

CITY OF LAKE FOREST PARK CITY COUNCIL REGULAR MEETING

Thursday, February 22, 2024 at 7:00 PM

Meeting Location: In Person and Virtual / Zoom 17425 Ballinger Way NE Lake Forest Park, WA 98155

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PARTICIPATING IN THIS MEETING VIRTUALLY:

Join Zoom Webinar: <u>https://us06web.zoom.us/j/87584100661</u> Call into Webinar: 253-215-8782 | Webinar ID: 875 8410 0661

The City Council is providing opportunities for public comment by submitting a written comment or by joining the meeting webinar (via computer or phone) or by attending in person to provide oral public comment.

HOW TO PARTICIPATE WITH ORAL COMMENTS:

Sign up here between 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. on the day of the meeting to provide Oral Comments during the meeting.

If you are in person at the meeting, there is a sign in sheet located near the entrance to the Council Chambers. Simply fill the form out and the Mayor will call your name at the appropriate time. Oral comments are limited to 3:00 minutes per speaker.

If you are attending the meeting via Zoom, in order to address the Council during the Public Comment section of the agenda, please use the "raise hand" feature at the bottom of the screen. Oral comments are limited to 3:00 minutes per speaker. Individuals wishing to speak to agenda items will be called to speak first in the order they have signed up. The City Clerk will call your name and allow you to speak. Please state your name and whether you are a resident of Lake Forest Park. The meeting is being recorded.

HOW TO SUBMIT WRITTEN COMMENTS:

Written comments for public hearings will be submitted to Council if received by 5:00 p.m. on the date of the meeting; otherwise, they will be provided to the City Council the next day. <u>Because the City has implemented oral comments</u>, written comments are no longer being read under Public Comments. The City Clerk will read your name and subject matter into the record during Public Comments.

As allowed by law, the Council may add and take action on items not listed on the agenda. For up-todate information on agendas, please visit the City's website at

Meetings are shown on the city's website and on Comcast channel 21 for subscribers within the Lake Forest Park city limits.

<u>AGENDA</u>

- 1. CALL TO ORDER: 7:00 PM
- 2. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE
- 3. ADOPTION OF AGENDA

4. PUBLIC COMMENTS

This portion of the agenda is set aside for the public to address the Council on agenda items or any other topic the council might have purview or control over If the comments are of a nature that the Council does not have influence or control over, then the Mayor may request the speaker suspend their comments. The Council may direct staff to follow up on items brought up by the public. **Comments are limited to a three (3) minute time limit.**

5. PROCLAMATIONS

A. Recognizing March as Women's History Month

6. PRESENTATIONS

- A. Swearing in of new Lake Forest Park Police Officer Samantha Gouin
- B. Promotion of Lake Forest Park Police Department Sergeant Jerome Walker
- C. Urban Forest Ecosystem Services and Values Report
- D. Comprehensive Plan Periodic Update Overview and Timeline

7. CONSENT CALENDAR

The following items are considered to be routine and non-controversial by the Council and will be approved by one motion. There will be no separate discussion of these items unless a Councilmember so requests, in which case the item will be removed from the Consent Calendar in its normal sequence on the agenda.

- A. February 8, 2024 City Council Work Session Minutes
- B. February 8, 2024 City Council Regular Meeting Minutes
- C. City Expenditures for the Period Ending February 22, 2024
- **D.** Consider Reappointments to the City's Advisory Bodies
- E. Resolution 24-1944/Authorizing the acceptance of an Interagency Agreement with the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs for body-worn cameras

8. ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS FOR ACTION

- 9. COUNCIL DISCUSSION AND ACTION
- **10. OTHER BUSINESS**

11. COUNCIL COMMITTEE REPORTS

- A. Councilmember Reports
- B. Mayor's Report
- C. City Administrator's Report

12. ADJOURN

FUTURE SCHEDULE

--Thursday, March 7, 2024 City Council Special Meeting Meeting 6 pm – *hybrid meeting (Zoom and City Hall)*

--Thursday, March 14, 2024 City Council Work Session 6 pm - canceled

--Thursday, March 14, 2024 City Council Regular Meeting 7 pm - canceled

--Thursday, March 21, 2024 City council Budget & Finance Committee Meeting 6 pm – *hybrid meeting (Zoom and City Hall)*

--Saturday, March 23, 2024 City Council Special Meeting Retreat 9 am – hybrid meeting (Zoom and The Lodge at St. Edward State Park, 14477 Juanita Drive NE, Kenmore, WA 98028

--Monday, March 25, 2024 City Council Committee of the Whole Meeting 6 pm – hybrid meeting (Zoom and City Hall)

--Thursday, March 28, 2024 City Council Regular Meeting 7 pm - hybrid meeting (Zoom and City Hall)

As allowed by law, the Council may add and take action on items not listed on the agenda.

Any person requiring a disability accommodation should contact city hall at 206-368-5440 by 4:00 p.m. on the day of the meeting for more information.



PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, American women of every race, class, and ethnic background have made historic contributions to the growth and strength of our Nation in countless recorded and unrecorded ways; and

WHEREAS, American women have played and continue to play critical economic, cultural, and social role in every sphere of the life of the Nation by constituting a significant portion of the labor force working inside and outside of the home; and

WHEREAS, American women have played a unique role throughout the history of the Nation by providing the majority of the volunteer labor force of the Nation; and

WHEREAS, American women were particularly important in the establishment of early charitable, philanthropic, and cultural institutions in our Nation; and

WHEREAS, American women of every race, class, and ethnic background served as early leaders in the forefront of every major progressive social change movement; and

WHEREAS, American women have served our country courageously in the military; and

WHEREAS, American women have been leaders, not only in securing their own rights of suffrage and equal opportunity, but also in the abolitionist movement, the emancipation movement, the industrial labor movement, the civil rights movement, and other movements, especially the peace movement, which create a more fair and just society for all; and

WHEREAS, despite these contributions, the role of American women in history has been consistently overlooked and undervalued, in the literature, teaching and study of American history.

NOW, THEREFORE, the Mayor and City Council of the City of Lake Forest Park do hereby proclaim March 2024 as

WOMEN'S HISTORY MONTH

in the City of Lake Forest Park, and I urge all citizens to join me in this special observance.

Signed this 22nd day of February 2024.

Tom French, Mayor

City of Lake Forest Park i-Tree Assessment

Presentation February 2024



D|**C**|**G** WATERSHED

Overview

- Project Objectives
- Methods
- Data Analysis & Results
 - Urban Forest Structure
 - Ecosystem Service Benefits
- Discussion







Project Objectives

- City-wide tree inventory using GIS and a randomized plot sampling methodology.
- Describe urban forest attributes and structure.
- Characterize ecosystem service benefits.
- Engage and educate landowners participating in the study regarding urban forest management efforts.
- Compare results to the 2010 city-wide tree inventory to assess change over time in Lake Forest Park's urban forest.





$Methods-i\text{-}Tree\ Eco$

- i-Tree Eco Stratified Sampling Protocol
- Field Data Collection:

Fixed Radius Plot Inventory – 100 plots

Stratum	Acres	Number of Plots
Town Center	19	8
≤¼ Acres	532	52
>¼ Acres	1750	40



Section 6, ItemC.

Section 6, ItemC.

DCG WATERSHED

Methods: Field Data Collection



Plot Size and Location

Plot Metrics

- Location
- Canopy cover
- Shrub cover
- Land use
- Ground cover
- Tree Metrics
 - Tree Diameter and height
 - Species
 - Crown condition
 - Height
 - Crown size

Section 6, ItemC.

DCG WATERSHED



Methods: Canopy Height Model

- Identify trees with LiDAR data
- Evaluate tree heights
- Compare data between 2016 and 2021 flights

Results: Canopy Cover



Canopy cover by stratum

- > 297,056 (± 39,070 trees)
- Canopy cover 50.6%
 - 57% in Large Residential
 - 31% in Small Residential
 - 13% in LFP Town Center
- Similar trends across forest metrics.



Results: Species Composition

- 63% Native
- 19% Weeds of concern or invasive



- Douglas-fir (16%)
- Bigleaf maple (11%)
- Western red cedar (9%)
- Cherry laurel (8%)
- Bitter cherry (6%)
- English holly (6%)
- Vine maple (5%)
- Sweet cherry (5%)
- Hinoki cypress (3%)
- Japanese maple (3%)
- Western hemlock (3%)
- Arborvitae (2%)
- Red alder (2%)
- Portuguese laurel (2%)
- Pacific dogwood (2%)
- Other (16%)



Results: Tree Species Diversity



Species richness and species per acres by strata

- Species richness results differ depending on the study.
- Small residential has greatest SR at city-scale.
- Large residential has greatest SR at plot-scale .



DCG WATERS

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Results: Tree Species Size



- Youthful tree population.
- 71% less than 12" DBH.
- 10% of trees larger than 24" DBH.
- Proportion of larger trees is increasing.

Results: Canopy Height Model



- Increasing proportion of large trees
- Other age classes generally steady over time





Estimated monthly pollution removal by the Lake Forest Park urban forest

Air Quality

- Trees improve air quality by absorbing or intercepting gaseous pollutants.
- Air quality tree benefit valued at \$2.55 million annually.



Section 6. ItemC.





Carbon Sequestration Density (lb/yr/ac) CO2 Equivalent (lb/yr/ac)

Carbon sequestration each year by stratum.

Carbon Storage

- \$450,000 per year in carbon storage
- \$16.6 million per year total stored in trees today.





Avoided runoff per annum, by stratum.

Stormwater

- \$450,000 per year in avoided runoff
- Reduced need for built stormwater infrastructure



Total Lake Forest Park tree benefits summary.

Benefits	Annual Value	Annual Value Per Tree
Energy & Carbon Emission Reduction	\$646,683	\$2.17
Gross Carbon Sequestration	\$450,102	\$1.53
Pollution Removal	\$2,545,703	\$8.57
Avoided Runoff	\$450,254	\$1.52
Total Benefits	\$4,092,742	\$13.79





Results: Pests and Pathogens



Emerald ash borer

- i-Tree provides susceptibility matrix of each tree species to each pathogen and quantifies economic costs.
- Some pests and pathogens *may* benefit from management.
- Emerging threats such as EAB.





Discussion

- Climate Adaptation and Resilience
- Protection of Significant and Large Trees
- Invasive Species Management
- Additional Considerations



Section 6, ItemC.

Questions

Project Contacts

Mark Hofman | 206-957-2824 | mhofman@cityoflfp.gov Elizabeth Talavera | 206-957-2837 | etalavera@cityoflfp.gov Kim Frappier | (425) 400-8498 | kfrappier@dcgwatershed.com



CITY OF LAKE FOREST PARK URBAN FOREST ECOSYSTEM SERVICES AND VALUES REPORT

DECEMBER 2023

Acknowledgements

DCG/Watershed Contributors

Kim Frappier, Project Manager & Author Sam Payne, Data Analyst & Author Nathan Burroughs, GIS Analyst Lars Freeman-Wood, Lead Field Researcher Sage Yuasa, Field Researcher Evan Earhart, Field Researcher Drew Foster, Field Researcher & Analyst Kenny Booth, Principal

City of Lake Forest Park

Phillip Hill, City Administrator Larry Goldman, City Council Steve Bennett, Planning Director Hannah Swanson, City Arborist Richard Olmstead, Tree Board Chair Doug Sprugel, Tree Board Marty Byrne, Tree Board Sandra LeVar, Tree Board Mark Phillips, Tree Board



We wish to express our gratitude to the i-Tree project team for their invaluable contribution in developing methodologies and software which facilitated the analysis in this study. Contributors to the i-Tree project are listed as the U.S. Forest Service, Davey Tree Expert Company, The Arbor Day Foundation, Society of Municipal Arborists, International Society of Arboriculture, and Casey Trees.

Project funding is from the City of Lake Forest Park.

Uncredited photos by Sam Payne, Katy Crandall, and Lexi Ochoa.





Summary

This report presents an evaluation of Lake Forest Park's urban and community forest through an i-Tree Eco plot sample inventory. Utilizing plot data obtained in 2022 and 2023, the i-Tree Eco model provides an assessment of urban forest health, structure, and threats as well as the ecosystem services and values trees provide the community. Additionally, tree canopy height is modeled using LiDAR to better understand the distribution of various canopy heights in the City's tree population. The following list summarizes key findings from this research effort.

- There are a total of 297,056 (± 39,070 SE) trees estimated to be in Lake Forest Park with a mean density of 129 trees per acre (TPA).
- Canopy cover is estimated at 50.6%.
- The most common tree species are Douglas-fir (16%), bigleaf maple (11%), western red cedar (9%), cherry laurel (8%), bitter cherry (6%), and English holly (6%). Of all trees, 63% are native to Washington.
- Less than 1% of trees are designated as noxious weeds in King County, however, 19% are listed as weeds of concern. The most abundant weeds of concern are cherry laurel, English holly, and sweet cherry.
- The age classification of trees trends youthful, with an abundance of smaller trees that will eventually replace the aging canopy. Trees less than 6-inches DBH account for 48.6% of the tree population.
- Leaf area density in the Large Residential stratum (parcels >¼ acre) is three times greater than the Small Residential stratum (parcels ≤¼ acre), and seven times greater than the Town Center stratum.
- The Lake Forest Park urban forest provides benefits valued at \$4.1 million annually for removing pollution, reducing runoff, sequestering carbon, and lowering energy usage.
- Carbon storage of the total urban forest is valued at \$16.6 million, and the replacement value is estimated at \$531 million.
- Of the 53 pests and pathogens that i-Tree assessed, 15 are present in King County. The economic impacts of these species are evaluated for each tree species and pest species.
- The canopy height model indicates that the proportion of tall trees, those greater than 135 feet in height, have increased by 21% from 2016 to 2021. The proportion of the tallest trees, those greater than 165 feet increased by 86% during this period, albeit accounting for less than 1% of the total tree population.



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Introduction

Lake Forest Park's urban and community forest consists of street trees, forested parks and open spaces, as well as trees on private residential, commercial, and industrial properties. These urban forest resources provide numerous ecosystem services, public health, and economic benefits to the people who live, work, and recreate here. Jurisdictions across King County and the State of Washington are faced with the need to support smart growth and development, environmental climate sustainability, and change resilience. Protecting green infrastructure such as tree canopies critical to addressing these public and is environmental health issues while ensuring the livability of Lake Forest Park. The first critical step to stewarding and managing this natural resource is understanding what we have.

The City of Lake Forest Park program has invested in tree inventories, canopy cover modeling, and studies investigating urban forest structure and values to guide the urban forestry program. This data has been used to inform and guide management actions, policies, municipal code updates, budget development, and identify additional analysis needs. To date, the City has developed the following urban forest analysis and management plans:

- 2005 and 2016 Canopy Analyses (LiDAR based studies)
- 2011 Urban Forest Effects and Values (i-Tree Eco Analysis)
- 2010 Community Forest Management Plan

Project Background and Objectives

To build from the previous i-Tree Eco study published in 2011, the City contracted with DCG/Watershed in 2022 to conduct a follow-up survey to assess Lake Forest Park's community forest 10 years later. This analysis was first conducted in 2011 by the City arborist and the Lake Forest Park Tree Board, at that time a subset of the Environmental Quality Commission, with community volunteers participating in plot data collection. The primary objectives of this 2022-2023 i-Tree study are to characterize urban forest structure and composition by collecting data on tree size, species, and health conditions. This data, along with other site level information within the specific study areas is then used to calculate the environmental and economic benefits at a city-scale.

Studying the structure and composition of the urban forest through the i-Tree analysis provides us with a more detailed understanding of Lake Forest Park's city-wide tree canopy, which were conducted in 2005 and again in 2016 using LiDAR analysis. Urban forest structure refers to the horizontal and vertical arrangement of trees, shrubs, and other plants, and their underlaying abiotic environments, and is relevant to management because the physical arrangement in three-dimensional space influences the functions and ecosystem services provided by a forest. Composition refers to trees or other plant species that make up a forest.

Lake Forest Park's urban tree canopy covered 43% of the total City area in 2004, which became a baseline for forest management goals established in the City's 2010 Community Forest Management Plan. To reflect the diverse landscapes and development regulations within Lake Forest Park, canopy cover goals were established by land use types to be 50% in suburban residential area (lots >1/4acres), 25% in urban residential area (lots <1/4 acres), and 15% in business districts. These were informed in-part by benchmarks recommended by American Forests. By 2016, total urban forest canopy increased to 50% based on a study by Elm (2016). This is comparable with recent analysis from i-Tree Landscape using high resolution data from 2017 which resulted in a canopy cover of 48%.

