Healthy & Sustainable Environment – Cause & Effect Map

As a community Bellevue values…

- **A nature experience in which to live, work and play.**
- **A healthy natural environment that supports wildlife.**
- **Stewardship that sustains a healthy environment for current and future generations.**
- **Services and infrastructure that reliably ensure public health and safety, as well as, protect the environment.**

Budget One
one city
one public
one purpose

2013-2014

Factors:

Clean Air

- Energy efficient transportation options
- Greenhouse gas reduction
- Pollution prevention and reduction
- Tree canopy

Clean Reliable Water

- Clean drinking water
- Reliable water supply
- Surface and storm water management
- Wastewater management

Clean Green City

- Clean streets
- Conservation of resources
- Solid waste and hazmat management

Natural Environment

- Lakes, streams, and wetlands
- Open space, natural areas and greenbelts
- Trails
- Wildlife habitat

Community Indicators:

- **% of residents who agree that Bellevue offers them opportunities to experience nature where they live, work, and play.**
- **% of residents who agree that Bellevue is doing a good job of creating a healthy natural environment that supports healthy living for current and future generations.**
- **% of residents who agree that Bellevue's environment supports their personal health and well-being.**

Request for Results

Healthy & Sustainable Environment

Introduction

This Request for Results (RFR) outlines the results and factors that will be used to evaluate and rank operating and capital offers for the Budget One process. Citizen-focused outcomes were approved by City Council and form the basis for developing the City Manager's Preliminary Budget. This document provides guidance to staff in developing offers for the 2013-2014 Operating Budget and 2013-2019 Capital Investment Program Plan for submittal to the Healthy & Sustainable Environment Results Team (RT).

The City of Bellevue's stunning and unique natural environment includes wetlands, urban forests, salmon-bearing streams, and the shores of Lake Washington and Sammamish. These features have played an integral role in the history and culture of the city. Despite recent development, dramatic growth, and change, the City can still claim its reputation as a "City in a Park" through significant natural assets that greatly contribute to its livability and economic vitality. Access to and interaction with the natural environment helps nurture, support and maintain the personal health and well being of Bellevue's citizens. In addition, the City provides a healthy living environment for residents, employees, and visitors by meeting the community's needs for clean and safe drinking water, effective wastewater removal, and garbage pick-up services. The economic viability of our community and the health of our residents are highly dependent on the reliability of these essential services.

City Leaders recognize their responsibility for stewarding all these resources and effectively managing City services to foster a high quality of life and support economic prosperity. These are complex but essential goals for the city's long-term prosperity at a time when City leaders and residents wrestle with issues of unprecedented growth, urbanization, road congestion, changes in community character, and loss of tree canopy.

A healthy and sustainable environment is a key citizen value and provides a basis for addressing many of these concerns. It refers to living collectively, abundantly, and perpetually, on a planet with finite and often competing resources. In an urban setting, sustainable approaches include the efficient use of resources through conservation, re-use, and recycling, among others. These approaches offer solutions with multiple benefits. This is because, more than any other problem-solving framework, sustainability intrinsically requires solutions that optimize entire systems and recognize complex interdependencies, rather than optimize isolated components. Bellevue residents have consistently confirmed that environmental stewardship is a deeply held community value and high budget priority.[1]

The Healthy & Sustainable Environment results team requests proposals that address the factors described in this document and offer innovative solutions to restoring, protecting and enhancing our natural resources.

[1]See the biennial Bellevue Citizen Budget Survey at http://www.bellevuewa.gov/citizen_outreach_performance.htm.

Request for Results

Healthy & Sustainable Environment

The 2013-2014 Healthy & Sustainable Environment Results Team consists of the following members:

Team Leader: Jerome Y. Roaché

Team Members: Kim Current, Diane Kendall, Alexandra O'Reilly, Gwen Rousseau, Scott Taylor

Community Value Statements

As a community, Bellevue values:

- A nature experience in which to live, work and play.
- A healthy natural environment that supports wildlife.
- Stewardship that sustains a healthy environment for current and future generations..
- Services and infrastructure that reliably ensure public health and safety , as well as, protect the environment. .

