



**White Salmon CityLAB Board
A G E N D A
July 26, 2022 – 6:00 PM
100 N. Main and Via Zoom Teleconference
Meeting ID: 815 7412 9152 Passcode: 783376
Call in Numbers:**

669-900-6833	929-205-6099	301-715-8592
346-248-7799	253-215-8782	312-626-6799

The committee will meet both in person and via Zoom Teleconference. The majority of individuals will meet via Zoom. However, if you wish to attend in person that option is being provided at City Hall at 100 N. Main.

Call to Order

Public Comment

Discussion and Action Items

- [1.](#) Status Updates
 - A. Klickitat PUD Presentation
 - B. Draft Climate Action Plan Request for Proposals
 - C. Reach Code
- [2.](#) Green Building Checklist Discussion
- [3.](#) Green Stormwater Infrastructure Discussion

Adjournment

File Attachments for Item:

1. Status Updates
 - A. Klickitat PUD Presentation
 - B. Draft Climate Action Plan Request for Proposals
 - C. Reach Code

**City of White Salmon Climate Action Plan
Request for Qualifications/Proposed Approach
DATE**

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Introduction

The City of White Salmon is seeking proposals from vendors 1) to develop a comprehensive climate action plan (“CAP”) for the community and internal City operations to identify existing and potential vulnerabilities, increase resilience to severe weather events related to climate change, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and identify sequestration opportunities, and 2) to develop a climate lens for City projects, programs and services. A central purpose of the CAP is to lay a path forward for the City of White Salmon as a thriving, low-carbon community.

The City adopted a Global Climate Crisis Resolution in 2021, which established broad sustainability goals and initial emission reduction goals for carbon neutrality by 2050. This Resolution can be found at the following link:

https://www.white-salmon.net/sites/default/files/fileattachments/city_council/page/3261/res_2021-03-517_kbwsigned.pdf.

The CAP proposed in this scope of work will expand and refine those adopted climate goals, and build on other climate-related policies noted below.

The plan shall include targets and strategies for reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in White Salmon, as well as appropriate climate adaptation strategies and actions. These targets and strategies shall establish a baseline, identify short- mid- and long-term achievement timelines, and shall consider cost, feasibility, community acceptance and likelihood of success, with an emphasis on, but not limited to, voluntary measures that can be undertaken by different sectors of the community. The plan shall include a set of potential specific, measurable actions across all plan categories that citizens and local institutions can undertake immediately upon adoption of the plan.

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The project requires a high degree of public, City and other civic partner engagement and facilitation skills to ensure input and feedback on the plan elements is achieved with a broad and inclusive reach across all sectors of the community.

Development of the new CAP is projected to take between 12 and 18 months.

This project includes significant technical analysis and engagement of both community and internal stakeholders. As such, proposals may include a primary consultant and a subconsultant to cover these two areas of expertise. The primary consultant may focus on either area of expertise, but will be responsible for the coordination and integration of both. The primary consultant is the final CAP author.

The selection process under this RFP will occur in two phases:

1. Proposers shall submit a proposal demonstrating an understanding of the project and capacity to complete it, and
2. The top-ranking proposers are interviewed.

About the Community

The City of White is a community of about 2,500 people located on roughly 1.25 square miles in the Columbia River Gorge. White Salmon is situated at an elevation of 550 feet, on a bluff overlooking the Columbia River, Mt. Hood, and Hood River, Oregon. The City takes its name from the nearby White Salmon River and the White Salmon, a now-extinct species of salmon that lived in the Columbia and surrounding area.

White Salmon is part of the ancestral lands of the Klickitat Tribe, now a part of the Yakama Confederated Nations. After the Klickitat and Yakama lost the fight for their homelands in the Yakama War in 1858, the region was very rapidly and heavily settled by white immigrants. The Klickitat were forcibly removed and relocated to the Yakama Reservation. White Salmon respects and honors the sovereignty and roles of the four Columbia River Treaty Tribes – the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs, the Confederated Bands and Tribes of the Yakama Nation, the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, and the Nez Perce Tribe including the Wasco, Warm Springs, Paiute, Cayuse, Umatilla, Walla Walla, Kah-milt-pah, Klickitat, Klinquit, Know-was-say-ee, Oche-chotes, Palouse, Piquose, Se-ap-cat, Shyiks, Skinpah, Wah-lal-la, Wenatshampam, Wishxam, Yakama, and Nimiipuu peoples.

The phrase, “The Land Where The Sun Meets The Rain” is often used to describe the climate in and around White Salmon. The city is located on the dry side of the Cascade Mountain range in a transition zone between the marine-influenced climate west of the Cascades and the dry continental climate of the intermountain region. The Columbia River Gorge serves as a funneling conduit for the differing air pressures on either side of the Cascades, resulting in reliable westerly winds in summer. The broad expanse of the Columbia River Gorge and the reliable summer winds have led to development of the area as a premier windsurfing and kiteboarding mecca. In winter the pressure patterns reverse, putting White Salmon at the top of the funnel where the bulk of the Cascade range typically inhibits the chilly easterlies that buffet Portland at the west end of the funnel.

The area’s relatively mild climate and location combine to offer visitors and residents a recreation paradise. Hiking, camping and biking opportunities are abundant throughout the Columbia River Gorge,

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Gifford Pinchot National Forest and Mt. Adams areas. Fishing is world class in the Columbia River and the abundant lakes and tributaries flowing off the High Cascades. Water enthusiasts can also sail, windsurf and kiteboard on the Columbia, or take a rafting or kayaking trip on either the White Salmon, Little White Salmon or Klickitat Rivers. In winter, downhill skiing is available at several resorts on nearby Mt. Hood and cross country trails are maintained throughout the Mt. Hood and Gifford Pinchot National Forests.

The area's farms, orchards, gardens, cattle, llamas, logging mills, fishing and hunting provide a special and diverse way of life for local residents. Because of its proximity to the Columbia River transportation corridor, White Salmon offers unique opportunities for progressive industrial development and has developed into an unmanned aerial vehicle nexus. White Salmon also has access to nearby barge, train, air transport and interstate highways – all leading to Pacific Rim ports and other major transportation arteries. The City of White Salmon continues to invest in the retail-tourism sector. Art, restaurants, lodging, and recreational activities bolster the retail economy.

In White Salmon, a diversity of household and families of varying wealth, income, ethnic background, legal status, and political opinions exist in close proximity, creating unique vulnerabilities and diverging viewpoints among the city's residents. Poor census participation in 2020 has left the city with incomplete data, but both statistically and anecdotally the city has a majority population of residents who identify as White/Caucasian and a sizable community of residents who identify as Hispanic or Latinx. On average, only 5% of the city's households receive food stamps, but the city estimates that as high as one in three households face food or income insecurity. Once a logging town, workers living in White Salmon now find work in the agricultural, recreational, and industrial sectors. Many others are students or retired. According to a 5-year estimate from the Census Bureau, one in ten residents of White Salmon lack citizenship, 1 in 5 speak Spanish and 1 in 10 reported that they don't speak English very well when asked in 2019. It was also found that one in three residents rent their homes and 10% live in mobile homes. As such residents face unique legal, mobility, physical, and financial vulnerabilities in the face of extreme weather such as heat waves and other effects of a changing climate. See also: [Resolution 2019-06-489 Declaration of Diversity and Inclusiveness](#)

The White Salmon City Council, Mayor and staff identified five strategic priorities for 2022:

1. Public Safety & Hazard Preparedness
 - a. Which includes developing plans for increased fire mitigation efforts and fire preparedness in and around the city.
2. Ensure residents receive quality, cost-effective services that maintain a sense of community
 - a. Which includes potential investment in electric vehicle charging stations
3. Develop & Implement Effective Communication and Outreach
4. Reduce food waste at landfills and improve collection of recyclables
 - a. Which includes looking into how the city can implement or support curbside compost pickup
5. Invest in and strengthen efforts on supporting attainable housing development

Climate change affects the City's ability to meet all these priorities. It threatens the long-term health, livelihoods and safety of community members, and the viability of both the built and natural environment. Some community members are more vulnerable to the physical, social, mental health, and economic impacts of climate change, depending on exposure to hazards such as wildfires, livelihood, personal

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resources, and the resilience and capacity of community resources. Climate change will also impact the ability of public agencies, including the City of White Salmon, to meet their missions.