Canopy cover goals have been refined in Lake Forest Park Municipal Code Section 16.14.070 to represent



Figure 1. Lake Forest Park Tree Canopy Cover in 2016, reproduced from Elm (2016).

Table 1. Canopy coverage goals by zoning designation.

Zoning Designations	Canopy Coverage Goal
Single-family lots greater than 15,000 square feet	58%
Single-family lots 10,000 – 15,000 square feet	39%
Single-family lots less than 10,000 square feet	28%
Multifamily	15%
Commercial	15%
Southern Gateway Single Family	15%
Southern Gateway Transition	10%
Southern Gateway Corridor	5%

city zoning designations. As shown in Table 1, canopy cover goals range from 58% in zones with the lowest development intensity to 5% in zones with the greatest development intensity.

Summary of Urban Forest Benefits



Pollution Abatement: Urban forests serve as natural filters which improve water quality and air quality by trapping, absorbing, and transforming pollutants and excess nutrients, resulting in public health benefits, lower illness rates, and safeguarding ecosystems.



Shade and Cooling: Cities and metropolitan areas experience greater temperatures due to land use changes which alter the energy budget in an urban setting, known as the urban heat island effect. Through shading and evapotranspiration, urban forests mitigate the heat island effect through shading and cooling which lowers air and surface temperatures in densely populated regions.



Stormwater Reduction: Rainfall on impermeable surfaces, like concrete and asphalt, generates stormwater issues in cities, leading to problems such as flooding, water quality impairments, and reduced continuity of streamflow. In natural systems, rainwater interception and evapotranspiration minimize stormwater and reduce the reliance on costly engineered stormwater solutions.



Wildlife Habitat: Urban forests function as crucial wildlife habitats within the urban landscape, supporting a diverse range of species that have adapted to living alongside humans. These flora and fauna communities rely on these forests for essential resources, including refuge, food, water, and shelter, in an otherwise demanding environment.



Carbon Sequestration and Storage: Carbon dioxide (CO₂), the primary greenhouse gas driving global warming, is absorbed, and stored by trees during photosynthesis. This sequestered carbon is stored in the plant tissues during the lifetime of a tree.



Noise Buffering: Urban forests and tree canopies serve as natural noise buffers, reducing sound from traffic and other sources. The reduction of nuisance noise is beneficial to human health and well-being and can minimize noise impacts which negatively affect wildlife habitat.



Economic Benefits: Trees bring numerous economic advantages, such as higher property values, increased business traffic, heightened demand, tourism attraction, reduced energy costs, and resident appeal. Research indicates that urban forest programs typically yield substantial returns on investment, believed to be 2:1 or more (Endreny 2018).



Human Health and Wellness: Urban trees provide intangible yet significant societal benefits including recreation, enhancing the aesthetics of city streets, and fostering community pride and identity. Research also shows that trees play a role in improving health outcomes, reducing stress, enhancing mental well-being including cognition, attention, and anxiety, clinical outcomes, and crime reduction (Wolf et al. 2020).

Methods

i-Tree Study Design

The i-Tree Eco study was conducted using pre-stratified protocols to obtain representative samples with randomized 0.1-acre and 0.05-acre plots. Strata are consistent with the 2011 Lake Forest Park i-Tree study design for continuity in management units; these include parcels >¼-acres (Large Residential), parcels ≤¼-acres (Small Residential), and the commercial town center. Road networks are excluded from sample selection since they are interwoven amongst other strata and incorporated into calculations for total strata area.

Plots are located on both public and private lands. To secure permission to collect data on private parcels, the City arborist, with support from DCG/Watershed staff, contacted landowners via mail, email, the City newsletter, and door-knocking. Additional randomly selected plots were generated in instances where permission was not granted, until the required number of research plots was reached.

Data from 100 plots were collected in 2022 and 2023. An additional 60 plots were planned in the study design but could not be collected due to being denied access onto private property.

Once processed with the user defined data and configuration, i-Tree provides statistical analysis and actionable insights on a range of urban forestry topics including structure and composition, benefits and costs, air quality interactions, and pest analysis. Analysis of invasive species was conducted using information from the King County Noxious Weed Board, and species designations recorded in the i-Tree Eco software were disregarded.

Stratum	Acres	Number of Plots
Town Center	19	8
≤¼ Acres	532	52
>¼ Acres	1750	40





i-Tree is a software suite and a set of tools developed by the USDA Forest Service and various partners to quantify the benefits and values of urban trees and forests. It provides a platform for assessing and managing urban forest ecosystems, focusing on the many environmental, economic, and societal benefits they offer.

i-Tree Manuals and Software Versions

- i-Tree Software Suite v6.0
- i-Tree Eco v6.0 User Manual
- i-Tree Eco v6.0 Field Manual





Plot Metrics Plot ID Date Field Crew Plot Center Address (Coordinates (Lat/Long) Tree Cover (%) Shrub Cover (%) Plantable Space (%) Land Use Ground Cover Comments

Tree Metrics Tree ID Date Status **Distance to Plot Center** Direction from Plot Center **Tree Species** DBH Crown Condition (% Dieback) **Tree Height Crown Top and Base Height** Crown Width (Bidirectional) Percent of Crown Missing **Crown Light Exposure** Nearby Building Distance and Direction Street Tree Comments

Urban Forest Measurements

This project utilizes data collection techniques as described in the i-Tree Eco v6.0 Field Manual. DCG/Watershed field researchers performed a range of measurements for each plot, encompassing both general plot characteristics and tree-specific measurement details. Plot-level and tree-level parameters are outlined in the graphic to the left. A total of 631 trees were assessed; this study includes all trees with a diameter at breast height (DBH) greater than one inch.

Limitations and Assumptions

Reported data were generated using i-Tree Eco, and therefore, limited by the associated model assumptions. Data provided by i-Tree Eco do not output standard error or other quantifiable metrics of sampling uncertainty for derived metrics. Standard error is reported for certain plot-level metrics supported by i-Tree Eco. Studies of i-Tree sampling methodology suggest that a 100-plot sample has an expected relative standard error (SE) of approximately 17%, however, this will differ by study and among assessed metrics (Nowak et al. 2008). Caution is advised in ascertaining trends between this study and the prior 2011 Lake Forest Park i-Tree Eco study for metrics which lack standard error metrics.



Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) can be used to provide highly accurate and spatially explicit models of urban forests. Canopy height models (CHM) are useful as a tool in urban forest management to quantify forest structure. Pictured (left) is a graphic depicting a CHM model of tree canopy height. Other LiDAR applications in forestry include canopy cover analysis, forest health assessment, biomass and carbon estimation, tree inventory mapping, and urban planning and design.

Section 6, ItemC.

Canopy Height Model

This assessment includes a canopy height model (CHM) to provide information on urban forest structure and insight into retention of the City's largest and tallest trees. The CHM utilized LiDAR data from the two most recent LiDAR flights on publicly available databases, 2016 and 2021¹.

Modeling was completed in the R Program using the 'lidR' package, an open-source software integrated into the R ecosystem, for the purpose of manipulating and visualizing LiDAR data with applications in forestry. Canopy height model and tree top identification algorithms were used to identify tree heights with a variable search window. Trees overlapping buildings were removed from the model output using land classification data from the Washington Department of Natural Resources Urban Forestry's 2022 King County Land Cover Metrics dataset and outliers below 15 feet in height were removed because they could not reliably be distinguished from other shrubs or infrastructure.

This process yields a tree population point layer with canopy height attribute values that were evaluated for trends in canopy height over time.



¹ LiDAR Data obtained from the Washington Department of Natural Resources LiDAR Portal. Sourced information includes 2016 data from Quantum Spatial and 2021 data from the Washington Geologic Survey.

Results

Tree Characteristics of the Urban Forest

Lake Forest Park is estimated to contain 297,056 (± 39,070 SE) trees, which is greater than the reported population in 2011, with 249,000 trees. Canopy cover is estimated as 50.6% of the City area, ranking among the most heavily forested municipalities in the region. This is similar to other recent Lake Forest Park canopy cover estimates including the study conducted by Elm in 2016, which estimated canopy cover of 50%, and i-Tree Landscape, which estimated canopy cover of 48% in 2017 (data obtained from i-Tree Landscape in November 2023). While tree population and canopy cover appear to be increasing, the study methods do not support tests of statistical significance, and the error inherent in comparisons of this type do not permit us to say that there is statistical support for those trends.

Canopy cover is greatest in the Large Residential stratum (57%), followed by the Small Residential stratum (31%), and then the Town Center (13%). The defined strata in the study design do not allow for a direct comparison with the City's canopy cover goals separated by zone, though side-by-side а comparison in Table 2 displays those most closely related. Based on these estimates, the Large Residential and Small Residential strata meet the City's canopy cover goals while the Town Center lags slightly.







The average tree density in Lake Forest Park is estimated to be 129 trees per acre (TPA). Large Residential areas have the highest tree density, followed by Small Residential areas, and Town Center as shown in Figure 4.

Table 2. Comparison of canopy cover across i-Tree Eco study strata with city goals. Canopy cover goals for zoning designations do not correspond directly to the strata within the study design, and the nearest type is included for reference.

Stratum	City Goals	Corresponding Zones	Estimated Canopy Cover
Large Residential (>1/4 ac)	50%	Single-family lots 10,000 – 15,000 square feet Single-family lots >15,000 square feet	57%
Small Residential (<1/4 ac)	25%	Single-family lots <10,000 square feet	31%
Town Center	15%	Commercial	13%

There are 72 tree species represented in the study, though many other rare or infrequent species are likely present throughout Lake Forest Park which were not captured in the sampling plots. Since several tree species are not reliably identifiable to species in rapid field assessments, several of these taxa were identified to the genus level including certain apples (*Malus* spp.), plums (*Prunus* spp.), golden chain trees (*Laburnum* spp.), crape myrtles (*Lagerstroemia* spp.), privets (*Ligustrum* spp.), yews (*Taxus* spp.), and willows (*Salix* spp.). Since each of these likely represent multiple species, or hybrids of multiple species, overall species richness is assumed to be slightly higher than reported.

Species richness at the city-scale is greatest in the Small Residential stratum despite having a smaller total area than the Large Residential Stratum, with 54 and 42 species respectively (Figure 5).

Conversely, species richness at the local scale is greatest in Large Residential the which stratum has more species per acre the Small than **Residential Stratum:** with 22 and 11 species respectively. Both metrics of species richness are lowest in the Town Center stratum.

Douglas-fir, bigleaf maple, and western red cedar continue to be the most common trees and are native to the Puget Lowlands Ecoregion. Diversity is key to resiliency in urban forests, particularly regarding impacts from disease and insects, and climate change.







Figure 6. Composition chart of the most abundant tree species.

Lake Forest Park has a greater canopy cover and tree density than any of the cities which i-Tree listed as comparable. Of these, Atlanta is reported to have the greatest tree canopy cover at 36.7% and Morgantown is reported to have the greatest tree density at 119 TPA.



Tree size class distributions provide a snapshot of forest structure that informs management strategies. Among these, it is useful to know whether a forest has a young or aging population. Currently, 71% of trees in Lake Forest Park are less than 12" DBH, indicating a skew toward younger or smaller trees.

Despite a youthful population, or Type 1 distribution (Morgenroth et al. 2020), the tree size class distribution skews slightly larger than the prior 2011 i-Tree Eco study. The percentage of the largest trees, those above 30" DBH, have increased since 2011 and now account for 5% of trees. Trees greater than 24" inches DBH now account for 10% of the total tree population, an increase from 2011.

Trees in Lake Forest Park are estimated to be 63% native to Washington overall, concentrated most highly in the Large Residential stratum, followed by the Small Residential and Town Center stratum (Figure 7).



Figure 8. Tree DBH class distribution by stratum.



Figure 7. Native status of trees by stratum.

Trees designated by King County or Washington State as noxious weeds comprise less than 1% of the tree population. These are represented by only one species, common hawthorn. However, 19% of trees are species listed by King County as weeds of concern. These include cherry laurel, sweet cherry, European mountain ash, black locust, horse chestnut, and English holly.



Urban Forest Cover and Leaf Area

Leaf area density is greatest in the Large Residential stratum compared to other strata due to high tree density and the presence of larger trees. As a result, leaf area density in the Large Residential stratum is three times greater than the Small Residential stratum, and seven times greater than the Town Center stratum (Figure 8). A handful of species contribute most of the leaf area including Douglasfir, western red cedar, and bigleaf maple (Table 3). The importance value of each species represents the sum of the percent cover of a specific species and the leaf area percentage. This indicates which species dominate the urban canopy structure but are not always the best species to plant. The leaf area is an informative metric because it directly correlates with many urban forest functions and benefits such as avoided stormwater runoff.

Table 3. Leaf area, importance value, and percent of population by tree

Tree Species	Population (%)	Leaf Area (%)	Importance Value
Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	16.3	35.5	51.8
Bigleaf maple (Acer macrophyllum)	11.1	18.9	30.0
Western red cedar (Thuja plicata)	9.1	15.5	24.6
Cherry laurel (Prunus laurocerasus)*	8.2	0.7	8.9
Red alder (Alnus rubra)	2.2	5.8	8.0
English holly (Ilex aquifolium)*	6.2	1.3	7.5
Vine maple (Acer circinatum)	5.2	1.9	7.1
Bitter cherry (Prunus emarginata)	6.3	0.7	6.9
Sweet cherry (Prunus avium)*	4.9	0.1	5.0
Deodar cedar (<i>Cedrus deodara</i>)	0.3	3.9	4.3
Western hemlock (Tsuga heterophylla)	2.8	1.3	4.1
Hinoki cypress (Chamaecyparis obtusa)	3.1	0.5	3.7
Japanese maple (<i>Acer palmatum</i>)	2.8	0.5	3.3
Western white pine (Pinus monticola)	0.4	2.8	3.2
Giant Sequoia (Sequoiadendron giganteum)	0.3	2.7	3.0
Arborvitae (<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>)	2.3	0.1	2.3
Black poplar (<i>Populus nigra</i>)	1.2	1.0	2.2
Portuguese laurel (Prunus lusitanica)	1.9	0.3	2.2
Sitka spruce (Picea sitchensis)	0.3	1.6	2.0
Pacific dogwood (Cornus nuttallii)	1.6	0.3	1.8
Plum (<i>Prunus</i> spp.)	1.3	0.1	1.4
Shore pine (Pinus contorta)	0.7	0.4	1.1
Blue spruce (Picea pungens)	0.4	0.7	1.1

* Designated as weed of concern by King County.



Total leaf area is defined as the one-sided area of all leaves in the study area. This differs from canopy cover because individual leaves may overlap within and among trees.


The total plantable space in Lake Forest Park is estimated to be 22.4% (±2.9 SE), which represents opportunities for additional tree planting. This is defined as the amount of land area with suitable soils that are not under existing tree canopies or other overhead or land use restrictions that would prohibit tree planting (e.g., developed park or playfield).

Groundcover composition is a predictor variable for certain tree benefits estimated by i-Tree Eco because of the interaction between these benefits and groundlevel processes. Stormwater avoidance, for example, is informed by the amount of impervious surface.

Groundcover consistent composition is with expectations for the land use types, with high intensity land uses having the most buildings and impervious surfaces, and the low intensity land uses having groundcover the most vegetation, duff/mulch, and bare soil. Impervious surfaces² are highest in the Town Center (82%), followed by Small Residential areas (51%), then Large Residential areas (25%).

The low building cover estimated in the Town Center is believed to be a result of a low sample size, since a significant portion of the site appears to be composed of buildings based on visual estimates. Where shrubs are present in sample plots, groundcover type below the shrub layer is recorded.







Figure 11. Ground cover composition by stratum.

² Impervious surfaces includes cement, tar/asphalt, other impervious surface, rock, and building.



Air Pollution

Many urban areas have high levels of air pollution which negatively impacts the health of humans and ecosystems. Urban forests mitigate the effects of air pollution through several processes including the absorption and particulate matter filtration, air temperature cooling, and reducing the energy consumption of buildings. While trees also emit volatile organic compounds (VOCs) that contribute to the formation of ozone (O₃), studies show that high tree cover is correlated with a reduction in ozone formation (Nowak and Dwyer 2000).