Community Indicators

Community Indicators are high level measurements that provide information about past and current trends. They provide insight that community leaders and others can use in making decisions that affect future outcomes.

In the case of Budget One, they are high level indicators of resident opinion that illuminate Council Outcomes and parallel the Community Value Statements. They are gathered annually and provide insight into the overall direction of an intended outcome – whether things are improving, declining, or pretty much staying the same.

- % of residents who agree that Bellevue offers them opportunities to experience nature where they live, work, and play.
- % of residents who agree that Bellevue is doing a good job of creating a healthy natural environment that supports healthy living for current and future generations.
- % of residents who agree that Bellevue's environment supports their personal health and well-being.

Factors

The Healthy & Sustainable Environment Team identified four primary factors we believe have the most impact on achieving our outcome. The Cause & Effect Map illustrates the outcome, value statements, and primary and secondary factors. The following is a description of the primary factors, secondary factors as well as the choices and assumptions used by the group in developing our map. These factors are directly reflected in our purchasing strategies. Your proposals may address one or more of the factors.

Factor 1: Clean Air

Clean air is essential to our day-to-day wellbeing, our long-term health, and the health of the environment we depend on. Reducing air pollutants that pose the greatest health risks is essential for a healthy, sustainable environment. Key subfactors that affect air quality include:

Energy efficient transportation options

Emissions from motor vehicles represent the largest source of air pollution in our region. Road vehicles spew fine particles, polluting gases, air toxics, and carbon dioxide, which endanger our health and our environment, which is why reducing vehicle miles traveled is one of the most important actions we can take to protect air quality.[1] Examples of encouraging energy efficient transportation options could include but are not limited to:

- Regulating land use to support development of compact, walkable, bikable, transit friendly communities[2];
- Expanding and maintaining safe and convenient walking and biking facilities/infrastructure;
- Providing incentives for energy efficient modes of transportation, clean vehicles and fuels, and disincentives for SOV use;
- Educating residents and workers about their transportation choices, fuel choices, vehicle choices, vehicle maintenance, and excessive idling.

Greenhouse gas reduction

Unchecked, global warming would cause widespread disruption of ecosystems and economies.[3] Water, stored as snow, anchors our economy and environment and is a critical element of our natural capital. Snowpack stores water for our hydroelectric system and agricultural use, drinking water for people and

[1] Puget Sound Clean Air Agency website: http://www.pscleanair.org/actions/vehicles/transportation.aspx
[2] Puget Sound Clean Air Agency website states, "Compact communities encourage walking, biking and transit use, reducing driving and its associated air pollution."
[3] Puget Sound Clean Air Agency Climate Protection Advisory Committee's Roadmap for Climate Protection: Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions: http://www.pscleanair.org/programs/climate/rptfin.pdf

habitat for salmon. Other anticipated climate impacts on the region may include: loss of forests to pests and wildfire and more extreme weather events and flooding.

Reducing greenhouse gases to preserve climate stability could be achieved by:

- Promoting clean sources of energy e.g. wind, solar, geothermal
- Encouraging use of energy efficient technologies e.g. green building
- Reusing/recycling "waste" energy/products e.g. waste heat and methane

Pollution prevention and reduction
Preventing air pollution and reducing air pollutants could be achieved by targeting major sources such as:

- diesel exhaust
- vehicle exhaust
- restaurant emissions and cooking odors
- wood smoke from fireplaces, wood stoves, and outdoor fires
- dust from construction activities
- gas-powered yard equipment exhaust[4]

Tree canopy
Strategically planted trees and other plants can help conserve energy in the summer by providing shade, cooling buildings and paved surfaces, and in the winter, by screening buildings from wind. In addition to helping conserve energy, trees can remove 50 pounds of carbon from the atmosphere a year through photosynthesis according to EPA, as well as absorb and trap airborne dirt and chemical particles, such as nitrogen oxide, sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, and ozone. Trees also help reduce air pollution by reducing wind speed allowing heavy particles to settle out.[5] Ways of preserving and expanding Bellevue's tree canopy could include:

- Regulating tree removal/replacement and the planting of street trees
- Tree stewardship programs educating residents about the benefits of trees and training them on proper tree planting and care
- Reforestation of degraded open space
- Land acquisition to retain tree canopy

[4] According to the Puget Sound Clean Air Agency, exhaust from gas powered yard equipment can contribute about 13 percent of our region's ozone in summertime, which can result in smog. http://www.pscleanair.org/actions/yardcare/default.aspx

[5] Puget Sound Clean Air Agency website: http://www.pscleanair.org/actions/yardcare/yardcare.aspx

Factor 2: Clean Reliable Water

Clean reliable water consists of all the water we find around us as we live, work and play. A clean, reliable supply of water is vital to personal health, economic viability of, and the environment[6]. Key sub-factors that impact clean reliable water are:

Clean drinking water

High quality drinking water is not only safe to drink but also free of contaminants that adversely affect its look, taste and smell. Ensuring the safety and quality of drinking water purchased from the Cascade Water Alliance and conveyed to homes and businesses as well as drinking water obtained from well systems is essential to the health and wellbeing of Bellevue residents[7]. Examples of ensuring Bellevue has clean drinking water could include but are not limited to:

- Confirming that Bellevue's water source is managed in a way that best protects water quality
- Regulating the use of toxic materials
- Maintaining water storage facilities and pipelines
- Monitoring water quality and inspecting potential hazards on a routine basis
- Removing/neutralizing toxic spills
- Educating businesses and homeowners about:
    - safe, effective, non-toxic alternatives to toxic substances,
    - ways to prevent back flow of contaminated water, and
    - proper handling and disposal of hazardous materials

Reliable water supply

Having a reliable supply of water to meet the needs of residents and businesses now and in the future is essential to residents' quality of life and businesses' economic viability. Examples of ensuring Bellevue has a reliable supply of water could include but are not limited to:

- Reducing greenhouse gas emissions to prevent climate change and insufficent snow pack, our regions' main water storage device
- Routinely confirming Bellevue's supply contract with the Cascade Water Alliance is adequate to meet future demand
- Developing and maintaining adequate water storage facilities, and
- Educating businesses and homeowners on water conservation practices.

Wastewater management

Water of undesirable quality (wastewater/sewage) must be safely and reliably removed from homes and businesses and treated for safe release back into the environment. King County provides wastewater treatment for Bellevue. However, some Bellevue residents utilize septic systems to treat

[6] US EPA publication "2003-2008 EPA Strategic Plan, Goal 2:Clean and Safe Water"
[7] US EPA publication, EPA 816-F-04-037 June 2004, "Drinking Water Standards and Health Effects"

their wastewater. Ways of ensuring the safe and reliable removal and treatment of wastewater could include:

- Regulating and enforcing what can and cannot be disposed of in Bellevue's wastewater system
- Ensuring wastewater facilities are right-sized to meet the current and future needs of Bellevue's residents and businesses
- Maintaining wastewater conveyance pipes and pumps
- Confirming King County's treatment of wastewater is meeting water quality standards
- Educating residents and businesses about the safe disposal of hazardous materials and the most common causes of sewer back ups and best practices to avoid them such as:
    - Installing and maintaining grease traps and interceptors
    - Putting wipes in the garbage, and
    - Composting food scraps

Surface and stormwater management

With urbanization comes greater impervious surface, which increases stormwater runoff, the potential for flooding, and the flow of pollutants into streams, lakes and wetlands. Stormwater must be managed to minimize damage from flooding, protect surface water quality, support fish and wildlife and protect the environment.

Ground and surface waters may be degraded by both natural and human made pollutants such as sediment, pathogens, nutrients, metals, dissolved oxygen, temperature, pH, pesticides, mercury and organics. Protecting the quality of ground and surface water by managing stormwater runoff is essential to the health of fish and wildlife and people's enjoyment and perception of the natural environment.

