.
 - ~~ES-9.3~~ **ES-10.3** Reduce the air quality impacts created by truck traffic, hazardous materials, and development through transportation investments that reduce vehicle miles traveled and greenhouse gas emissions.
 - ~~ES-9.4~~ **ES-10.4** Continue to implement the policies adopted by Resolution 2049.

~~Policy ES-9.5: Encourage energy efficiency in site design, building orientation, landscaping, and utilities/infrastructure for all development and redevelopment projects.~~

~~ES-10.5~~
~~ES-9.5~~ Encourage energy efficiency in site design, building orientation, landscaping, and utilities/infrastructure for all development and redevelopment projects.

~~ES-10.6~~
~~ES-9.6~~ Encourage Pursue renewable energy sources as part for of new and existing city buildings and infrastructure projects.

ES-10.7 Incentivize renewable energy sources for new and existing buildings and infrastructure projects proposed in the city.

ES-10.8 Identify and publish a citywide approach to increasing energy efficiency and greenhouse gas emission reductions.

ES-10.9 Evaluate the implementation of incentive opportunities to encourage desired energy efficiency practices within site design, building orientation, landscaping, and utility/infrastructure for all development and redevelopment projects.

Goal ES-11: Develop disaster preparedness management systems with a focus on community resilience that prepares our residents, the Bonney Lake community to withstand, adapt, and systems to recover from disaster quickly and healthfully in a responsive and healthy manner.
~~Goal ES-10~~

Policies: ~~ES-10.1~~
~~ES-11.1~~ Improve and retrofit existing infrastructure and develop future infrastructure to withstand ~~greater than average weather events including storms and drought~~ a variety of compounding severe weather events ranging from droughts to floods, prioritizing improvements to communities most vulnerable to these events.

~~ES-10.2~~
~~ES-11.2~~ Cooperate with other agencies in preparing emergency management plans to respond to a lahar originating on Mount Rainer, an eruption of Mount Rainer, or an earthquake along the Cascadia Subduction Zone or the Nisqually Fault Line.

~~ES-10.3~~
~~ES-11.3~~ Develop and update maps that identify areas of the City most at risk of hazards and develop resiliency resources and education programs for citizens likely to be impacted, prioritizing resources and programs for citizens most vulnerable within these areas.

~~ES-10.4~~
~~ES-11.4~~ Develops plans for managing event evacuees and, when appropriate, enter into inter-local and mutual aid agreements to help manage temporary population influx from disasters.

- ES-11.5** Develop a continuity of operations plan that identifies the City's essential functions and provides procedures for notifications, orders of succession, delegation of authority, alternate locations, essential records, and reconstitution.

~~ES-10.5~~

- ES-11.6** Evaluate urban forestry program and codes for incorporation of fire prevention and preparedness best practices.

~~ES-10.6~~

- ES-11.7** Complete a Risk and Resilience Analysis and develop an Emergency Response Plan for drinking water infrastructure.

~~ES-10.7~~

- ES-11.8** Coordinate with other local and regional agencies and community organizations in preparing emergency management plans to respond to a variety of compounding severe weather events ranging from droughts to floods, prioritizing improvements to communities most vulnerable to these events.

- ES-11.9** Ensure members of the public receive timely concise information and instructions to proactively respond when an emergency strikes, especially for communities disproportionately impacted in emergency situations.

- ES-11.10** Coordinate with Tribes, local and regional jurisdictions, and community groups to explore the logistics of joining a Pierce County coalition to address the impacts of climate change on a regional scale, recognizing the clear danger posed by climate change, and its potential to drastically impact quality of life, the natural and built environment, and human health and safety for future generations.

- ES-11.11** Require the incorporation of climate resiliency measures in all new development, especially new critical infrastructure and public facilities.

Chapter 7 Environmental Stewardship - Bonney Lake Comprehensive Plan Goals and Policy Comparison

2024 Proposed (<i>Envision Bonney Lake</i>)		2015 Existing (<i>Bonney Lake 2035</i>)		Requirement			Notes
Goal / Policy #	Goal / Policy Language	Goal / Policy #	Goal / Policy Language	MPP	CPP	RCW/WAC	
Goal ES-1	Enhance coordination among cities, counties, federally recognized tribes, federal and state agencies, utilities, and other partners to protect, preserve, and restore environmental resources for current and future population.			MPP-RC-1 MPP-RC-4 MPP-EN-1 MPP-DP-7 MPP-EC-15	HAC-1 HAC-2 TR-4.6 TC-1 TC-2	RCW 36.70A.110	
ES-1.1	Coordinate with Tribes, local and regional jurisdictions, and community partners to restore and enhance the Puget Sound watersheds to a more natural state.			MPP-RC-15 MPP-PS-23	HAC-1 HAC-2 TR-4.6 TC-1 TC-2	RCW 36.70A.110	
ES-1.2	Coordinate with Tribes, local and regional jurisdictions, and community partners to identify, mitigate, and adapt to the impacts of climate change on regional hydrological systems and local critical area.			MPP-RC-15 MPP-EN-1 MPP-PS-23	HAC-1 HAC-2 TR-4.6 TC-1 TC-2	RCW 36.70A.110	
ES-1.3	Maintain and enhance the ecological, social, and economic benefits provided by a healthy Puget Sound environment.			MPP-EC-15 MPP-RC-15	HAC-3 HAC-5	RCW 36.70A.110	
ES-1.4	Support implementation of the Puget Sound Partnership’s action agenda.			MPP-RC-1	ENV-20		
Goal ES-2	Protect the environment, public health, and property from erosion, landslides, and unnecessary scars on the land that could occur as part of the Development.	Goal ES-1	Development accounts for soil conditions and avoids land surface modifications that would induce erosion, create landslides, or unnecessarily scar the land in order to protect the environment, public health, and property.	Environmental Goal	ENV-3		Updated grammar.
ES-2.1	Discourage development and disturbance of native vegetation on steep slopes.	Policy ES-1.1	Discourage development and disturbance of native vegetation on steep slopes.	MPP-EN-3	ENV-38 ENV-39 TR-9 EPF-6.10 H-3		
ES-2.2	Require buildings to be set back from the toe and top of steep slopes.	Policy ES-1.2	Require buildings to be set back from the toe and top of steep slopes.	MPP-EN-3	ENV-38 ENV-39 TR-9 EPF-6.10 H-3		
ES-2.3	Require geotechnical or engineering studies to demonstrate that any proposed development in areas that have a high or moderate landslide hazard risk has been designed to withstand the hazard and not aggravate the hazard for other properties.	Policy ES-1.3	Require geotechnical or engineering studies to demonstrate that any proposed development in areas that have a high or moderate landslide hazard risk has been designed to withstand the hazard and not aggravate the hazard for other properties.	MPP-EN-3	ENV-38 ENV-39 TR-9 EPF-6.10 H-3		

Chapter 7 Environmental Stewardship - Bonney Lake Comprehensive Plan Goals and Policy Comparison

2024 Proposed (<i>Envision Bonney Lake</i>)		2015 Existing (<i>Bonney Lake 2035</i>)		Requirement			Notes
Goal / Policy #	Goal / Policy Language	Goal / Policy #	Goal / Policy Language	MPP	CPP	RCW/WAC	
ES-2.4	Designate areas with a moderate or high risk of slope instability either as Open Space – Conservancy, Open Space – Private, or Open Space – Public to limit the development intensity, site coverage, and vegetation removal within these hazardous areas.	Policy ES-1.4	Designate areas with a moderate or high risk of slope instability either as Open Space – Conservancy, Open Space – Private, or Open Space – Public to limit the development intensity, site coverage, and vegetation removal within these hazardous areas.	MPP-EN-3 MPP-EN-5	ENV-30 ENV-30.1 ENV-30.2 ENV-34 ENV-38 ENV-39 ENV43.4 RUR-9 TR-9 EPF-6.10 H-3		
ES-2.5	Ensure that soils are suitable for the development proposed. Where soil suitability is questionable, require review by a geotechnical engineer.	Policy ES-1.5	Ensure that soils are suitable for the development proposed. Where soil suitability is questionable, require review by a geotechnical engineer.	MPP-EN-3	ENV-38 ENV-39 TR-9 EPF-6.10 H-3		
ES-2.6	Maintain existing vegetation to the greatest extent possible in order to prevent erosion. In cases where development necessitates removal of vegetation, a reasonable amount of landscaping should be required to replace trees, shrubs, and ground cover removed during construction.	Policy ES-1.6	Maintain existing vegetation to the greatest extent possible in order to prevent erosion. In cases where development necessitates removal of vegetation, a reasonable amount of landscaping should be required to replace trees, shrubs, and ground cover removed during construction.	MPP-EN-3	ENV-38 ENV-39 TR-9 EPF-6.10 H-3		
ES-2.7	When erosion hazard areas are disturbed, require erosion control measures and limit the duration of site exposure.	Policy ES-1.7	When erosion hazard areas are disturbed, require erosion control measures and limit the duration of site exposure.	MPP-EN-3	ENV-38 ENV-39 TR-9 EPF-6.10 H-3		
ES-2.8	Enforce building codes designed to prevent earthquake damage.	Policy ES-1.8	Enforce building codes designed to prevent earthquake damage.	MPP-EN-3	ENV-38 ENV-39 TR-9 EPF-6.10 H-3		
Goal ES-3	Protect the quality and supply of groundwater used for public water supplies to ensure reliable current and future sources of safe and drinkable water for Bonney Lake and the region.	Goal ES-2	Protect the quality of groundwater used for public water supplies to ensure adequate sources of potable water for Bonney Lake and the region.	Environmental Goal	ENV-30 ENV-30.1 ENV-30.2 ENV-34 ENV43.4 RUR-9		Added "and supply", "reliable current and future", and "safe and drinkable". Removed "adequate" and "potable".
ES-3.1	Evaluate, monitor and mitigate the potential impacts of land development on critical aquifer recharge areas to ensure that the level of protection provided corresponds with the potential for contaminating the water supply aquifer.	Policy ES-2.1	Evaluate the potential impacts of land development on critical aquifer recharge areas to ensure that the level of protection provided corresponds with the potential for contaminating the water supply aquifer	MPP-EN-5 MPP-PS-25	ENV-30 ENV-30.1 ENV-30.2 ENV-34 ENV43.4 RUR-9		Added "...monitor and mitigate...".