Action to reduce the contribution of our community to climate change and to build resilience to climate change will support these strategic priorities. Such actions also have the potential to create significant benefits such as improved public health, air and water quality, and healthier farmland. Climate action includes reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, adaptation efforts to reduce vulnerability and risk, work to sequester carbon from the atmosphere into soils and forests, and supporting efforts such as education, advocacy, or support for economic and lifestyle transitions.

The CAP will identify, analyze, and prioritize strategies to reduce direct and indirect emissions for the entire City, and will acknowledge imported emissions. The community and operational greenhouse gas inventories reflect this range of emissions.

Climate actions also align with existing goals and priorities in a number of strategic plans that already exist in the City. The CAP provides an opportunity to influence new goals and priorities in these plans, which include:

1. 2021 Comprehensive Plan:
https://www.white-salmon.net/sites/default/files/fileattachments/planning/page/1041/white_salmon_comprehensive_plan-2021_volume_i-august_clean.pdf
2. 2020 White Salmon Urbanization Study:
https://www.white-salmon.net/sites/default/files/fileattachments/planning_commission/page/3431/white_salmon_urbanization_study_final_nov._11_2020.pdf
3. 2021 Global Climate Crisis Resolution:
https://www.white-salmon.net/sites/default/files/fileattachments/city_council/page/3261/res_2021-03-517_kbwsigned.pdf
4. Housing Action Plan: [See RFP here](#). The goal of this project is to gather and compile the data necessary to develop a comprehensive Housing Action Plan for the City, including a policy analysis tool/toolbox that will be used to inform development of Housing Action Plans specifically for the demographic and land use characteristics of White Salmon.
5. Parks Plan: [See RFP here](#). The city amended its Comprehensive Plan in 2016 to include a parks and recreation element. The city now desires to adopt a separate Comprehensive Park, Open Space and Recreation Plan that would then be referenced in the city's Comprehensive Plan. As the city has experienced growth, the city has also heard of a desire to increase green/open space and to provide for future parks.

Because of the complex array of authorities and jurisdictions within the City, the CAP will need to address different levels of action. City government can take some direct action within its authority, some of which is citywide (e.g. public health), and some of which is limited to unincorporated areas. Other actions would require partnership with other organizations and jurisdictions (cities, special districts, county government, state agencies, etc.). In some cases, advocacy, education and support may be the most appropriate type of action.

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Scope of Work

Planning

Virtually every department in the City contributes to and experiences impacts from climate change. One role of the climate action plan will establish a process to (1) incorporate existing climate resiliency efforts into the CAP, (2) to track departments' progress and impact in areas that address the CAP's goals, and (3) identify how these plans should evolve to reflect the City's priority on climate change.

Implementation

The CAP will have a strong focus on and orientation towards implementation. To this end, plan development will consist of three phases.

1. An initial exploratory phase will identify potential climate actions through research and engagement.
2. A second phase of analysis will identify those actions that have potential to be effective, along with clear criteria with which to evaluate those potential actions.
3. A third phase will develop a series of three implementation plans for strategically chosen actions. This contract will include the development of one complete two-year implementation plan, and two high-level implementation plans for subsequent two-year period for a total of three, two-year plans over 6 years.

City departments will have responsibility for actions in these implementation plans. Therefore, it is necessary for those departments to engage throughout the plan development process. This will cultivate ownership and depth of understanding of the selected actions. CAP actions should not duplicate actions from other plans, but rather complement and connect them to provide support and increased awareness of the role such actions play regarding climate action.

One aspect of this contract that is key to implementation will be the development of a climate lens for City staff and elected officials to use across all policies, programs and projects, regardless of whether they are in the CAP. This lens will connect to the City's and department strategic plans. The lens will be a tool to help surface decisions that have a bearing on the City's carbon footprint and our resilience to climate change, and ensure climate as an issue shapes those decisions. Engagement with department staff and leadership will be important to developing the climate lens that is relevant, designed to be incorporated into a diverse range of projects, and supported at the department level. Several projects to reduce the City's operational GHG emissions are in development now and will proceed concurrently with the climate action planning process.

The CAP may be an important tool to establish the City as eligible for such local, state, or federal funding as may be available for climate change mitigation or adaptation, and will be drafted and structured to support eligibility and access to climate action funding to the greatest extent possible.

A successful CAP will be:

- Transparent & accountable – with community access and input into plan development, implementation, progress reports, and updates, such as through an advisory board.
- Meaningful – with implementable, measurable goals, milestones, and actions that will place our community on a path to becoming carbon neutral by 2050.

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- Allow for early action – with some visible actions that the City can take quickly, while understanding that other actions take significant time to plan and implement.
- Equitable – inclusive, sharing the benefits of climate action widely, and engaging and accounting for those in the community who may be disproportionately impacted and/or have less opportunity to advocate for their own interests.
- Data-driven – aligned with best available science; based on an analysis of our baseline carbon footprint, data about our community’s demographics, economy and ecosystems, and the effectiveness, cost-effectiveness, and benefits of mitigation and adaptation actions.
- Coordinated – with interdisciplinary efforts and actions to reduce our carbon footprint and build resilience efficiently and effectively, sharing a coherent story that all City’s departments can share.
- Supported – by identifying the resources needed to implement the plan, and how the plan and/or actions may be eligible for potential federal, state, or local resources that might be available for mitigation and adaptation.

Project Management

The consultant will work primarily with a core project management team of City staff. In addition, support for the project will come from the White Salmon CityLab Board, an advisory board of community members and stakeholders.

Coordination with the core project management team must include regular meetings, and monthly reports on the budget and scope, in addition to as-needed correspondence. The initial proposal and work plan should identify the frequency of core team meetings, as well as meetings with the White Salmon CityLab Board, City Council, and the City Staff implementation team.

Outreach and Engagement

Key considerations for outreach and engagement in this project are:

- Effectively communicating how climate change is an issue relevant to the City of White Salmon, how we as a community can do our part to address it, and how we will benefit from that effort.
- Explicit engagement of members of historically under-represented communities, including but not limited to communities of color, non-English speakers, youth, low-income communities, individuals with access and functional needs, and senior adults.
- Sensitivity to the fact that different actions, policies or programs to reduce the City’s carbon footprint will vary in relevance and attractiveness to different groups within the community, and that the contribution that community members can make will vary.
- Where appropriate, two-way consultation, dialogue, or consensus building with key stakeholders and input from subject matter experts and community members in evaluating pathways and actions to meet mitigation goals. (Distinct from one-way communication from City to the community.)
- Use of digital resources (website, video, social media) to reach an expanded audience and archive information, in addition to more traditional outreach methods where appropriate and safe.
- Consistent engagement with City department leadership to foster ownership of actions.

Resilience and a Just Transition

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A central purpose of the CAP is to lay a path forward for the City of White Salmon as a thriving, low-carbon community.

Reducing emissions is essential to that purpose—this means encouraging and choosing changes in the everyday systems and practices that contribute to climate change. One way of embodying the commitment to equity outlined above is by following the principles of a just transition. This means that the City's climate plan recognizes that these changes have different potential impacts on people, and works to support transitions from systems and practices that contribute to climate change, rather than imposing mandates, especially for individuals and communities with fewer resources.

Similarly, it is important to address the ways that climate change is already and will continue to impact our community, our economy, and the natural systems we depend on.

Another way to embody a commitment to equity is to acknowledge that the impacts of climate change are and will be felt more keenly by some people than others in our community. As we seek to create a community that is more resilient to climate change, the City should be inclusive of those who are more vulnerable or who have strong vested interests in specific aspects of resilience to climate within our economy and natural systems. In some cases, the City can encourage resilience to climate change by incorporating it into complementary plans (e.g. Housing Plan) that support these core objectives.

Task and Deliverables

The purpose of this solicitation is to contract with a multidisciplinary team to develop a CAP, climate lens, and implementation plans for the City that draw on technical expertise and community engagement to maximize the chances of effective execution of the plan.

While subconsultants may be included in proposals to supplement the experience of the prime consultant, the prime consultant is responsible for providing project management and integrating the expertise of the team into a cohesive final product. The primary consultant is the final CAP author.