The Lake Forest Park urban forest canopy is estimated to remove 1,607 pounds of carbon monoxide (CO), 33,013 pounds of nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), 69,299 pounds of O₃, 93,657 pounds of particulate matter less than 10 microns and greater than 2.5 microns (PM10), 12,458 pounds of particulate matter less than 2.5 microns (PM2.5), and 2,704 pounds of sulfur dioxide (SO₂) annually. This removal has an associated value of \$2.55 million.

Air pollution removal varies temporally, as shown in Figure 10. Some pollutants such as NO₂ and O₃ are removed at greater levels during the summer growing season while PM2.5 and PM10 removal is greatest during the fall and winter. Since some types of air pollution removal correlates with leaf area, the distribution of evergreen and deciduous trees also influences the magnitude of temporal variation. The large spike in PM10 in September and October is due to high concentrations present from wildfire smoke.







Figure 13. Estimated monetary value of air pollution removal annually.



Carbon Sequestration and Storage

Tree canopy cover in Lake Forest Park is not just a local issue. Global climate change is largely driven by carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions, a compound which trees uptake and sequester during photosynthesis. Carbon is stored in tree leaves and woody tissues, and therefore, reduces the amount of atmospheric carbon otherwise contributing to climate change. Carbon will remain in a tree until it eventually decomposes, where it may either be released to the atmosphere, returned to soil, or absorbed by other organisms.

The Lake Forest Park urban forest is estimated to remove 2,639 tons of carbon annually. Areas with greatest tree cover also provide the greatest levels of CO₂ sequestration, such as the Large Residential stratum, which provide two to six-fold more than the other strata on a per-area basis (Figure 14). The estimated value of this benefit is \$450,000 per year. Carbon storage and carbon sequestration values are based on the societal costs of carbon emission such as climate change impacts on flooding, sea level rise, and agriculture (Appendix I).

Carbon storage is also valuable to quantify because a tree that decomposes will eventually release CO₂ back into the atmosphere. Trees in Lake Forest Park collectively store 97,300 tons of carbon, with an estimated value of \$16.6 million. Douglas-fir, bigleaf maple, western red cedar, and black poplar are the tree species which currently have the greatest amount of carbon storage.





Figure 15. Total carbon storage by stratum.

Climate change is the process of shifting global and regional climate patterns, driven primarily by anthropogenic activities such as fossil fuel emissions and deforestation. These result in increased concentrations of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere which lead to globally rising temperatures, altered weather patterns, and sea level rise, which affect societies, economies, and ecosystems across the planet. Changing climates also mean cities need to manage for resilient forests which can tolerate shifting condition



Surface Water Runoff

Runoff from impermeable surfaces is a significant source of water pollution and flooding, posing risks to both human and environmental well-being while imposing substantial economic costs. Trees play a role in mitigating runoff through evapotranspiration, a combination of processes which include the interception of rainwater, evaporation, and transpiration, and thereby, return water to the atmosphere. Additionally, trees enhance the ability of rainwater to infiltrate into soils through inputs of organic matter and improving porosity. The combination of these processes results in the attenuation of pollution laden runoff and reduction in the severity of flooding events. Urban forests in Lake Forest Park are estimated to reduce runoff by 50.4 million gallons per year.

Urban forests also reduce the need for cities to rely on costly built infrastructure to manage water quality and quantity issues. This "green infrastructure" is estimated to provide Lake Forest Park with estimated economic benefit at \$450,000 per year for water quality and flood reduction benefits they provide. The majority of these benefits are provided in the Large Residential stratum, where tree density and leaf area are greatest.



Figure 16. Avoided runoff per annum, by stratum.



Figure 17. Value of avoided runoff per annum, by stratum.



Section 6, ItemC.

Tree Benefits Summary

The total economic benefit of trees in Lake Forest Park is estimated to be \$4.1 million per year, when accounting for energy savings, gross carbon sequestration, pollution removal, and avoided runoff (Table 4). On an individual basis, this amounts to \$13.79 per tree on average.

Tree replacement values are another useful measure when managing forests since it is more expensive to replace trees than preserve existing trees. The collective replacement value of all trees in Lake Forest Park is estimated to be \$531 million in addition to the \$16.9 million provided by carbon storage. The high cost of tree removal can inform public policy and management decisions regarding tree preservation and replacement on public and private land.

Trees in Lake Forest Park also generate 5,316 tons of oxygen every year, however, this benefit is believed to be relatively insignificant due to the vast reserves of oxygen in the atmosphere and production from oceanic systems (Broecker 1970; i-Tree 2023).

Table 4. Total Lake Forest Park tree benefits summary.

Benefits	Annual Value	Annual Value Per Tree
Energy & Carbon Emission Reduction	\$646,683	\$2.17
Gross Carbon Sequestration	\$450,102	\$1.53
Pollution Removal	\$2,545,703	\$8.57
Avoided Runoff	\$450,254	\$1.52
Total Benefits	\$4,092,742	\$13.79

Urban forests result in a net reduction in energy use through shading, evaporative cooling, and blocking of winter winds which are estimated to save Lake Forest Park residents \$542,683 per year. Additionally, the value of reduced carbon emissions resulting from energy savings is valued at \$104,000 per year.



Pests and Pathogens

Trees are susceptible to pests and pathogens that are capable of impacting tree viability, resulting in reduced lifespan, hazard conditions and sometimes mortality. The i-Tree Eco model includes an analysis of the susceptibility of Lake Forest Park's urban forests to 53 common pests and pathogens to evaluate risks and management priorities. While some pests and pathogens are naturally occurring and play an important role in forest ecological processes, others may have significant negative

ecological and economic impacts. This section introduces the types of pests and pathogens identified through the i-Tree analysis based on data from the Forest Health Technology Enterprise Team (i-Tree 2023). See Appendix V for the complete list of pests and pathogens assessed through i-Tree. As described in Figure 18, the three species that could impact the highest percentage of canopy species in Lake Forest Park are two fungal pathogens and one



Figure 18. Susceptibility by trees to the 15 evaluated pests and pathogens which are currently known to be present in King County.

insect commonly found in Pacific Northwest forests (Armillaria root disease, Heterobasidion root disease, and western spruce budworm).

Armillaria Root Disease (*Armillaria sp.*) refers to a group of fungi that causes reduced leader growth and foliage discoloration and thinning, spreading through a tree's root system (Allen e al. 1996).

Pests and pathogens included in the i-Tree analysis have been documented within King County limits but does not confirm their presence in the trees surveyed within the study plots. This research did not include an advanced level of tree health analysis beyond the standard i-Tree data collection protocols.

Heterobasidion Root Disease (HRD; *Heterobasidion annosum*, *H. occidentale*), also called Annosus root and butt rot, is a fungus known to impact native conifers as well as bigleaf maple and red alder. In younger trees, symptoms include a reduction in the leader and branch growth, chlorotic foliage and a distressed cone crop. (Allen et al. 1996).



Western spruce budworm (*Choristoneura occidentalis*, *C. freemani*) is an insect native to western North America and is a widespread defoliator of several native conifer species. It feeds upon and defoliates Douglas-firs, spruce, and the true firs (e.g., white fir and subalpine fir). The larvae feed on the current year's needles and buds giving the canopy a red-brown or grayish appearance with thinning foliage and produces a new generation annually.



Emerging Threats in Western Washington

Disease and pest outbreaks have increased in number and frequency in recent years due to international trade, travel, and climatic changes. New pests are introduced outside of their native range into ecosystems that have not evolved with the pest to develop any resistance. The effects of climate change, such as increases in seasonal and average air temperatures, increases in extreme heat, and prolonged drought, add abiotic stressors, weakening a tree's ability to defend against these diseases and pest pressures (Mauger et al. 2015). Additional pests and pathogens that could have an impact on canopy trees within Lake Forest Park include sooty bark disease, bronze birch borer, emerald ash borer, and non-native long-horned beetle species.

Sooty bark disease (*Cryptostroma corticale*) causes dieback primarily in maple species. To date, the fungus has been found to cause damage in sycamore maples (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), red maple (*A. rubrum*), Japanese maple (*A. palmatum*), vine maple (*A. circinatum*), and bigleaf maple (*A. macrophyllum*) in the Puget Sound region. The fungus infects the tree's vascular system and thrives during hot summers, proliferating in drought-stressed trees (Brooks et al. 2022).

Bronze birch borer (*Agrilus anxius*) is a beetle whose larvae tunnel into live wood, creating extensive galleries leading to branch or trunk girdling, ultimately cutting the rest of the branch off from resources. Bronze birch borers are attracted to trees weakened by environmental stressors, age, or other diseases and pests (Antonelli 2008).

Emerald ash borer (*Agrilus planipennis*) has been present in the United States since 2002 but only recently has been confirmed in the Pacific Northwest Region as of 2022, where it was discovered in Oregon. While it has not yet be 43

sighted in the Puget Sound region, its spread into Washington State is expected. The emerald ash borer infects native and non-native ash trees (*Fraxinus* spp.). Like other borers, its larvae create extensive galleries, causing limb and trunk dieback leading to decline and eventual tree death (Bliss-Ketchum et al. 2021). Although ash trees were found to only compose a tiny fraction of the tree population (<0.1%), it is possible that more are present and were not represented in the samples. Oregon ash (*Fraxinus latifolia*) is a native tree which can be found near water or in wetland areas. Ashes are also commonly planted as street trees and as ornamentals in yards and gardens.



Asian, citrus, and red-necked long-horned beetles (Anoplophora glabripennis, A. chinenses, and Aromia bungii respectively) feed on the wood of hardwood trees. Although there are no known established populations of these beetles in Washington, they have reached local nurseries where they were eradicated. With continued global movement within the nursery trade, Washington will need to continually monitor these species. The beetles typically feed on both healthy and dying trees and are known to impact 40 host species including maples, horse chestnuts, willows, birches, and elms. There are locally known native look-a-likes which present a challenge to identification for nonprofessionals (WISC 2017). The Washington Invasive Species Council has resources for identifying the potentially invasive versus native beetles in King County.





Canopy Height Model Results

The distribution of tree heights in Lake Forest Park reveals that the proportion of tall trees, those greater than 135 feet in height, has increased by 21% in 2021 compared to 2016 (Figure 19). The proportion of the tallest trees, those greater than 165 feet has increased by 86% during this period, albeit accounting for less than 1% of the total tree population. This suggests that most tall trees are being retained, and that other small and moderate size trees are aging into the larger height classifications. The tallest tree is estimated to be 195 feet tall.

Trends of smaller trees vary by height class, although the proportion of trees in the moderate

height classes have tended to decrease while the 15-30 smallest, between feet, those are approximately equal. Since trees below 15 feet were removed in this analysis, plot samples collected as part of the i-Tree Eco inventory provide better insight into age distribution and forest regeneration. The canopy height model is less selective than the plot sampling method in finding smaller trees and subcanopy trees, so interpretations of age and regeneration are not as precise as other sampling methods. However, this analysis provides us with additional insight into the distribution of trees within the assessed range between 15 and 195 feet.



Figure 19. Histogram of tree heights in 2016 and 2021 based on the CHM.



Discussion

The results of this i-Tree Eco study and canopy height model provide insight on the current composition and structure of Lake Forest Park's urban and community forest as well as quantify ecosystem service benefits and values. The results suggest a net increase in urban tree canopy cover and tree density during the last ten years and an increasing trend in the presence of large canopy trees, primarily comprised of Pacific Northwest native species.

The data obtained by this study provides City urban forest managers with practical information that is useful to develop urban forest management strategies and policies. Cities across the Puget Sound region and the Pacific Northwest face several challenges to steward resilient, regenerative, and viable urban forests. These include shifts in climate conditions, threats from current and emerging pests and pathogens, the potential for increases in urban wildfires, and continued development needed to meet regional housing needs. Urban forest managers are also tasked with ensuring that tree canopy remains equitably distributed throughout the City and that more densely developed land use zones have adequate green infrastructure to manage stormwater, minimize urban heat islands, provide shade, and foster both ecological health as well as human health and wellness.

Climate Adaptation and Resilience

Within the field of urban forest management, arborists, ecologists, foresters, and land managers continue to evaluate best management practices and adapt arboricultural strategies to the on-the-ground conditions impacting the resilience of urban forests.

Western Washington is expected to experience drier conditions increasingly and higher temperatures during the summer months, with potential increases in precipitation during the winter months (Mauger et al. 2015). This will present new and exacerbate current stressors on existing urban forests such as drought, insect and tree disease outbreaks, competition with invasive plant species, habitat loss and fragmentation, erosion, and wildfires. These stressors also create challenges for establishing the next generation of urban forest canopy, especially coupled with development pressures and the need to respond to the rising necessity for sustainable and affordable housing.

One strategy for establishing resilience within the urban forest is to increase tree diversity (at the family, genus, and species level) and ensure installed trees are climate adapted to current and future stressors, such as drought. Since most biotic and abiotic stressors exhibit variable effects among tree species, a diverse forest acts as an insurance



policy that minimizes risk from impacts to individual taxa.

The City of Lake Forest Park currently has an approved tree list which includes species that are appropriate for the built environment in LFP and that are drought tolerant. This is an important educational and management tool that should be periodically evaluated and updated to account for updated research and recommendations from the arboriculture and horticultural trades and account for climate resilience.

Protection of Significant and Large Trees

The tree size class distributions outlined in this study tell us that 71% of the City's forests are less than 12" diameter-at-breast-height (DBH), but that the percentage of large diameter trees (those greater than 24" DBH) has continued to increase during the last decade. Tree diameter correlates with tree height and volume and can be used as a metric to describe overall tree size and identify large trees, which are a management priority for the City. Large trees provide greater levels of ecosystem services such as stormwater capture and infiltration, cooling, and water quality improvements compared to small trees; and therefore, societal benefits are optimized when they are retained.

Since the majority of Lake Forest Park's urban forest is located on private residential, commercial, and industrial property, protection of significant and large diameter trees on privately owned property will be an important strategy as the City seeks to protect its existing tree canopy. The City currently regulates trees during development of private property through its tree ordinance – Chapter 16.14 *Tree Canopy Preservation and Enhancement -* as well as trees within shoreline jurisdiction through Chapter 16.18 *Shoreline Master Program*. These regulations prioritize the retention and protection of exist



trees and groves as well as replanting with new trees when removal is unavoidable due to tree risks, site development design, and storm damage.

The findings within this report can be used as a tool to educate and engage community members, private landowners, and the development community to encourage early assessment and integration of existing significant and exceptional trees in the predesign or early design phase of new development. Another critical component is ensuring not only the long-term viability of a retained tree but ensuring that replacement trees are chosen using the "right plan, right place" approach, have adequate growing conditions (e.g., soil volumes, planter strip widths etc.) to reach maturity without impacting required infrastructure such as sidewalks, driveways, and utilities.

Invasive Species Management

Invasive plants are self-propagating and aggressive introduced species that are known to outcompete our native flora. They present significant challenges to urban forest health and management, including the economic investment for control and eradication as well as the costs to replace the ecosystem service benefits, they provided. This study provides an inventory of invasive trees, although shrub and understory components of the urban forest are not a part of the study design.

It is advantageous, both ecologically and economically, to control invasive plants before they

become widely established in urban forests. Once a forest is overrun by invasive species, there is often an associated drop in wildlife richness, as they do not support the same level of habitat structure or food availability as native ecosystems.

For example, two shrub species that are heavily impacting Lake Forest Park's urban forest are Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus bifrons*) and English ivy (*Hedera helix*). Both species are Class C nonregulated weeds on the King County Noxious Weed List, are widely distributed throughout the Puget Sound region, and recommended for control where feasible due to their impacts (King County Noxious Weed Control Board 2023).

Himalayan blackberry is a woody shrub that forms dense brambles in clearings and forest understories that become so thick that no other plants will grow. Seed distribution is bird-facilitated which provides a constant source to new areas, so it is difficult to eliminate entirely. English ivy forms an expansive mat through the trunks and canopies of trees, and on the forest floor, that competes with native plants for nutrients and light. English ivy can significantly reduce a trees lifespan through this direct competition, by girdling the stem, and increasing limb and tree failure from the extra weight. Once invasive plants take hold, native tree seedling establishment is suppressed, halting the cycle of forest regeneration. Existing trees eventually senesce and fall, leaving gaps in the canopy that can be quickly filled in by the established invasive plants.