Chapter 7 Environmental Stewardship - Bonney Lake Comprehensive Plan Goals and Policy Comparison							
2024 Proposed (<i>Envision Bonney Lake</i>)		2015 Existing (<i>Bonney Lake 2035</i>)		Requirement			Notes
Goal / Policy #	Goal / Policy Language	Goal / Policy #	Goal / Policy Language	MPP	CPP	RCW/WAC	
ES-3.2	Work with Pierce County, the Washington State Department of Ecology, Tribes and any relevant liable or engaged parties to protect Bonney Lake's water supply from contaminants originating inside and outside the city limits.	Policy ES-2.2	Work with Pierce County, the Washington State Department of Ecology, and other agencies to protect Bonney Lake's water supply from contaminants originating outside the city limits	MPP-PS-25	ENV-7.8		Added "...tribes...", "...any relevant liable or engaged parties...", and "...inside and..."
ES-3.3	Periodically review and update land use policies, regulations, development, or operating standards to ensure the use of best available science for meeting and exceeding levels of groundwater recharge while preventing degradation of groundwater quality.	Policy ES-2.3	Periodically review and update land use policies, regulations, development, or operating standards to ensure appropriate levels of groundwater recharge while preventing degradation of groundwater quality.	MPP-EN-17 MPP-PS-25	ENV-7		Added "...the use of best available science for meeting and exceeding..."
ES-3.4	Manage surface water to maintain and improve water quality maximizing groundwater recharge.	Policy ES-2.4	Manage surface water to maintain and improve water quality and maximize groundwater recharge.	MPP-EN-17	ENV-7		Updated grammar.
ES-3.5	Require new subdivisions and commercial development to connect to public sewers.	Policy ES-2.5	Require new subdivisions and commercial development to connect to public sewers.	MPP-PS-10	UGA-13.4		
ES-3.6	Encourage homes and businesses with septic systems to connect to public sewers.	Policy ES-2.6	Encourage homes and businesses with septic systems to connect to public sewers.	MPP-PS-10	UGA-13.4		
ES-3.7	Use the best available science (BAS) to protect and enhance groundwater quality.			MPP-EN-6	ENV-32	WAC 365-195-905 through WAC 365-195-925	
ES-3.8	Require regular water quality monitoring and improvement projects to ensure safe drinkable water for all residents regardless of race social, or economic status; accounting for potential impacts of climate change on water quality.			MPP-EN-4 MPP-EN-10	ENV-7 ENV-23 ENV-27 TR-9.2 UGA-13.4.3		Added to comply with the MPPs. Growth Management Act will require a Climate Change Element to be incorporated into Comprehensive plans by 2029.
Goal ES-4	Preserve, and restore, and enhance the quality of surface waters to provide high quality natural habitats protected from point and non-point pollution sources.	Goal ES-3	Preserve and restore the quality of surface waters to provide high quality natural habitats protected from point and non-point pollution sources.	Environmental Goal	ENV-19		
ES-4.1	Protect water bodies from point and non-point sources of contamination and nitrification.	Policy ES-3.1	Protect water bodies from point and non-point sources of contamination and nitrification.	MPP-EN-3	ENV-38 ENV-39 TR-9 EPF-6.10 H-3		

Chapter 7 Environmental Stewardship - Bonney Lake Comprehensive Plan Goals and Policy Comparison							
2024 Proposed (<i>Envision Bonney Lake</i>)		2015 Existing (<i>Bonney Lake 2035</i>)		Requirement			Notes
Goal / Policy #	Goal / Policy Language	Goal / Policy #	Goal / Policy Language	MPP	CPP	RCW/WAC	
ES-4.2	Promote the enhancement or restoration of surface waters as adjacent development activities occur.	Policy ES-3.2	Promote the enhancement or restoration of surface waters as adjacent development activities occur.	MPP-EN-3	ENV-38 ENV-39 TR-9 EPF-6.10 H-3		
ES-4.3	Protect against erosion of drainage channels.	Policy ES-3.3	Protect against erosion of drainage channels.	MPP-EN-3	ENV-38 ENV-39 TR-9 EPF-6.10 H-3		
ES-4.4	Encourage land developments to maximize stormwater infiltration	Policy ES-3.4	Encourage land developments to maximize stormwater infiltration	MPP-EN-3	ENV-38 ENV-39 TR-9 EPF-6.10 H-3		
ES-4.5	Promote Low Impact Development techniques as an alternative to standard development practices such as, using natural systems to maintain and enhance environmental quality by having them perform such functions as cleaning air and water, and controlling storm water runoff.	Policy ES-3.5	Promote Low Impact Development techniques as an alternative to standard development practices such as, using natural systems to maintain and enhance environmental quality by having them perform such functions as cleaning air and water, and controlling storm water runoff.	MPP-EN-3	ENV-38 ENV-39 TR-9 EPF-6.10 H-3		
ES-4.6	Preserve vegetative buffers along streams and drainage ways to enhance water quality, protect habitat, and prevent erosion.	Policy ES-3.6	Preserve vegetative buffers along streams and drainage ways to enhance water quality, protect habitat, and prevent erosion.	MPP-EN-3	ENV-38 ENV-39 TR-9 EPF-6.10 H-3		
ES-4.7	Mitigate stormwater related impacts through best management practices. based on the best available science.	Policy ES-3.7	Mitigate stormwater related impacts through best management practices.	MPP-EN-3	ENV-38 ENV-39 TR-9 EPF-6.10 H-3		Added "...based on best available science."
ES-4.8	Protect Fennel Creek's natural functions by being especially diligent in applying to the Fennel Creek corridor those policies relating to wetlands and fish and wildlife habitat as stated elsewhere in this Element	Policy ES-3.8	Protect Fennel Creek's natural functions by being especially diligent in applying to the Fennel Creek corridor those policies relating to wetlands and fish and wildlife habitat as stated elsewhere in this Element	MPP-EN-3	ENV-38 ENV-39 TR-9 EPF-6.10 H-3		
ES-4.9	Construct the Fennel Creek corridor environmental improvements identified in the 1999 Environmental Analysis of the Fennel Creek Corridor.	Policy ES-3.9	Construct the Fennel Creek corridor environmental improvements identified in the 1999 Environmental Analysis of the Fennel Creek Corridor.	MPP-EN-3	ENV-38 ENV-39 TR-9 EPF-6.10 H-3		

Chapter 7 Environmental Stewardship - Bonney Lake Comprehensive Plan Goals and Policy Comparison

2024 Proposed (<i>Envision Bonney Lake</i>)		2015 Existing (<i>Bonney Lake 2035</i>)		Requirement			Notes
Goal / Policy #	Goal / Policy Language	Goal / Policy #	Goal / Policy Language	MPP	CPP	RCW/WAC	
ES-4.10	Continue to purchase property along the Fennel Creek Corridor to preserve the corridor and consider using property around the creek as wetland mitigation sites.	Policy ES-3.10	Continue to purchase property along the Fennel Creek Corridor to preserve the corridor and consider using property around the creek as wetland mitigation sites.	MPP-EN-3 MPP-EN-5	ENV-30 ENV-30.1 ENV-30.2 ENV-34 ENV-38 ENV-39 ENV43.4 RUR-9 TR-9 EPF-6.10 H-3		
ES-4.11	Work with Tribes, local and regional jurisdictions, and community partners to restore local freshwater bodies identifying and mitigating potential impacts from extreme weather events.			MPP-RC-1 MPP-RC-15 MPP-EN-1	HAC-1 HAC-2 TR-4.6 TC-1 TC-2		
Goal ES-5	Minimize risks to life and property resulting from flooding and preserve habitat associated with floodplains.	Goal ES-4	Minimize risks to life and property resulting from flooding and preserve habitat associated with floodplains.	Environmental Goal	ENV-23 TR-20		
ES-5.1	Prohibit new buildings in the 100-year flood zone as determined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and as shown on the FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) unless the base elevation is above the floodplain elevation, the structure has been flood proofed, or the area is removed from the floodplain.	Policy ES-4.1	Prohibit new buildings in the 100-year flood zone as determined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and as shown on the FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) unless the base elevation is above the floodplain elevation, the structure has been flood proofed, or the area is removed from the floodplain.	MPP-EN-18	ENV-23 ENV-27 TR-9.2 TR-10		
ES-5.2	Protect floodplains from filling, excavating, and other activities that would interfere with natural drainage patterns and negatively affect the habitat functions.	Policy ES-4.2	Protect floodplains from filling, excavating, and other activities that would interfere with natural drainage patterns and negatively affect the habitat functions.	MPP-EN-14 MPP-EN-18	ENV-3 ENV-3.1 ENV-21 ENV-22 ENV-23 ENV-27 ENV-36 TR-9.2 TR-10		
ES-5.3	Preserve and enhance floodplains to provide for natural flood storage protection and habitat functions.	Policy ES-4.3	Preserve floodplains to provide for natural flood storage protection and habitat functions.	MPP-EN-14 MPP-EN-18	ENV-3 ENV-3.1 ENV-21 ENV-22 ENV-23 ENV-27 ENV-36 TR-9.2 TR-10		Added "...and enhanced...".

