

# GMVUAC August 6, 2018

## Meeting Minutes

**Meeting Called to Order – 7:01 pm**

**Members Present:**

Steve Hiester	Hank Haynes
Peter Rimbos	Rhys Sterling
Adam Sterling	Susan Harvey
Celia Parker	Warren Iverson
LarKen Buchanan	Mike Thompson
Luke Hansen	

**Members Absent:**

Paul Schultz (proxy to Rhys)  
Lorraine Blacklock (proxy to Rhys)  
Sue Neuner (proxy to Steve)  
Stephen Deutschman (Dutch) (alternative Sue Edwards)

**Agenda:**

Rhys moved to approve the agenda, Hank seconded.

**Motion passed**

**Public Comment Period:**

Bonnie Curran: I attended a hearing with the Department of Permitting and Environmental Review (DPER) about the Evergreen Meadows wedding venue in Snoqualmie, Ty Peterson stated they receive dozens of requests for temporary use permits for wedding venues, I don't understand why DPER keeps violating rural residential zoning. I have nowhere to turn for help opposing a wedding venue in my neighborhood, I've spent \$20,000 trying to fight it, the Snoqualmie Valley people have spent \$40,000.

Val Paganelli: I'm the Tahoma School Board representative for much of the unincorporated area (UA), in our July board meeting we had a public hearing for the proposed 2018-19 budget, now in the public comment period, we meet next on August 28 when we will approve the budget, please bring me or other school board members any questions you might have.

???: I'm here regarding the recent killer whale incident, Chinook salmon from the Cedar River are their food source, I oppose placing an asphalt plant there.  
Peter: To clarify, we are a volunteer organization and not in charge of that decision, although some of our guest speakers are, such as DPER.

### **Guest Speakers:**

#### **John Henry Mine:**

Dave Morris, President, Pacific Coast Coal Company (PCCC)  
Barry Kombol, Attorney, PCCC  
Monika Kannadaguli, Facility Manager, Washington State Department of Ecology  
(WS DOE)  
Gerald Shervey, Industrial Unit Supervisor, WS DOE  
Rachel McCrea, Municipal Stormwater Specialist, WS DOE  
Jim Chan, Assistant Director, King County (KC) DPER  
Alyssa Barton, Policy Analyst, Puget Soundkeepers

Steve: We have a strict agenda, the main purpose of this meeting is to gather info, the speakers each have 10 minutes for presentations, followed by questions from our council, then it will be opened up for public questions.

Dave Morris: I'm the President of PCCC, been in business since 1982, we first proposed the John Henry Mine then, the federal Office for Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSMRE) issued a mining permit, we went through the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) review and received an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) impact statement, then mined from 1986 to 1999. After a period of inactivity we started back up in 2009, OSMRE required a full supply contract, then the process to update our Environmental Assessment (EA) took 7 years, it was completed last September, and OSMRE issued a renewal permit in April.

Barry Kombol: I'm Dave's cousin and the attorney for PCCC, I brought a handout explaining what OSMRE does, it's their 40-year anniversary.

Rhys: We can post that information on our website as well.

(Self-introductions from other guest speakers and explanations of acronyms)

Dave Morris: To give a summary of the acres disturbed from past mining, there were 278 acres mined, after we reopen only 29.7 acres will be active, we produced 3 million tons of coal before and there are about 462,000 tons left, backfilling as we go. The mine is located on SR 169 and Black Diamond-Ravensdale Road, the coal in Pit 1 has been depleted, we will resume in Pit 2, then advance west toward SR 169. This map shows our surface water control system, we must intercept water and divert it around the site, we only treat water falling within the site, it's monitored in accord with our National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit, and OSMRE has its own monitoring sites. We basically made a hole in the ground in the 90s and moved the dirt into piles, our reclamation plan requires moving dirt from

those piles to achieve proximate original contours. Spoil Pile 1 is bordered by Lake 12, there are 30-year-old trees on top, must cut and remove but OSMRE might not require that, we have enough dirt elsewhere to fill.

There are phosphorus concerns for Lake Sawyer citizens, maximum level allowed from site is 80 parts per million (ppm), average is supposed to be around 40 ppm, but low if compared to street runoff, can be above 200 ppm in urban areas. Pond B discharges into Ginder Lake and then Lake Sawyer, Pond I also eventually flows into Lake Sawyer, we sometimes have above average numbers in September after the first big rainfall.