A reliable supply of high quality surface water is also important for meeting the recreational needs of residents as well as meeting the needs of plants, fish and wildlife. Ways of minimizing damage from stormwater could include:

- Encouraging rainwater reuse by installating stormwater storage facilities such as cisterns or rain barrels
- Enforcing stormwater regulations for runoff control and water quality
- Ensuring compliance with state and federal stormwater regulations
- Providing incentives for increasing water infiltration and minimizing impervious surface through use of:
    - Amended soils,
    - Pervious pavement/sidewalks,
    - Green roofs,
    - Bioswales, and
    - Rain gardens.

Factor 3: Clean Green City

A clean and green city is essential to achieving a healthy sustainable environment. Key subfactors that help achieve a clean green city include:

Clean streets
Streets free of waste and debris are important to the environment because they help facilitate safe biking, prevent flooding, and reduce dust particles in the air. Examples include but are not limited to:

- Street sweeping
- Removal and disposal of roadkill
- Roadside vegetation control

Conservation of natural resources
Conservation ensures valuable natural resources are used efficiently reducing waste and the costs associated with its disposal. Valuable natural resources include water, energy, land and the materials produced from it. Reducing, reusing and recycling are the three pillars of conservation. Full lifecycle costs are considered when making decisions about what to consume. Examples of conserving resources could include but are not limited to:

- Reducing the use of water, energy, land and the materials produced from it by:
    - Encouraging the use of products and appliances that consume less resources,
    - Encouraging conservatiion practices and behaviors such as green building and low impact development ,
    - Encouraging development of compact, walkable communities and other strategies and to preserve rural areas
- Reusing water, energy, land and materials produced from it by:
    - Encouraging the use of rain barrels and cisterns to store water for irrigation and domestic uses
    - Providing training/technical assistance for the reuse of grey water
    - Providing incentives for reusing waste heat energy
    - Reuse of salvage materials
- Recycling water, energy, land and the materials produced from it by:
    - Providing convenient methods for recycling paper, glass, metal, plastics, yard and food waste
    - Providing incentives for infill and redevelopment of underutilized land
    - Capturing waste methane for energy use
    - Purchasing products made from recycled materials

Solid waste and hazmat management
Keeping our city clean and free of waste, debris, and toxic materials is essential to public health, the environment and maintaining Bellevue's high quality of life. Examples of keeping our City clean could include but are not limited to:

- Reducing the use of non-renewable resources and encouraging development and use of local renewable resources
- Removing garbage and recyclables from homes, businesses, and public facilities
- Cleaning streets
- Controlling litter and illegal dumping
- Educating residents and businesses about the proper handling and disposal of hazardous substances

Green building and low impact development
Green building and low impact development are programs that focus attention on conserving natural resources and in some cases work to restore ecological processes such as natural drainage. Both are key strategies for achieving a healthy and sustainable environment. Examples of encouraging green building and low impact development could include but are not limited to:

- Adopting policies that facilitate green building and low impact development techniques
- Leading by example by setting LEED certification level goals for new City buildings
- Providing incentives for green building
- Providing technical assistance and training on green building and low impact development
- Encouraging restoration of ecological processes and habitat in the built environment through daylighting streams, planting native plants, installing bioswales, etc.

Factor 4: Natural Environment

Preserving the functions and values of the natural environment is essential to achieving a healthy and sustainable environment. Key subfactors that are part of the natural environment include:

Lakes, streams, and wetlands
Lakes, streams and wetlands not only provide food and habitat for fish and wildlife, a source of recreation for people, and food for all species. They can also perform valuable functions such as improving water quality, water storage and conveyance. Continuing to have clean and healthy lakes, streams and wetlands will ensure that we have a healthy and sustainable environment for future generations. Ways of achieving clean and healthy lakes, streams and wetlands could include but are not limited to:

- Regulating uses within critical areas and shorelines to avoid impacts, provide protective buffers, and compensate for unavoidable impacts[8]
- Educating residents and businesses about best practices in critical area and shoreline buffers

Open space, natural areas and greenbelts
Lands that remain significantly unchanged from their natural state or have been restored to support native plants and wildlife provide habitat for a variety of wildlife species, reduce noise pollution, are a source of recreation for people and have aesthetic value. Preserving maintaining, and restoring open space, natural areas and greenbelts ensures future generations will benefit from these assets. Ways of achieving open space, natural areas and greenbelts could include but are not limited to:

- Preserving existing natural areas through acquisition, especially areas that link habitat and recreational areas
- Encouraging clustering of development to create open space
- Restoring damaged natural areas

Trails
Trails provide people access to the natural environment enabling them to appreciate first hand its aesthetic values and witness the complexity of ecosystem functions being performed. Ways to achieve access to the natural environment could include but are not limited to:

- Constructing trails in appropriate locations
- Encouraging construction of trail connections within new development

Wildlife habitat
Lake, streams, wetlands, and land in its natural state all provide critical habitat for plants and animals. One of the major threats to wildlife is the loss of habitat. Ways to manage, maintain, and preserve wildlife habitats could include but are not limited to:

- Preserving existing wildlife habitats through acquisition, especially areas that link habitat and recreational areas
- Restoring damaged habitats
- Educating residents and businesses about native plantings that support wildlife.

[8] According to the Washington State Department of Ecology, buffers can filter sediment, nutrients, and toxics; screen noise and light; and provide forage, nesting, or resting habitat for wetland-dependent species. .http://www.ecy.wa.gov/pubs/1006002.pdf

Background/Choices

Our team relied on a wide range of sources to inform our thinking about what should be included in our Request for Results. We examined the environmental practices of several other cities and counties in the state of Washington as well as indicators recommended by federal and state government agencies, the City of Bellevue, outside organizations, and interviews with key staff.

Below are assumptions and contributing information that helped lead our team to the choices we made related to the factors and strategies which appear in our cause and effect map and purchasing strategies: (in no particular order)

- The Bellevue City Council adopted a community-wide greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions target in 2007: to reduce emissions to 7% below their 1990 level by 2012.
- 2008 King County Independent Survey of King County residents confirmed our primary factors.
- 2008 The Plain English Guide to the Clean Air Act. United States Environmental Protection Agency. We make choices every day that can help reduce air pollution.
- 2003-2008 US EPA Strategic Plan, Goal 2: Clean and Safe Water. Ensure drinking water is safe, restore and maintain oceans, watersheds, and their aquatic ecosystems to protect human health, support economic and recreational activities, and provide healthy habitat for fish, plants, and wildlife.
- Reducing the Cost of Addressing Climate Change, Through Energy Efficiency February 2009, Consensus Recommendations for Future Federal Climate Legislation in 2009. The most cost-effective method of reducing greenhouse gas emissions is through energy efficiency.
- 2002 World Summit made links between human health, the environment, and sustainable development.
- 2003 U.N. Commission on Human Rights- Protection of the Environment and sustainable development can also contribute to human well-being.
- 2005 Clean Neighborhoods and Environment Act, Chapter 16, focus on urban and suburban neighborhoods in the United Kingdom in an effort to maintain clean neighborhoods and the corresponding environment for the health of citizens.
- *Healthy by Nature: Canadian Parks Council*. Health studies have shown that contact with nature, plants, animals, landscapes, and wilderness, offers a range of medical benefits including decreased body fat/obesity, lower blood pressure and cholesterol levels, enhanced survival after a heart attack, faster recovery from surgery, fewer minor medical complaints, reductions and prevention of hypertension, increased bone and muscle strength (particularly in children) and lower self-reported stress. (www.interenvironment.org/cipa/healthy%20by%20Nature.pdf, p.7)
- One of the major threats to mammals is loss of habitat. (CPC/Royal Roads University/Rethink, Trend Watch for the Protected Areas Manager). (Healthy by Nature: Canadian Parks Council, www:interenvironment.org/cipa/healthy%20by%20Nature.pdf, p.18).