After an initial exploration of potential actions through research and engagement, the selected proposer will work with City staff to refine the potential actions to those that are feasible and effective, and to develop criteria by which to prioritize those actions for inclusion in implementation plans. This refined list of actions will be the basis for the overall climate action plan, a complete 2- year implementation plan, and two draft implementation plans for the subsequent 2-year work periods.

The selected consultant will perform the tasks listed below and will be expected to work closely with City staff and a community-based advisory task force to accomplish these goals. The final scope, schedule and fee will be determined during the negotiations stage of the selection process. It is expected that the CAP will take between 12 and 18 months to complete from the time Notice to Proceed is given to the selected proposer.

The primary consultant will provide a detailed project work plan to address all tasks required in this solicitation. This deliverable is the finalization of the draft work plan required as part of the proposal response contents (outlined in Section 5). The project work plan will expand upon the draft and go into further details regarding the team's approach to the project, based on the information provided in the

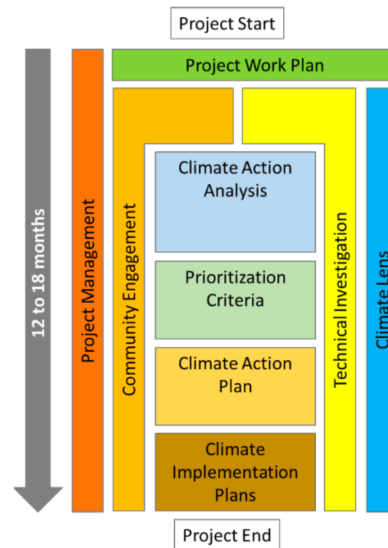
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proposal. It will be used to create the scope of work for the contract. The consultant team will draft a complete work plan for the City within 15 days of the Notice to Proceed.

Project Work Plan

The selected proposer will perform the tasks listed below and will be expected to work closely with City staff and a community-based advisory task force to accomplish these goals. The final scope, schedule and fee will be determined during the negotiations stage of the selection process. It is expected that the CAP will take between 12 and 18 months to complete from the time Notice to Proceed is given to the selected proposer.

The project work plan will include the overall goal of each task, specific sub-tasks, and which members of the consultant team are responsible for specific tasks and sub-tasks. The work plan will also provide a description of products, schedule, reviews, costs by task and discipline, anticipated meetings, an explanation of how the team will interact with each other and the client, and expected deliverables. The consultant will complete the project work plan in coordination with the City project management team and will include a mutually agreeable schedule for project management check-ins and broader community meetings.



Because many of the elements of this project inform each other, the tasks and deliverables in this scope of work are not in strict chronological order. The graphic in this section shows the anticipated timing and overlap of different task areas, with project management running the length of the project. As an overview, the selected proposer will evaluate existing conditions in terms of climate impacts and climate actions already underway, as well as institutional and community partnerships with the potential to support new climate action. The consultant will work with the core planning team to engage internal City staff and the public to identify and refine opportunities for successful action.

Deliverable 1: Technical Investigation

One expectation of the technical investigation is to highlight major contributors of greenhouse gasses and areas of current or planned work that can be leveraged to reduce those contributions. It will also reveal areas at risk from climate impacts that may require actions to build resilience.

1. GHG Inventory for community baselines
2. Inclusion and analysis of local historic, current and forecasted climate trend data in sufficient detail for short, mid and long range target setting and action planning
3. Identification of significant current and potential vulnerabilities for the City of White Salmon and the community as a result of climate change, including wildfires
4. Identification of areas for preservation of existing, and historical loss of, natural carbon sequestration (e.g. trees, plants, etc.).
5. Identification of community vulnerabilities and potential related costs if no action is taken.

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Deliverable 2: Community Engagement

1. Development and execution of a public engagement and involvement plan that includes tools to solicit and record public input such as online surveys, public forums, open houses, etc
2. Public engagement plan shall be designed to achieve participation and input from all segments of the community. Factors such as age, ethnicity, income level, disabilities and others shall be incorporated into the engagement plan.
3. Public engagement plan shall also incorporate opportunities for local resident and community leaders participation based on major climate and energy topic area interest and expertise.
4. Development of a corresponding project outreach and communication plan to elicit quality involvement/input and maintain interest and project progress over project term and into the implementation stage of the plan.

Deliverable 3: Climate Action Plan and Implementation Plans

1. GHG reduction targets (short term, intermediate and long term) for scopes 1, 2, and 3 with clear articulation of the community's challenges and opportunities in meeting GHG reduction goals
2. Climate adaptation strategies and actions that coordinate with or augment mitigation strategies and action
3. Recommendations for implementation actions for achieving targets across multiple climate categories (renewables, building codes requirements / incentives, transportation infrastructure and public transit, waste, stormwater, wildfire resilience, etc) and across multiple community groups (Residential, Commercial, governmental, etc) with estimated action costs, their estimated progress towards category target and their ability to be implemented within the community.
4. Development and use of a methodology to assist community decision makers in measuring each proposed implementation action's environmental, economic and social costs and benefits to the community, its residents, businesses and other civic partners, to possibly include:
 - a. Feasibility (financial, political and technical),
 - b. Effectiveness in achieving goals outlined by the [City's 2021 Global Climate Crisis Resolution](#).
 - c. Impact of actions on climate mitigation or resilience,
 - d. Cost-effectiveness and implications of non-action,
 - e. Opportunity for state or nongovernmental funding,
 - f. Expected timeline and opportunities for phasing,
 - g. Equity impacts,
 - h. Co-benefits and unintended consequences,
 - i. Degree of City influence over the action, and
 - j. How the action interfaces with legislation and other programs and initiatives beyond the City.
5. Formatting and display of implementation plan that assists City staff and City Council in incorporating selected implementation actions into the City's budget process as appropriate.
6. The plan will be accessible to community members who speak languages other than English to ensure that non-English speakers have equal access. This may manifest as translations of the plan, or other culturally appropriate formats for sharing the plan.
7. Incorporation of best practices from peer communities as appropriate and relevant

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8. Interaction and alignment of CAP policies and implementing actions with existing policies/plans of the City such as the Comprehensive Plan, Parks Plan, Transportation Plan, etc. as relevant.
9. Identification of and recommendations for resolution of potential conflicts between existing City policies/plans and the CAP being developed.
10. Integration of other community partner GHG/Climate/Energy goals/targets, such as White Salmon School District, Bingen (WA), Hood River (OR), etc.
11. Confirmation that proposed strategies and actions meet or exceed existing regional and state level GHG and Climate Action related policies and plans
12. Development and articulation of methodology and tools for measurement process/performance tracking metrics for plan achievement and progress
13. Development of an ongoing reporting plan aligned with measurement process plan to inform Council and public on efforts and achievements of plan over time including recommendations on frequency and level of detail of reporting.
14. The consultant team will work with City staff to apply the prioritization criteria to the identified actions to propose specific actions for three consecutive two-year implementation plans.

Deliverable 4: Climate Lens

The consultant team will work with the core project team to develop a climate lens/guidelines that elected officials and City staff from all departments can use to evaluate the climate impacts of individual projects, programs, policy decisions, and operations, regardless of their relationship to the CAP.

The climate lens will articulate underlying values and intent of the City's climate action, and provide screening questions to identify projects and processes that relate to climate change and guidance on further analysis. This lens will apply to developing metrics for work planning and the development of City planning documents. Development of the climate lens will draw on internal City engagement and the technical investigation. This can be a breakout deliverable provided in advance of the CAP.

Term of Contract

The term of the contract shall be from the effective date through December 31, 2023.

Provide the following information in the order in which it appears below:

Cover Letter (1-2 Pages):

The cover letter should include:

- Introduce your team and describe the business philosophy of each firm involved.
- Indicate who will be the prime consultant and the project manager.
- Describe what distinguishes the firm(s) involved from other firms providing a similar service.

Project Understanding and Approach/Project Schedule (10 page max): 45 Points

This section will serve as a draft work plan to be refined as the first deliverable for the selected proposer, and should describe how the project team proposes to manage the project and ensure its success. The project approach should address the following:

- Provide a 1-2 paragraph statement summarizing your understanding of the project and its goals.