Chapter 7 Environmental Stewardship - Bonney Lake Comprehensive Plan Goals and Policy Comparison							
2024 Proposed (<i>Envision Bonney Lake</i>)		2015 Existing (<i>Bonney Lake 2035</i>)		Requirement			Notes
Goal / Policy #	Goal / Policy Language	Goal / Policy #	Goal / Policy Language	MPP	CPP	RCW/WAC	
ES-5.4	Require new development and redevelopment designs to minimize hazards associated with flooding and limit the amount of runoff that contributes to flooding.	Policy ES-4.4	Design new development and redevelopment projects to minimize hazards associated with flooding and limit the amount of runoff that contributes to flooding.	MPP-EN-5 MPP-EN-18	ENV-23 ENV-27 ENV-30 ENV-30.1 ENV-30.2 ENV-34 ENV-43.4 RUR-9 TR-9.2 TR-10		Updated grammar.
ES-5.5	Design new city development and redevelopment projects to minimize hazards associated with flooding and extreme weather events, limiting the amount of runoff that contributes to flooding.			MPP-CC-10	TR-10 TR-20 ENV-27		Added to comply with the MPPs. Growth Management Act will require a Climate Change Element to be incorporated into Comprehensive plans by 2029.
ES-5.6	Research and evaluation the implementation of development incentives for projects incorporating climate mitigation and adaptation strategies into their stormwater design criteria.			MPP-DP-46	TR-10 TR-20		Added to comply with the MPPs. Growth Management Act will require a Climate Change Element to be incorporated into Comprehensive plans by 2029.
ES-5.7	Coordinate the implementation of flood mitigation and adaptation measures based on the best available science for development already built within flood zones.			MPP-EN-6	ENV-32	WAC 365-195-905 through WAC 365-195-925	
Goal ES-6	Protect and enhance natural habitat, groundwater recharge, and floor attenuation functions performed by wetlands.	Goal ES-5	Protect natural habitat, groundwater recharge, and floor attenuation functions performed by wetlands.	Environmental Goal			Added "...and enhance...".
ES-6.1	Ensure that wetland buffers are adequately sized to protect functions and values of wetlands.	Policy ES-5.1	Ensure that wetland buffers are adequately sized to protect functions and values of wetlands.	MPP-EN-17	ENV-7 ENV-23 ENV-27 TR-9.2 UGA-13.4.3		
ES-6.2	Ensure a no net loss of wetland functions and values.	Policy ES-5.2	Ensure a no net loss of wetland functions and values.	MPP-EN-17	ENV-7 ENV-23 ENV-27 TR-9.2 UGA-13.4.3		

Chapter 7 Environmental Stewardship - Bonney Lake Comprehensive Plan Goals and Policy Comparison							
2024 Proposed (<i>Envision Bonney Lake</i>)		2015 Existing (<i>Bonney Lake 2035</i>)		Requirement			Notes
Goal / Policy #	Goal / Policy Language	Goal / Policy #	Goal / Policy Language	MPP	CPP	RCW/WAC	
ES-6.3	Avoid denying all reasonable use on any parcel.	Policy ES-5.3	Avoid denying all reasonable use on any parcel.	MPP-EN-17	ENV-7 ENV-23 ENV-27 TR-9.2 UGA-13.4.3		
ES-6.4	Protect wetlands from water quantity or quality impacts stemming from improper stormwater management.	Policy ES-5.4	Protect wetlands from water quantity or quality impacts stemming from improper stormwater management.	MPP-EN-17	ENV-7 ENV-23 ENV-27 TR-9.2 UGA-13.4.3		
ES-6.5	Encourage environmental stewardship programs aimed at wetland preservation.	Policy ES-5.5	Encourage environmental stewardship programs aimed at wetland preservation.	MPP-EN-17	ENV-7 ENV-23 ENV-27 TR-9.2 UGA-13.4.3		
ES-6.6	Pursue implementation of a wetland mitigation-banking program.	Policy ES-5.6	Pursue implementation of a wetland mitigation-banking program.	MPP-EN-17	ENV-7 ENV-23 ENV-27 TR-9.2 UGA-13.4.3		
ES-6.7	Use the best available science when assessing wetland values and functions.			MPP-EN-6	ENV-32	WAC 365-195-905 through WAC 365-195-925	
Goal ES-7	Preserve, restore, and enhance fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas.	Goal ES-6	Preserve and restore fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas.	Environmental Goal	ENV-21 ENV-32		Added "...and enhance...".
ES-7.1	Preserve habitats for species, which the federal or state government have identified, as endangered, threatened, or sensitive.	Policy ES-6.1	Preserve habitats for species, which the federal or state government have identified, as endangered, threatened, or sensitive.	MPP-EN-3	ENV-38 ENV-39 TR-9 EPF-6.10 H-3		
ES-7.2	Further the conservation of sites that protect fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas through incentives or acquisition	Policy ES-6.2	Encourage conservation of sites that protect fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas through incentives or acquisition	MPP-EN-3	ENV-38 ENV-39 TR-9 EPF-6.10 H-3		Updated grammar.
ES-7.3	Support the restoration of ecological functions and the natural environment in environmentally damaged areas by offering incentives.	Policy ES-6.3	Encourage the restoration of ecological functions and the natural environment in environmentally damaged areas through incentives.	MPP-EN-3	ENV-38 ENV-39 TR-9 EPF-6.10 H-3		Updated grammar.

Chapter 7 Environmental Stewardship - Bonney Lake Comprehensive Plan Goals and Policy Comparison

2024 Proposed (<i>Envision Bonney Lake</i>)		2015 Existing (<i>Bonney Lake 2035</i>)		Requirement			Notes
Goal / Policy #	Goal / Policy Language	Goal / Policy #	Goal / Policy Language	MPP	CPP	RCW/WAC	
ES-7.4	Protect and enhance water quality in lakes and streams using the best available science in coordination with local and regional jurisdictions, Tribes, and community organizations.	Policy ES-6.4	Protect water quality in lakes and streams.	MPP-EN-3	ENV-38 ENV-39 TR-9 EPF-6.10 H-3		Added "...using the best available science in coordination with local and regional jurisdictions, Tribes, and community organizations."
ES-7.5	Promote clustered developments, common areas, buffers, conservation easements, and retention of native vegetation as a means of conserving critical habitat.	Policy ES-6.5	Promote clustered developments, common areas, buffers, conservation easements, and retention of native vegetation as a means of conserving critical habitat.	MPP-EN-3 MPP-EN-5 MPP-EN-10 MPP-RGS-15	ENV-3.9 ENV-30 ENV-30.1 ENV-30.2 ENV-34 ENV-38 ENV-39 ENV-43.4 TR-9 EPF-6.10 H-3 RUR-5 RUR-9		
ES-7.6	Use the best available science in measures preserving, restoring, and enhancing fish and wildlife habitats, giving special consideration to conservation or protection measures necessary to preserve or enhance anadromous fish habitat.			MPP-EN-6 MPP-PS-21	ENV-21 ENV-32	WAC 365-195-905 through WAC 365-195-925	
ES-7.7	Coordinate conservation or protection measures of anadromous fish habitat in partnership with local Tribes.			MPP-RC-15	TC-1 TC-2	RCW 36.70A.110	
Goal ES-8	Establish and maintain a healthy urban forest with an overall tree canopy goal of 38 percent.	Goal ES-7	Promote, preserve, and emphasize a healthy urban forest with an overall tree canopy goal of 38%.	Environmental Goal	ENV-16.8 ENV-22.3 ENV-23.3 ENV-44.2		Updated grammar.
ES-8.1	Protect and conserve open space and transition buffers between urban and rural areas	Policy ES-7.1	Protect and conserve open space and transition buffers between urban and rural areas	MPP-EN-9 EN-Action-4	ENV-11 ENV-12 ENV-13 ENV-15 ENV-16.8 ENV-17 ENV-22.3 ENV-23.3 ENV-44.2		

Chapter 7 Environmental Stewardship - Bonney Lake Comprehensive Plan Goals and Policy Comparison

2024 Proposed (<i>Envision Bonney Lake</i>)		2015 Existing (<i>Bonney Lake 2035</i>)		Requirement			Notes
Goal / Policy #	Goal / Policy Language	Goal / Policy #	Goal / Policy Language	MPP	CPP	RCW/WAC	
ES-8.2	Preserve and protect public views of the mountains and valley corridors.	Policy ES-7.2	Preserve and protect public views of the mountains and valley corridors.	MPP-EN-9 EN-Action-4	ENV-11 ENV-12 ENV-13 ENV-15 ENV-16.8 ENV-17 ENV-22.3 ENV-23.3 ENV-44.2		
ES-8.3	Practice land cover management, which includes forest and topsoil preservation, native growth protection easements, dense vegetative zones, and preservation of the tree canopy.	Policy ES-7.3	Practice land cover management, which includes forest and topsoil preservation, native growth protection easements, dense vegetative zones, and preservation of the tree canopy.	MPP-EN-9 MPP-EN-13	ENV-16.8 ENV-22.3 ENV-23.3 ENV-44.2		
ES-8.4	Protect significant trees and, promote tree replanting, and the use of native plants in residential and commercial development and redevelopment.	Policy ES-7.4	Protect significant trees, promote tree replanting, and encourage the use of native plants in residential and commercial development.	MPP-EN-9 MPP-EN-13	ENV-16.8 ENV-22.3 ENV-23.3 ENV-44.2		Added "...and redevelopment."
ES-8.5	Support the preservation of native vegetation and mature trees, revegetation, and appropriate landscaping to improve the quality of air, water, and fish and wildlife habitat.	Policy ES-7.5	Promote the preservation of native vegetation and mature trees, revegetation, and appropriate landscaping to improve air and water quality and fish and wildlife habitat.	MPP-EN-9 MPP-EN-13	ENV-16.8 ENV-22.3 ENV-23.3 ENV-44.2		Updated grammar.
ES-8.6	Promote the use of native plants in residential and commercial landscapes	Policy ES-7.6	Promote the use of native plants in residential and commercial landscapes	MPP-EN-9 MPP-EN-13	ENV-16.8 ENV-22.3 ENV-23.3 ENV-44.2		
ES-8.7	Maintain the City urban forestry in-lieu fee program to assist the City in establishing or preserving urban tree canopy.	Policy ES-7.7	Develop an in-lieu fee program to assist the City in establishing or preserving urban tree canopy.	MPP-EN-9 MPP-EN-13	ENV-16.8 ENV-22.3 ENV-23.3 ENV-44.2		Updated to current language.
ES-8.8	Provide opportunities to engage the Tree Board as advisors and stakeholders committed to the preservation of our tree canopy.	Policy ES-7.8	Provide opportunities to engage the Tree Board as advisors and stakeholders committed to the preservation of our tree canopy.	MPP-EN-9	ENV-16.8 ENV-22.3 ENV-23.3 ENV-44.2		
Goal ES-9	Preserve and protect agricultural resource lands and urban agriculture sites to improve access to healthy foods, build social connections, and provide local sourced food.	Goal ES-8	Preserve and protect agricultural resource lands and urban agriculture sites to improve access to healthy foods, build social connections, and provide local sources of food.	MPP-DP-20	AG-8 CU-1 EC-4		Updated grammar.