Our final reclamation plan is wetlands and coniferous/deciduous mixed forest, once we finish mining we'll put on topsoil, then plant Douglas firs in the spring, we've already put topsoil on piles beyond what was required. OSMRE's role is over, they renewed our permit, the law requires renewal unless there is a big cause not to, we also have a KC grading permit with its own renewal period, WS DOE issued their permit in 1986, and it was extended every 5 years. Required reclamation activities are in our permit application on file at Black Diamond (BD) city hall, it's a very detailed plan, we must follow it as approved and fill in Pit 2 after mining. We also had to post a reclamation bond of \$6.3 million, estimated under the top price of labor. WS Department of Natural Resources (DNR) can resume primacy of regulating surface mining at any time, but only 2 mines in the state at this time, so it did not make sense, we're one of only 2 states without primacy, but all must follow the same federal standards.

???: Tennessee has proposed legislation now.

Gerald Shervey: I've been with WS DOE for over 20 years, I wrote the original permit for this coal mine, we looked at phosphorus then, based our assessment on the EPA's water quality standards, used a statistical approach, also imposed limits on the dirt levels in discharged water. Monika's been with the department for 15 years, she's dealt with many industrial sites, and is a licensed engineer.

Rachel McCrea: I'm a section manager with the WS DOE Water Quality Section.

Rhys: I was also an engineer at WS DOE back in the day.

(Explaining NPDES permits)

Monika Kannadaguli: NPDES permits are needed for sites that may pollute water, OSMRE issued a mining permit in April, it has primary authority to approve or deny those permits. A grading permit was issued by KC DPER, and the NPDES permit is issued by WS DOE. An NPDES permit is needed during mining and reclamation, also for inactive phases, mines involve lots of storm water and earthmoving, until the site is completely reclaimed it will be required to have an NPDES permit to protect water quality. NPDES permits are issued under the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) for surface water, and under the state Water Pollution Act for ground water discharge. Permits for both are required.

The NPDES permit has not been issued yet, but based on prior ones for this site, it could prohibit discharge of any process water, e.g., from coal washing.

It could also give DOE the right to inspect the site, require PCCC to conduct groundwater quality monitoring and limit discharge, make PCCC develop a spill control plan and source-control best management practices (BMPs), so they don't just deal with a spill after it happens. Under an NPDES, PCCC also must have a wastewater treatment system, must develop a storm water pollution prevention plan to determine how to make sure storm water is not discharged. It can also place effluent limits for water discharge, DOE specifies limits for certain facilities based on compliance data, site history, and other factors, we would calculate levels and PCCC must meet them, and if non-compliant there are consequences. If a permit is issued, these are the things it could do.

For a brief history of this project, the first NPDES permit was issued in 1986 and extended, then version 2 was issued in 1992. The next one was issued in 2008, it was appealed and settled, then modified and extended in 2013. In 2017 we were working to reauthorize the permit, PCCC provided info, no changes to their operations, but regulations and technology has changed, so we will need to issue a new permit.

Gerald Shervey: AKART stands for "all known, available and reasonable" methods of treatment, etc.. Because technology has changed, we anticipate with new permits what is appropriate now as opposed to during the prior permit.

Monika Kannadaguli: PCCC submitted a new application in March, we completed our completeness review in May, we only reviewed for completeness of the submitted forms, not for all of the data therein, then public notice for that was from May to June. We received 7,000 e-mails from concerned people, so the next step is to review the info provided, review the background, look at those comments, and develop a draft permit and fact sheet for the facility, then have public notice published in a local newspaper for comment. We will have a longer comment period this time, it's usually 30 days, but we will have 60-day period for this project, and we will also have public hearings. As for when to comment, there are several ways to get involved, look for the public notice of draft (PNOD) in the local paper, it will say how to submit and the comment deadline. You can also send an e-mail to [nwropccc@ecy.wa.gov](mailto:nwropccc@ecy.wa.gov), which is a mailbox we specifically created for this project, and we will send notice by e-mail to everyone who contacts us. We also created a resource page on the DOE website where the draft permit will be posted. Otherwise, you can send a letter to DOE saying that you want to be notified about the comment period. More useful links are in our presentation, our website also contains documents from OSMRE. The timeframe is 6 to 8 months for usual NPDES permits, we want to finish it by the end of this year, but it will take longer with outreach efforts, also the site history is scattered over a 30 year period.