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- How the project team will approach all tasks and deliverables (e.g. Project Work Plan, Project Management, Technical Investigation, Community Engagement, Climate Action Analysis, Prioritization Criteria, Climate Action Plan, Climate Lens, and Climate Implementation Plans).
- Highlight how the project team will address the project considerations described (e.g Overall Criteria of Success, Project Management, Outreach and Engagement, and Resilience and a Just Transition), beyond what is written above regarding the tasks and deliverables.
- Discuss any unique aspects of the project, or alternative approaches that the City should consider related to technical investigation, engagement, and implementation. Demonstrate an awareness of the City and its communities, the opportunities and constraints likely to shape the plan, and how the approach will take these into account.
- Provide a project schedule keeping with the time frame established for the project (approximately 12-18 months). The project schedule should include sufficient detail to be a realistic representation for the project tasks and duration, including work by sub consultants and time for review.

Qualifications and Key Personnel (3-4 pages): 20 Points

For each key member of the team, provide the following information:

- Name and role on the project team
- Firm associated with
- Relevant education and credentials
- Relevant experience, including:
 - Name and dates of project
 - Role on project
 - Key contributions to the project

The above personnel summaries must demonstrate that the team has experience in the following areas:

- Climate mitigation, adaptation, and sequestration action planning
- Public engagement, specifically with under-represented communities and demographics
- Internal stakeholder engagement with local governments
- Strategic implementation planning
- Communicating climate action through succinct, graphics-rich documents and web content

Prior Project Experience (2-4 pages): 30 points

For each firm involved in the proposal, provide all relevant projects worked on in the past three (3) years, including:

- Name and dates of project
- Name and location of client
- Contact information (name, address, email, and phone number) of client for reference check
- Role of proposer (prime or sub)
- Role of any key personnel from section 5.4 involved in project
- Brief summary of project (100 words max per project), highlighting similarities to the project in this RFP, including but not limited to:
 - City as client/jurisdiction
 - Just transition principles
 - Climate action tailored to rural community
 - Inclusive of actions for agricultural or forestry land uses

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The proposer may include up to three projects outside of the three-year timeframe if they demonstrate relevant experience that is not demonstrated by projects in the past three years, following the same format as above.

Environmental Impact (1-2 pages): 5 Points

Provide a strategy to manage the environmental impact of the consultant's work on the plan. The solution could include using local staff to reduce travel distances and mode, strategic use of technology, carbon offsets and other mitigation efforts.



Jim Ransier <jimr@ci.white-salmon.wa.us>

CityLab Website and Reach Code follow-up

H. Peter Fink <hpeterfink@gmail.com>

Wed, Jun 29, 2022 at 9:24 PM

To: Jan Brending <janb@ci.white-salmon.wa.us>, Jim Ransier <jimr@ci.white-salmon.wa.us>, kb1043@gmail.com, Kalama Reuter <kalama@embarqmail.com>, downtoearth1000 <rsolin@gorge.net>

Cc: City Administrator <administrator@ci.white-salmon.wa.us>, Erika Castro-Guzman <ErikaC@ci.white-salmon.wa.us>

Hi All,

Follow up from last evening's CityLab Meeting. Here is the website. <https://www.white-salmon.net/bc/page/citylab-board> If there is a glaring error please let me know so I can correct it.

The other thing I mentioned was "reach code" as a potential mechanism to offer optional and more extensive climate-friendly building guidelines for developers or homeowners. I was inspired by HB 1770 which I made an Instagram post for this past year <https://www.instagram.com/p/CaQxseilDLo/>. Here's more info about the bill. <https://lawfilesexternal.wa.gov/biennium/2021-22/Pdf/Bill%20Reports/House/1770%20HBR%20LG%202022.pdf?q=20220629205332> Essentially, reach code is "a set of statewide optional construction standards for energy efficiency that exceed the requirements of the state's mandatory codes."

Apparently cities can sometimes adopt reach codes (at least in California). Here is a really interesting article from San Luis Obispo <https://www.nrdc.org/experts/pierre-delforge/san-joses-proposed-building-reach-code-explained> about a proposal in San Jose. Jan, I defer to your expertise on the applicability or legality of reach codes for WS but it was one thought of follow up. This article helped me understand better what reach codes mean <https://bcapcodes.org/beyond-code-portal/stretch-and-reach-codes/>.

Also, I believe this is what Kalama was mentioning from the Hood River Website <https://cityofhoodriver.gov/public-works/storm-drainage-system/low-impact-development/>

Looking forward to talking with the PUD soon. See you all then,

Peter Fink

File Attachments for Item:

2. Green Building Checklist Discussion

Green Building Checklist, White Salmon WA

For Developers & City Staff involved with city lands and buildings

1. Sustainable Sites

Buildings place a substantial burden on the surrounding environment. The measures listed are to protect the ecosystem.

- **Site Selection** - ~~lower than five feet above elevation of 100-year flood event, on habitat for species on endangered or threatened list, within 100 feet of wetlands~~ (check [WS site/flood/riparian requirements](#))
- **Community Connectivity** - Building constructed on previously developed site and close to services is preferable - with pedestrian access is great.
- **Brownfield Site** - build and restore a previously contaminated site.
- **Preserve/restore greenfield** areas on as much of the site as possible. A "greenfield" is area that has not been graded, compacted, cleared, or disturbed and that supports (or could support) open space, habitat, or natural hydrology.
- **Protect /restore habitat** - At undeveloped sites, limit disturbance to outlined distances from site structures. On previously developed or graded sites, restore or protect portions of open site area.
- **Stormwater Quantity Control** - reduce runoff and improve water quality. Rain gardens, vegetated roofs and permeable pavement are all good strategies. Employ Green Stormwater Infrastructure ([provide link to more info](#))
- **Stormwater Quality Control** - Implement stormwater management plan that reduces impervious cover, promotes infiltration, eliminates source of contaminants and removes pollutants.
- **Heat Island Reduction Roof** - Minimize heat island effects from new construction. Vegetated roof, undercover parking, solar PV on roof and use of reflective roof coatings such as white paint are good strategies.
- **Heat Island Effect non-roof** - Shade one-half of site or use materials that reflect, rather than absorb, solar rays.
- **Public Transportation Access** - locate development close to bus lines.
- **Bicycle Storage** - Provide secure bicycle racks and or storage within 200 yards of building entrance
- Provide **EV charging** stations. Provide preferred parking for EVs and hybrids.
- **Parking Capacity** - provide preferred parking for programs that facilitate shared vehicle usage. Do not exceed minimum zoning requirements for parking capacity and
- **Maximize open space** - provide vegetated open space equal to building footprint
- **Light Pollution Reduction** - direct interior lighting sources away from windows and illuminate only areas required for safety and comfort. See Dark Sky Lighting section 6.

2. Water Efficiency

Water use in commercial buildings can be reduced by as much as 30 percent through simple measures relating to landscaping and water fixtures.

- **Indoor Water Use Reduction** - Reduce indoor water consumption. Install low flow faucets, metering faucets, electronic eye faucets, low flow and dual flush toilets, waterless urinals, water efficient washing machines and dishwashers.
- **Reduce potable water** use for building sewage conveyance.

- **Outdoor Water Use Reduction** - Reduce outdoor water consumption. Reduce irrigation in the surrounding landscape and reduce the project's water requirements by having water resistant plants and drip irrigation on at times of least evaporation.
- **Reduce Water for Landscaping** – Limit or eliminate use of potable water for landscape irrigation. Collect rainwater for irrigation.
- **Plant native** and drought tolerant plants
- **Avoid turf** - plant mow-no-more lawn alternative and let your lawn go brown in August
- **Water metering** - Track water consumption to identify additional opportunities to save water.

3. Energy and Atmosphere

Buildings consume almost 40 percent of the nation's energy and 70 percent of its electricity. As most domestic electricity results in emission of greenhouse gases, buildings contribute substantially to global warming.

