



CITY OF MERCER ISLAND CITY COUNCIL MEETING AGENDA

Monday
March 30, 2015
6:00 PM

Mayor Bruce Bassett
Deputy Mayor Dan Grausz

**Councilmembers Debbie Bertlin, Jane Brahm,
Mike Cero, Joel Wachs, and Benson Wong**

Contact: 206.275.7793, council@mercergov.org
www.mercergov.org/council

All meetings are held in the City Hall Council Chambers at
9611 SE 36th Street, Mercer Island, WA unless otherwise noticed

"Appearances" is the time set aside for members of the public to speak to the City Council
about any issues of concern. If you wish to speak, please consider the following points:

(1) speak audibly into the podium microphone, (2) state your name and address for
the record, and (3) limit your comments to three minutes.

Please note: the Council does not usually respond to comments during the meeting.

SPECIAL MEETING

STUDY SESSION, 6:00 PM

- (1) AB 5056 Water System Contamination Event Work Plan Update

CALL TO ORDER & ROLL CALL, 7:00 PM

APPEARANCES

MINUTES

- (2) Regular Meeting Minutes of February 23, 2015

CONSENT CALENDAR

- (3) Payables: \$331,663.22 (03/12/15) & \$660,680.92 (03/19/15)
Payroll: \$712,349.70 (03/20/15)
- (4) AB 5059 2015-2016 Fire Collective Bargaining Agreement

REGULAR BUSINESS

- (5) AB 5050 Open Space Vegetation Plan Ten Year Update
- (6) AB 5060 Amendment to Solicitors Ordinance (1st Reading)

OTHER BUSINESS

Councilmember Absences
Planning Schedule
Board Appointments
Councilmember Reports

EXECUTIVE SESSION

To discuss with legal counsel representing the agency litigation or potential litigation to which the agency, the governing body, or a member acting in an official capacity is, or is likely to become, a party, when public knowledge regarding the discussion is likely to result in an adverse legal or financial consequence to the agency pursuant to RCW 42.30.110(1)(i) for approximately 30 minutes

ADJOURNMENT



**BUSINESS OF THE CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF MERCER ISLAND, WA**

**AB 5056
March 30, 2015
Study Session**

**WATER SYSTEM CONTAMINATION EVENT
ACTION PLAN UPDATE**

Proposed Council Action:
Receive report.

DEPARTMENT OF	Maintenance (Glenn Boettcher)
COUNCIL LIAISON	n/a
EXHIBITS	1. Long-Range Action Plan
APPROVED BY CITY MANAGER	

AMOUNT OF EXPENDITURE	\$	n/a
AMOUNT BUDGETED	\$	n/a
APPROPRIATION REQUIRED	\$	n/a

SUMMARY

Work is well under way on a Long-Term Action Plan addressing areas of contamination risk identified by the state Department of Health (DOH) in the City’s water system. Confluence Engineering, which helped plan the City’s response in the aftermath of E. coli being detected in the system last fall, is providing technical expertise in developing and carrying out the Action Plan. At the March 30 Study Session, Council will receive an update from City staff and Confluence on work undertaken in response to the Boil Water Advisory.

Ongoing Actions

Expanded monitoring of water quality in the system continues under DOH guidance. Sampling is being done routinely at 25 sites chosen to provide good geographic coverage of the Island. In addition, another 25 sites representing system “dead ends” are being monitored quarterly. Sampling results, with rare exceptions, are meeting or exceeding the goal of 1.0 mg/L of chlorine established to enhance disinfection should contamination reach the system. The extensive monitoring is necessary because no cause of last fall’s event was discovered, and because removing possible pathways for contamination won’t be completed for some time.

The current approach is temporary and will be replaced with a new approach that uses 9 permanent sampling stations along with the 5 sampling stations that were installed decades ago. The new stations will be built installed (they come as a pre-constructed unit) by City crews and should be completed by the end of July.

One of the potential pathways for contamination reaching the system is the old-style plumbing in vaults that contain important water infrastructure. The first phase of plumbing improvements began in late February in 60 vaults that have combined pressure reducing valves (PRVs) and air vacuum releases (air-vacs). The second phase of vault work will focus on standalone air-vacs and will begin shortly after the completion of the first phase around May 1.