Peter: If all speakers can send presentation info to Rhys, we can post on our website.

Rhys: A portion of the Environment Committee page is devoted to this project, so people can keep track of it there, I will try to provide links and info, also look for Council updates in the Voice of the Valley.

Jim Chan: I am the interim director of DPER, no presentation but I was given talking points, I'm stepping in for Randy Sandin who couldn't be here today. For county and local requirements, we issued a 1986 grading permit, must renew it every year until the mine is fully reclaimed under state law, there's also a major review every 5 years for new conditions, etc.. The last periodic review was in 2014, we identified recommendations, such as to update the storm water system to our current manual's specs. What we do is similar to DOE review, but localized for the UA. We reminded PCCC in October, and in Mar they submitted new storm water materials for review, the plan is to fully review it by the end of this year, there is some overlap with DOE so we will coordinate with them. We were informed when OSMRE issued the mining permit, and there is a possibility that, if our standards end up being higher than current federal ones, OSMRE might need to review and update the permit they issued. The county monitors closely, although the mine is not operating currently, the plan is to mine for 6 years once mining does start, then it will take 1 or 2 years to reclaim, so an 8-year process total, but that might change.

Alyssa Barton: I'm a Policy Analyst with Puget Soundkeeper Alliance, we are part of Waterkeeper Alliance, it's a worldwide association in 5 continents. Our mission is to preserve and protect the waters of Puget Sound. We work in 3 areas, monitoring and CWA enforcement, where we sometimes file lawsuits, also stewardship and educational work, and finally policy and advocacy work, which includes legislative and rulemaking advocacy, fighting to strengthen laws. One of our five campaign areas is storm water and wastewater pollution, DOE has authority under the EPA to run the CWA permitting program, it requires permits to limit the amount of pollutants for human use, recreation, fish, etc., based on what the water is used for. We work to ensure permittees are in compliance. Storm water starts as rain, can pick up chemicals from the ground, then bring those into waterways. The John Henry Mine is located near Mud Lake, Ginder Lake, Lake 12, and Lake Sawyer, which is a habitat for Coho salmon and other fish, and is the 4th biggest lake in Washington. Federal and county regulations do different things, so it can be confusing.

We have some concerns with DOE's process for NPDES permitting and past issues at this mine. We are concerned that operations have violated and will continue to violate the CWA, CPPP has exceeded its limits in permits, including copper, phosphorus, etc. Info is in public records, there are many notices of violation on file going back decades, also KC water quality studies, so PCCC might violate state water quality regulations. There are four outfalls to surrounding lakes, Mud and Ginder Lakes flow into Lake Sawyer, then into Green River, which is an important waterway. Another major concern is the pollution plan currently in place on Lake Sawyer. Trends in water quality for the lake were testing higher when the mine was operating, then went down when it stopped, mining exposes phosphorus, and permits are legal plans to allow pollution, which would be 40 mg per liter per month in the PCCC plan.

Lake Sawyer has lower limits, and the mine is not a recognized polluter authorized to discharge increasing phosphorus in Lake Sawyer's plan. CWA 401 certification was also never issued for this project.

Also based on the site history, we have concerns for this property, PCCC had brought in outside waste, waste ash was dumped for roads, there are reports of piles of scrap metal, that the property has been used as a dumping site, and we are generally concerned how it is being handled. The property is also in disrepair, there was a notice of violation that records are not available on-site, some fencing is down, the coal processing plant flooded, there was lack of drainage, etc. Also Pit 2 is overflowing into the other pit, so there's a concern with water contamination. Finally, we're concerned with climate change, pit coal mining causes other negative consequences, such as blasting, increased truck traffic, burning coal, etc. Washington wants to reduce greenhouse gas emission levels by 50% below 1990 levels, KC also has its own goals, yet this mine would contribute 51,000 cars worth of pollution per year, or 250,000 tons of carbon pollution. DOE is working on issuing a permit, but we think PCCC should reclaim and clean up the site. Reopening the mine is not good for the community, and PCCC should not be permitted to cause more environmental harms. People can still send comments to DOE by e-mail even though it is no longer the formal comment period.