- **Renewable Energy Production** - Provide building's electricity from renewable sources like solar & wind.
- **Optimize Energy Performance** - Invest in energy efficient appliances and create an energy performance target.
- **Energy efficient envelope** for your building using WA Energy Code as a minimum
- **Passive Solar** - Site your building to take advantage of sun and protect from prevailing winds
- **Instant Hot Water** heaters don't store and heat water until it is needed
- **Use timers to keep heat off** when building uninhabited
- **Use timers and motion sensors** for lighting to conserve energy
- Look for **electric alternatives** to natural gas when appliance shopping
- **Commissioning** - confirms your building is performing as it should

4. Materials and Resources

Construction waste amounts to as much as 40 percent to the total waste stream in the United States. These are measures to reduce waste and limit extraction from the planet. When choosing materials, think about the life-cycle of the product, for example, Steel is 100% recycle-able, but concrete can only be down-cycled, it can never be concrete again.

- **Reduce Building Life-Cycle Impact** Examples such as historic building reuse, renovation of abandoned buildings or building material reuse all meet the requirements.
- **Divert construction waste** - If you are doing demo, re-use all that you can from the existing site. Take good used materials to Gorge Rebuild-it Center Hood River, or other re-use store. Try to keep existing buildings in service.
- Use Salvaged, refurbished or **reused materials**
- Use materials with **Recycled Content**
- Choose **Regional Materials** of building materials or products must be extracted, harvested or recovered and manufactured within 500 miles of project site. The Closer the better.
- Use **rapidly Renewable Materials** use materials must be constructed from rapidly renewing materials like cork, straw and bamboo
- **Sourcing of Raw Materials** - Use products that are sustainably sourced.
- Use wood products certified in accordance **with Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC)** criteria for wood building components. FSC products assure chain of custody sustainability.

- Use materials/products with an **Environmental Product Declaration (EPD)**, which is a transparent, objective report that communicates what a product is made of and how it impacts the environment across its entire life cycle.

5. Indoor Environmental Quality (IAQ)

Americans spend an average of ninety percent of their time indoors, where they are often exposed to air pollutants as much as 100 times higher than outdoor levels. Here are points to assure clean indoor air.

- **Utilize Daylighting** - Reduce use of electrical lighting by creating spaces that utilize natural light. Clerestory windows are more energy efficient than skylights
 - Put lights on a timer or motion control as appropriate
 - Controllability of Lighting – Provide individual lighting controls for occupants. Studies show that natural light and ability to control one's environmental comfort results in less sick days.
- Use **Low emitting materials** such as low VOC (volatile organic compounds)
 - Low-Emitting Adhesives and Solvents – Indoor adhesives and sealants shall comply with published low-emitting requirements, such as Green Seal.
 - Low-Emitting Paints and Coatings – Interior paints and coatings shall comply with published low-emitting requirements.
 - Low-Emitting Carpet Systems – Carpets must meet requirements of Carpet and Rug Institutes Green label plus program.
 - Low-Emitting Composite Wood and Agrifiber – Wood and agrifiber shall have no added urea-formaldehyde resins.
 - Indoor Chemical and Pollutant Source Control – Minimize exposure of building occupants to potentially hazardous particulates and chemical pollutants. Use safe cleaning products pesticides
- **Controllability of Thermal Comfort** – Provide individual comfort controls for building occupants.
- **Employ Indoor Air Quality Strategies:** Naturally vented spaces, improved filtration, carbon dioxide monitoring, etc.
 - Tobacco Smoke Control – Smoking must be prohibited or limited to designated areas.
 - Outdoor Air Delivery Monitoring – Install permanent monitoring systems that provide feedback on ventilation system performance.
 - Increased Ventilation – Provide additional outdoor air ventilation to improve indoor air quality.
 - Construction Indoor Air Quality– Take measures to reduce indoor air pollution during construction/renovation process.
 - Before Occupancy –Flush out building, perform air quality testing or take other measures to assure healthful air quality prior to occupancy.

6. Dark Sky lighting (fill in with highlights from WS code)

Dark Sky lighting - White Salmon's code adheres to International Dark Sky Assoc. standards. Be familiar with the code before purchase.

7. Regional Issues

wildfire, erosion, wildlife urban interface

8. Building Operations Sustainability checklist

- Safe Cleaning supplies
- Alternatives to Pesticides
- Office Recycling
- Composting
- Plastics recycling

DRAFT

File Attachments for Item:

3. Green Stormwater Infrastructure Discussion

Green Stormwater Infrastructure

Ruth Olin <rsolin@gorge.net>

Sun, Jul 3, 2022 at 7:06 AM

To: janb@ci.white-salmon.wa.us, jimr@ci.white-salmon.wa.us, kalama@embarqmail.com, kb1043@gmail.com, hpeterfink@gmail.com, administrator@ci.white-salmon.wa.us, erikac@ci.white-salmon.wa.us

Hello CityLab,

I have attached a collection of images from Green Stormwater Infrastructure (GSI) webinars and from local projects. A quick definition of Green Stormwater Infrastructure (GSI) is "conservation and use of on-site natural features to protect water quality." GSI improves climate resiliency by reducing the effects of heat events, rain events - flooding, erosion; pollution, and a host of other advantages. We are lucky that Washington State is a leader in Green Infrastructure. GSI replicates nature's processes using things like swales, rain gardens, planter strips, and pervious surfaces. In a neighborhood, one sees curb-cuts that direct rain water into the planted right-of-ways. It is as much about water conservation and protection as stormwater management. It decentralizes the handling of stormwater and retains as much natural capital as possible. The added benefits are numerous habitat, reduction of heat island, and healthy beautiful environments.

The advantage of a Planned Unit Development is that there is some flexibility of design when a project is viewed as a whole. Wyer's End is a great example. The streets were narrowed, parking was clustered, all healthy trees were retained, and pedestrian pathways to services connect a greener-than-usual enclave. The architect, Ross Chapin, is known for "pocket neighborhoods". Is the White Subdivision an opportunity to implement Green Stormwater Infrastructure? It is something the city has stated as a goal in the current and prior comp plans. I believe it needs to be addressed in the planning stages, which is now.

Here is a video from nearby Clark County that provides a good outline of the most basic GSI approaches.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0FpkWjEmRm0>

Hood River has a couple of developments that are mentioned here: <https://cityofhoodriver.gov/public-works/storm-drainage-system/low-impact-development/>

And a general discussion of LID here: <https://cityofhoodriver.gov/low-impact-stormwater-management/>

There is a company in Portland OR that specializes in GSI – It is Herrera. They have been around doing green infrastructure for a long time. <https://www.herrerainc.com/office/portland-or/>

Advantages are:

- Minimizes impervious surfaces
- Pervious surface allows storm water to recharge aquifers
- Treat it where it falls - saves on infrastructure
- Cleanses storm water of pollutants naturally
- Reduce run off volume - reduce strain on infrastructure, less to treat
- Improve & provide habitat
- Improve aesthetics - Green is good for business
- Reduce heat island, save electricity
- Win win win social, environmental, and economic

Strategies are:

- Minimize impervious areas: alternative roadway layout
- Narrow road sections
- Reduce sidewalks to one side of the road

- Curb-cuts to planted right-of-way
- Reduce on-street parking
- Bioretention
- Filter strips
- Vegetated buffers
- Bioswale/grassed swale
- Rain barrels
- Cisterns
- Green roofs
- Porous pavement

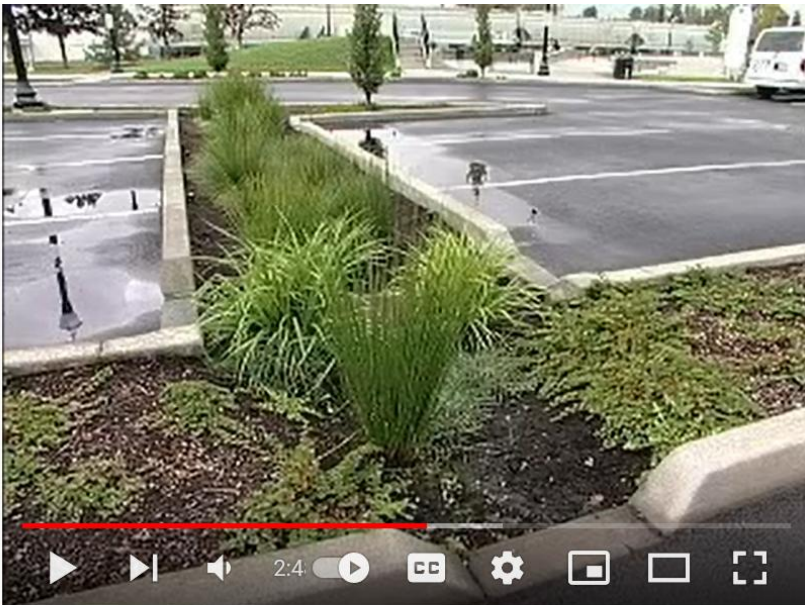
Thank you. Ruth Olin

 **GSI overview.pdf**
5599K

Green Stormwater Infrastructure or GSI is also known as Low Impact Development

GSI:

- Replicates Nature's own systems
- Is really about Water Conservation - not just Stormwater Management
- Is a Decentralized system!! Treat it where it falls



This video from nearby Clark County is good overview

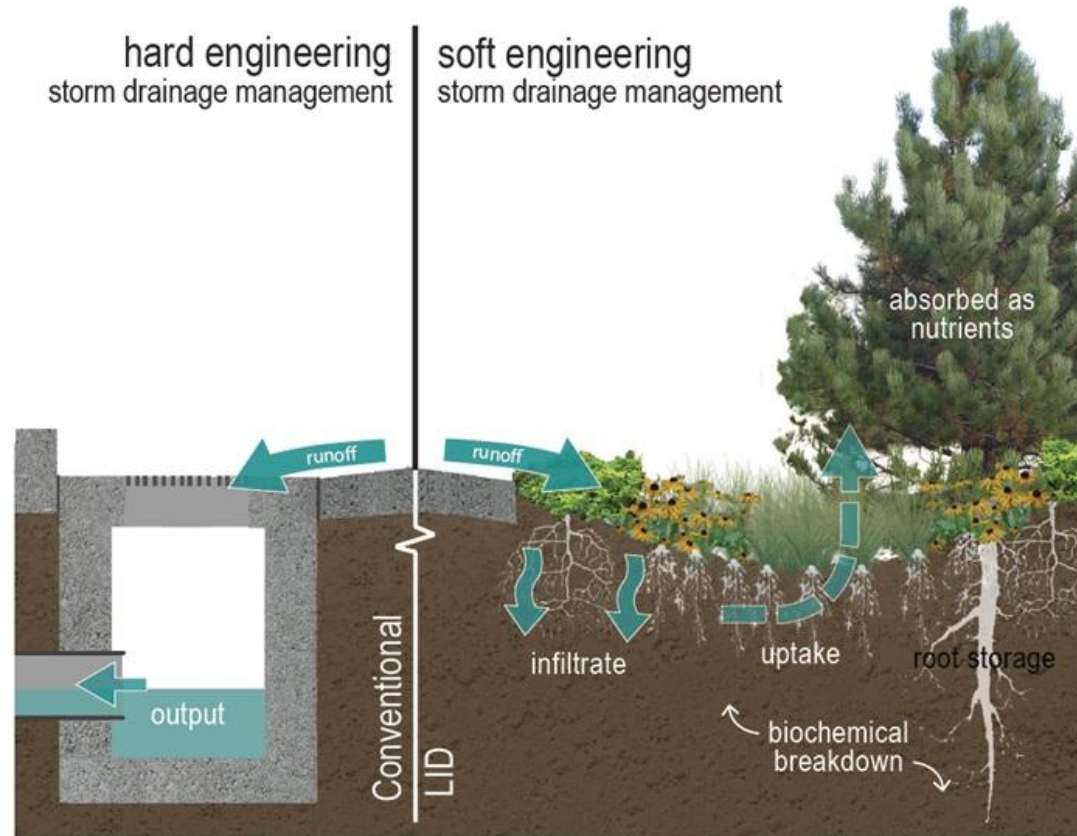
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0FpkWjEmRm0>

Innovative ways to manage stormwater

Overview GSI

hard engineering
storm drainage management

soft engineering
storm drainage management



We've all seen this slide before, but what does GSI look like in a community?

Advantages are:

- Storm water to recharge aquifers
- Treat it where it falls - saves on infrastructure
- Cleanses storm water of pollutants naturally
- Reduce run off volume - less to treat
- Improve & provide habitat
- Aesthetics - Green is good for business
- Reduce heat island, save electricity
- Win-win: social, environmental & economic
- Human health results from planted areas

Strategies are:

- Minimize impervious areas:
- Alternative roadway layout
- Narrow road sections
- Curb-cuts to planted right-of-way
- Bioretention
- Filter strips
- Vegetated buffers
- Bioswale/grassed swale
- Urban Tree Canopy
- Rain barrels
- Cisterns
- Green roofs
- Porous/permeable pavement

Overview GSI

We think of "Green Infrastructure" as...



- ▶ Designed & Engineered Structures
 - ▶ Rain Gardens
 - ▶ Green Roofs
 - ▶ Permeable Pavements/Surfaces
 - ▶ Infiltration Trenches
 - ▶ Landscaping
 - ▶ Bioswales
 - ▶ Green walkways

Image Source: Research Gate | Examples of Green Infrastructure

Cascadia)'s screen View Opti



Overview GSI

Green, healthy streets come in varying shapes and sizes and use a variety of green stormwater infrastructure

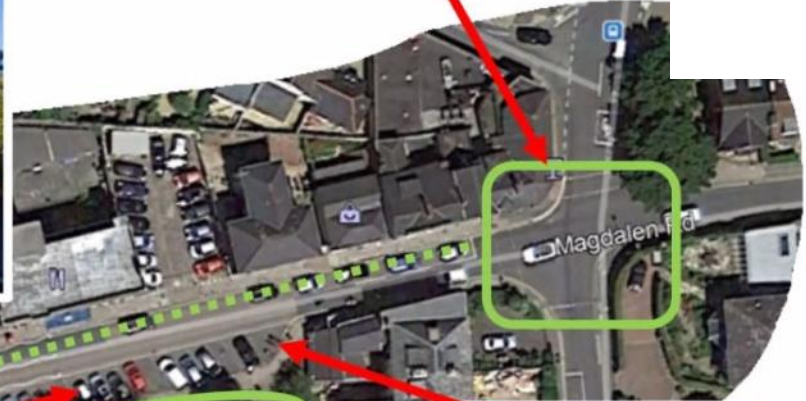
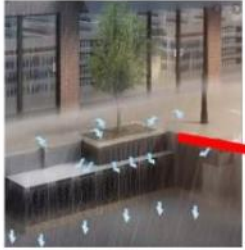


Overview GSI



What could a healthier street solution look like?

Reconfigure junction to provide space for pedestrians and cycl build-outs to provide biodiver: water storage



Sacrifice some parking bays and create SuDS build-outs for water storage, and biodiversity



Overview GSI



3 Start with Site Ecology

Approach landscape ecological systems as site infrastructure and incorporate them early in the design process.

Dan Kent

GSI in a **P**lanned **U**nit **D**evelopment is perfect opportunity, design must start early in the process...

Overview GSI



Retain natural capital on site
Use pervious surfaces
Divert rain water to planted areas

Wyer's End, White Salmon
Ross Chapin Architects

Local GSI Projects



Housing Development
Hood River

Local GSI Projects



May Street Elementary

One Community Health

Local GSI Projects

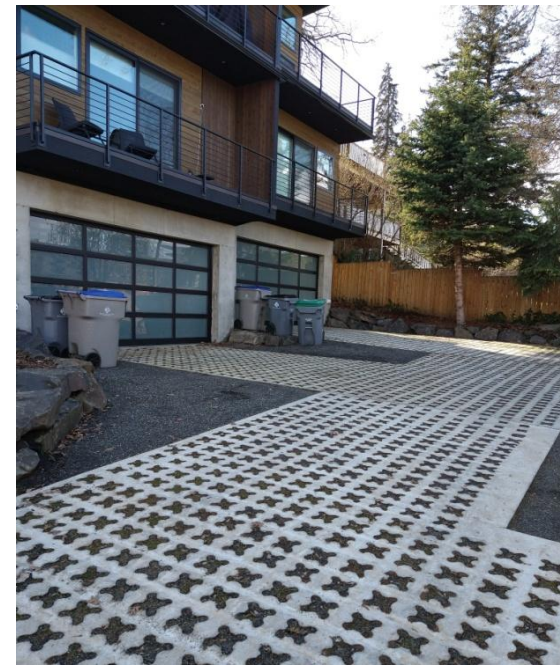


So nice to park in the shade!