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Of the trees surveyed, 19% are either listed as a Class C noxious weed (common hawthorn) or a Weed of Concern (sweet cherry, black locust, cherry laurel, English holly, and European mountain ash) by the King County Noxious Weed Program. Cherry laurel and English holly, black locust, and European mountain ash are widely used as ornamental landscape plants. However, these species compete with our native flora and naturalize in open spaces and critical areas. Stokes et al (2014) examined the dispersal, spread, and impact of English holly in St. Edwards State Park and found that native vegetation was greatly reduced under holly canopy. The study also reports that the holly population was spreading rapidly both through seed dispersal and vegetatively through expansion of tree clumps.

A potential strategy to address this problem could be for the City to develop a prohibited species list and other educational materials to discourage property owners and developers from introducing invasive shrub and tree species into new plantings. In addition, the City could consider implementing removal of both invasive shrub and tree species from public open spaces, replacing them with native tree and shrub species.

Additional Considerations

Scientific studies as well as programmatic and policy audits provide important data to evaluate the success of urban forest resource management strategies. In addition to the continuation of tree benefit analyses, the evaluation of other policies and regulations can inform municipal code updates, the effectiveness of current community education and outreach efforts, and additional support needed from community members in managing trees on their properties. Continued study of on-the-ground conditions coupled with evaluation of existing policies and best practices will provide the City with the tools and information needed to manage the valuable urban forest resource effectively and adaptively.

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Appendix I. i-Tree Eco Model and Field Measurements

i-Tree Eco is designed to use standardized field data from randomly located plots and local hourly air pollution and meteorological data to quantify urban forest structure and its numerous effects (Nowak and Crane 2000), including:

- Urban forest structure (e.g., species composition, tree health, leaf area, etc.).
- Amount of pollution removed hourly by the urban forest, and its associated percent air quality improvement throughout a year.
- Total carbon stored and net carbon annually sequestered by the urban forest.
- Effects of trees on building energy use and consequent effects on carbon dioxide emissions from power sources.
- Replacement value of the forest, as well as the value for air pollution removal and carbon storage and sequestration.
- Potential impact of infestations by pests, such as Asian longhorned beetle, emerald ash borer, gypsy moth, and Dutch elm disease.

Typically, all field data are collected during the leaf-on season to properly assess tree canopies. Typical data collection (actual data collection may vary depending upon the user) includes land use, ground and tree cover, individual tree attributes of species, stem diameter, height, crown width, crown canopy missing and dieback, and distance and direction to residential buildings (Nowak et al 2005; Nowak et al 2008).

During data collection, trees are identified to the most specific taxonomic classification possible. Trees that are not classified to the species level may be classified by genus (e.g., ash) or species groups (e.g., hardwood). In this report, tree species, genera, or species groups are collectively referred to as tree species.

Tree Characteristics:

Leaf area of trees was assessed using measurements of crown dimensions and percentage of crown canopy missing. In the event that these data variables were not collected, they are estimated by the model.

An analysis of invasive species is not available for studies outside of the United States. For the U.S., invasive species are identified using an invasive species list (Oregon Invasive Species Council 2014)for the state in which the urban forest is located. These lists are not exhaustive and they cover invasive species of varying degrees of invasiveness and distribution. In instances where a state did not have an invasive species list, a list was created based on the lists of the adjacent states. Tree species that are identified as invasive by the state invasive species list are cross-referenced with native range data. This helps eliminate species that are on the state invasive species list, but are native to the study area.

Air Pollution Removal:

Pollution removal is calculated for ozone, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, carbon monoxide, particulate matter less than 2.5 microns, and particulate matter less than 10 microns and greater than 2.5 microns. PM2.5 is generally more relevant in discussions concerning air pollution effects on human health.

Air pollution removal estimates are derived from calculated hourly tree-canopy resistances for ozone, and sulfur and nitrogen dioxides based on a hybrid of big-leaf and multi-layer canopy deposition models (Baldocchi 1988; Baldocchi et al 1987). As the removal of carbon monoxide and particulate matter by vegetation is not directly related to transpiration, removal rates (deposition velocities) for these pollutants were based on average measured values from the literature (Bidwell and Fraser 1972; Lovett 1994) that were adjusted depending on leaf phenology and leaf area. Particulate removal incorporated a 50 percent resuspension rate of particles back to the atmosphere (Zinke 1967). Recent updates (2011) to air quality modeling are based on improved leaf area index simulations, weather and

pollution processing and interpolation, and updated pollutant monetary values (Hirabayashi et al 201 Section 6, ItemC. et al 2012; Hirabayashi 2011).

Trees remove PM2.5 and PM10* when particulate matter is deposited on leaf surfaces (Nowak et al 2013). This deposited PM2.5 and PM10* can be resuspended to the atmosphere or removed during rain events and dissolved or transferred to the soil. This combination of events can lead to positive or negative pollution removal and value depending on various atmospheric factors. Generally, PM2.5 and PM10* removal is positive with positive benefits. However, there are some cases when net removal is negative or resuspended particles lead to increased pollution concentrations and negative values. During some months (e.g., with no rain), trees resuspend more particles than they remove. Resuspension can also lead to increased overall PM2.5 and PM10* concentrations if the boundary layer conditions are lower during net resuspension periods than during net removal periods. Since the pollution removal value is based on the change in pollution concentration, it is possible to have situations when trees remove PM2.5 and PM10* but increase concentrations and thus have negative values during periods of positive overall removal. These events are not common, but can happen.

For reports in the United States, default air pollution removal value is calculated based on local incidence of adverse health effects and national median externality costs. The number of adverse health effects and associated economic value is calculated for ozone, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, and particulate matter less than 2.5 microns using data from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Environmental Benefits Mapping and Analysis Program (BenMAP) (Nowak et al 2014). The model uses a damage-function approach that is based on the local change in pollution concentration and population. National median externality costs were used to calculate the value of carbon monoxide removal (Murray et al 1994).

For international reports, user-defined local pollution values are used. For international reports that do not have local values, estimates are based on either European median externality values (van Essen et al 2011) or BenMAP regression equations (Nowak et al 2014) that incorporate user-defined population estimates. Values are then converted to local currency with user-defined exchange rates.

For this analysis, pollution removal value is calculated based on the prices of \$1,397 per ton (carbon monoxide), \$4,926 per ton (ozone), \$613 per ton (nitrogen dioxide), \$181 per ton (sulfur dioxide), \$330,079 per ton (particulate matter less than 2.5 microns), \$6,565 per ton (particulate matter less than 10 microns and greater than 2.5 microns).

Carbon Storage and Sequestration:

Carbon storage is the amount of carbon bound up in the above-ground and below-ground parts of woody vegetation. To calculate current carbon storage, biomass for each tree was calculated using equations from the literature and measured tree data. Open-grown, maintained trees tend to have less biomass than predicted by forest-derived biomass equations (Nowak 1994). To adjust for this difference, biomass results for open-grown urban trees were multiplied by 0.8. No adjustment was made for trees found in natural stand conditions. Tree dry-weight biomass was converted to stored carbon by multiplying by 0.5.

Carbon sequestration is the removal of carbon dioxide from the air by plants. To estimate the gross amount of carbon sequestered annually, average diameter growth from the appropriate genera and diameter class and tree condition was added to the existing tree diameter (year x) to estimate tree diameter and carbon storage in year x+1.

Carbon storage and carbon sequestration values are based on estimated or customized local carbon values. For international reports that do not have local values, estimates are based on the carbon value for the United States (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 2015, Interagency Working Group on Social Cost of Carbon 2015) and converted to local currency with user-defined exchange rates.

For this analysis, carbon storage and carbon sequestration values are calculated based on \$171 per ton.

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Oxygen Production:

The amount of oxygen produced is estimated from carbon sequestration based on atomic weights: net O2 release (kg/yr) = net C sequestration $(kg/yr) \times 32/12$. To estimate the net carbon sequestration rate, the amount of carbon sequestered as a result of tree growth is reduced by the amount lost resulting from tree mortality. Thus, net carbon sequestration and net annual oxygen production of the urban forest account for decomposition (Nowak et al 2007). For complete inventory projects, oxygen production is estimated from gross carbon sequestration and does not account for decomposition.

Avoided Runoff:

Annual avoided surface runoff is calculated based on rainfall interception by vegetation, specifically the difference between annual runoff with and without vegetation. Although tree leaves, branches, and bark may intercept precipitation and thus mitigate surface runoff, only the precipitation intercepted by leaves is accounted for in this analysis.

The value of avoided runoff is based on estimated or user-defined local values. For international reports that do not have local values, the national average value for the United States is utilized and converted to local currency with user-defined exchange rates. The U.S. value of avoided runoff is based on the U.S. Forest Service's Community Tree Guide Series (McPherson et al 1999; 2000; 2001; 2002; 2003; 2004; 2006a; 2006b; 2006c; 2007; 2010; Peper et al 2009; 2010; Vargas et al 2007a; 2007b; 2008).

For this analysis, avoided runoff value is calculated based on the price of \$0.01 per gallon.

Building Energy Use:

If appropriate field data were collected, seasonal effects of trees on residential building energy use were calculated based on procedures described in the literature (McPherson and Simpson 1999) using distance and direction of trees from residential structures, tree height and tree condition data. To calculate the monetary value of energy savings, local or custom prices per MWH or MBTU are utilized.

For this analysis, energy saving value is calculated based on the prices of \$96.70 per MWH and \$10.65 per MBTU.

Replacement Values:

Replacement value is the value of a tree based on the physical resource itself (e.g., the cost of having to replace a tree with a similar tree). Replacement values were based on valuation procedures of the Council of Tree and Landscape Appraisers, which uses tree species, diameter, condition, and location information (Nowak et al 2002a; 2002b). Replacement value may not be included for international projects if there is insufficient local data to complete the valuation procedures.

Potential Pest Impacts:

The complete potential pest risk analysis is not available for studies outside of the United States. The number of trees at risk to the pests analyzed is reported, though the list of pests is based on known insects and disease in the United States.

For the U.S., potential pest risk is based on pest range maps and the known pest host species that are likely to experience mortality. Pest range maps for 2012 from the Forest Health Technology Enterprise Team (FHTET) (Forest Health Technology Enterprise Team 2014) were used to determine the proximity of each pest to the county in which

the urban forest is located. For the county, it was established whether the insect/disease occurs within within 250 miles of the county edge, is between 250 and 750 miles away, or is greater than 750 miles away. FHTET did not have pest range maps for Dutch elm disease and chestnut blight. The range of these pests was based on known occurrence and the host range, respectively (Eastern Forest Environmental Threat Assessment Center; Worrall 2007).

Relative Tree Effects:

The relative value of tree benefits reported in Appendix II is calculated to show what carbon storage and sequestration, and air pollutant removal equate to in amounts of municipal carbon emissions, passenger automobile emissions, and house emissions.

Municipal carbon emissions are based on 2010 U.S. per capita carbon emissions (Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center 2010). Per capita emissions were multiplied by city population to estimate total city carbon emissions.

Light duty vehicle emission rates (g/mi) for CO, NOx, VOCs, PM10, SO2 for 2010 (Bureau of Transportation Statistics 2010; Heirigs et al 2004), PM2.5 for 2011-2015 (California Air Resources Board 2013), and CO2 for 2011 (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 2010) were multiplied by average miles driven per vehicle in 2011 (Federal Highway Administration 2013) to determine average emissions per vehicle.

Household emissions are based on average electricity kWh usage, natural gas Btu usage, fuel oil Btu usage, kerosene Btu usage, LPG Btu usage, and wood Btu usage per household in 2009 (Energy Information Administration 2013; Energy Information Administration 2014)

- CO2, SO2, and NOx power plant emission per KWh are from Leonardo Academy 2011. CO emission per kWh assumes 1/3 of one percent of C emissions is CO based on Energy Information Administration 1994. PM10 emission per kWh from Layton 2004.
- CO2, NOx, SO2, and CO emission per Btu for natural gas, propane and butane (average used to represent LPG), Fuel #4 and #6 (average used to represent fuel oil and kerosene) from Leonardo Academy 2011.
- CO2 emissions per Btu of wood from Energy Information Administration 2014.
- CO, NOx and SOx emission per Btu based on total emissions and wood burning (tons) from (British Columbia Ministry 2005; Georgia Forestry Commission 2009).

Appendix II. Relative Tree Effects

The urban forest in Lake Forest Park Plot Inventory 2023 provides benefits that include carbon storage and sequestration, and air pollutant removal. To estimate the relative value of these benefits, tree benefits were compared to estimates of average municipal carbon emissions, average passenger automobile emissions, and average household emissions. See Appendix I for methodology.

Carbon storage is equivalent to:

- Annual carbon (C) emissions from 68,800 automobiles
- Annual C emissions from 28,200 single-family houses

Carbon monoxide removal is equivalent to:

- Annual carbon monoxide emissions from 7 automobiles
- Annual carbon monoxide emissions from 20 single-family houses

Nitrogen dioxide removal is equivalent to:

- Annual nitrogen dioxide emissions from 2,360 automobiles
- Annual nitrogen dioxide emissions from 1,060 single-family houses

Sulfur dioxide removal is equivalent to:

- Annual sulfur dioxide emissions from 14,500 automobiles
- Annual sulfur dioxide emissions from 38 single-family houses

Annual carbon sequestration is equivalent to:

- Annual C emissions from 1,900 automobiles
- Annual C emissions from 800 single-family houses

Appendix III. Comparison of Urban Forests

A common question asked is, "How does this city compare to other cities?" Although comparison among cities should be made with caution as there are many attributes of a city that affect urban forest structure and functions, summary data are provided from other cities analyzed using the i-Tree Eco model.

I. City totals for trees

City	% Tree Cover	Number of Trees	Carbon Storage	Carbon Sequestration	Pollution Removal
			(tons)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)
Toronto, ON, Canada	26.6	10,220,000	1,221,000	51,500	2,099
Atlanta, GA	36.7	9,415,000	1,344,000	46,400	1,663
Los Angeles, CA	11.1	5,993,000	1,269,000	77,000	1,975
New York, NY	20.9	5,212,000	1,350,000	42,300	1,676
London, ON, Canada	24.7	4,376,000	396,000	13,700	408
Chicago, IL	17.2	3,585,000	716,000	25,200	888
Phoenix, AZ	9.0	3,166,000	315,000	32,800	563
Baltimore, MD	21.0	2,479,000	570,000	18,400	430
Philadelphia, PA	15.7	2,113,000	530,000	16,100	575
Washington, DC	28.6	1,928,000	525,000	16,200	418
Oakville, ON , Canada	29.1	1,908,000	147,000	6,600	190
Albuquerque, NM	14.3	1,846,000	332,000	10,600	248
Boston, MA	22.3	1,183,000	319,000	10,500	283
Syracuse, NY	26.9	1,088,000	183,000	5,900	109
Woodbridge, NJ	29.5	986,000	160,000	5,600	210
Minneapolis, MN	26.4	979,000	250,000	8,900	305
San Francisco, CA	11.9	668,000	194,000	5,100	141
Morgantown, WV	35.5	658,000	93,000	2,900	72
Moorestown, NJ	28.0	583,000	117,000	3,800	118
Hartford, CT	25.9	568,000	143,000	4,300	58
Jersey City, NJ	11.5	136,000	21,000	890	41
Casper, WY	8.9	123,000	37,000	1,200	37
Freehold, NJ	34.4	48,000	20,000	540	22

II. Totals per acre of land area

City	Number of Trees/ac	Carbon Storage	Carbon Sequestration	Pollution Removal
		(tons/ac)	(tons/ac/yr)	(lb/ac/yr)
Toronto, ON, Canada	64.9	7.8	0.33	26.7
Atlanta, GA	111.6	15.9	0.55	39.4
Los Angeles, CA	19.6	4.2	0.16	13.1
New York, NY	26.4	6.8	0.21	17.0
London, ON, Canada	75.1	6.8	0.24	14.0
Chicago, IL	24.2	4.8	0.17	12.0
Phoenix, AZ	12.9	1.3	0.13	4.6
Baltimore, MD	48.0	11.1	0.36	16.6
Philadelphia, PA	25.1	6.3	0.19	13.6
Washington, DC	49.0	13.3	0.41	21.2
Oakville, ON , Canada	78.1	6.0	0.27	11.0
Albuquerque, NM	21.8	3.9	0.12	5.9
Boston, MA	33.5	9.1	0.30	16.1
Syracuse, NY	67.7	10.3	0.34	13.6
Woodbridge, NJ	66.5	10.8	0.38	28.4
Minneapolis, MN	26.2	6.7	0.24	16.3
San Francisco, CA	22.5	6.6	0.17	9.5
Morgantown, WV	119.2	16.8	0.52	26.0
Moorestown, NJ	62.1	12.4	0.40	25.1
Hartford, CT	50.4	12.7	0.38	10.2
Jersey City, NJ	14.4	2.2	0.09	8.6
Casper, WY	9.1	2.8	0.09	5.5
Freehold, NJ	38.3	16.0	0.44	35.3

Appendix IV. General Recommendations for Air Quality Improvement

Urban vegetation can directly and indirectly affect local and regional air quality by altering the urban atmosphere environment. Four main ways that urban trees affect air quality are (Nowak 1995):

- Temperature reduction and other microclimate effects
- Removal of air pollutants
- Emission of volatile organic compounds (VOC) and tree maintenance emissions
- Energy effects on buildings

The cumulative and interactive effects of trees on climate, pollution removal, and VOC and power plant emissions determine the impact of trees on air pollution. Cumulative studies involving urban tree impacts on ozone have revealed that increased urban canopy cover, particularly with low VOC emitting species, leads to reduced ozone concentrations in cities (Nowak 2000). Local urban management decisions also can help improve air quality.