Purchasing Strategies

Outcome specific purchasing strategies:
We will favor proposals that:

- Deliver results in an environmentally sensitive, equitable and sustainable way, including procurement of environmentally preferable products and services
- Foster community collaboration and partnership and incorporate the broad diversity of residents and businesses.
- Create synergy to achieve multiple benefits
- Emphasize proactive actions
- Consider a broad range of strategies- capital investments, operations, services, regulations(codes and compliance), incentives, education, community outreach, training and other programs
- Have a direct relationship between the proposal and the outcome

➢ **We are seeking proposals that best deliver clean air by targeting the many factors that enhance air quality, specifically proposals that:**

- Reduce air pollution through clean air practices
- Preserve, maintain and restore tree canopies
- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions with an emphasis on improving energy efficiency
- Promote energy efficient transportation options

➢ **We are seeking proposals that ensure clean reliable water and that meet the needs of the environment and our community now and into the future, specifically proposals that:**

- Ensure the safe, reliable supply of drinking water to and removal of wastewater from homes and businesses
- Ensure that surface water quality and quantity are adequate to provide a suitable environment for plants and wildlife, and to meet the recreational needs of our community
- Ensure that storm and surface water runoff is controlled to minimize negative impacts such as erosion and flooding

➢ **We are seeking proposals that maintain a clean and green city. Specifically proposals that:**

- Keep our city clean and free of waste, debris, and toxic materials
- Conserve resources and discourage excessive consumption
- Encourage green building and low impact development practices

Request for Results

Healthy & Sustainable Environment

- **We are seeking proposals that result in a natural environment that supports healthy living, specifically proposals that:**

  - Manage, maintain, preserve, and restore natural environments and the habitats they provide
  - Provide opportunities to come into contact with nature

Definitions

Air Toxics – Air pollutants known or suspected to cause health problems. Potential health effects include cancer, birth defects, lung damage, immune system damage, and nerve damage

Being Green – Conserve water and energy, reduce waste and material consumption, procure environmentally preferable products and services and improve environmental performance of development, to make the most efficient use of resources.

Clean Drinking Water – Drinking water that is not only safe to drink but also free of contaminants that adversely affect its look, taste or smell. Clean drinking water is essential to the health and well being of Bellevue residents. Bellevue purchases treated drinking water from the Cascade Water Alliance.

Clean Streets – Streets free of waste and debris.

Conservation of Natural Resources – Preservation, restoration, and efficient use of valuable ecosystems that provide critical habitats for plant and animal species, control flooding, filter pollutants, store the earth's carbon, and provide education and recreation benefits.

Energy Efficient Transportation Options – Transportation alternatives that reduce carbon emissions and promote health.

Hazmat – Hazardous materials.

Lakes, Streams, and Wetlands – Surface waters that not only provide a source of recreation but also a source of food for all species. Continuing to have clean and healthy lakes, streams and wetlands will ensure that we have a healthy and sustainable environment.

Trails – Trails promote contact with nature which in turn helps to promote and contribute to healthy behaviors and encourages personal responsibility for one's own health and well being both physically and mentally. It is important to provide a variety of fulfilling and easily accessible opportunities that promote healthy behaviors for citizens of all ages.

Reduce Greenhouse Gases – The primary greenhouse gases in the Earth's atmosphere are water vapor, carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide and ozone. Reduction of greenhouse gases helps control the rise in the earth's temperature.

Reduced Pollutants – A pollutant is anything that when present, results in negative consequences or impacts on the health of plants, wildlife and people. They also can impact people's enjoyment and perception of the natural environment around them. Pollutant reduction can be accomplished through policy initiatives and direct actions.

Request for Results

Healthy & Sustainable Environment

Reliable Water Supply – How reliably drinking water is available to meet the needs of the community has a significant impact on quality of life and economic viability. Reliable supply of high quality surface water (produced by rain) is important for meeting recreational needs and the needs of plants and wildlife, including the habitat needs of fish.

Surface and Stormwater Management – Surface water run-off from rain and storm events must be managed and controlled to minimize the impacts of high flow volumes and flooding on people, property and the environment.

Sustainability – Long term stability/balance of resource, supply, and use. Meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Trees – Trees not only help remove pollutants from the air, they help regulate the temperature and provide a habitat for wildlife and insects as well as help to reduce storm water flow and erosion. The quantity and quality of trees are important to maintaining a healthy and sustainable environment.

Tree Canopy – The coverage of trees in the city helps to trap rainwater, filter and reduce storm water runoff, erosion, and landslide risk. Trees help cool and clean the air.