In addition, a comprehensive update of our Cross Connection Control Program (CCCP) is in progress. DOH strongly urged the City to add stronger enforcement provisions to the ordinance providing the framework of the CCCP and to consider how to more effectively work with “high risk” properties as defined by the WAC. These include waterfront residences, medical and dental offices, veterinarian offices, car washes, gas stations, dry cleaners and adult family homes. Proposed ordinance revisions are scheduled for Council consideration beginning at the May 4 meeting.

In the interim, staff has continued reducing the number of locations that do not have current testing of their backflow prevention devices. There were 370 locations out of compliance when the Boil Water Advisory went into effect, and now 75 remain.

Technical Investigation

Over the course of this year, Confluence Engineering will be looking at the performance of the Island’s water system from a number of perspectives. One focus is to better understand chlorine conditions in the system. One goal is to assess at what rate the “biofilm” on the interior walls of pipes consumes chlorine and how best to maintain optimal levels.

Confluence also will help water crews evaluate the effectiveness of various flushing and main-cleaning strategies, and high-speed data loggers are being acquired to evaluate pressures in the system. Pressure changes, under the right set of circumstances, could draw contamination into the system.

At this time it isn’t clear whether some of the more expensive measures that were discussed during and immediately after last fall’s contamination event – chlorine mixers in the storage tanks, and automated flushing stations at various locations in the system – will be necessary. Early indications are that less costly measures may accomplish the desired outcomes.

Costs

The actual costs incurred in 2014, which were funded by savings on three water utility projects, are broken down below.

2014 Actual Costs	Amount
City staff costs	\$136,260
Confluence Engineering	42,473
Seattle Public Utilities	24,998
Operating supplies	14,864
City of Bellevue staff support	13,112
Air-vac vault design	8,484
Other professional services	4,717
Rental equipment	2,842
Total 2014 costs	\$247,750

The planned costs in 2015, which will be funded by 2014 savings on the 88th Ave. and 86th Ave. Water Improvements project (\$335,000) and 2015 water rates (\$550,000), are broken down below.

2015 Planned Costs	Amount
Funded by 2014 project savings:	
Confluence Engineering (Phase 2)	\$85,000
Cross connection control program update	50,000
Water quality metrics	50,000
Standard operating procedures development	25,000
Hydraulic modeling	25,000
Chlorine boosting in reservoirs	15,000
Investigative sampling	6,000
Pressure data loggers	2,000
To be determined in 2 nd half of 2015	77,000
Funded by 2015 water rates:	
Upgrade air-vac vaults	\$500,000
Install 9 water sampling stations	\$50,000
Total 2015 costs	\$885,000

The \$335,000 in 2014 project savings will be included with the budget carryover requests attached to the 4th Quarter 2014 Financial Status Report, which will be presented to the Council on April 20, 2015. The \$550,000 for the air-vac vaults and the water sampling stations is already budgeted in 2015.

After Action Report

After recommended changes by the City Council were made to the Boil Water Advisory After Action Report, the report was submitted to Washington State as required.

The following corrective actions are underway and will be completed by Sept. 1, 2015.

1. New Alert Notification System
2. New dedicated Emergency Operation Center.
3. New Emergency Response Team, with redundant positions.

RECOMMENDATION

Maintenance Director

Receive report. No action necessary.

CITY OF MERCER ISLAND
E. COLI RESPONSE AND MITIGATION ASSESSMENT
ACTION PLAN UPDATE
3/17/15

This Action Plan summarizes the status of various on-going activities undertaken by the City and its consultant in response to the *E. coli* contamination event of September, 2014. Figure 1 provides an overview of recent activities and planned completion time frames.

1. DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL LEVEL INCREASE AND MAINTENANCE

A goal of ≥ 1 mg/L throughout the distribution system has been set based on conservative estimates for *E. coli* 0157-H7 inactivation, providing on-going public health protection should a second contamination event occur, plus balancing other water quality regulations and public acceptance. Since no specific cause of the contamination event was found, the City plans to maintain this chlorine goal until further progress is made toward reducing contamination risks, as described later in this Action Plan. There are three primary methods the City is pursuing to increase and maintain disinfectant residual levels.