Urban forest management strategies to help improve air quality include (Nowak 2000):

Strategy	Result
Increase the number of healthy trees	Increase pollution removal
Sustain existing tree cover	Maintain pollution removal levels
Maximize use of low VOC-emitting trees	Reduces ozone and carbon monoxide formation
Sustain large, healthy trees	Large trees have greatest per-tree effects
Use long-lived trees	Reduce long-term pollutant emissions from
	planting and removal
Use low maintenance trees	Reduce pollutants emissions from maintenance
	activities
Reduce fossil fuel use in maintaining vegetation	Reduce pollutant emissions
Plant trees in energy conserving locations	Reduce pollutant emissions from power plants
Plant trees to shade parked cars	Reduce vehicular VOC emissions
Supply ample water to vegetation	Enhance pollution removal and temperature
	reduction
Plant trees in polluted or heavily populated areas	Maximizes tree air quality benefits
Avoid pollutant-sensitive species	Improve tree health
Utilize evergreen trees for particulate matter	Year-round removal of particles

Appendix V. Tree Population

Species	Number of Trees	Percent of Population
Douglas fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	48,440	16.3%
Bigleaf maple (Acer macrophyllum)	32,880	11.1%
Western red cedar (Thuja plicata)	27,158	9.1%
Cherry laurel (Prunus laurocerasus)	24,377	8.2%
Bitter cherry (Prunus emarginata)	18,586	6.3%
English holly (Ilex aquifolium)	18,444	6.2%
Vine maple (Acer circinatum)	15,552	5.2%
European bird cherry (Prunus padus)	14,503	4.9%
Hinoki cypress (Chamaecyparis obtusa)	9,274	3.1%
Japanese maple (Acer palmatum)	8,406	2.8%
Western hemlock (Tsuga heterophylla)	8,368	2.8%
Northern white cedar (Thuja occidentalis)	6,744	2.3%
Red alder (Alnus rubra)	6,489	2.2%
Portugal laurel (Prunus lusitanica)	5,544	1.9%
Pacific dogwood (Cornus nuttallii)	4,637	1.6%
Plum spp (Prunus)	3,978	1.3%
Black poplar (Populus nigra)	3,626	1.2%
Swiss mountain pine (Pinus mugo)	2,719	0.9%
Camellia (Camellia japonica)	2,442	0.8%
Paper birch (Betula papyrifera)	2,023	0.7%
Lodgepole pine (Pinus contorta)	2,023	0.7%
Oneseed hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	1,918	0.6%
California laurel (Umbellularia californica)	1,813	0.6%
Cherry plum (Prunus cerasifera)	1,746	0.6%
Port orford cedar (Chamaecyparis lawsoniana)	1,641	0.6%
Kousa dogwood (Cornus kousa)	1,536	0.5%
Leyland cypress (x Hesperotropsis leylandii)	1,469	0.5%
Western white pine (Pinus monticola)	1,221	0.4%
Blue spruce (Picea pungens)	1,116	0.4%
Callery pear (Pyrus calleryana)	1,116	0.4%
Deodar cedar (Cedrus deodara)	1,011	0.3%
Sitka spruce (Picea sitchensis)	1,011	0.3%
Giant Sequoia (Sequoiadendron giganteum)	1,011	0.3%
Flowering dogwood (Cornus florida)	954	0.3%
Red maple (Acer rubrum)	906	0.3%
Japanese angelica tree (Aralia elata)	906	0.3%
Atlas cedar (Cedrus atlantica)	906	0.3%
Katsura tree (Cercidiphyllum japonicum)	906	0.3%
Blue chinese fir (Cunninghamia lanceolata)	906	0.3%
Chinese parasoltree (Firmiana simplex)	906	0.3%

Cucumber tree (Magnolia acuminata)	906	0.3%
Babylon weeping willow (Salix babylonica)	906	0.3%
Pacific yew (Taxus brevifolia)	906	0.3%
Apple spp (Malus)	839	0.3%
Sweet cherry (Prunus avium)	629	0.2%
European white birch (Betula pendula)	315	0.1%
Southern magnolia (Magnolia grandiflora)	315	0.1%
Japanese flowering cherry (Prunus serrulata)	315	0.1%
Common apple (Malus domestica)	210	<0.1%
Black locust (Robinia pseudoacacia)	210	<0.1%
European mountain ash (Sorbus aucuparia)	210	<0.1%
Subalpine fir (Abies lasiocarpa)	105	<0.1%
Trident maple (Acer buergerianum)	105	<0.1%
Eastern redbud (Cercis canadensis)	105	<0.1%
Oregon ash (Fraxinus latifolia)	105	<0.1%
Honeylocust (Gleditsia triacanthos)	105	<0.1%
Black walnut (Juglans nigra)	105	<0.1%
Golden Chain Tree spp (Laburnum)	105	<0.1%
Lagerstroemia spp (Lagerstroemia)	105	<0.1%
Privet spp (Ligustrum)	105	<0.1%
Norway spruce (Picea abies)	105	<0.1%
Scots pine (Pinus sylvestris)	105	<0.1%
Black cottonwood (Populus balsamifera ssp.	105	<0.1%
Common plum (Prunus domestica)	105	<0.1%
Sargent cherry (Prunus sargentii)	105	<0.1%
Umbrella pine (Sciadopitys verticillata)	105	<0.1%
Coast redwood (Sequoia sempervirens)	105	<0.1%
Yew spp (Taxus)	105	<0.1%
Mountain hemlock (Tsuga mertensiana)	105	<0.1%
Sweetgum (Liquidambar styraciflua)	96	<0.1%
River birch (Betula nigra)	72	<0.1%
Willow spp (Salix)	24	<0.1%
Total	297,056	100%

Section 6, ItemC.

Appendix VI. Potential Risk of Pests

Fifty-three insects and diseases were analyzed to quantify their potential impact on the urban forest. As each insect/ disease is likely to attack different host tree species, the implications for {0} will vary. The number of trees at risk reflects only the known host species that are likely to experience mortality.

Code	Scientific Name	Common Name	Trees at Risk	Value
			(#)	(\$ millions)
AL	Phyllocnistis populiella	Aspen Leafminer	4,107	2.35
ALB	Anoplophora glabripennis	Asian Longhorned Beetle	66,215	125.94
ARCA	Neodothiora populina	Aspen Running Canker	0	0.00
ARD	Armillaria spp.	Armillaria Root Disease	75,703	266.33
BBD	Neonectria faginata	Beech Bark Disease	0	0.00
BC	Sirococcus clavigignenti juglandacearum	Butternut Canker	105	0.02
BLD	Litylenchus crenatae mccannii	Beech Leaf Disease	0	0.00
BM	Euproctis chrysorrhoea	Browntail Moth	6,864	3.78
BOB	Tubakia iowensis	Bur Oak Blight	0	0.00
BSRD	Leptographium wageneri	Black Stain Root Disease	60,157	203.03
BWA	Adelges piceae	Balsam Woolly Adelgid	210	1.26
СВ	Cryphonectria parasitica	Chestnut Blight	0	0.00
DA	Discula destructiva	Dogwood Anthracnose	7,127	2.27
DBSR	Leptographium wageneri var. pseudotsugae	Douglas-fir Black Stain Root Disease	60,157	203.03
DED	Ophiostoma novo-ulmi	Dutch Elm Disease	0	0.00
DFB	Dendroctonus pseudotsugae	Douglas-Fir Beetle	48,440	185.81
EAB	Agrilus planipennis	Emerald Ash Borer	105	0.23
FE	Scolytus ventralis	Fir Engraver	48,650	185.96
FR	Cronartium quercuum f. sp. Fusiforme	Fusiform Rust	0	0.00
FTC	Malacosoma disstria	Forest Tent Caterpillar	10,491	21.72
GM	Lymantria dispar	Gypsy Moth	14,913	35.40
GSOB	Agrilus auroguttatus	Goldspotted Oak Borer	0	0.00
HRD	Heterobasidion irregulare/ occidentale	Heterobasidion Root Disease	87,420	284.66
HS	Neodiprion tsugae	Hemlock Sawfly	9,484	12.18
HWA	Adelges tsugae	Hemlock Woolly Adelgid	0	0.00
JPB	Dendroctonus jeffreyi	Jeffrey Pine Beetle	0	0.00
JPBW	Choristoneura pinus	Jack Pine Budworm	4,847	1.44
LAT	Choristoneura conflictana	Large Aspen Tortrix	13,005	24.15
LWD	Raffaelea lauricola	Laurel Wilt	1,813	0.55
MOB	Xyleborus monographus	Mediterranean Oak Borer	629	0.38
MPB	Dendroctonus ponderosae	Mountain Pine Beetle	3,454	8.95
NSE	Ips perturbatus	Northern Spruce Engraver	1,011	2.68
OW	Ceratocystis fagacearum	Oak Wilt	0	0.00
PBSR	Leptographium wageneri var. ponderosum	Pine Black Stain Root Disease	2,023	1.30
POCRD	Phytophthora lateralis	Port-Orford-Cedar Root Disease	18,565	8.64

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Code	Scientific Name	Common Name	Trees at Risk	Section 6, ItemC.
			(#)	(\$ millions)
PSB	Tomicus piniperda	Pine Shoot Beetle	54,613	194.90
PSHB	Euwallacea nov. sp.	Polyphagous Shot Hole Borer	54,461	134.92
RPS	Matsucoccus resinosae	Red Pine Scale	0	0.00
SB	Dendroctonus rufipennis	Spruce Beetle	2,233	5.58
SBW	Choristoneura fumiferana	Spruce Budworm	49,661	188.71
SFM	subalpine fir mortality summary	Subalpine Fir Mortality	105	0.05
SLF	Lycorma delicatula	Spotted Lanternfly	22,400	12.08
SOD	Phytophthora ramorum	Sudden Oak Death	87,875	298.44
SPB	Dendroctonus frontalis	Southern Pine Beetle	16,773	22.95
SW	Sirex noctilio	Sirex Wood Wasp	6,173	9.09
TCD	Geosmithia morbida	Thousand Canker Disease	105	0.02
WBB	Dryocoetes confusus	Western Bark Beetle	0	0.00
WBBU	Acleris gloverana	Western Blackheaded Budworm	56,913	195.30
WFNPM	western five-needle pine	Western Five-Needle Pine	1,221	6.43
	mortality summary	Mortality		
WM	Operophtera brumata	Winter Moth	61,966	132.94
WPB	Dendroctonus brevicomis	Western Pine Beetle	0	0.00
WPBR	Cronartium ribicola	White Pine Blister Rust	1,221	6.43
WSB	Choristoneura occidentalis	Western Spruce Budworm	59,565	204.70

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In the following graph, the pests are color coded according to the county's proximity to the pest occurrence in the United States. Red indicates that the pest is within the county; orange indicates that the pest is within 250 miles of the county; yellow indicates that the pest is within 750 miles of the county; and green indicates that the pest is outside of these ranges.



Note: points - Number of trees, bars - Replacement value

Based on the host tree species for each pest and the current range of the pest (Forest Health Technology Enterprise Team 2014), it is possible to determine what the risk is that each tree species in the urban forest could be attacked by an insect or disease.

Spp. Risk	Risk Weight	Species Name	AL	ALB	ARCA	ARD	BBD	BC	ВLD	BM	BOB	BSRD	BWA	ප	DA	DBSR	DED	DFB	EAB	H	FR	FTC	ВM	GSOB	HRD	HS	HWA	JPB	JPBW	LAT	LWD	MOB	MPB	NSE	NO
	32	Douglas-fir																																	
	29	Western white pine																																	
	24	Subalpine fir																																	
	24	Norway spruce																																	
	21	Lodgepole pine																																	
	19	Western hemlock																																	
	19	Mountain hemlock																																	
	16	Willow spp																																\square	
	12	Plum spp																																	
	12	Scots pine																																	
	12	Black cottonwood																																	
	11	Paper birch																																	
	11	Sitka spruce																																	
	10	Red alder																																	
	10	Blue spruce																															\square	\square	
	10	European white birch																																	
	10	River birch																																\square	
	8	Western red cedar																																	
	6	Apple spp																																	
	5	Bigleaf maple																																	
	5	Arborvitae																																\square	
	5	Black poplar																																	
	5	Black walnut																																\square	
	4	Hinoki cypress																																\square	
	4	Swiss mountain pine																															\square	\square	
	4	California laurel																																	
	4	Port orford cedar																																\square	
	4	Callery pear																																	
	4	Pacific yew																																\square	
	4	Sweet cherry																																	
	4	European mountain																																\square	
		ash																																	
	4	Oregon ash																																	
	4	Sweetgum																																	
	3	Japanese maple																																	
	3	Pacific dogwood																																	
	3	Red maple																																	
	3	Trident maple																																	
	2	Chinese parasoltree																																	
	2	Japanese flowering cherry																																	

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Spp. Ri	Risk Weigł	Name	٩	ALB	ARC	ARD	BBD	ß	BLD	BM	BOB	BSRD	BWA	ខ	DA	DBSF	DED	DFB	EAB	Ľ	FR	FTC	ВM	GSOE	HRD	HS	HWA	99L	JPBV	LAT	ΓM	ğ	МР	NS	9	_
	2	Coast redwood																																		
	1	Bitter cherry																																		
	1	Vine maple																																		
	1	Camellia																																		
	1	Common hawthorn																																		
	1	Kousa dogwood																																		
	1	Flowering dogwood																																		
	1	Japanese angelica tree																																		
	1	Atlas cedar																																		
	1	Katsura tree																																\square		
	1	Babylon weeping																																		
		willow																																		
	1	Southern magnolia																																		
	1	Black locust																																		
	1	Honeylocust																																		
	1	Common plum																																		

Spp. Risk	Risk Weight	Species Name	PBSR	POCRD	PSB	PSHB	RPS	SB	SBW	SFM	SLF	SOD	SPB	SW	TCD	WBB	WBBU	WFNPM	ΜM	WPB	WPBR	WSB
	32	Douglas-fir																				
	29	Western white pine																				
	24	Subalpine fir																				
	24	Norway spruce																				
	21	Lodgepole pine																				
	19	Western hemlock																				
	19	Mountain hemlock																				
	16	Willow spp																				
	12	Plum spp																				
	12	Scots pine																				
	12	Black cottonwood																				
	11	Paper birch																				
	11	Sitka spruce																				
	10	Red alder																				
	10	Blue spruce																				
	10	European white birch																				
	10	River birch																				
	8	Western red cedar																				
	6	Apple spp																				
	5	Bigleaf maple																				
	5	Arborvitae																				
	5	Black poplar																				
	5	Black walnut																				
	4	Hinoki cypress																				
	4	Swiss mountain pine																				
	4	California laurel																				
	4	Port orford cedar																				

Section 6, ItemC.