Solid Waste Management – Infrastructure and services to reliably remove waste from homes, businesses, and neighborhoods.

Wastewater Management – Water of undesirable quality (wastewater/sewage) must be efficiently and reliably removed from homes and businesses and treated for safe release back into the environment. King County provides wastewater treatment for Bellevue.

Wild**life Habitat**- the location where a plant or animal lives and its surroundings both living and non-living.

Attachment A
List of Primary Evidence

The following is a specific list of the research used by the Healthy & Sustainable Environment Results Team.

Clean Reliable Water

City of Bellevue Code 24.06.125.D.7 (see ordinance 5905, http://www.bellevuewa.gov/Ordinances/Ord-5905.pdf)

Kit Paulsen – Utilities / Watershed Planning Supervisor – Environmental Scientist / Basin Planning and Stream System Management. Note - has frequently presented to and answered questions from the Environmental Services commission on basin planning, streams systems and stream habitat.

Phyllis Varner – Utilities/ Water Quality Supervisor / National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)

Randy Thompson, PE, – Utilities / Engineering Supervisor – Utility Systems Planning / Comprehensive Utility System Planning & Utility Asset Management Program (Results Team Subject Mater Expert) Note – has frequently presented information to and answered questions from the Environmental Services Commission on Utility Comprehensive Plan development and the Utility Asset Management Program.

The Washington State Department of Ecology publication "Criteria for Sewage Works Design" sections C1-1.4 & C2-1.7 http://www.ecy.wa.gov/pubs/9837.pdf.

National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (see US Environmental Protection Agency web site http://cfpub.epa.gov/NPDES/)

United States Environmental Protection Agency publication "2003-2008 EPA Strategic Plan, Goal 2: Clean and Safe Water". http://www.epa.gov/ow/waterplan/documents/Goal2.pdf

United States Environmental Protection Agency publication EPA 816-F-04-037 June 2004, "Drinking Water Standards and Health Affects" (http://www.epa.gov/safewater/sdwa/pdfs/fs_30ann_standards_web.pdf)

United States Environmental Protection Agency publication EPA-816-F-04-030 June 2004, "Understanding the Safe Drinking Water Act" (http://www.epa.gov/safewater/sdwa/pdfs/fs_30ann_sdwa_web.pdf)

United States Environmental Protection Agency publication EPA-905-F-97-011 August 1997, "Water Pollution Prevention and Conservation" (http://www.epa.gov/reg5rcra/wptdiv/p2pages/water.pdf)

United States Environmental Protection Agency publication EPA 816-F-08-014 April 2008, "Asset Management: A Best Practices Guide" (http://www.epa.gov/safewater/smallsystems/pdfs/guide_smallsystems_assetmanagement_bestpractices.pdf)

United States Environmental Protection Agency publication EPA-833-F-02-001 April 2002, "Fact Sheet, Asset Management for Sewer Collection Systems"

United States Environmental Protection Agency Safe Drinking Water Act (http://www.epa.gov/safewater/sdwa/)

United States Environmental Protection Agency Clean Water Act (http://www.epa.gov/lawsregs/laws/cwa.html)

Clean Green City

Action Planning and the Sustainable Community. United States Environmental Protection Agency. http://www.epa.gov/greenkit/sustain.htm

City of San Francisco Green Business Program Standards. San Francisco Green Business. http://www.sfgreenbusiness.org/images/stories/program%20standards%20PDFs/22D_GreenBusinessOfficeChecklist_0509.pdf

Conservation. http://us-environ.info/conservation/

Cheryl Kuhn – PCD. Neighborhood Outreach Coordinator. Note – has frequently presented information to and answered questions from Council and has regular contact with citizens and neighborhood associations.

Dan Stroh – PCD. Acting PCD Director.

Emma Johnson – Civic Services. Resource Conservation Manager.

Energy Efficiency & Conservation: Best "Weapons" for Combating Energy Costs This Winter & Beyond. Kateri Callahan. Alliance to Save Energy. November 9, 2005.

Green Roofs in Urban Landscapes. Eva Worden, Diana Guidry, Annabel Alonso Ng, and Alex Schore. Environmental Horticulture Department, Florida Cooperative Extension Service, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, University of Florida. September 2004. http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu.