Chapter 7 Environmental Stewardship - Bonney Lake Comprehensive Plan Goals and Policy Comparison							
2024 Proposed (<i>Envision Bonney Lake</i>)		2015 Existing (<i>Bonney Lake 2035</i>)		Requirement			Notes
Goal / Policy #	Goal / Policy Language	Goal / Policy #	Goal / Policy Language	MPP	CPP	RCW/WAC	
ES-9.1	Preserve Pierce County's designation of "urban agricultural land of long-term commercial significance" for properties so designated in the proposed Fennel Creek Corridor UGA.	Policy ES-8.1	Preserve Pierce County's designation of "urban agricultural land of long-term commercial significance" for properties so designated in the proposed Fennel Creek Corridor UGA.	MPP-DP-20 MPP-DP-32 MPP-DP-42 MPP-EC-23	ENV-18.3 AG-2.1 AG-5 AG-5.1 AG-5.2 AG-7.2 ENV-7.9 ENV-7.10 ENV-7.11		
ES-9.2 ¹	Allow continued agricultural production in areas which are producing such products but are not currently in designated agricultural resource lands as long as such production is appropriate incompatible with surrounding urban context.	Policy ES-8.2	Allow continued agricultural production in areas which currently produce such products but which have not been designated agricultural resource lands if such production is appropriate in an urban context.	MPP-DP-20 MPP-DP-32 MPP-DP-39 MPP-EC-23	ENV-18.3 RUR-8 RUR-9 RUR-10		Updated grammar.
ES-9.3 ²	Maintain agricultural production as the principal use on agricultural lands by limiting residential development, preventing conversion to non-agricultural uses, and prohibiting uses that are incompatible with long-term agricultural production.	Policy ES-8.3	Maintain agricultural production as the principal use on agricultural lands by limiting residential development, preventing conversion to non-agricultural uses, and prohibiting uses that are incompatible with long-term agricultural production.	MPP-DP-20 MPP-DP-32 MPP-DP-33 MPP-DP-39 MPP-DP-42 MPP-DP-44 MPP-EC-23	ENV-18.3 AG-2.1 AG-5 AG-5.1 AG-5.2 AG-7.2 ENV-7.9 ENV-7.10 ENV-7.11 RUR-3 RUR-4		
ES-9.4 ³	Protect property owner's rights to cultivate gardens to produce fresh fruits and vegetables and to keep a limited number of farm animals through the City's development regulations.	Policy ES-8.4	Protect property owner's rights to cultivate gardens to produce fresh fruits and vegetables and to keep a limited number of farm animals through the City's development regulations.	MPP-DP-20	AG-8		
ES-9.5 ⁴	Expand access to community gardens through Bonney Lake to increasing availability of locally sourced fresh produce while reducing greenhouse gas emissions.	Policy ES-8.5	Expand access to community gardens through Bonney Lake to increase access to fresh produce.	MPP-DP-20	AG-8		Added "...availability of locally sourced..." and "...while reducing greenhouse gas emissions."
ES-9.6 ⁵	Remain open to further designations of agricultural resource lands on land shown to merit that designation.	Policy ES-8.6	Remain open to further designations of agricultural resource lands on land shown to merit that designation.	MPP-DP-20 MPP-DP-39 MPP-DP-44	AG-8 RUR-8 RUR-9 RUR-10		

Chapter 7 Environmental Stewardship - Bonney Lake Comprehensive Plan Goals and Policy Comparison

2024 Proposed (<i>Envision Bonney Lake</i>)		2015 Existing (<i>Bonney Lake 2035</i>)		Requirement			Notes
Goal / Policy #	Goal / Policy Language	Goal / Policy #	Goal / Policy Language	MPP	CPP	RCW/WAC	
ES-9.76	Ensure that land uses proposed adjacent to lands designated, as agricultural resource lands are compatible with agricultural activities.	Policy ES-8.7	Ensure that land uses proposed adjacent to lands designated, as agricultural resource lands are compatible with agricultural activities.	MPP-DP-20 MPP-DP-39 MPP-DP-41 MPP-DP-42 MPP-DP-43 MPP-DP-44	RUR-8 RUR-9 RUR-10 AG-2.1 AG-3 AG-4.1 AG-5 AG-5.1 AG-5.2 AG-6 AG-7 AG-7.2 AG-7.9 ENV-7 ENV-7.9 ENV-7.10 ENV-7.11 EPF-4.2.8		
ES-9.87	Support community education programs providing opportunities to learn about urban agriculture and ways to use and access healthy foods locally, especially for communities that experience greater barriers accessing healthy foods.			MPP-DP-20	AG-8	RCW 36.70A.070(5)	
ES-9.98	Identify and mitigate the potential impacts of climate change on local agricultural lands, systems, and working condition.			MPP-DP-39	ENV-1 ENV-6		Added to comply with the MPPs. Growth Management Act will require a Climate Change Element to be incorporated into Comprehensive plans by 2029.
Goal ES-10	Meet the Washington State goal to reduce greenhouse emissions to 25% below 1990 levels by 2035 established by RCW 70.235.020(1)(a)(ii) and ensuring that overall air quality meets or exceeds State and Federal standards.	Goal ES-9	Meet the Washington State goal to reduce greenhouse emissions to 25% below 1990 levels by 2035 established by RCW 70.235.020(1)(a)(ii) and ensuring that overall air quality meets or exceeds State and Federal standards.	Environmental Goal	ENV-46 TR-10		

Chapter 7 Environmental Stewardship - Bonney Lake Comprehensive Plan Goals and Policy Comparison

2024 Proposed (<i>Envision Bonney Lake</i>)		2015 Existing (<i>Bonney Lake 2035</i>)		Requirement			Notes
Goal / Policy #	Goal / Policy Language	Goal / Policy #	Goal / Policy Language	MPP	CPP	RCW/WAC	
ES-10.1	Support efforts of other local, regional and State agencies to improve regional air quality.	Policy ES-9.1	Support efforts of other local, regional and State agencies to improve regional air quality.	MPP-EN-1 MPP-EN-3 MPP-EN-22 MPP-CC-11 CC-Action-3	ENV-1 ENV-4 ENV-5.4 ENV-16 ENV-17 ENV-20 ENV-21.9 ENV-23 ENV-25 ENV-29 ENV-36 ENV-38 ENV-39 ENV-39.2 ENV-40 ENV-42 ENV-46.4 TR-9 TR-11 TR-21 EPF-6.10 H-3 C-22 C-31 C-33		
ES-10.2	Coordinate land use planning and local transportation planning to reduce the potential for long-term exposure to criteria air pollutants and toxic air contaminants.	Policy ES-9.2	Coordinate land use planning and local transportation planning to reduce the potential for long-term exposure to criteria air pollutants and toxic air contaminants.	MPP-EN-3 MPP-EN-22 MPP-CC-11 CC-Action-3	ENV-29 ENV-38 ENV-39 ENV-46.4 TR-9 TR-11 TR-21 EPF-6.10 H-3 C-22 C-31 C-33		

Chapter 7 Environmental Stewardship - Bonney Lake Comprehensive Plan Goals and Policy Comparison

2024 Proposed (<i>Envision Bonney Lake</i>)		2015 Existing (<i>Bonney Lake 2035</i>)		Requirement			Notes
Goal / Policy #	Goal / Policy Language	Goal / Policy #	Goal / Policy Language	MPP	CPP	RCW/WAC	
ES-10.3	Reduce the air quality impacts created by truck traffic, hazardous materials, and development through transportation investments that reduce vehicle miles traveled and greenhouse gas emissions.	Policy ES-9.3	Reduce the air quality impacts created by truck traffic, hazardous materials, and development.	MPP-EN-3 MPP-EN-22 MPP-CC-11 CC-Action-3	ENV-29 ENV-38 ENV-39 ENV-46.4 TR-9 TR-11 TR-21 EPF-6.10 H-3 C-22 C-31 C-33		Added "...through transportation investments that reduce vehicle miles traveled and greenhouse gas emissions."
ES-10.4	Continue to implement the policies adopted by Resolution 2049.	Policy ES-9.4	Continue to implement the policies adopted by Resolution 2049.	MPP-EN-3 MPP-EN-22 MPP-CC-11 CC-Action-3	ENV-29 ENV-38 ENV-39 ENV-46.4 TR-9 TR-11 TR-21 EPF-6.10 H-3 C-22 C-31 C-33		
ES-10.5	Encourage energy efficiency in site design, building orientation, landscaping, and utilities/infrastructure for all development and redevelopment projects.	Policy ES-9.5	Encourage energy efficiency in site design, building orientation, landscaping, and utilities/infrastructure for all development and redevelopment projects.	MPP-EN-3 MPP-EN-5 MPP-EN-22 MPP-CC-11 CC-Action-3 MPP-DP-46	ENV-29 ENV-34 ENV-38 ENV-39 ENV-43.4 ENV-46.4 TR-9 TR-11 TR-21 EPF-6.10 H-3 C-22 C-31 C-33 RUR-9		

Chapter 7 Environmental Stewardship - Bonney Lake Comprehensive Plan Goals and Policy Comparison							
2024 Proposed (<i>Envision Bonney Lake</i>)		2015 Existing (<i>Bonney Lake 2035</i>)		Requirement			Notes
Goal / Policy #	Goal / Policy Language	Goal / Policy #	Goal / Policy Language	MPP	CPP	RCW/WAC	
ES-10.6	Pursue renewable energy sources as part of new and existing city buildings and infrastructure projects.	Policy ES-9.6	Encourage renewable energy sources for new and existing buildings and infrastructure.	MPP-EN-3 MPP-EN-22 MPP-CC-2 MPP-CC-11 CC-Action-3 MPP-DP-46 MPP-PS-13	ENV-29 ENV-34 ENV-38 ENV-39 ENV-43.4 ENV-46.4 TR-9 TR-11 TR-21 EPF-6.10 H-3 C-22 C-31 C-33 RUR-9		Updated grammar.
ES-10.7	Incentivize renewable energy sources for new and existing buildings and infrastructure projects proposed in the city.			MPP-PS-13 MPP-CC-5 MPP-CC-7	ENV-45 C-31		Added to comply with the MPPs. Growth Management Act will require a Climate Change Element to be incorporated into Comprehensive plans by 2029.
ES-10.8	Identify and publish a citywide approach to increasing energy efficiency and greenhouse gas emission reductions.			Climate Change Goal MPP-EN-22 MPP-CC-1 MPP-CC-3	ENV-45 ENV-46 TR-10 C-31		Added to comply with the MPPs. Growth Management Act will require a Climate Change Element to be incorporated into Comprehensive plans by 2029.
ES-10.9	Evaluate the implementation of incentive opportunities to encourage desired energy efficiency practices within site design, building orientation, landscaping, and utility/infrastructure for all development and redevelopment projects.			MPP-CC-5 MPP-CC-7	ENV-45 ENV-46 TR-10 C-31		Added to comply with the MPPs. Growth Management Act will require a Climate Change Element to be incorporated into Comprehensive plans by 2029.