Spp. Ris	Risk Weight	Species Name	PBSR	POCRD	PSB	PSHB	RPS	SB	SBW	SFM	SLF	aos	SPB	MS	TCD	WBB	WBBU	NENPN	ΜM	WPB	WPBR	WSB
	4	Callery pear																				
	4	Pacific yew																				
	4	Sweet cherry																				
	4	European mountain ash																				
	4	Oregon ash																				
	4	Sweetgum																				
	3	Japanese maple																				
	3	Pacific dogwood																				
	3	Red maple																				
	3	Trident maple																				
	2	Chinese parasoltree																				
	2	Japanese flowering cherry																				
	2	Coast redwood																				
	1	Bitter cherry																				
	1	Vine maple																				
	1	Camellia																				
	1	Common hawthorn																				
	1	Kousa dogwood																				
	1	Flowering dogwood																				
	1	Japanese angelica tree																				
	1	Atlas cedar																				
	1	Katsura tree																				
	1	Babylon weeping willow																				
	1	Southern magnolia																				
	1	Black locust																				
	1	Honeylocust																				
	1	Common plum																				

Note:

Species that are not listed in the matrix are not known to be hosts to any of the pests analyzed.

Species Risk:

- Red indicates that tree species is at risk to at least one pest within county
- Orange indicates that tree species has no risk to pests in county, but has a risk to at least one pest within 250 miles from the county
- Yellow indicates that tree species has no risk to pests within 250 miles of county, but has a risk to at least one pest that is 250 and 750 miles from the county
- Green indicates that tree species has no risk to pests within 750 miles of county, but has a risk to at least one pest that is greater than 750 miles from the county

Risk Weight:

Numerical scoring system based on sum of points assigned to pest risks for species. Each pest that could attack tree species is scored as 4 points if red, 3 points if orange, 2 points if yellow and 1 point if green.

Pest Color Codes:

- Red indicates pest is within King county
- Red indicates pest is within 250 miles county
- Yellow indicates pest is within 750 miles of King county
- Green indicates pest is outside of these ranges

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Lake Forest Park Comprehensive Plan Periodic Update-Overview and Timeline

CITY COUNCIL REGULAR MEETING

FEBRUARY 22, 2024

Tonight's Briefing

Comprehensive Plan Purpose and Elements WA State Growth Management Act Mandated Periodic Update WA State Department of Commerce Grants Comprehensive Plan Element Updates – Review Schedule Comprehensive Plan Outreach and Policy Framework **City Council Discussion and Questions**

Comprehensive Plan

The visioning and guidance document for the city- contains the community vision, mission, goals, policies, and implementation actions to support regulations and future decision-making for the City of Lake Forest Park.

REQUIRED ELEMENTS- LAND USE, HOUSING ELEMENT, CAPITAL FACILITIES, UTILITIES, TRANSPORTATION, AND CLIMATE CHANGE AND RESILIENCY ELEMENT (CLIMATE ADDED TO GMA IN 2023 AND DUE FOR LFP BY 2029).

OPTIONAL ELEMENTS- CONSERVATION (ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY & SHORELINES), PARKS AND RECREATION* (PARKS, TRAILS, AND OPEN SPACE), ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT* (ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT), PUBLIC SAFETY (COMMUNITY SERVICES & PUBLIC SAFETY).

Periodic Update Objectives (Due 12/31/2024 per GMA)

Regulatory Compliance

- GMA & Amendments
- King County CPPs
- PSRC Vision 2050

Community Vision and Priorities

- Balance environmental preservation, economic vitality, and neighborhoods
- Support diverse cultures and perspectives
- Vibrant Town Center is the heart of the community
- Safe and connected neighborhoods



WA State Department of Commerce Grants

- Periodic Update Grant: \$125,000 to assist with the burden of the mandated Periodic Update due for LFP by December 31, 2024.
- Middle Housing Grant: \$50,000 to assist specifically with implementing policy and development regulations required by HB1110 (passed in the Legislature in 2023).
- Climate Planning Grant: \$500,000 to assist with drafting a Climate Element (mandated by House Bill 1181 in 2023), including the GHG Emission and Resilience sub-elements.

Planning Commission- Review Schedule*

Year	Month	Elements for Review
2024	Jan	Land Use
	Feb	Land Use; Environmental Quality; Community Services & Public Safety
	Mar	Climate; Transportation
	Apr	Housing; Climate; Economic Development
	May	Capital Facilities; Utilities; Parks, Trails, and Open Space
	Jun	Carry Over of any Elements and Recommendation to City Council
	July/Dec	City Council review, discussion and adoption potentially by Dec. 31

* Subject to change as needed to address the depth/detail of topics and issues in individual elements

Community Outreach and Priorities

Community Outreach, Groups, Governments, Boards, Committees, Commissions and Council	Sample Key Issues and Efforts		
Public Review and Input	Community vision, character, local issues and priorities		
Community Groups	Housing, climate/environmental, critical areas, land use, transportation		
Tribal Governments	Tribal communication and consultation		
City Administration and Departments	City policies, programs, facilities, and services		
Climate Action Committee	Climate Action Plan		
Tree Board	Tree policy, canopy, inventory, Tree Assessment Report		
Parks and Recreation Advisory Board	Parks, trails, open space, shoreline		
Planning Commission	Review, draft amendments, formal recommendation		
City Council	Review, deliberations, and final action		

Policy Framework

Framework Structure	Key Words	Recommendation
Goals should be a <u>high-level</u> , comprehensive, and intentionally vague overview of the future vision.	Facilitate, promote, encourage, preserve	Look for opportunities to <u>simplify</u> goals and confirm that policies are <u>consistent</u> with each goal.
Policies should be <u>moderately</u> <u>specific</u> steps to make the goals possible.	Maintain, enhance, encourage, promote, increase, designate, consider, coordinate, support, explore	Policies lead to actions. Policies should be phrased with "and" statements that may indicate actions within a policy.
Actions are <u>very specific</u> ; when completed, there will be a tangible or measurable result or product.	Develop, adopt, implement, map, evaluate, review, align, work, establish	Identify <u>actions that may already</u> <u>exist</u> within policies and suggest any new ones.

Discussion/Questions

THANK YOU!

MARK HOFMAN, AICP- COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DIRECTOR mhofman@cityoflfp.gov

	CITY OF LAKE FOREST PARK CITY COUNCIL WORK SESSION MEETING MINUTES February 8, 2024
lt i an	s noted this meeting was held in person in the Emergency Operations Center at City Hall d virtually via Zoom.
Со	uncilmembers present : Deputy Mayor Lorri Bodi; Vice Chair Tracy Furutani; Paula Goode, Jo Lebo, Semra Riddle, Ellyn Saunders (via Zoom)
Со	uncilmembers absent: Cmbr. Goldman
Sta	aff present: Tom French, Mayor; Kim Adams Pratt, City Attorney; Community Development Director Mark Hofman; Matt McLean, City Clerk
Ot	hers present: 2 visitors
CA	ALL TO ORDER
Ма 6:0	ayor French called the February 8, 2024 City Council work session meeting to order at 00 p.m.
AD	OOPTION OF AGENDA
	<u>Cmbr. Furutani moved</u> to approve the agenda as presented. <u>Deputy Mayor Bodi</u> seconded. The motion to approve the agenda as presented carried unanimously.
Pre	esentation of the Open Public Meetings Act (OPMA) and Public Records Act (PRA)
Cit Ac	ry Attorney Pratt gave a presentation on the Open Public Meetings Act and the Public Record t and responded to Council questions.
AD	DJOURNMENT
Th	ere being no further business, Mayor French adjourned the meeting at 6:43 p.m.
То	m French, Mayor
Ma	att McLean, City Clerk

	CITY OF LAKE FOREST PARK CITY COUNCIL REGULAR MEETING MINUTES February 8, 2024
lt is Zoo	noted this meeting was held in person in the City Council Chambers and remotely via m.
Cou	ncilmembers present: Lorri Bodi, Deputy Mayor; Tracy Furutani, Council Vice Chair; Larry Goldman (via Zoom), Paula Goode, Jon Lebo, Semra Riddle, Ellyn Saunders (via Zoom)
Cou	ncilmembers absent: none
Staf	f present: Tom French, Mayor; Kim Adams Pratt, City Attorney; Mike Harden, Police Chief; Lindsey Vaughn, Finance Director; Jeff Perrigo, Public Works Director; Mark Hofman, Community Development Director; Cory Roche, Environmental and Sustainability Specialist; Matt McLean, City Clerk
Oth	ers present: 4 visitors
CAL	L TO ORDER
May	or French called the February 8, 2024 City Council regular meeting to order at 7:00 p.m.
FLA	G SALUTE
May	vor French led the Pledge of Allegiance.
ADC	OPTION OF AGENDA
	<u>Deputy Mayor Bodi moved</u> to approve the agenda as presented. <u>Cmbr. Furutani</u> seconded. The motion to adopt the agenda as presented carried unanimously.
PUB	
May shai	vor French invited comments from the audience. The following members of the audience red comments with the Council:
1	 Julian Andersen, LFP resident, proper disposal of records
The com	re being no one else in the audience or online wishing to speak, Mayor French closed public ments.

1 2	PROCLAMATION - Recognizing February as Black History Month					
2 3 4	Mayor French read a proclamation recognizing February as Black History Month					
5	PROCLAMATION - Day of Remembrance - February 19, 2024					
0 7 8	Cmbr. Furutani read a proclamation for February 19, 2024 as a Day of Remembrance.					
9 10	PRESENTATION – Update on the Lakefront Park Plan					
10 11 12 13	Environmental and Sustainability Specialist Roche gave an update on the Lakefront Park planning process and responded to questions.					
14 15	CONSENT CALENDAR					
16 17 18 19	<u>Cmbr. Furutani moved</u> to approve the Consent Calendar as presented. <u>Cmbr. Goode</u> seconded. The motion to approve the Consent Calendar as presented carried unanimously.					
20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 22	 January 22, 2024 City Council Committee of the Whole Meeting Notes January 25, 2024 City Council Regular Meeting Minutes Approval of City Expenditures for the Period Ending December 31, 2023, covering Claims Fund Check No. 85894 in the amount of \$4,664.89; total approved Claims Fund Transactions \$4,664.89 Approval of City Expenditures for the Period Ending February 8, 2024, covering Claims Fund Check Nos. 85895 through 85944, in the amount of \$397,276.07; and January 23, 2024 Payroll Fund ACH transactions in the amount of \$192,942.14 and Direct Deposit transactions in the amount of \$194,619.95; additional approved ACH transactions State of Washington, \$6,660.66; US Bank, \$30,540.78; total approved Claims Fund Transactions \$822,039.60 Cancel the March 14, 2024 Work Session and Regular Meeting and schedule a March 7, 2024 Spanial Monting stating at 6:00 p.m. 					
32 33 34 35	FINAL CONFIRMATION – Salary Commission					
36 37 38	The Council interviewed applicants Carol Fyall, Donna Hawkey, and Michael Troyer for positions on the Salary Commission.					
 39 40 41 42 43 	Deputy Mayor Bodi moved to appoint Carol Fyall, Donna Hawkey, and Michael Troyer, to the Salary Commission, terms to expire February 28, 2027. <u>Cmbr. Furutani seconded.</u> <u>The motion to appoint Caroly Fyall, Donna Hawkey, and Michael Troyer to the Salary</u> <u>Commission, with terms to expire February 28, 2027 carried unanimously.</u>					

1	RESOLUTION 24-1943/Amending the Lake Forest Park Governance Manual Regarding Council
23	Liaisons
4	Cmbr. Riddle gave a brief review of possible updates to the Governance Manual and responded
5	to questions.
6	
7	Cmbr. Lebo suggested a modification to section C. to add the with words "deliberations and
8	recommendations."
9	
10	Cmbr. Furutani moved to approve Resolution 24-1943/Amending the Lake Forest Park
11	Governance Manual Regarding Council Liaisons, with an amendment to section C. to add
12	the words "deliberations and recommendations." Cmbr. Riddle seconded. The motion
13	to approve Resolution 24-1943 as presented carried unanimously.
14	
15	Speed Study for SR 522/Bothell Way NE and SR 104/Ballinger Way NE
16	
17	Public Works Director Perrigo presented the item and responded to questions.
18	Deline Chief Handen zous a brief review of the Cafe Chroate budget and the need to keep it
19	Fonded
20	Tunded.
$\frac{21}{22}$	Discussion items included: Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT)
23	announced reduction of speed limit on SR 522 once the BRT project is done and agreed to look
24	at the speed limit on SR 104 in a few years, possibly 2027 or 2028; approximate cost for
25	Transpo Group to do a study is \$21,000; pros and cons of spending funds on the study; benefit
26	of having the data from a study when talking with WSDOT.
27	
28	Continued Discussion regarding the Healthy Streets Proposal
29	
30	Cmbr. Riddle gave a brief presentation, followed by Council discussion that included signage
31	and possible costs and possible cost sharing; inclusion of the project with the Traffic Calming
32	Program; and feasibility of trying to copy the City of Seattle program.
33	
34	COUNCIL COMMITTEE REPORTS/COUNCIL/MAYOR/CITY ADMINISTRATOR REPORTS
35	
36	Councilmembers reported on meetings they attended.
51 20	Mayor French gave a brief report on meetings and events he had attended
20 20	wayor French gave a brief report on meetings and events he had attended.
<u> </u>	
τU	

1 ADJOURNMENT 2

3 There being no further business, Mayor French adjourned the meeting at 8:50 p.m.

- 4 5 6 7 Tom French, Mayor 8 9
- 11 Matt McLean, City Clerk

City of Lake Forest Park SORTED TRANSACTION CHECK REGISTER 02/22/2024

VOUCHER CERTIFICATION AND APPROVAL

We, the undersigned members of the Finance Committee of the City of Lake Forest Park, Washington, do hereby certify that the merchandise or services hereinafter specified have been received, a Pre-paid Accounts Payable Dated 02/06/24 CLAIM FUND Check Nos. 85946 in the amount of \$13,669.59, a Accounts Payable Dated 02/22/24 CLAIM FUND Check Nos. 85947 through 86005 in the amount of \$300,553.70, are approved for payment this 22nd day of February 2024.