Health and Nature: the sustainable option for healthy cities. Dave Stone, Judith Hanna. English Nature, Northminster House, Peterborough, UK. dave.stone@english-nature.org.uk
Jennifer Kaufmann – Utilities. Conservation and Outreach Program Administrator.

Sheida Sahandy – Environmental Stewardship Initiative. Assistant to the City Manager.

Susan Fife-Ferris – Utilities. Conservation and Outreach Manager. Note – has frequently presented information to and answered questions from the Environmental Services Commission on conservation and outreach.

Ten Principles. One Planet Communities: Earth's greenest neighborhoods. www.Oneplanetcommunities.org

United Kingdom Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005, Chapter 16. www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2005

Natural Environment

2009 Community Survey. The Gilmore Research Group.

2009 Community Survey, City of Bellevue Parks and Community Services Department, November 2009 (prepared by the Gilmore Research Group)

2009-2012 Strategic Plan. City of Bellevue Environmental Stewardship. November 2008. http://cobnetsps/SiteDirectory/ESI/default.aspx

A Modern City Management Tool is Ready for Urban Forest Data. Diana Canzoneri, Dan Dewald, Karl Johansen, Dan Stroh. City of Bellevue.

Bellevue Parks & Open Space System Plan 2010.

Camron Parker – Parks. Senior Planner.

Communities Count 2008. Social & Health Indicators Across King County. www.communitiescount.org

Dan Dewald – Parks. Natural Resources Manager. Note – has frequently presented information to and answered questions from the Parks Board and City Council on Natural Resource issues and forestry practices, and citizen surveys.

Doug Sanner – Parks. Fiscal Manager.

Does the Built Environment Influence Physical Activity?: Examining the Evidence. TRB Special Report 282. Transportation Research Board Institute of Medicine of the National Academies.

EBMP&DS Manual. City of Bellevue Parks & Community Services Department. 2006.

Economic Benefit of Wetlands, May 2006, United States Environmental Protection Agency.

Healthy By Nature. Canadian Parks Council.

Health, Recreation, and Our National Parks- Addressing the Role of National Parks to Promote and Provide Healthful Recreational Activities: An Outcome Based Approach. National Park System Advisory Board. March 2006.

Parks, Health & Sustainable Urban Communities. InterEnvironment Institute. California Institute of Public Affairs. http://www.interenvironment.org/

Sustainable Development and the Basic Value of Natural Environment. Jia Zhong, Li Jianhua. Architecture and City Planning College of Chongqing University, Chongqing, China.

The Case for Sustainable Landscapes: The Sustainable Sites Initiative partnership of the American Society of Landscape Architects, the Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center, and the United States Botanic Garden M Pratt, quoting CA Macera, and G Wang, "Higher Direct Medical Costs Associated with Physical Inactivity," Physician and Sportsmedicine 28, no.10 (2000): pp. 63–70. P.19

Urban Ecosystems Analysis. Dan Dewald, Kevin LeClair, Elissa Ostergaard. American Forests. AmericanForests.org.

Urban Forests in Florida: Do They Reduce Air Pollution? University of Florida School of Forest Resources and Conservation, Francisco Escobedo. http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/fr184

Clean Air

2008 City of Bellevue Budget Survey Report

City of Bellevue Comp Plan. Vol. 1-09-Environment

City of Bellevue ESI – Strategic Plan - http://cobnetsps/Site Directory/EIS/default.aspx

Proposed Climate Action Plan for Municipal Operations. City of Bellevue Environmental Stewardship Initiative. September 2008.

Puget Sound Clean Air Agency. www.pscleanair.org.

Realizing the Potential of Energy Efficiency: Targets, Policies, and Measures for G8 Countries. United Nations Foundation. http://www.globalproblems-globalsolutions-files.org/unf_website/PDF/realizing_potential_energy_efficiency.pdf

United States Environmental Protection Agency. www.epa.gov.

Worms for Your Garden. Blair. Air Gardening Blog: Gardening Tips and Advice. February 25, 2010.