Chapter 7 Environmental Stewardship - Bonney Lake Comprehensive Plan Goals and Policy Comparison

2024 Proposed (<i>Envision Bonney Lake</i>)		2015 Existing (<i>Bonney Lake 2035</i>)		Requirement			Notes
Goal / Policy #	Goal / Policy Language	Goal / Policy #	Goal / Policy Language	MPP	CPP	RCW/WAC	
Goal ES-11	Develop disaster preparedness management systems with a focus on community resilience that prepares the Bonney Lake community to withstand, adapt, and recover from disaster in a responsive and healthy manner.	Goal ES-10	Develop disaster preparedness management systems with a focus on resilience that prepares our residents, community, and systems to recover from disaster quickly and healthfully.	MPP-PS-19			Updated grammar. Added to comply with the MPPs. Growth Management Act will require a Climate Change Element to be incorporated into Comprehensive plans by 2029.
ES-11.1	Improve and retrofit existing infrastructure and develop future infrastructure to withstand a variety of compounding severe weather events ranging from droughts to floods, prioritizing improvements to communities most vulnerable to these events.	Policy ES-10.1	Improve existing infrastructure and develop future infrastructure to withstand greater than average weather events including storms and drought.	MPP-CC-7 MPP-CC-8 CC-Action-3 CC-Action-4 MPP-T-31 MPP-PS-17 MPP-PS-19	ENV-40 C-22 C-31 C-33 ENV-29 ENV-39 ENV-46.2 TR-9 TR-11 TR-20 TR-20.1 TR-21 UGA-10 H-5		Added "...and retrofit..." and "... a variety of compounding severe weather events ranging from droughts to floods, prioritizing improvements to communities most vulnerable to these events."
ES-11.2	Cooperate with other agencies in preparing emergency management plans to respond to a lahar originating on Mount Rainer, an eruption of Mount Rainer, or an earthquake along the Cascadia Subduction Zone or the Nisqually Fault Line.	Policy ES-10.2	Cooperate with other agencies in preparing emergency management plans to respond to a lahar originating on Mount Rainer, an eruption of Mount Rainer, or an earthquake along the Cascadia Subduction Zone or the Nisqually Fault Line.	MPP-CC-8 CC-Action-3 CC-Action-4 MPP-PS-17 MPP-PS-19	ENV-40 TR-20.1 C-22 C-31 C-33 ENV-29 ENV-39 ENV-46.2 TR-9 TR-11 TR-20 TR-21 H-5		

Chapter 7 Environmental Stewardship - Bonney Lake Comprehensive Plan Goals and Policy Comparison

2024 Proposed (<i>Envision Bonney Lake</i>)		2015 Existing (<i>Bonney Lake 2035</i>)		Requirement			Notes
Goal / Policy #	Goal / Policy Language	Goal / Policy #	Goal / Policy Language	MPP	CPP	RCW/WAC	
ES-11.3	Develop and update maps that identify areas of the City most at risk of hazards and develop resiliency resources and education programs for citizens likely to be impacted., prioritizing resources and programs for citizens most vulnerable within these areas.	Policy ES-10.3	Develop maps that identify areas of the City most at risk of hazards and develop resiliency resources and education programs for citizens likely to be impacted.	MPP-CC-7 MPP-CC-8 CC-Action-3 CC-Action-4 MPP-PS-17 MPP-PS-19	ENV-40 C-22 C-31 C-33 ENV-29 ENV-39 ENV-46.2 TR-9 TR-11 TR-20 TR-20.1 TR-21 H-5		Added "...and update..." and "...prioritizing resources and programs for citizens most vulnerable within these areas."
ES-11.4	Develops plans for managing event evacuees and, when appropriate, enter into interlocal and mutual aid agreements to help manage temporary population influx from disasters.	Policy ES-10.4	Develops plans for managing event evacuees and, when appropriate, enter into interlocal and mutual aid agreements to help manage temporary population influx from disasters.	MPP-CC-8 CC-Action-3 CC-Action-4 MPP-T-31 MPP-PS-17 MPP-PS-19	ENV-40 C-22 C-31 C-33 ENV-29 ENV-39 ENV-46.2 TR-9 TR-11 TR-20 TR-20.1 TR-21 UGA-10 H-5		
ES-11.5	Develop a continuity of operations plan that identifies the City's essential functions and provides procedures for notifications, orders of succession, delegation of authority, alternate locations, essential records, and reconstitution.	Policy ES-10.5	Develop a continuity plan that identifies the City's essential functions and provides procedures for notifications, orders of succession, delegation of authority, alternate locations, essential records, and reconstitution.	MPP-CC-8 CC-Action-3 CC-Action-4 MPP-PS-17 MPP-PS-19	ENV-40 TR-20.1 C-22 C-31 C-33 ENV-29 ENV-39 ENV-46.2 TR-9 TR-11 TR-20 TR-21 H-5		Added "...of operations...".
ES-11.6	Evaluate urban forestry program and codes for incorporation of fire prevention and preparedness best practices.	Policy ES-10.6	Evaluate urban forestry program and codes for incorporation of fire prevention and preparedness best practices.	MPP-PS-19	TR-20		
ES-11.7	Complete a Risk and Resilience Analysis and develop an Emergency Response Plan for drinking water infrastructure.	Policy ES-10.7	Complete a Risk and Resilience Analysis and develop an Emergency Response Plan for drinking water infrastructure.	MPP-PS-19	TR-20		

Chapter 7 Environmental Stewardship - Bonney Lake Comprehensive Plan Goals and Policy Comparison

2024 Proposed (<i>Envision Bonney Lake</i>)		2015 Existing (<i>Bonney Lake 2035</i>)		Requirement			Notes
Goal / Policy #	Goal / Policy Language	Goal / Policy #	Goal / Policy Language	MPP	CPP	RCW/WAC	
ES-11.8	Coordinate with other local and regional agencies and community organizations in preparing emergency management plans to respond to a variety of compounding severe weather events ranging from droughts to floods, prioritizing improvements to communities most vulnerable to these events.			MPP-CC-6 MPP-CC-7 MPP-PS-17	TR-20		Added to comply with the MPPs. Growth Management Act will require a Climate Change Element to be incorporated into Comprehensive plans by 2029.
ES-11.9	Ensure members of the public receive timely concise information and instructions to proactively respond when an emergency strikes, especially for communities disproportionately impacted in emergency situations.			MPP-PS-17 MPP-T-31	TR-20		Added to comply with the MPPs. Growth Management Act will require a Climate Change Element to be incorporated into Comprehensive plans by 2029.
ES-11.10	Coordinate with Tribes, local and regional jurisdictions, and community groups to explore the logistics of joining a Pierce County coalition to address the impacts of climate change on a regional scale, recognizing the clear danger posed by climate change, and its potential to drastically impact quality of life, the natural and built environment, and human health and safety for future generations.			MPP-PS-17 MPP-T-31	HAC-1 HAC-2 TR-4.6 TC-1 TC-2		Added to comply with the MPPs. Growth Management Act will require a Climate Change Element to be incorporated into Comprehensive plans by 2029.
ES-11.11	Require the incorporation of climate resiliency measures in all new development, especially new critical infrastructure and public facilities.			MPP-CC-7 MPP-EC-16 MPP-T-31 MPP-PS-19	ENV-40		Added to comply with the MPPs. Growth Management Act will require a Climate Change Element to be incorporated into Comprehensive plans by 2029.

City of Bonney Lake, Washington
City Council Agenda Bill (AB)

Agenda Item Type: Presentation/Discussion	Agenda Bill Number & Ordinance/Resolution/Motion Number: N/A	
Department/Division Submitting: Public Services	Presenter: Jason Sullivan, Interim Public Services Director	City Strategic Goal Category: DON'T FILL OUT YET

Agenda Subject: Bonney Lake Capital Improvement Plan

Full Title/Motion: N/A

Administrative Recommendation:

Short Background Summary (Use a memo to write a full history): Staff will present the 2025 – 2026 Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) for Streets, Parks, General Government (Facilities), Sewer, Water, and Stormwater.

Attachments: 2025 – 2026 CIP and PowerPoint Presentation

BUDGET INFORMATION			
Budgeted Amount	Current Balance	Expenditure Amount Needed	Budgeted Balance Difference
Budget Explanation:			

COMMITTEE, BOARD & COMMISSION REVIEW					
Public Hearing Date:	Name Of Committee/Commission Public Hearing Was Done At:				
Date & Name Of Committee/ Commission Meeting	Return To Committee/ Commission/Board	Council Workshop Discussion	Consent Agenda	Council Full Issues	Chair’s Signature For Approval Of Next Steps
Date: Name:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	
Date: Name:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	
Date: Name:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	
Date: Name:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	
Hearing Examiner Review:					

COUNCIL ACTION	
Workshop Date(s): Meeting Date(s): 10/08/2024	Public Hearing Date(s): Tabled To:

APPROVALS		
Department Director: <i>Jason Sullivan</i>	Mayor: <i>Terry Carter</i>	Date Reviewed By City Attorney (if applicable):

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

STREET CIP

Project	Project ID	2025	2026
ADA Improvements	ADA Plan	275,000	275,000
Chip Seal Program	CW3	300,000	300,000
Sidewalks		275,000	275,000
Street Reconstruction	CW1	350,000	350,000
Street Overlay- (192nd-SR410 to Old Sumner Buckley) <i>Dependent upon option for Sewer Project ID: LS-04 -LS17 or LS24</i>	CW3	275,000	275,000
Pavement Condition Index (PCI) <i>Maintains Eligibility for Federal Funds</i>	CW1 and CW3	75,000	
Angeline & Veteran's Memorial Drive Roundabout (RAB) 2025- Design & 2026- ROW	I4	600,000*\$	50,000*\$
214th Overlay- (City Limits to City Limits) 2025- Design & Row & 2026- Construction	CW3	217,500	750,000**
W Tapps Hwy & Church Lk Rd <i>Part of West Tapps Corridor Improvement Project</i> 2026- Design	R37 and I1		500,000\$
	Totals	\$2,367,500	\$2,775,000

*RTCC Grant \$562,250 (City match of 13.5%)