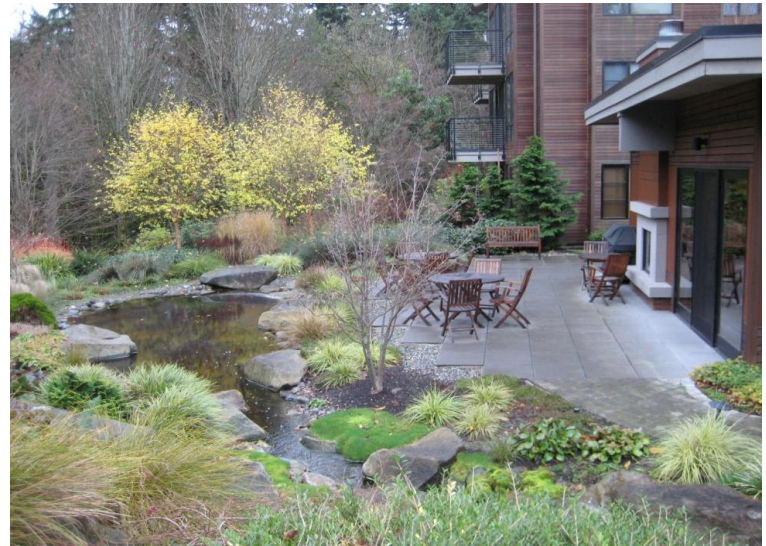
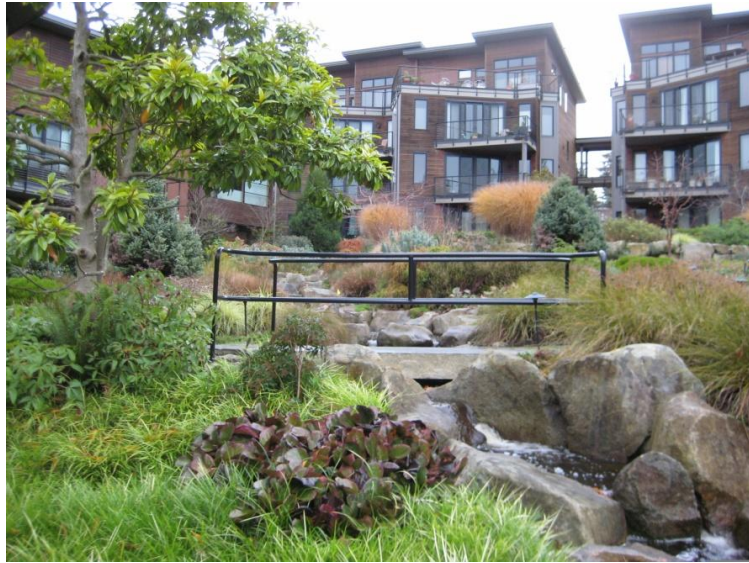
12th Street Businesses, Hood River

Local GSI Projects



Pervious paving solutions
Code approved

Local GSI Projects



Bainbridge Island
Housing Development

GSI Other Cities



GSI Other Cities

Urban Forest & Tree Canopy in City Priorities



Handbook

Advocate

Stormwater
Trees, esp. conifers
GSI - Landscape scale

Climate Resilience
Integrated agenda
Equity & Human Health

Air Quality
Green Infrastructure
Filters/Oxygenators

Sustainability
Balance with growth
Preservation/conservation

Habitat
Biodiversity
Healthy Ecosystems

Carbon Sequestration
Carbon Sink
Forest Credits

Fertile Soil

Assess
Canopy mapping
GIS layers
Inventory

Analyze
iTree Suite
Tree Equity Index
Community Tree Map
Stormwater Heat Map

Policy/Planning
Goals/priorities
City plans
Ordinances

Co-Design
GSI/GI BMP's
Retrofits
Urban Forester

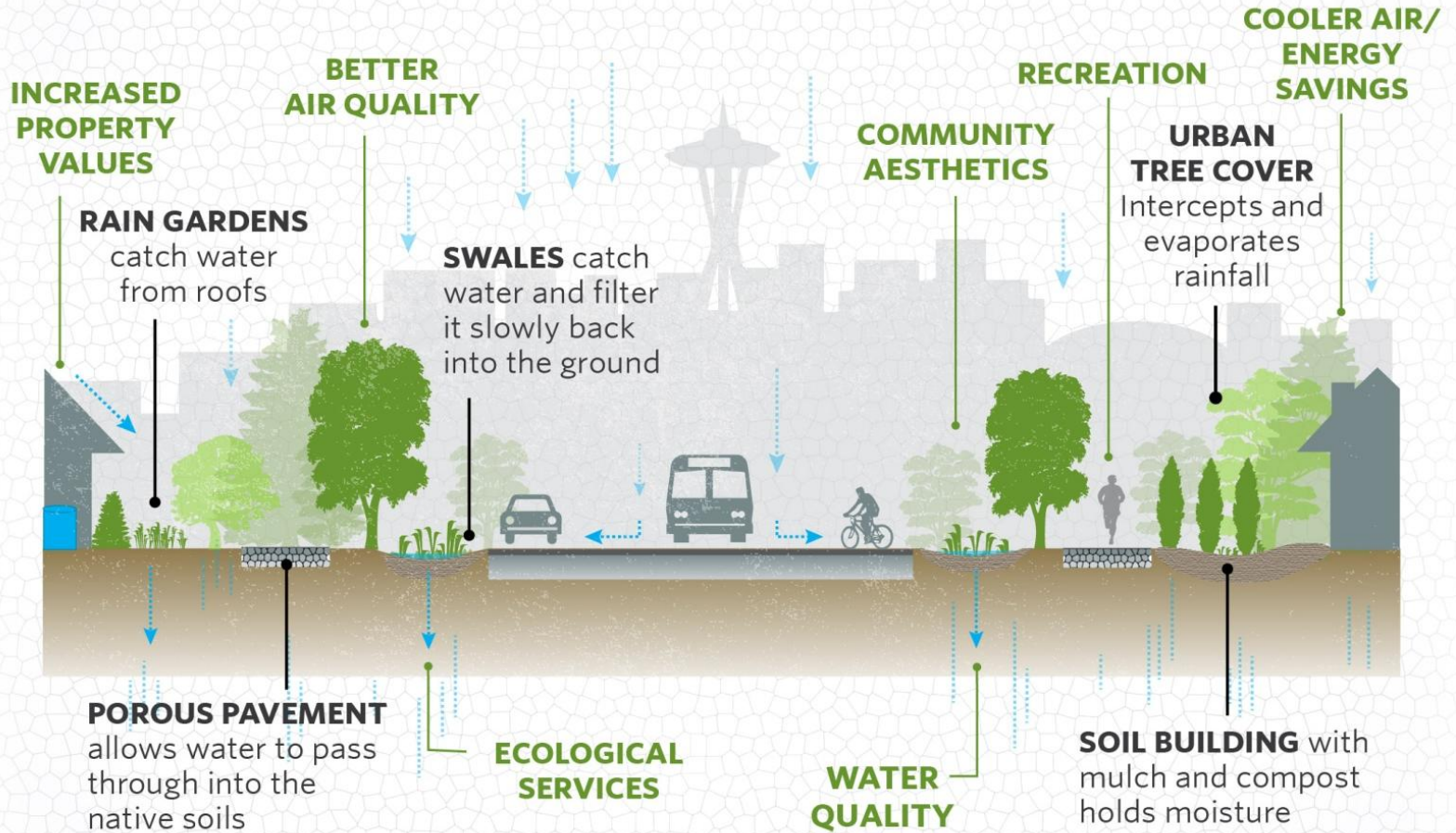
Funding
SW Utility
City Forest Credits
Climate action agenda

Stewardship
Community engagement
Community plantings
Tree distribution
Ecosystem restoration
Adaptive management

×

HOW ARE WE RETHINKING THE PROBLEM?

Re-envisioning and re-designing cities to function more like forests so water is absorbed back into the ground, in addition to treating stormwater through traditional means, will solve our region-wide stormwater problem.