Mike: How long until you finish mining, 2022? How will coal be moved?

(More questions)

Dave Morris: We will have 10 trucks per day, no additional traffic lights, but KC imposed restrictions so we will not impact roads during rush hour, must pay for any damage to roads caused by our trucks. We have plenty of backfill onsite, one onsite caretaker now, and we have no outstanding violations.

Peter: We heard some contradictory stuff tonight, I want the parties to talk, I want DOE's NPDES permitting to address the issues Alyssa mentioned as well as the comments we've submitted. I'm worried about water quality, permits have been issued since 1986, and it sounds like they will just be reissued. Only one speaker was interested in climate change, PCCC is proposing to mine coal, but it's no longer economical to mine and ship, might not meet local climate change policies, so I would like to hear more about whether DOE can address these concerns.

Dave Morris: No laws we deal with involve climate change, but our EA does address, there are cement factories in the area that are still burning coal.

Warren: Will the mine be economically viable?

Dave Morris: We will find out, wouldn't be reopening it if unlikely.

Peter: Question for DOE, I want to be confident that the process you're following will address those concerns, there appear to have been issues despite permits for the existing mine. What will be done about phosphorus numbers?

Dave Morris: We have already reclaimed 75% of the mine, we're required to reclaim contemporaneously with mining, most is done, but still lots to go, cost of reclamation. There's just one pit, but it moves each year, we backfill overburden on the prior year's pit. We must report whenever there's a

recordable event, e.g., must sample water if there's half inch of rainfall, then send to a lab for testing and submit the results to DOE, the updated info is in our application.

Monika Kannadaguli: DOE's authority to approve or deny lies with OSMRE, the NPDES permit is for discharge, it is not the tool that will authorize or stop mining.

Jim Chan: At the end of the process, if there are any major new requirements, we will let them know and OSMRE might reopen it.

Monika Kannadaguli: I will get back to you, unsure if our requirements are more stringent than federal standards, all those things I mentioned were addressed in previous permits, but we may have new requirements in this permit.

Peter: I want to ensure that local people have a say in the matter.

Hank: My concern is with collection ponds, human health, concentrations of phosphorus isotopes settle in sands, could that impact human populations? There was a lake in Florida with phosphorus contaminations that had 10 times the cancer rate than average. Concerned if more housing moves into that area.

Monika Kannadaguli: We're not monitoring specific isotopes, just total phosphorus levels, no reason yet to impose isotope restrictions, but if you can provide info then we will look into it.

Dave Morris: The ponds are not lined, made by excavating soil.

Gerald Shervey: I'm not aware of limiting phosphorus for human health, but we do it for algae growth, mostly looking at any potential to turn lakes eutrophic. Lake Sawyer had a problem when KC installed an unsuccessful sewage plant, phosphorus ended up in the lake, it cycles from the bottom and is hard to get rid of. We already knew it was problem with Lake Sawyer, so we look at fish toxicity, etc., to pick most stringent and relevant levels for restrictions.

Monika Kannadaguli: Phosphorus particles adhere to sediment, turbidity is how much soil in the water, so setting more stringent standards for sediment and turbidity will also control phosphorus levels.

Susan: For phosphorus levels in Lake Sawyer, did you consider growth from master planned developments? Are you looking at the cumulative effect or single source? There will be an increase of 6,050 residences, so any figures must include whole picture.

Monika Kannadaguli: We are aware of 2 more residential complexes in the area, in process of looking at their impact on Lake Sawyer, currently discussing it internally, so we have no answer now.

Gerald Shervey: There is a water pollution cleanup plan, we did look holistically, we recommend to building planners how to treat, some of the developments in BD also infiltrating storm water and not diverting to streams. Non-point sources are those we don't measure, we have recommendations for how to build, but that's the only practical approach. Point sources are polluters, such as a coal mine, and they must monitor their own emissions.

Susan: Who will fix it if a problem arises?

Gerald Shervey: We have a consistent approach between all, consistent with DOE, we don't require measuring runoff for non-point sources, but there are specific limits and measurements for the mine. Lake Sawyer is meeting phosphorus targets amid the current developments.