Additional approved transactions are:

ACH transaction WEX in the amount of \$434.85 ACH transaction US Bank in the amount of \$91,964.23

Total approved claim fund transactions: \$406,622.37

City Clerk

Mayor

Finance Committee

Bank Reconciliation

Checks by Date

User: bwright Printed: 02/20/2024 - 4:01PM Cleared and Not Cleared Checks Print Void Checks



Check No	Check Date	Name	Comment	Module Void	Clear Date	Amount
85946 85945	2/6/2024 2/22/2024	Juanita Collision Center LLC Juanita Collision Center LLC		AP AP Void	I	13,669.59 13,669.59
				Total Void	Check Count:	1
				Total Void	Check Amount:	13,669.59
				Total Valic	l Check Count:	 1
				Total Valic	l Check Amount:	13,669.59
				Total Chec	ek Count:	2
				Total Chec	k Amount:	27,339.18

Bank Reconciliation

Checks by Date

User: bwright Printed: 02/20/2024 - 3:56PM Cleared and Not Cleared Checks



Check No	Check Date	Name	Comment	Module	Clear Date	Amount
0	2/22/2024	Wex Bank - Chevron		AP		434.85
85947	2/22/2024	AARD Pest Control, Inc		AP		142.16
85948	2/22/2024	All Battery Sales & Service Inc.		AP		210.37
85949	2/22/2024	American Traffic Solutions Inc.		AP		66,500.00
85950	2/22/2024	Lorri Bodi		AP		895.42
85951	2/22/2024	Cadman Materials, Inc.		AP		977.97
85952	2/22/2024	Century Link		AP		82.46
85953	2/22/2024	Cintas First Aid & Safety		AP		15.76
85954	2/22/2024	City of Lake Forest Park		AP		764.76
85955	2/22/2024	Code Publishing Company		AP		450.17
85956	2/22/2024	Consor North America, Inc.		AP		21,635.75
85957	2/22/2024	Dooley Enterprises, Inc.		AP		2,070.26
85958	2/22/2024	Drivers License Guide Company		AP		37.51
85959	2/22/2024	Emerald Services, Inc.		AP		2,435.43
85960	2/22/2024	Tracy Furutani		AP		1,036.21
85961	2/22/2024	Galls, LLC		AP		219.84
85962	2/22/2024	Gordon Thomas Honeywell Gov't. Aff	a	AP		9,450.00
85963	2/22/2024	Grainger		AP		71.77
85964	2/22/2024	Gray & Osborne, Inc.		AP		5,089.77
85965	2/22/2024	Hurricane Butterfly Law Enforcement		AP		1,935.50
85966	2/22/2024	Jet City Printing, Inc.		AP		33.06
85967	2/22/2024	Johnston Group, LLC		AP		3,925.00
85968	2/22/2024	KDH Consulting, Inc		AP		178.52
85969	2/22/2024	King County Finance		AP		980.74
85970	2/22/2024	King County Finance		AP		824.00
85971	2/22/2024	King County Finance		AP		2,126.82
85972	2/22/2024	King County Pet License		AP		75.00
85973	2/22/2024	Language Line Services		AP		12.74
85974	2/22/2024	Legend Data Systems, Inc.		AP		55.10
85975	2/22/2024	Liberty Scanning. LLC		AP		1,943.93
85976	2/22/2024	Loomis		AP		499.98
85977	2/22/2024	LTI, Inc.		AP		6,706.15
85978	2/22/2024	Madrona Law Group, PLLC		AP		10,795.50
85979	2/22/2024	Matt Majorowicz		AP		50.00
85980	2/22/2024	National Assoc. for Court Mgmt.		AP		250.00
85981	2/22/2024	Navia Benefit Solutions		AP		300.00
85982	2/22/2024	Northshore Utility District		AP		17,558.33
85983	2/22/2024	Office Depot, Inc.		AP		308.54
85984	2/22/2024	Maurice Parrish		AP		457.89
85985	2/22/2024	Peerless Network, Inc		AP		1,039.13
85986	2/22/2024	Pirtek Woodinville		AP		501.11
85987	2/22/2024	Pitney Bowes Inc.		AP		624.19
85988	2/22/2024	Progressive Animal Welfare Society		AP		234.00
85989	2/22/2024	Public Safety Testing, Inc.		AP		9,097.36
85990	2/22/2024	Puget Sound Finance Officers Assn.		AP		75.00
85991	2/22/2024	Red Carpet Building Maint. Inc.		AP		3,206.15

BR-Checks by Date (2/20/2024 - 3:56 PM)

Page 1

Check No	Check Date	Name	Comment M	odule Clear D	Section 7, ItemC.
85992	2/22/2024	Sarah Roberts	AF		8,602.29
85993	2/22/2024	Sound Cities Association	AP		10,287.18
85994	2/22/2024	South Sound Polygraph LLC	AP		600.00
85995	2/22/2024	Springbrook Software Inc.	AF		21,441.88
85996	2/22/2024	Staples Advantage	AF		1,075.39
85997	2/22/2024	State Auditor's Office	AF		9,799.50
85998	2/22/2024	State Treasurer's Office	AF		6,453.60
85999	2/22/2024	The Watershed Company	AF		710.78
86000	2/22/2024	Transpo Group USA Inc	AF		6,095.00
86001	2/22/2024	United Rentals	AF		2,304.72
86002	2/22/2024	Utilities Underground Location Ctr.	AF		89.76
86003	2/22/2024	Ventilation Power Cleaning, Inc.	AP		56,890.75
86004	2/22/2024	Washington State Department of Licen	is AP		150.00
86005	2/22/2024	Washington State Patrol	AF		173.50

Total Check Count:

60

Total Check Amount:

300,988.55

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Bank Reconciliation

Checks by Date

User: bwright Printed: 02/20/2024 - 5:49PM Cleared and Not Cleared Checks





Check No	Check Date	Name	Comment	Module	Clear Date	Amount
12405433	2/8/2024	Washington Law Enforce	ement and Recc	AP		50.00
12405434	2/8/2024	Washington Law Enforce	ement and Recc	AP		50.00
12405435	2/8/2024	Bulger Safe & Lock, Inc.		AP		16.52
12405436	2/8/2024	Municipal Research & Se	ervices Center	AP		40.00
12405437	2/8/2024	Bulger Safe & Lock, Inc.		AP		16.52
12405438	2/8/2024	Northwest University		AP		995.00
12406311	2/8/2024	Target Corp.		AP		81.33
12406312	2/8/2024	Stadium Flowers		AP		79.08
12427511	2/8/2024	Zoom Video Communica	tions. Inc	AP		-0.66
12427512	2/8/2024	SmartSign		AP		120.00
12427513	2/8/2024	Amazon		AP		197.26
12427514	2/8/2024	Amazon		AP		163.59
12427515	2/8/2024	Adobe Inc.		AP		17.06
12427516	2/8/2024	Amazon		AP		14.31
12427517	2/8/2024	GoDaddy		AP		249.99
12427518	2/8/2024	Amazon		AP		34 47
12427519	2/8/2024	Amazon		AP		47.94
12427881	2/8/2024	Pacific Topsoils Inc		AP		432.25
12427882	2/8/2024	Sound Security Inc. (Son	itrol)	AP		1 828 15
12427883	2/8/2024	Bulger Safe & Lock Inc.	luoij	AP		143 33
12427884	2/8/2024	Innovac Services II C		AP		2 187 47
12427885	2/8/2024	Innovac Services LLC		AP		7 102 39
12427886	2/8/2024	Innovac Services LLC		AP		2 431 29
12427887	2/8/2024	Innovac Services LLC		AP		1 056 54
12427007	2/8/2024	North City Water District		AP		51 11
12427880	2/8/2024	North City Water District		AP		105.44
12427009	2/8/2024	TheSelvGroup com		AD		125.09
12420301	2/8/2024	Weshington Einenee Offi	aars Associatio	AP		75.00
12420302	2/8/2024	Shutterfly, LLC	cers Associatio	AP		75.00
12429901	2/8/2024	Mianageft Comparation		AP		95.05
12429902	2/8/2024	Microsoft Corporation		AP		109.11
12489551	2/8/2024	Mr. 1's Trophies		AP		142.38
12409352	2/8/2024	Amazon Association of Washingto	on Citiza	AP		10./1
12409355	2/8/2024	Cisis Clark Lalas Farrat I		AP		125.00
12489554	2/8/2024	Netional Leases of Citize	- K	AP		1,150.00
12489555	2/8/2024	National League of Cities		AP		1,035.00
12489536	2/8/2024	Municipal Research & Se	ervices Center	AP		40.00
12489537	2/8/2024	Amazon		AP		286.50
12489538	2/8/2024	Mr. I's Trophies		AP		14.26
12492/11	2/8/2024	VistaPrint		AP		2,668.57
12492/12	2/8/2024	Office Depot, Inc.		AP		154.27
12495771	2/8/2024	Amazon		AP		77.08
12495772	2/8/2024	Axon Enterprise, Inc.		AP		103.48
124054310	2/8/2024	SLR Rifleworks		AP		150.59
124054311	2/8/2024	Kore Essentials		AP		140.90
124054312	2/8/2024	Curtis Blue Line / LN Cu	irtis & Sons	AP		218.25
124054313	2/8/2024	Amazon		AP		66.06

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Check No	Check Date	Name	Comment	Module	Clear Date	Section 7, ItemC.
124275110	2/8/2024	Amazon		AP		6.60
124275111	2/8/2024	Amazon		AP		27.53
124275112	2/8/2024	Amazon		AP		12.11
124275113	2/8/2024	Amazon		AP		-34.47
124275114	2/8/2024	Wasabi Technologies, Inc		AP		19.82
124275115	2/8/2024	Amazon		AP		35.72
124278810	2/8/2024	Puget Sound Energy		AP		10.89
124278811	2/8/2024	Puget Sound Energy		AP		72.25
124278812	2/8/2024	Seattle City Light		AP		3,063.90
124278813	2/8/2024	Seattle City Light		AP		13.51
124278814	2/8/2024	Seattle City Light		AP		13.50
124278815	2/8/2024	Seattle City Light		AP		480.03
124278816	2/8/2024	Summit Law Group PLLC		AP		156.00
124278817	2/8/2024	Waste Management Northwest		AP		2,382.72
124278818	2/8/2024	Northwest Cascade, Inc.		AP		201.55
124278819	2/8/2024	Integra Telecom, Inc.		AP		724.75
124278820	2/8/2024	Seattle City Light		AP		27.90
124278821	2/8/2024	Verizon Wireless		AP		2,866.95
124278822	2/8/2024	Innovac Services LLC		AP		8,204.40
124278823	2/8/2024	Sound Security Inc. (Sonitrol)		AP		1,828.15
124278824	2/8/2024	Smarsh		AP		2,555.11
124278825	2/8/2024	Summit Law Group PLLC		AP		584.00
124278826	2/8/2024	Johnson Controls		AP		5,348.26
124278827	2/8/2024	LexisNexis Risk Data Mgmt. Inc.		AP		136.58
124278828	2/8/2024	LexisNexis Risk Data Mgmt. Inc.		AP		136.58
124278829	2/8/2024	Northwest Cascade, Inc.		AP		526.11
124278830	2/8/2024	Northwest Cascade, Inc.		AP		439.07
124278831	2/8/2024	Sound Security Inc. (Sonitrol)		AP		42.00
124278832	2/8/2024	Puget Sound Energy		AP		16.89
124278833	2/8/2024	Puget Sound Energy		AP		361.67
124278834	2/8/2024	Seattle City Light		AP		21,651.29
124278835	2/8/2024	Seattle City Light		AP		211.07
124278836	2/8/2024	Waste Management Northwest		AP		2,939.74
124278837	2/8/2024	The Seattle Times		AP		367.95
124278838	2/8/2024	Sound Security Inc. (Sonitrol)		AP		2,701.01
124278839	2/8/2024	Verizon Wireless		AP		2,799.80
124278840	2/8/2024	Summit Law Group PLLC		AP		506.50
124278841	2/8/2024	Summit Law Group PLLC		AP		73.00
124278842	2/8/2024	Good To Go		AP		1.00
124278843	2/8/2024	Pacific Topsoils, Inc.		AP		345.35
124278844	2/8/2024	Puget Sound Energy		AP		10.89
124278845	2/8/2024	Puget Sound Energy		AP		41.23
124278846	2/8/2024	Seattle City Light		AP		3,839.59
124278847	2/8/2024	Seattle City Light		AP		555.81
124278848	2/8/2024	Seattle City Light		AP		16.94
124278849	2/8/2024	Seattle City Light		AP		18.58
12405431	2/9/2024	FBI-LEEDA		AP		50.00
12405432	2/9/2024	Washington Law Enforcement and F	lecc	AP		50.00
12405439	2/9/2024	Breakthrough Clean Technologies		AP		609.05

Total Check Count:

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Check No	Check Date	Name	Comment	Module	Clear Date	Section 7, ItemC.
				т	otal Check Amount:	91,964.23



CITY OF LAKE FOREST PARK CITY COUNCIL AGENDA COVER SHEET

bruary 22, 2024
unicipal Services
att McLean, City Clerk
onsider Reappointments to the City's Advisory Bodies

Legislative History

First Presentation February 22, 2024

Attachments - none

Executive Summary

Several positions on the city's boards, commissions, and committees expire on February 28, 2024. In addition, there are currently several existing vacancies, some of which are for partial terms that have term expirations in 2024 and 2025.

The positions addressed in this agenda item are only those where incumbents whose terms expire on February 28, 2024, have expressed interest in being reappointed. Regarding the currently vacant positions, the Mayor continues to conduct interviews with those who have submitted applications and will make recommendations to the Council at future meetings.

Background

Per LFPMC 2.22, terms are limited to two consecutive full-term appointments, except in "extenuating circumstances where the city council finds it is in the best interest of the city to allow for reappointment for an additional term."

Staff has determined the incumbents' interest and the Mayor recommends the Council confirm the following reappointments:

- Planning Commission (9 members, 3-year terms)
 - Position 9, Janne Kaje finishing a partial term; Mayor recommends reappointment to a 1st full term that would expire 2/28/2027
 - 0

- Tree Board (7 members, 3-year terms)
 - Position 6, Doug Sprugel finishing 1st full term; Mayor recommends reappointment to a 2nd term that would expire 2/28/2027
- Parks and Recreation Advisory Board (7 members, 3-year terms)
 - Position 6, Joshua Rosenau finishing partial term Mayor recommends reappointment to a 1st full term; term would expire 2/28/2027
 - Position 7, Rechilda Allan finishing partial term Mayor recommends reappointment to a 1st full term that would expire 2/28/2027

Fiscal & Policy Implications

Keeping the City's advisory body membership as full as possible helps mitigate the chance of meetings being canceled due to the lack of a quorum. In addition to reappointing interested incumbents to their current positions, the administration is actively recruiting applicants, who are then interviewed by the Mayor.

Alternatives

Options	Results
Reappoint interested incumbents	Helps keep the advisory bodies more fully staffed
 Do not reappoint incumbents 	Risk of meetings canceled due to lack of a quorum, as well as loss of established members with background knowledge of ongoing issues
Continue to recruit to fill the currently vacant positions	Following interviews and the Mayor's recommendation, confirm new appointments to fill existing vacancies as quickly as possible

Staff Recommendation

Confirm the Mayor's appointments as listed above.



CITY OF LAKE FOREST PARK CITY COUNCIL AGENDA COVER SHEET

Meeting Date	February 22, 2024
Originating Department	Police Department
Contact Person	Mike Harden, Police Chief
Title	Resolution 24-1944/Authorizing the acceptance of an Interagency Agreement with the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs for body-worn cameras

Legislative History

First Presentation

February 22, 2024 Regular Meeting

Attachments:

- 1. Resolution 24-1944
- 2. Interagency Agreement with WASPC for body-worn cameras

Executive Summary

The Washington State Legislature has allocated \$1.6 million to be distributed to local law enforcement agencies to establish and expand body-worn camera programs. The grant program is being administered by the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC), which has awarded the Lake Forest Park Police Department \$8,850.18 for the purchase of 11 body-worn cameras.

Background

During the 2023 regular session, the Washington State Legislature allocated \$1,600,000 to support body-worn camera grant funds for the 2023-2025 biennium. \$1,200,000 was available for the period of January 1, 2024, to June 30, 2024, and \$400,000 is available for the period of July 1, 2024, to June 30, 2025. The purpose of this grant program is to assist local law enforcement agencies to establish and expand body-worn camera programs. Law enforcement agencies may use the grants for the initial purchase, maintenance, and replacement of body-worn cameras; ongoing costs related to the maintenance and storage of data recorded by body-worn cameras; costs associated with public records requests for body-worn camera footage; and hiring of personnel necessary to operate a body-worn camera program. Lake Forest Park Police applied for \$21,600, which included OT salary for PDR/redactions and equipment. In the grant process, WASPC denied the OT salary for PDR/redactions, and only funded the equipment request. We are intending to try again for the next grant for the redaction funds.

The Police Department has been awarded \$8,850.18 for the purchase of 11 body-worn cameras from WASPC. This will help the Department replace some of the aging body-worn cameras and purchase additional body-worn cameras.

Fiscal & Policy Implications

This is a reimbursement grant, meaning the Department will be purchasing the equipment and then requesting a reimbursement from WASPC. If the Department doesn't purchase the cameras, WASPC will reallocate the funds. Since this is an interagency agreement and grant funds, it must be approved and accepted by the City Council.

Staff Recommendation

Approve Resolution 24-1944 authorizing the acceptance and approval of the Interagency Agreement with the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs grant for the purchase of body-worn cameras.

WASHINGTON ASSOCIATION OF SHERIFFS AND POLICE CHIEFS INTERAGENCY AGREEMENT—SPECIFIC TERMS AND CONDITIONS

BODY-WORN CAMERA GRANT PROGRAM FY 2024

OVERVIEW:

The Washington State Legislature, via budget proviso in the 2023 Legislative Session (see <u>ESSB 5187</u>), allocated \$1,600,000 to the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC) for 2023-2025 biennium, for a body-worn camera grant program in order to assist law enforcement agencies to establish and expand body-worn camera programs. The funds are to be distributed to local law enforcement agencies to fund the following:

- the initial purchase, maintenance, and replacement of body-worn cameras;
- ongoing costs related to the maintenance and storage of data recorded by body-worn cameras;
- costs associated with public records requests for body-worn camera footage; and/or
- hiring of personnel necessary to operate a body-worn camera program.

AGREEMENT:

This AGREEMENT is entered into by and between the **WASHINGTON ASSOCIATION OF SHERIFFS AND POLICE CHIEFS** (hereinafter referred to as WASPC) and the **LAKE FOREST PARK POLICE DEPARTMENT** (hereinafter referred to as the RECIPIENT).