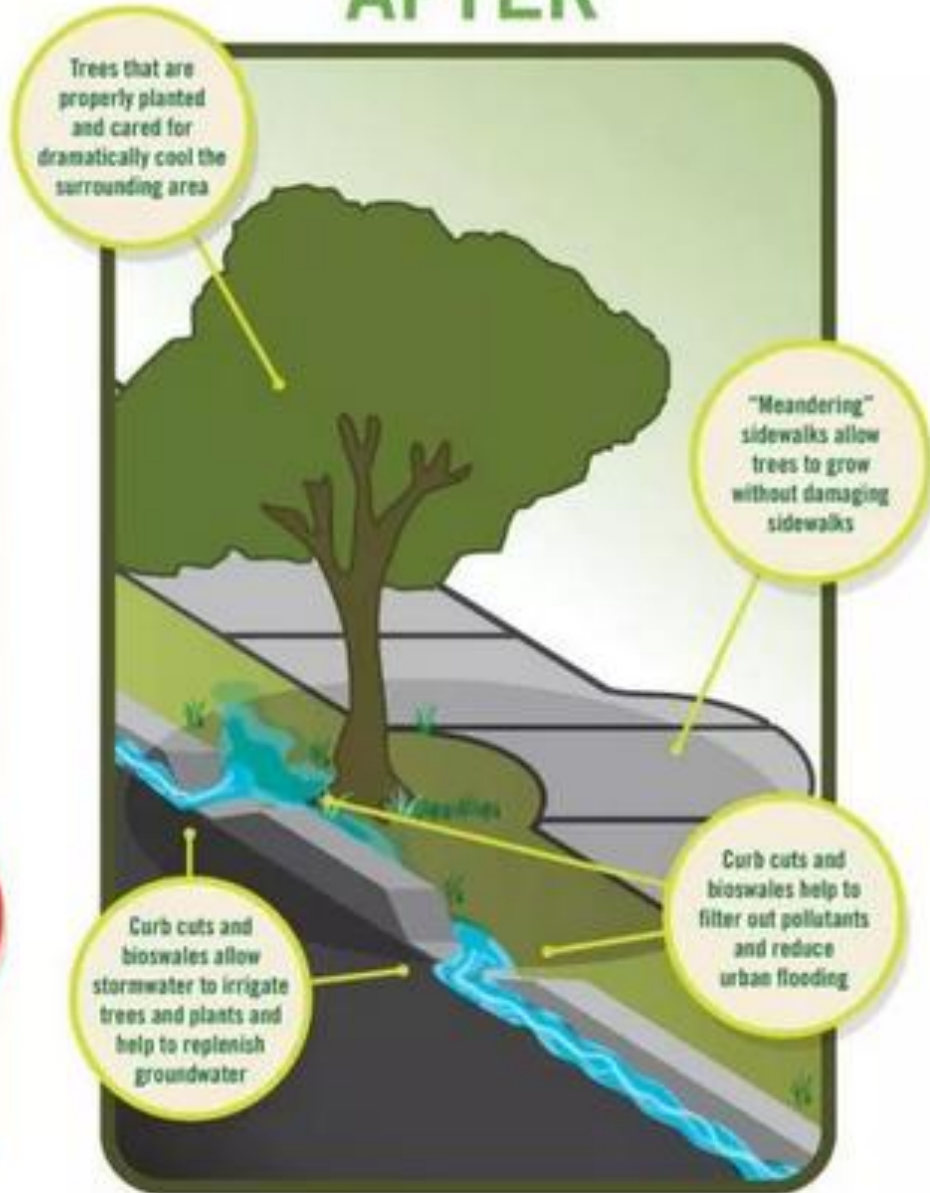


Data Source: City of Philadelphia Water Department
Infographic © TNC\Erica Simek Sloniker

BEFORE



AFTER



Trees



Case Study: Right of Way

CASE STUDY #1: FOREST BENEFITS WITHIN CITY-OWNED RIGHT-OF-WAY

The Snoqualmie Ridge development was designed to include lawns and street trees along the edges of all streets and on larger streets in median islands as well. These trees were planted with the intention of providing stormwater and water quality benefits. The right-of-way in downtown Snoqualmie also contains many trees, which include some of the city's largest street trees. The City's right-of-way along streets encompasses approximately 27% tree cover. The total value of stormwater retained by right-of-way trees ranges from \$666,000 to \$819,000 each year; and the water quality benefit value ranges from \$6,000 - \$17,000 each year. Cumulatively, the total asset value of trees in the right-of-way ranges from \$18.2 million to \$22.6 million over 50 years.

LAND COVER INFLUENCES STORMWATER RUN-OFF

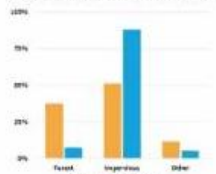


Chart: Percent of forested area and runoff compared to impervious and all other land cover types.

Forested areas generate less run-off per acre than non-forest land cover types, as canopy intercepts rainfall and soils allow for infiltration of water into the ground. Impervious land cover types do not allow for infiltration of rainfall and thus generate more runoff per acre compared to other land cover types.



Downtown Snoqualmie landmark street trees. The City largest evergreen street trees, providing significant stormwater retention and water quality benefits.

The total value of stormwater retained by these forest lands ranges from \$666,000 to \$819,000 each year.

The total water quality benefit value of forest land ranges from \$6,000 - \$17,000 each year.

Cumulatively, the total asset value of intact forest land within City-owned right-of-way ranges \$18.2 million to \$22.6 million over 50 years.



Tree canopy closure in the street right-of-way helps to retain stormwater and provide water quality benefits.

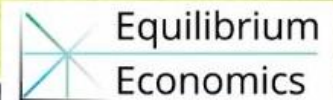
Stormwater Benefits in the Right of Way

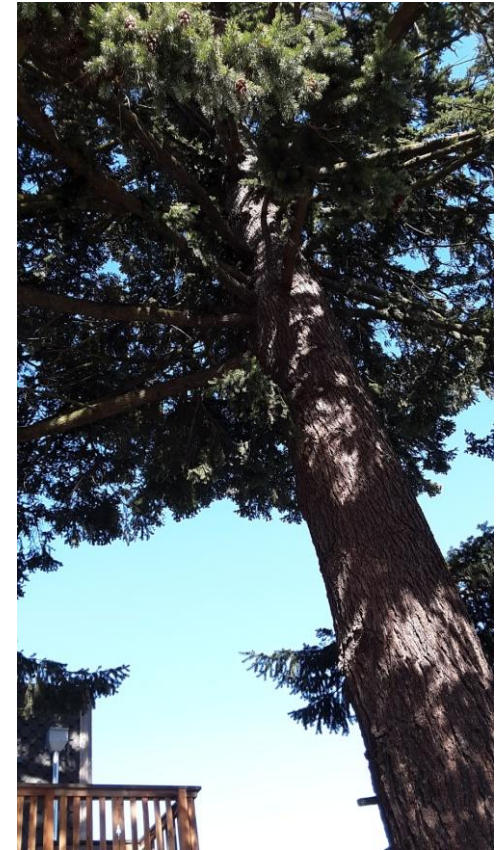
- Forests and trees absorb water:
 - \$18 – 23 million benefit over 50 yrs – stormwater retention & water quality improvement

Impervious surfaces (streets, sidewalks) shed water and impact water quality



Zachery Christin





The Developer had to fight to save this tree in Hood River – he succeeded!
Imagine the shade, habitat, and carbon sequestration provided by this 100 year old tree.

Green Stormwater Infrastructure or GSI is also known as Low Impact Development

GSI:

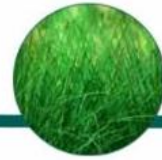
- Replicates Nature's own systems
- Is really about Water Conservation - not just Stormwater Management
- Is a Decentralized system!! Treat it where it falls

Outcomes that GSI can influence:



Community

1. Community pride and belonging
2. Social cohesion within and across lines of diversity
3. Representation in public decision-making
4. Employment and income levels
5. Prevent displacement
6. Improve property values strategically
7. Crime reduction
8. Physical, emotional, cognitive health



Ecological

1. Air quality improvement
2. Biodiversity
3. Heat island temperatures
4. Greenhouse gas reduction
5. Energy use reduction



Performance

1. Volume managed
2. Flood/ponding reduction
3. Water quality improvement

By Greenprint Partners