Susan: OSMRE declined to issue a permit in 2010, and DPER issued letters recommending against a permit. I also have a letters from others recommending deferring on action until mitigation. City of BD also opposed based on their own independent research, also opposed by Puget Sound Clean Air Agency and DNR. But that was all dismissed by OSMRE, everything we do is dismissed, even if 7,000 comments submitted saying people don't want it, the permits will still be issued, there's really no overturning this. DOE can perhaps limit pollution, but it would still be active for 8 years until it is reclaimed. Just want agencies to be straightforward with us.

Warren: I've known PCCC people for years, they sell topsoil, they've even donated dirt gravel for many projects, I've known many of their employees, coal is a dying industry, but I want to know if phosphorus levels in Lake Sawyer increases, who's to blame? DEPR will probably blame homes, individual permits are harder to get, and individuals bear the brunt of burdens.

Jim Chan: KC also has an NPDES permit with DOE, we must report any pollutant discharge, we are responsible for monitoring to make sure our storm water manual meets their regulations, then we tell individuals they must meet our storm water standards. We have to report annually.

Warren: I see a conflict brewing in 5 years.

Peter: Does City of BD also have to meet those standards?

Jim Chan: Cities have their own NPDES permits, so they also must meet.

Sue Edwards: How many trucks? Where will it go? Employment?

(Other questions)

Dave Morris: 10 trucks is 300 tons per day, it will go to Ash Grove Cement plants or one of two coal power plants in Canada, need fuel to make cement, we will have 35 employees at full production, not sure if will be union employees.

Barry Kombol: Natural gas can be a replacement, every car and building is carbon based, employees have the right to unionize.

Dave Morris: If something happens, we don't just pay a fine, DOE will recommend treatment and we implement, can add alum to water, but only effective at 300 ppm level.

LarKen: I'm concerned about communication and public notice, who decides which newspaper? Not many subscribe to the Voice of the Valley. Is PCCC notifying landowners of potential impact to health, animals, water, etc.?

Monika Kannadaguli: Notice is based on location, we publish in the local paper, we can send info directly, we will probably use the same paper as before.

Gerald Shervey: We look at the closest weekly publication to the facility.

Dave Morris: We also must give public notice before any blasting, we do a pre-blast survey within a half-mile radius, although not required, we will look for cracks, etc., and will reimburse if homes are later damaged from vibrations.



Barry Kombol: In the past, some homeowners were concerned about loss of value of their homes in the Lake 12 area, so we appraised and bought. Blasting notification is required by law, but we can do more voluntarily.

Dave Morris: We also get elk on the prop, one inspector even encountered a cougar.

Luke: Where is the nearest house? How long have you owned the property? What will happen after reclamation?

Dave Morris: The closest homes are in Diamond Ridge, the site is a quarter-mile away from any new homes, we've owned the area since the early 50s, two subdivisions were built on during our mining period.

Barry Kombol: One development borders the property, but there's a large space between Lawson Hills and any actual mining activity.

Dave Morris: After mining the site will revert to forest, Palmer Coking Coal Company will still own the land.

Cindy Wheeler: I'm concerned about comprehensive monitoring, knowledge sharing, cumulative impacts. The info today doesn't reflect facts on record. I'm concerned as a lake dweller, if it goes eutrophic, the EA does not mention the Lake Sawyer Phosphorus Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Water Quality Implementation Plan proposed 25 years ago, BD does partial testing on the lake, but KC will not pay for more. Alum treatment can be an option, but according to the water quality report, it would take 3 alum treatments for a lake of that size with \$12-16 million per treatment estimate. I sent that data to Monika, phosphorus levels have gone up from 2013-16, I don't know why there is no comprehensive monitoring plan between the mine and housing developments. There needs to be a better plan, we're not being served by this piecemeal program.

Karen Meador: Would the mine require a conditional use permit similar to the race track? Was KC/WS Department of Transportation (DOT) consulted on impacts? KC issued a grading permit but not a mining permit?

Dave Morris: There are tight restrictions in the permit application package

Jim Chan: KC has a limited role, we're focused on storm water code, operations permits are issued at the state and federal levels, the area is zoned M so mining is an outright allowed activity and no conditional use permit is required. We issued a mineral extraction operations grading permit, but KC has no mining permit.