Award Recipient Name and Address:	Agency Contact:
Lake Forest Park Police Department	Title: Ross Adams
17425 Ballinger Way NE	Email: radams@cityoflfp.gov
Lake Forest Park, WA 98155	Phone: (206)255-7067
Project Title:	Funding Cycle:
Body-Worn Camera Grant Program 2024	January 1, 2024—June 30, 2024
Agreement No:	Funding Authority:
BWC-24-15	WA Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs
Grant Award:	Service Area:
\$8,850.18	City of Lake Forest Park

The WASPC point of contact for the Body-Worn Camera Grant Program is Sydney Hansen, Program Coordinator, 360-486-2402 or <u>shansen@waspc.org</u>.

FUNDING SOURCE:

Funding for this AGREEMENT is provided to WASPC through the Criminal Justice Training Commission from the State of Washington. These are state funds allocated by the Washington State Legislature. Funding awarded the RECIPIENT shall not exceed the amount shown above.

Body-Worn Camera Grant Program FY 2024

SCOPE OF WORK:

Grant recipient shall:

• Use agency procurement procedures for up to \$8,850.18 for the purchase of 11 body-worn cameras.

Grant funds may not be used to purchase tasers or any other bundled contract items not associated with body-worn cameras.

DATA COLLECTION AND REPORTING:

The Body-Worn Camera Grant Report form (link below) shall be completed by July 15, 2024.

https://waspc.formstack.com/forms/2023 waspc bwc grant application report

INVOICES FOR REIMBURSEMENT:

Requests for reimbursement shall be submitted included in the BWC Grant Report and must include a completed and signed <u>A-19</u> and any applicable receipts. Requests for reimbursement shall be submitted by July 15, 2024.

SIGNATURE:

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, WASPC and RECIPIENT acknowledge and accept the terms of this AGREEMENT and attachments hereto, and in witness whereof have executed this AGREEMENT as of the date and year written below. The rights and obligations of both parties to this AGREEMENT are governed by the information on this Award Sheet and Letter and other documents incorporated herein.

For WASPC		For RECIPIENT	
Name:	Kim Goodman	Name:	Mike Harden
Title:	Chief of Staff	Title:	Chief of Police
Agency: Date: ¹	Washington Association of Sheriffs & Police Chiefs L/30/2024	Agency: Date:	Lake Forest Park Police Department
Signature:	DocuSigned by: Lim Goodman 266109CCD4184E5	Signature:	

RESOLUTION NO. 24-1944

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LAKE FOREST PARK, WASHINGTON, AUTHORIZING THE ACCEPTANCE OF THE INTERAGENCY AGREEMENT AWARDING GRANT FUNDS FROM THE WASHINGTON ASSOCIATION OF SHERIFFS AND POLICE CHIEFS FOR COSTS RELATED TO THE LAKE FOREST PARK POLICE DEPARTMENT BODY-WORN CAMERAS.

WHEREAS, the Washington State Legislature, via a budget proviso in the 2023 Legislative Session allocated \$1.6 million to the Washington Association of Sherriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC) for the 2023-2025 biennium, for a body-worn camera grant program; and

WHEREAS, the WASPC grant assists local law enforcement agencies to establish and expand body-worn camera programs; and

WHEREAS, the Lake Forest Park Police Department submitted for a grant proposal and was awarded \$8,850.18 for the purchase of 11 body-worn cameras.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the City Council of the City of Lake Forest Park, as follows:

<u>Section 1. ACCEPTANCE OF GRANT</u>. The Lake Forest Park City Council hereby accepts and authorizes the Police Chief to sign the Interagency Agreement with WASPC as attached hereto as **Exhibit A** for the purpose of accepting the body-worn camera grant funds under the terms and conditions contained therein.

<u>Section 2. CORRECTIONS.</u> The City Clerk is authorized to make necessary corrections to this resolution, including, but not limited to, the correction of scriveners/clerical errors, references, resolution numbering, section/subsection numbers and any reference thereto.

PASSED BY A MAJORITY VOTE of the members of the Lake Forest Park City Council this ____ day of March, 2023.

APPROVED:

Tom French Mayor

ATTEST/AUTHENTICATED:

Matt McLean City Clerk

FILED WITH THE CITY CLERK: PASSED BY THE CITY COUNCIL: RESOLUTION NO.:

City Administrator Report

City of Lake Forest Park

Date: February 22, 2024

TO: Honorable Deputy Mayor and Councilmembers

FR: Phillip Hill, City Administrator

CC: Honorable Mayor Tom French Leadership Team

The City Administrator Report is meant to provide the council, staff and community an update on the activities of the City and on issues that concern the City. This memo will be provided in each Council packet and is divided into key sections.

Please let me know if you have any questions or need additional information about any of the following items and please feel free to contact any of the department heads for additional information.

I. Intergovernmental and local issues update.

Police Department

While an LFPPD officer was driving home after their shift, they received a "Lojack" hit for a stolen pickup out of Renton. The officer and Shoreline PD (KCSO) coordinated and located the stolen vehicle through a GPS search. LoJack is a stolen vehicle recovery system that uses radio frequency technology to help law enforcement agencies track and recover stolen vehicles. It consists of a small transmitter hidden in a vehicle which, when activated, emits a signal that can be picked up by law enforcement tracking units. This technology helps increase the chances of recovering stolen vehicles and apprehending thieves.

Officers responded to a call regarding a violation of a restraining order between a daughter and her ex-boyfriend. The reporting party mentioned that someone has been driving by his and his ex-wife's residence, leaving underwear on their lawns, and honking the horn. While the father couldn't confirm it was the ex-boyfriend, he requested a report to be filed.

During patrol in the 15300 block of Bothell Way NE, an officer observed a bus stop shelter emitting smoke with a small fire inside. Upon investigation, they found a person inside who confessed to starting the fire for warmth, which escalated beyond his control. After confirming the individual's identity and uncovering warrants for their arrest, the officer detained them and transported them to jail. Fortunately, the bus stop shelter remained undamaged. Police responded to Déjà vu following an assault on a dancer. The suspect allegedly bit the employee six times, pinned her in the VIP room, and assaulted her. The suspect was apprehended at the scene and taken into custody.

Seattle PD found and retrieved the stolen U-Haul truck linked to the Lake Forest Park burglaries at the 522 Tattoo Shop and Subway. LFPPD had requested fingerprints on the vehicle, so SPD sealed and impounded it. The King County fingerprint unit processed the vehicle for prints. Additionally, SPD identified two potential witnesses to the dumping of the stolen vehicle..

Officers received a child protective services (CPS) report from Children's Hospital regarding a seven-week-old infant. The infant had been reported to have several fractures and bruising. The investigations unit responded to the hospital with CPS and the infant was taken into protective custody. The investigation is active and on-going.

Several recent incidents at Watercrest apartments have been reported including a few burglaries and thefts.

A community member requested one of our officers attend a 4-year-old boy's birthday party, expressing the child's admiration for the police. The boy dreams of becoming a police officer and even had a Lake Forest Park Police-themed birthday cake. The birthday boy visited the police department for a tour as part of his celebration.



K-9 Hector

Last week, we bid farewell to K9 Officer Hector.

Serving as our Lake Forest Park Police Department drug dog from 2011 to 2020, K9 Hector faithfully served alongside his handler, Officer Jim Carswell.

After retiring together in 2020, Officer Carswell and Hector enjoyed their welldeserved retirement.

We received word from the family that Hector had passed away last week and gratefully, the Lake Forest Park Police Guild covered Hector's veterinary expenses.

City Administrator Section 11, ItemC.

Seattle U Career Fair



The Lake Forest Park Police Department joined 26 other public safety agencies on February 6th for the Seattle University Criminal Justice Career Fair. Lt. Zanella, Detective Teschlog, and Police Intern Storm engaged with numerous students eager to explore our profession and potentially pursue careers in law enforcement. Professor Helfgott of Seattle U remarked on the "excellent energy and meaningful discussions" witnessed between students and officers throughout the event. This collaboration between Seattle

U and Lake Forest Park Police has been longstanding, with Lt. Zanella serving as an advisory committee member for the Seattle U Crime & Justice Research Center.





Human Resources Department

- The City of Lake Forest Park now offers the ability for employees to set up a payroll deduction with Washington's 529 Education Savings Plans (WA529). WA529's Payroll Direct Deposit program is an easy and convenient way to regularly contribute to your child's or grandchild's college savings. Participating in this program is optional and 100% employee funded. HR Director Moore has scheduled an in-person 'lunch and learn' presentation with a representative from the State plan in March, as well as a virtual presentation for interested staff.
- Urban Forest Planner recruitment update: Phone interviews are being conducted by HR Director Moore with selected applicants. The deadline to apply to be considered in the first round of application review is Monday, February 19th. Selected candidates will be moved forward to an in-person interview.

NEMCo

Continuing the efforts to increase the resiliency of the overall our community, NEMCo met with the Lake Forest Park Civic Club to discuss preparedness efforts that would benefit their members and the community. This may include conducting a future risk assessment for the facility with recommendations on how to address any gaps in its emergency action plan.

NEMCo is also working to improve community resiliency by hosting the first CERT Basic Course of the year starting on February 24th. This class will be the weekend model, teaching the 24-hour class over three full weekend days, culminating with the final exercise on March 2nd. This

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class will be followed up by three more CERT Basic Courses throughout the year, one more weekend class, and two regular 7-week classes.

NEMCo is also finishing up a series of classes focused on emergency communications for the community this week, training its volunteers in basic first aid and CPR this Saturday, as well as finalizing plans for hosting a HAM Radio Technician class in April. We are also coordinating our outreach and summer event schedule with partner agencies in preparation for the upcoming summer season.

II. Internal City Information

III. Council Information

Comprehensive Plan Periodic Update

At their February 13 regular meeting, the Planning Commission worked through discussion and comments on the first three draft Elements for the 2024 Comprehensive Plan Periodic Update-Land Use Element; Environmental Quality & Shorelines Element; and Community Services & Public Safety Element. The project consultant, SCJ Alliance, and staff will work to update each these three current drafts to be reflective of the Commission's comments and direction, as well as continue to prepare initial draft materials for the other elements to be considered for update in this effort.

The Commission will also hold several special meetings from now through June 2024, in addition to their regular meetings, to discuss potential changes to the comprehensive plan. The dates for the special meetings (and regular meetings) are now set as follows:

Planning Commission Special Meeting on Monday, March 4, 7:00 p.m. (hybrid meeting) Planning Commission Regular Meeting on Tuesday, March 12, 7:00 p.m. (hybrid meeting) Planning Commission Special Meeting on Thursday, April 4, 7:00 p.m. (hybrid meeting) Planning Commission Regular Meeting on Tuesday, April 9, 7:00 p.m. (hybrid meeting) Planning Commission Special Meeting on Wednesday, May 8, 7:00 p.m. (hybrid meeting) Planning Commission Regular Meeting on Tuesday, May 14, 7:00 p.m. (hybrid meeting) Planning Commission Regular Meeting on Thursday, June 6, 7:00 p.m. (hybrid meeting) Planning Commission Special Meeting on Tuesday, June 6, 7:00 p.m. (hybrid meeting)

The Community Development Director will present a general overview and status update to the City Council on the Comprehensive Plan Periodic Update at the February 22, 2024, regular meeting and be available for questions.

Planning Commission

The proposed 2024 Planning Commission Work Plan, reflective of the importance and broad effort needed for a recommendation on the Comprehensive Plan Periodic Update, was discussed and agreed to at the February 13 regular meeting. This 2024 Work Plan is anticipated to be brought to the City Council on March 7 for review. The Commission also discussed and appointed Commissioner Ashton McCartney as Chair for this coming year and Commissioner Janne Kaje as Vice-Chair. Many thanks for the guidance and continued effort of past Chair Maddy Larson in this and other efforts as well as past Vice-Chair McCartney.

Permit Activity Data

The Community Development Department received applications and payments for the following permit types and quantities in the month of January 2024:

Building Permits			
Residential Addition	3		
Residential Alteration	12		
Right of Way Use Permit	7		
Side Sewer Permit	6		
Side Sewer Availability	1		
Solar Permit	1		
Residential Mechanical	23		
Residential Plumbing	5		
Planning Permits			
Tree Removal	13		
Tree Removal- Minor	1		
Commercial Site Development- Major			
Boundary Line Adjustment	1		

Application payments totaled \$59,884.84 for the Community Development Department-\$46,072.09 for Building and \$13,812.75 for Planning. This January was comparatively a busy month for building permit application activity. A six-year comparison is as follows:

1

Jan. 2024 \$46,072.09 2023 \$31,875.89 2022 \$26,514.83 2021 \$20,176.88 2020 \$46,820.77 2019 \$26,026.79

ADU/DADU Permit Data

The Community Development Department is in the process of compiling data for the number of Accessory Dwelling Units (ADU) and Detached Accessory Dwelling Units applied for and issued since the associated development regulation updates were completed by the City. We expect to have that review completed and data available in early March 2024.

IV. Response to Citizen and Council Comments

V. Contract Reporting

Nothing new to report.

- VI. Legislative Update
- VII. Community Events



The LFP Green Fair is back! All are welcome and invited to attend this free event! Local organizations and businesses will be there to answer your questions regarding composting, recycling, reducing waste, natural yard care, water conservation, environmentally-safe products, and more!

The fair is hosted at Third Place Commons (top floor) from 10:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. March 30, 2024. Bring your friends, neighbors, and family to come on down for some fun, learn something new, and take home some giveaways!

City Administrator

Section 11, ItemC.

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This will be an open house event with activities for all ages. Stop by anytime between **5:30pm - 7:30pm**. Learn more about the project, take a virtual tour and view project updates:

Ifplakefrontpark.com



The Second Community Workshop for the future Public Lakefront Park Property is Wednesday, February 21, 2024, 5:30 p.m. - 7:30 p.m., at City Hall! A virtual online option to participate and provide feedback will be open 2/21 - 3/6 at <u>https://lfplakefrontpark.com/.</u>

The future of the City's community lakefront public park is beginning to take shape! The team will share options for the design of the lakefront park. Attend the workshop to learn about what is being proposed, discuss ideas, share feedback, and select your favorite options in an open house format with activities for all ages. Stop by anytime and stay as long as you would like during the workshop.

Be sure to view the project website (<u>https://lfplakefrontpark.com/</u>) for more information on the project!

VIII. Upcoming City Sponsored Events

IX. Meetings Calendar

Parks and Recreation Advisory Board Meeting (hybrid meeting) February 27, 2024, 7:00 PM - 9:00 PM @ City Hall and via Zoom
Section 11, ItemC.

City Administrator

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Planning Commission Special Meeting (hybrid meeting) March 4, 2024, 7:00 PM - 9:00 PM @ City Hall and via Zoom

Climate Action Committee Meeting (hybrid meeting) March 5, 2024, 7:00 PM - 9:00 PM @ City Hall and via Zoom

Tree Board Meeting (hybrid meeting) March 6, 2024, 7:00 PM - 9:00 PM @ City Hall and via Zoom

City Council Special Meeting (hybrid meeting) March 7, 2024, 6:00 PM - 8:00 PM @ City Hall and via Zoom

Planning Commission Meeting (hybrid meeting) March 12, 2024, 7:00 PM - 9:00 PM @ City Hall and via Zoom

CANCELED City Council Work Session (hybrid meeting) March 14, 2024

CANCELED City Council Regular Meeting (hybrid meeting) March 14, 2024

North King County Coalition on Homelessness March 21, 2024, 1:00 PM - 2:30 PM

City Council Budget & Finance Committee Meeting (hybrid meeting) March 21, 2024, 6:00 PM - 7:30 PM @ City Hall and via Zoom

<u>City Council Special Meeting Retreat (hybrid meeting)</u> March 23, 2024, 9:00 AM - 2:00 PM @ The Lodge at St. Edward State Park

City Council Committee of the Whole Meeting (hybrid meeting) March 25, 2024, 6:00 PM - 7:30 PM @ City Hall and via Zoom

Parks and Recreation Advisory Board Meeting (hybrid meeting) March 26, 2024, 7:00 PM - 9:00 PM @ City Hall and via Zoom

<u>City Council Regular Meeting (hybrid meeting)</u> March 28, 2024, 7:00 PM - 9:00 PM @ City Hall and via Zoom