**Applying for TCC Grant \$648,750 (City match of 13.5%)

\$ TIF Eligible Projects

PARK CIP

Project	Project ID	2025	2026
AYP Northwest Parking Lot Upgrades	AYP A	4,100,000*	
AYP Tennis Court Upgrades- (With Pickleball Conversion) <i>New Covered Basketball Court Portion Delayed</i>	AYP H	75,000	
Bonney Lake Sports Complex (BLSC) Pickleball/Multi-Sport Courts, Restrooms, Parking 2025 & 2026- Design	BLSC A	150,000	500,000
Cedarview Park (CVP) Covered Sport Court, Playfield Improvements & 206th Parking 2026-Design	CVP A		240,000
Viking Dog Park (VDP) ADA Access Pathway <i>Not until tree work is complete</i>	VDP		25,000
Wayfinding & Interpretive Signage	System-wide		50,000
Minor ADA Access & Amenity Upgrades	System-wide		100,000
	Totals	\$4,325,000	\$915,000

*Applying for RCO Grant-\$1,000,000

GENERAL GOVERNMENT CIP

Project	Project ID	2025	2026
Senior Center Improvements^		750,000*	
PSB Generator-Construction^	ARPA	600,000**	
	Totals	\$1,350,000	\$0

*State Legislature (DOC) Grant \$630,500

**Remaining ARPA Funds \$215,887

^Project carried over from 2024

WATER CIP

Project	Project ID	2025	2026
Grainger Springs Upgrades- Construction^	F5	3,000,000	500,000
Wholesale 800 to 748 Zones Connection <i>Public Services Building Control Valve Modifications</i>	PZ4	166,000	
Tacoma Point Water Reservoir Replacement^ <i>Old Tank Demolition</i>	ST2	100,000	
Replace Pressure Relief Valve (PRV) 1 & 2 With New PRV Station			327,000
Lakeridge 810 Zone Reservoir**^	ST3	3,000,000	4,000,000
Lakeridge 748 Zone Water Reservoir^	ST4	3,000,000	4,000,000
West Tapps Drive Water Main <i>Part of West Tapps Corridor Improvement Project 2026-Design</i>	WM10		25,000
Fennel Creek Crossing Water Main	WM31	2,500,000	2,000,000
Wellhead Protection Program <i>Related to Victor Falls Issues</i>	P4		630,000
Cedarview Water Main Replacement Program	WM4		300,000
12" Water Main Replacement- (Myers Rd to City Limits) 2026- Design	WM7		110,000
Decant Facility Roofing+		150,000	
	Totals	\$11,916,000	\$11,892,000

*Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Loan (DWSRFL) (DOH) \$9,280,000

+Peak 410 Developer Agreement states Developer to build Decant Facility with City responsible for the roof portion. Decant Facility needs to be moved out of AYP park as it is in violation of RCO Agreement.

^Project carried over from 2024

SEWER CIP

Project	Project ID	2025	2026
LS-17 Capacity Upgrades (Pumps, Valves, Grates)	LS-02	375,000	
LS-17 Replacement Construction or LS-24 Diversion Design 2025- Study & 2026- Design	LS-04	50,000	300,000
SR 410 Sewer Main Improvements (East of LS-17) <i>Includes Riverside Dr Sewer Manhole Replacement</i> 2025- Design & 2026- Construction	C-02	750,000	1,000,000
I&I Reduction Program- Angeline @ LS-17, 77th St Ct E @ 195th Ave Ct E, and 205th @ Inlet Island^	C-04	500,000	3,500,000
Sewer Plan Update	G-03	100,000	200,000
West Tapps Hwy Extension* <i>Part of West Tapps Corridor Improvement Project</i> 2026-Design			110,000
Cedarview Sewer “Dry Line” Installation (Septic Reduction) 2026- Design	Rate Study Project		600,000
Decant Facility Roofing+		150,000	
City of Bonney Lake Subtotal		\$1,925,000	\$5,710,000
SUMNER WWTF PROJECTS			
WWTF Improvements		146,016	522,387
WWTF Aeration Basins		246,780	40,500
WWTF Clarifiers			54,000
WWTF Disinfection & Discharge			889,880
WWTF Biosolids		54,000	86,057
WWTF Biosolids Modernization		7,290,000	2,700,000
Mach & Eq - Sewer		3375	
Mach & Eq - WWTF		20,383	
Sumner WWTF Subtotal		7,760,554	4,292,824
Totals		\$9,685,554	\$10,002,824

* This project is being done as part of a corridor project while the road is being reconstructed and the watermain installed. The project is being done instead of Mt. Creek Force Main Replacement (C-03) estimated at \$120,000 for design and \$750,000 for replacement. The Mt. Creek Force Main Replacement is being constructed by the developer as part of the Peak410 Project.

+Peak 410 Developer Agreement states Developer to build Decant Facility with City responsible for the roof portion. Decant Facility needs to be moved out of AYP park as it is in violation of RCO Agreement.

^Project carried over from 2024

STORM CIP

Project	Project ID	2025	2026
Water Quality Swale Retrofit Program-Construction \$ 2025- 67th Ct E & 2026- 67th St E ^	4-1	633,000*	690,000
Fennel Creek TMDL (Total maximum Daily Load) ^	NPDES Requirement	50,000**	50,000
NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) Compliance	NPDES Requirement	50,000	50,000
Inlet Island – Lake Tapps- Construction \$^ S Island Rd Conveyance Improvements at S Island Dr E	1-8	230,000	
Stormwater Management Action Plan (SMAP)^		100,000**	
Stormwater Comprehensive Plan		100,000	200,000
Lake Tapps Allan Yorke Park/West Tapps Highway East Subbasin Retrofit \$ <i>Part of West Tapps Corridor Improvement Project</i> 2026-Design	3-3		170,000
Fennel Creek Stream Gauge	5-1		30,000
Decant Facility Roofing+		150,000	
	Totals	\$1,313,000	\$1,190,000

*Remaining ARPA Funds \$160,902

**Remaining ARPA Funds \$150,000

\$Request Pierce County Flood Control Zone District Opportunity Funds. Bonney Lake fund balance as of 1/1/2024 is of \$352,801 and estimated at \$50,000 each year.

+Peak 410 Developer Agreement states Developer to build Decant Facility with City responsible for the roof portion. Decant Facility needs to be moved out of AYP park as it is in violation of RCO Agreement.

^Project carried over from 2024



City of Bonney Lake

Capital Improvement Plan 2025 - 2026

Purposes for Capital Improvement Plan (CIP)



- Ensure the timely repair and replacement of aging infrastructure.
- Provide a level of certainty for the future.
- Eliminate unanticipated, poorly planned, or unnecessary capital expenditures.
- Eliminate sharp increases in tax rates, user fees and debt levels to cover unexpected capital improvements.
- Balance desired improvements with the community's financial resources.
- Ensures infrastructure is maintained and upgraded.

Roadway Maintenance

- Chip Seal
- Street Reconstruction
- Pavement Condition Index



192nd Corridor Project

- Street CIP - Overlay
- Sewer CIP – Lift Station 24 Diversion

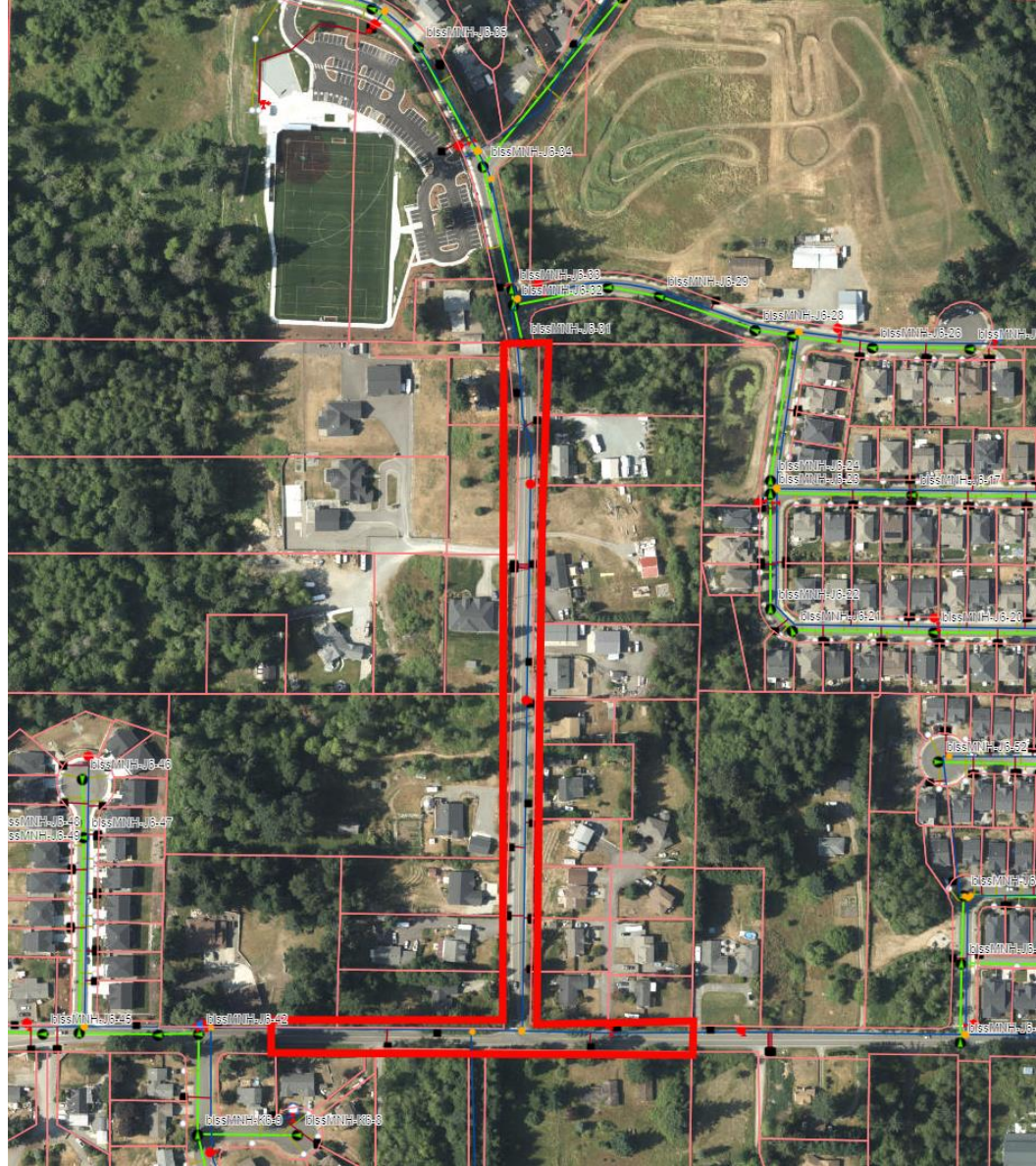


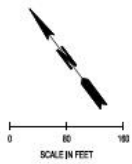


214th Overlay

West Tapps Corridor Improvement Project

- Street CIP –
 - Road Reconstruction
 - Vertical Curve Correction
 - Sidewalks
- Water CIP – Replace Steel Water Main
- Sewer CIP – Sewer System Extension
- Stormwater CIP – West Tapps Hwy Retrofit