Dave Morris: Traffic impacts were assessed in the EA, WS DOT did provide comments, there would only be 10 additional trucks per day on the BD-Ravensdale Road and SR 169, Oakpointe housing development will also be going in that area.

Val Paganelli: I'm curious what the estimated value of your mining operation is total over 6 years?

Dave Morris: We negotiate annually with customers, the current rate for this grad of coal is \$60 per ton. There's no market in this area, so we will sell it internationally, prices are set by Australian coal going into Japan, and there are 480,000 tons total left in the mine.

Gwyn Vukich: Question about reclamation, is the area fenced so people cannot dump? I heard about dump trucks bringing in waste material.

Dave Morris: All roads are fenced, but BD kids have brought in motor bikes, and some people on BD-Ravensdale Road might dump garbage near the gate. From 1999 to 2006 we brought in clean fill from down the street, mostly silt from mining gravel, Lakeside Industries also produces silt.

Sandy Wildermuth: What's the actual path market? Are trucks restricted to non-commute hours? What about impacts to road caused by weight? Indeterminate market for coal, what will happen to the rest?

Dave Morris: Most will go to Ash Grove Cement, trucks will take SR 169 to I 405, the plant is on the Duwamish River, on Spokane Street. We cannot use the roads from 7:00-9:00 in the morning and 4:00-6:00 in the evening, but we will do most trucking at night anyway. Restrictions are in the KC permit, we have to monitor roads, must have a wheel wash, KC will monitor, and we must repair the roads if we caused any damage.

Barry Kombol: No agency has addressed or required, but there is a general weight limit and axel requirement for trucks.

Dave Morris: We also have a contract for a portion with Lehigh Cement for some coal, I hope it will be profitable, it works on paper.

???: What kind of trucks? Will they be covered?

Dave Morris: Regular dump trucks with sideboards, we wash coal before shipping so there's no dust, KC has required all trucks to be covered.

???: Will water samples be taken monthly?

Dave Morris: Every time there is rainfall of half an inch within a 24-hour period, once we get to 2 then good for the month. A geologist onsite takes samples and sends them to a lab, they're an independent contractor.

Peter: If the ponds are unlined, do you test groundwater? Most people in area get their water from wells.

Dave Morris: We monitor for ground water once a month, OSMRE has separate requirements.

Monika Kannadaguli: There are several metals they must monitor, wells are placed around the facility, one is owned by a local homeowner.

Dave Morris: We monitor two adjacent private wells.

???: You have an active contract with Lehigh Cement for half, do you have any other contracts? If 35 jobs during full production, how many during reclamation?

Dave Morris: We don't have any other contracts yet we will be at full production for 5 years, then 20 jobs during reclamation.

Lon Dickerson: If the legislature should decide to take over responsibility for regulating mines, will this site remain vested?

Rhys: I contacted Dave Norman with DNR, he indicated that DNR has discretionary authority to take primacy to enforce state laws, but DNR is not willing because it would not be cost effective, nobody from DNR is here tonight, whether it would nevertheless be vested is a good question, I would imagine there can be discussions.

Barry Kombol: If the state takes over primacy, the federal OSMRE would first review to make sure the state plan is as stringent, then the federal government must

sign off on the state's ability to regulate, state must comply with federal requirements, and there would be a period of review, would need to look at the Tennessee example.

Rhys: I put Dave Norman's statement on our website, does Puget Soundkeeper have any more concerns?

Alyssa Barton: I would emphasize that DOE has a duty not to issue an NPDES permit, based on PCCC's track record, people have been complaining that they have no voice in the process, the ability to pollute our waters is not a right its a privilege, due to years of enforcement actions, records of violations, etc., PCCC does not seem to be getting better, the last line of defense to say no is in this room.

???: Are both of the PCCC representatives fishermen? (Yes)

Sue Edwards: What other sources of coal are in the area?

Dave Morris: We stopped production because a Canadian mine started supplying coal to the Canadian power plants and we could not compete, the price then was \$30 per ton. A lot of coal does come through Washington, many trucks on the road are coming from Montana.

???: Ash Grove Cement is now using natural gas for its operations, why would they go back to coal?

Dave Morris: They are using natural gas now, but they have the facilities to burn coal in place, and they have emissions-monitoring equipment.

Warren: What was Puget Soundkeeper's position on the BD housing developments?

Alyssa Barton: For areas with TMDL plans, point sources have waste load allocations and non-point sources should already be incorporated into the TMDL, but those developments might not be in this TMDL, so that would be problematic.

Barry Kombol: Thanks for the good meeting, polite answers and questions.

### **Council Business:**

None

### **Committee Reports:** - 9:10

#### **Growth Management:** Peter Rimbos

Peter: In April, KC Executive Office proposed a change to the comprehensive plan cycling, changing it from 4 years to 8 years, that proposal is now in Councilwoman Kathy Lambert's Planning, Rural Service and Environment (PSRE) Committee, a striker was sent out to everyone, Ivan Miller volunteered to talk with us, Peter Eberle with Four Creeks Unincorporated Area Council (UAC) offered a room, so we will be meeting next Tuesday at 7:00 PM, I will send out info, and Ivan Miller will invite Kathy Lambert's staff. I also listed my concerns from reading the comparison, it seemed like the 8 year proposal is a good idea, but the striker's holes are worrisome. September 4 is the proposed date for the PSRE Committee to have a public

hearing and vote on the striker and any amendments, then it would go to the full council on October 9 for public hearing and vote. Everyone is invited, the comprehensive plan is important, I've invited other UACs to listen to what they have to say, then before next meeting I want us to work on comments in our committees for all of the Rural Area, but not enough time before our next council meeting. How can we do this under our bylaws?

Rhys: Call a special or emergency meeting.

Peter: I would like to propose that the four major committees work together and complete our comments over e-mail.

Steve: We should follow our bylaws.

Rhys: Are we sure they will meet on September 4?

Peter: We might discuss that next Tuesday.

Susan: Why is this so important?

Peter: If the striker is approved, the cycle will go to 8 years with review every 2 years, it's all in e-mail.

Warren: We need to find out what is a major change.

Steve: That's a question for the meeting, follow bylaws to call a special or emergency meeting, and we can change the bylaws if needed.

Peter: I want to work with other UACs, but we will be taking the lead.

Alan Painter: The full council is scheduled to vote September 22.

Marissa Alegria: I will be at the meeting on Tuesday.

Alan Painter: Ivan Miller will also be there, and Erin Auzens is a key person.

#### Transportation: Susan Harvey

Susan: Update on our committee report, traffic signage on 216th Avenue was activated 2 months ahead of time, Dutch sent a note on the 195th/196th Street intersection, KC has been painting survey markers on the intersection, it's a critical bus stop location, so there is progress by the county. Nothing new on the truck situation in BD, I will schedule a Joint Transportation Initiative (JTI) meeting toward end of the month to discuss the Issaquah-Hobart Road corridor approach, Chad Magendanz wants to be involved.

Warren: I received a response from Rose LeSmith with KC DOT, we discussed several areas, she said they will get back to me but they must do more studies first, I'm hoping to get more "your speed" electronic signs, I will also involve Val Paganelli with the schools.

Mike: I saw the new flashing sign on 216th Avenue, it says 25 mph.

Luke: That's because of the driveway, even though it's a 40 mph zone.

#### Environment: Rhys Sterling

Rhys: Next month we will be discussing the Hirst decision, I also talked to Jim Chan, DPER might send Randy Sandin, who is retiring at the end of the year.

Peter: Karen Wolf will send someone from the Executive's Office, it sounded like Karen will be running the committee when it is formed.

Rhys: Stacy Vynne McKinstry will be here from DOE, Randy is involved in the Hirst fix for KC. Presentations are set up for next month, we will have 2 or 3 speakers.

Warren: For wells, will David come out? Or will we only discuss Hirst? I also believe I sent two more names?

Susan: Bonnie Curran was frustrated with weddings, do we want to look into helping her? Any reason not to?

Rhys: I must recuse myself, my daughter got married at that venue, it's really not a problem, it's a beautiful location and they have a conditional use permit with many restrictions.

Steve: If she's already dealt with lawyers, I'm not sure what we can add to the situation.

Train Show: Steve Hiester

Steve: The Train Show is coming up, so we need to have a meeting soon.

**Approve Minutes:**

Hank moved to approve the July minutes, Rhys seconded.

**Motion passed**

**Open Discussion:**

None

Chair adjourned.

**Meeting Adjourned - 9:30 pm**