Angeline & Veteran's Memorial Drive Roundabout

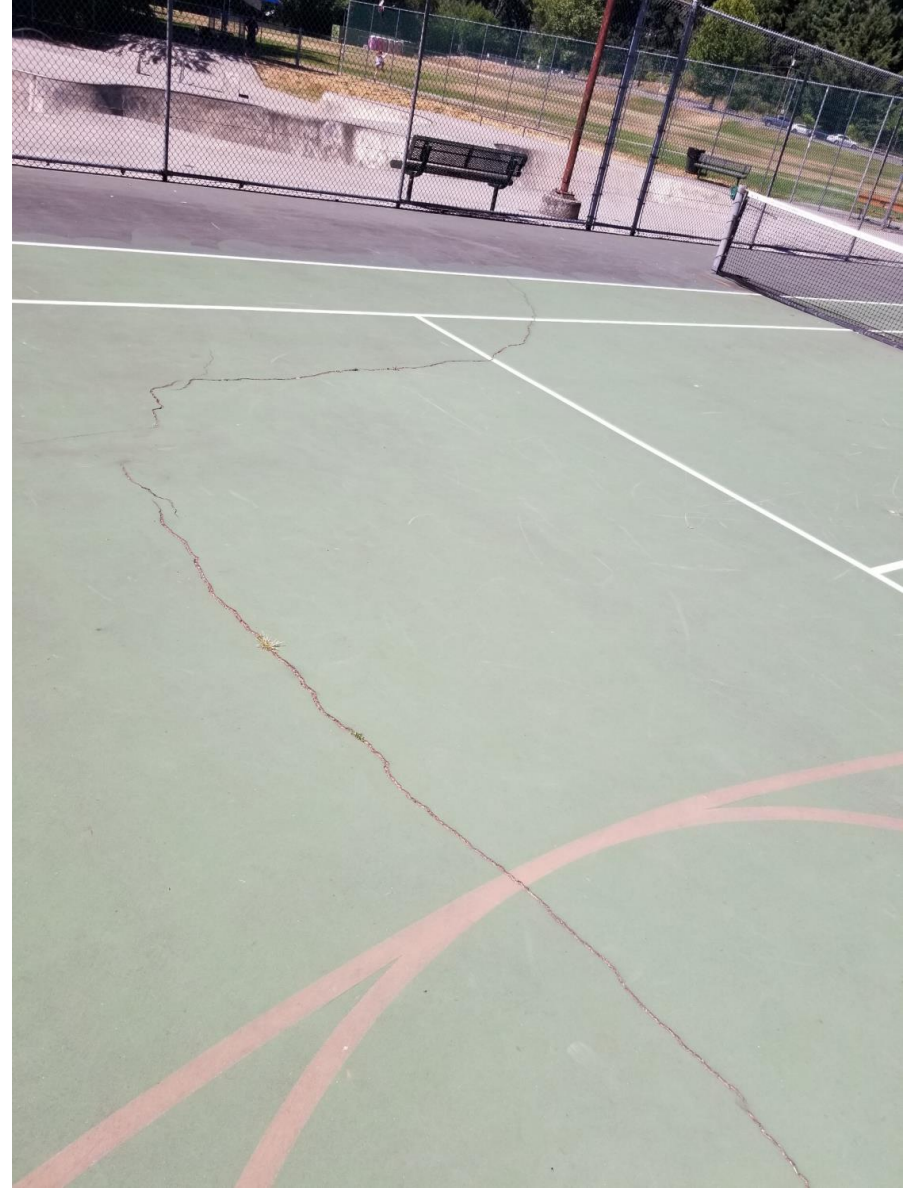
Multi-modal Improvements

- Street CIP
 - ADA Improvements
 - Sidewalks
- Parks CIP
 - Wayfinding & Interpretive Signage



Allan Yorke Park Improvements

- Northwest Parking Lot Upgrades (Boat Trailer Parking Lot)
- AYP Tennis Upgrades w/ Pickleball Conversion
- Minor ADA Access & Amenity Upgrades



Bonney Lake Sports Complex

- 2025 – 2026 Design
 - Pickleball Court
 - Multi-Sports Fields
 - Restroom
 - Parking



Cedarview Park

- 2026 Design
 - Cover Sport Court
 - Playfield Improvements
 - Parking Improvements





General Government CIP

- Senior Center Improvements
- PSB Generator

Water CIP Supply Projects

- Grainger Springs Upgrades
- Tacoma Pointe Water Reservoir Demolition
- Lakeridge 810 Zone Reservoir
- Lakeridge 748 Zone Reservoir
- Wellhead Protection Program





Water CIP - Distribution Projects

- Wholesale 800 to 748 Zone Connection
- New Pressure Relief Valve Station
- Fennel Creek Cross – Steel Main Replacement
- Myers Road Water Line Replacement
- Cedarview Steel Main Replacement

Project	Year on Rate Study	Year Moved To	Rate Study Amount	2025/2026 Budget Request	Remaining Amount
Cedar View Water Main Replacement	2023/2024	2026	2,050,000.00	300,000.00	1,750,000.00
Victor Falls Metering Improvements	2024	TBD	131,577.00	-	131,577.00
Unilateral Flushing Program	2024	2026	59,808.00	60,000.00	(192.00)
Pump Replacement Program	2025	TBD	70,821.00	-	70,821.00
Victor Falls Upgrades	2025	TBD	1,416,413.00	-	1,416,413.00
Interlake Island/Inlet Island Water Main	2025	TBD	708,206.00	-	708,206.00
192nd Water Main Replacement	2025	TBD	793,191.00	-	793,191.00
Victor Falls Watershed Fencing	2026	TBD	891,207.00	-	891,207.00
Repainting Program	2026	TBD	736,535.00	-	736,535.00
16" Replacement-Sumner Buckley Hwy	2026	TBD	1,502,531.00	-	1,502,531.00
La Rita Drive & 107th Street East	2026	TBD	1,222,647.00	-	1,222,647.00
Wholesale 800 to 748 Zones Connection	2027	2025	842,596.00	166,000.00	676,596.00
West Tapps Drive Water Main	2027	2025	2,343,948.00	25,000.00	2,318,948.00
Fennel Creek Crossing Water Main	2035	2025/2026	5,241,592.00	4,500,000.00	741,592.00
Grainger Springs Upgrades	2023	2025/2026	1,920,000.00	3,500,000.00	(1,580,000.00)
Tacoma Point Reservoir Demolition	2023	2025	200,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
Replace PRV 1 & 2 with New Station	N/A	2026	-	327,000.00	(327,000.00)
Lakeridge 810 Zone Reservoir	2023/2024	2025/2026	7,625,000.00	7,000,000.00	625,000.00
Lakeridge 748 Zone Reservoir	2025/2026	2025/2026	5,900,000.00	7,000,000.00	(1,100,000.00)
Wellhead Protection Program	2026	2026	736,535.00	630,000.00	106,535.00
12" Water Main Replacement-Myers Rd to City Limits	2026/2027	2026	1,119,195.00	110,000.00	1,009,195.00
Decant Facility Roofing	N/A	2025	-	150,000.00	(150,000.00)
Totals			35,511,802.00	23,868,000.00	11,643,802.00

Water Rate Study

Sewer CIP Lift Station Projects

-
- LS-17 Capacity Upgrades
 - LS-24 Diversion or LS-17 Sister Station



Sewer CIP Sumner WWTF

- Biosolids Projects



Sewer CIP – Sumner WWTF

- WWFT Improvements
- Machinery & Equipment – Sewer
- Aeration Basins
- Clarifiers
- Disinfection & Discharge



Sumner WWTF Aeration Basins

Old



New



Actuators

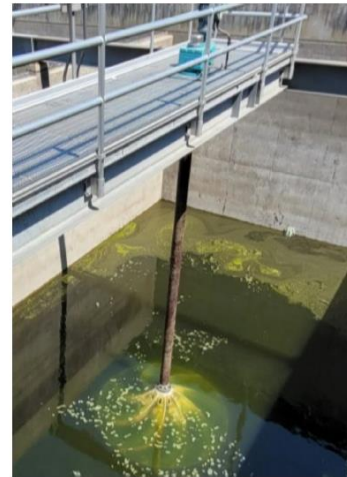


Splitter Box

Old



New



Mixers

Sumner WWTF Clarifiers





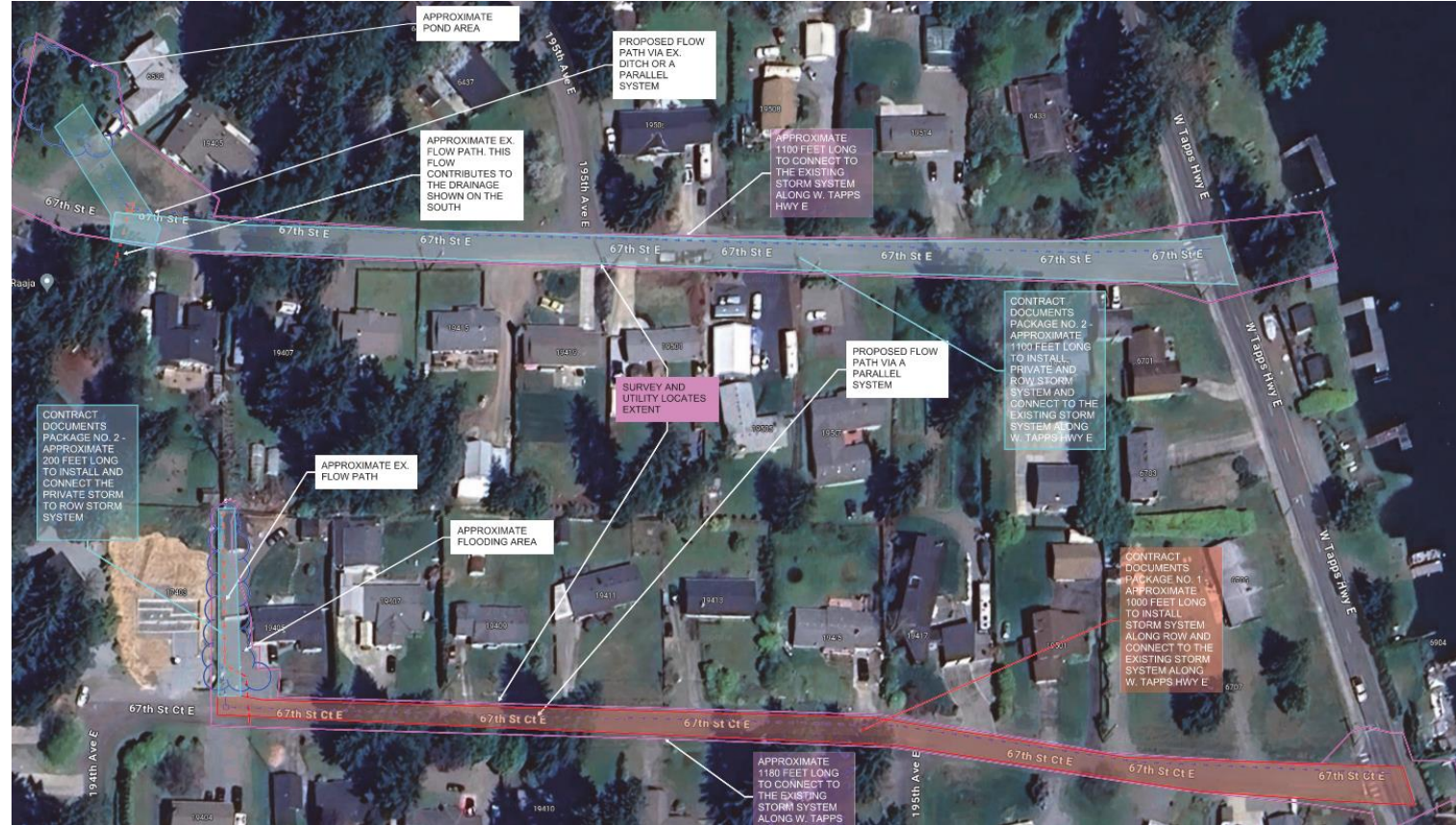
Sumner WWTF Disinfection and Discharge

Project	Year on Rate Study	Year Moved To	Rate Study Amount	2025/2026 Budget Request	Remaining Amount
SR 410 Sewer Main Improvements	2022	2025/2026	186,663.00	1,750,000.00	(1,563,337.00)
Sewer Plan Update	2023	2025/2026	250,000.00	300,000.00	(50,000.00)
Cedarview Dry Line Install	2023/2024	2026	2,050,000.00	600,000.00	1,450,000.00
Lift Station 17	2023/2024	2025/2026	4,140,000.00	350,000.00	3,790,000.00
Force Main Design-Mountain Creek	2024/2025	N/A	1,230,986.00	-	1,230,986.00
192nd Corridor Sewer Imprv-Design	2026	TBD	214,445.00	-	214,445.00
LS-17 Capacity Upgrades	2022	2025	334,256.00	375,000.00	(40,744.00)
I&I Reduction Program	2025/2026	2025/2026	2,845,770.00	4,000,000.00	(1,154,230.00)
West Tapps Hwy Extension	N/A	2026	-	110,000.00	(110,000.00)
Decant Facility Roofing	N/A	2025	-	150,000.00	(150,000.00)
WWTF improvements	N/A	2025/2026	-	621,000.00	(621,000.00)
WWTF Aeration Basins	N/A	2025/2026	-	256,500.00	(256,500.00)
WWTF Clarifiers	N/A	2026	-	54,000.00	(54,000.00)
WWTF Disinfection & Discharge	N/A	2026	-	810,000.00	(810,000.00)
WWTF Biosolids	2023/2024	2025/2026	385,000.00	135,000.00	250,000.00
WWTF Biosolids Modernization	2025-2027	2025/2026	6,765,000.00	9,990,000.00	(3,225,000.00)
WWTF Machinery & Equipment	2025/2026	2025	308,905.00	24,300.00	284,605.00
Totals			18,711,025.00	19,525,800.00	(814,775.00)

Sewer Rate Study

Stormwater CIP – Retrofit Program

- 67th St. Ct. E
- 67th St. E.
- West Tapps Highway Subbasin retrofit



Stormwater CIP Conveyance Projects

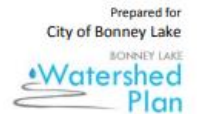
- Inlet Island – Lake Tapps Construction
- Fennel Creek Stream Gauge



Stormwater CIP Studies

- Fennel Creek Total Maximum Daily Load
- NPDES Compliance
- Stormwater Action Plan
- Stormwater Comprehensive Plan

City of Bonney Lake Watershed
Protection Plan

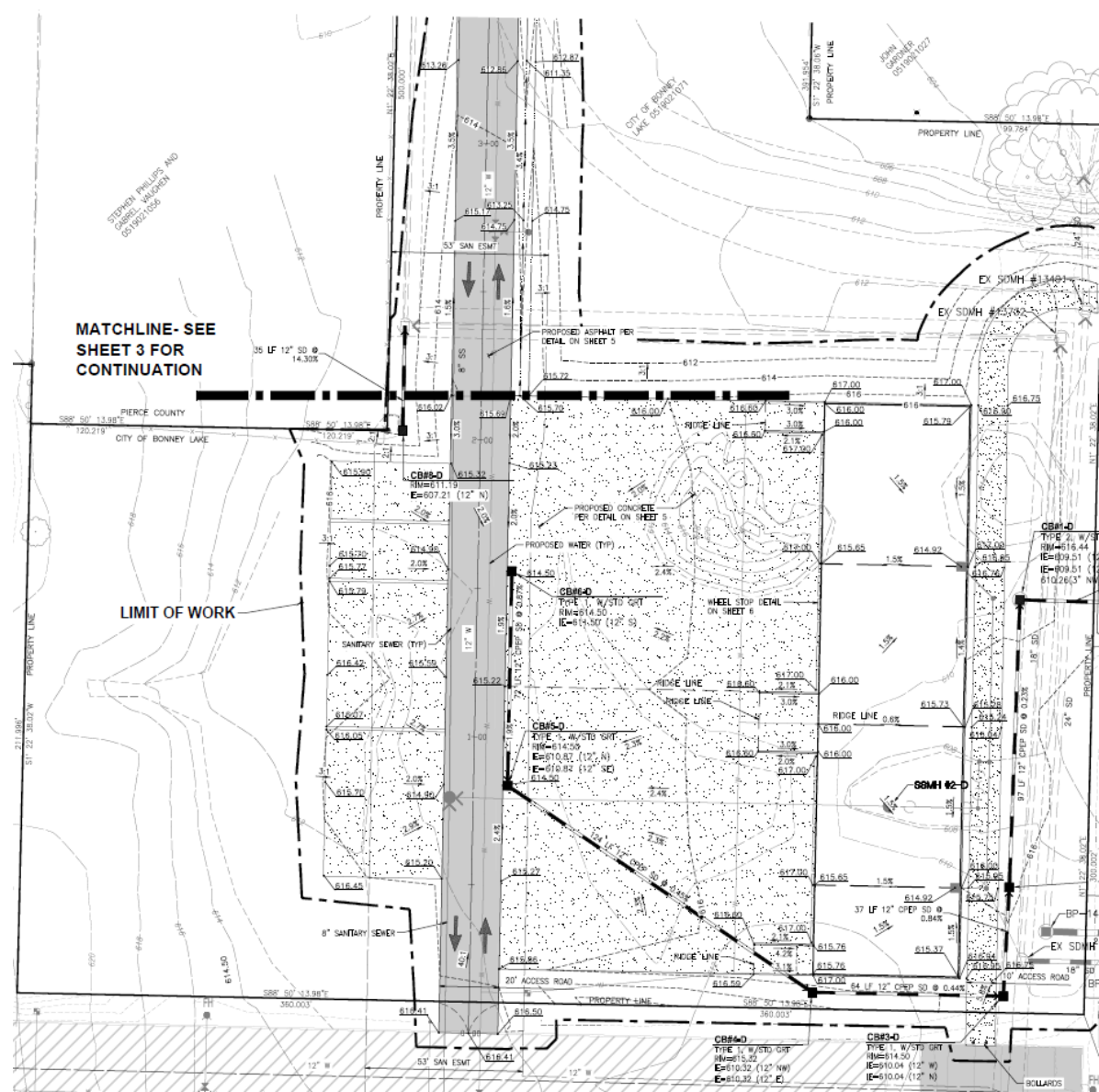


March 2018

Prepared by
Parametrix

Decant Facility

- Stormwater CIP
- Sewer CIP
- Water CIP



Project	Year on Rate Study	Year Moved To	Rate Study Amount	2025/2026 Budget Request	Remaining Amount
Conveyance Imprv-200th Ave Ct E Culvert	2023	TBD	115,745.00	-	115,745.00
Conveyance Imprv-Kelly Lake Rd & 214th	2024	TBD	83,017.00	-	83,017.00
Fennel Creek Stream Gauge	2024	2026	29,266.00	30,000.00	(734.00)
Cimmer Property	2025	TBD	119,434.00	-	119,434.00
Fennel Creek Floodplain Study	2025	TBD	372,588.00	-	372,588.00
Lake Tapps AYP/W Tapps Hwy East Subbasin Retrofit	2028	2026	2,073,675.00	170,000.00	1,903,675.00
Swale Retrofit Program-67th Ct E/67th St E	2023/2024	2025/2026	638,400.00	1,323,000.00	(684,600.00)
Fennel Creek TMDL	N/A	2025/2026	-	100,000.00	(100,000.00)
NPDES Compliance	N/A	2025/2026	-	100,000.00	(100,000.00)
Conveyance Imprv-Inlet Island-Lake Tapps	2024	2025	314,371.00	230,000.00	84,371.00
Stormwater Management Action Plan	N/A	2025	-	100,000.00	(100,000.00)
Stormwater Comprehensive Plan	N/A	2025/2026	-	300,000.00	(300,000.00)
Decant Facility Roofing	N/A	2025	-	150,000.00	(150,000.00)
Totals			3,746,496.00	2,503,000.00	1,243,496.00

Stormwater Rate Study



Thank you

Jason Sullivan
Interim Public Service Director
Public Services Department

This Page Intentionally Left Blank