- Booster Disinfection
- Reduce Water Age
- Reduce Pipe Wall Demands

1) **Booster Disinfection - Complete**

- a. Chlorine levels were boosted beginning 10/4/14, and levels leaving the storage reservoirs have consistently been above 1.2 mg/L. Boosting has been largely effective at maintaining residuals ≥ 1 mg/L throughout the distribution system.
- b. The use of pucks to boost chlorine residuals has been effective for meeting residual goals.
 - i. Permanent mixers do not appear to be needed at this time.
 - ii. The purchase of a portable disinfection system does not appear to be needed at this time

2) **Reduce Water Age – On-going**

- a. Chlorine demand/decay - **Complete**
 - i. A series of tests were conducted to assess chlorine decay in bulk water due to determine impacts of water age on residual stability.
 - ii. Results indicated that the bulk water has very low chlorine demand (<0.4 mg/L over 9 days), and therefore the majority of chlorine demand within the distribution system is due to pipe wall demands.
 - iii. Thus, only minor increases in chlorine residual are expected to result from system modifications to reduce water age. This suggests that reduction of pipe wall demands should be the focus moving forward.
- b. Low velocity flushing/bulk water turnover - **Complete**
 - i. Since the event, 100% of all primary mains/trunk lines ≥ 12 -inches have been flushed. The majority of all remaining pipe in the system have also been flushed. The City is continuing its spot flushing program to boost residuals in remaining portions of the system and problem areas.
- c. Reconfiguration/looping of some areas – **Future if needed**

- i. As a future task, the City plans to conduct hydraulic modeling to identify opportunities for eliminating stagnant areas through looping or interconnecting problem areas.
- 3) Reduce Pipe Wall Demands – **On-going**
 - a. Due to the topography of the island and severe limitations with discharge to sanitary or storm sewer systems, high velocity unidirectional flushing has not been a feasible routine maintenance approach for the City.
 - b. Trials on specific stretches of cast iron and ductile iron pipe (where discharge allows) will be conducted during **Q2-Q3 of 2015** to assess the effectiveness of UDF as a main cleaning technique on various pipe materials.
 - c. Desk-top evaluations of alternative main cleaning strategies will be conducted during **Q2-Q3 of 2015** to assess likely effectiveness, costs, secondary impacts, etc.
 - i. Neutral Output Discharge Elimination System (NO-DES)
 - ii. Ice pigging
 - iii. Pigging and relining
 - d. The City will develop a method for including water quality as a classification of substandard main when making CIP decisions. Metrics for making this determination will be prepared by others by **Q4 2015**.

2. REDUCE CONTAMINATION RISKS

- 1) Cross Connection Control Program – **On-going**
 - a. Continue to make progress obtaining testing reports from locations with known backflow prevention devices. Reduced number of missing reports from 370 down to 78.
 - b. Continuing to make progress with proposed ordinance changes
 - c. Initial discussion with Utility Board regarding key policy issues including waterfront properties and enforcement approaches.
 - d. Developed a framework for public education about the CCCP, including a letter signed by the City Manager that will be sent to all Island households.
 - e. City Council discussion planned for **May 4, 2015**.
- 2) Vaults – **On-going**
 - a. Contracted with Bonner Brothers to replace air-vacs in 60 PRV vaults Island-wide. Should be completed by **May 1, 2015**.
 - b. Assessment of the stand-alone air-vacs still in progress. Retrofits will be completed by the **end of 2015**.
- 3) Bypass Valve – **On-going**
 - a. Purchased two high-speed pressure data loggers. These will be installed upstream and downstream of the bypass valve and the valve will be operated to determine if a pressure transient caused by operation of the valve in September, 2014, could have resulted in contamination of the distribution system. This work will be completed during **Q2 2015**.

3. OPERATING PROCEDURES AND DOCUMENTATION

- 1) The City has identified the following key areas for which Standard Operating Procedures will be developed on an on-going basis, as investigative activities discussed in this Action Plan are completed and best practices confirmed. SOPs will be completed by **Q4 2015**.
 - a. Inspection of vaults

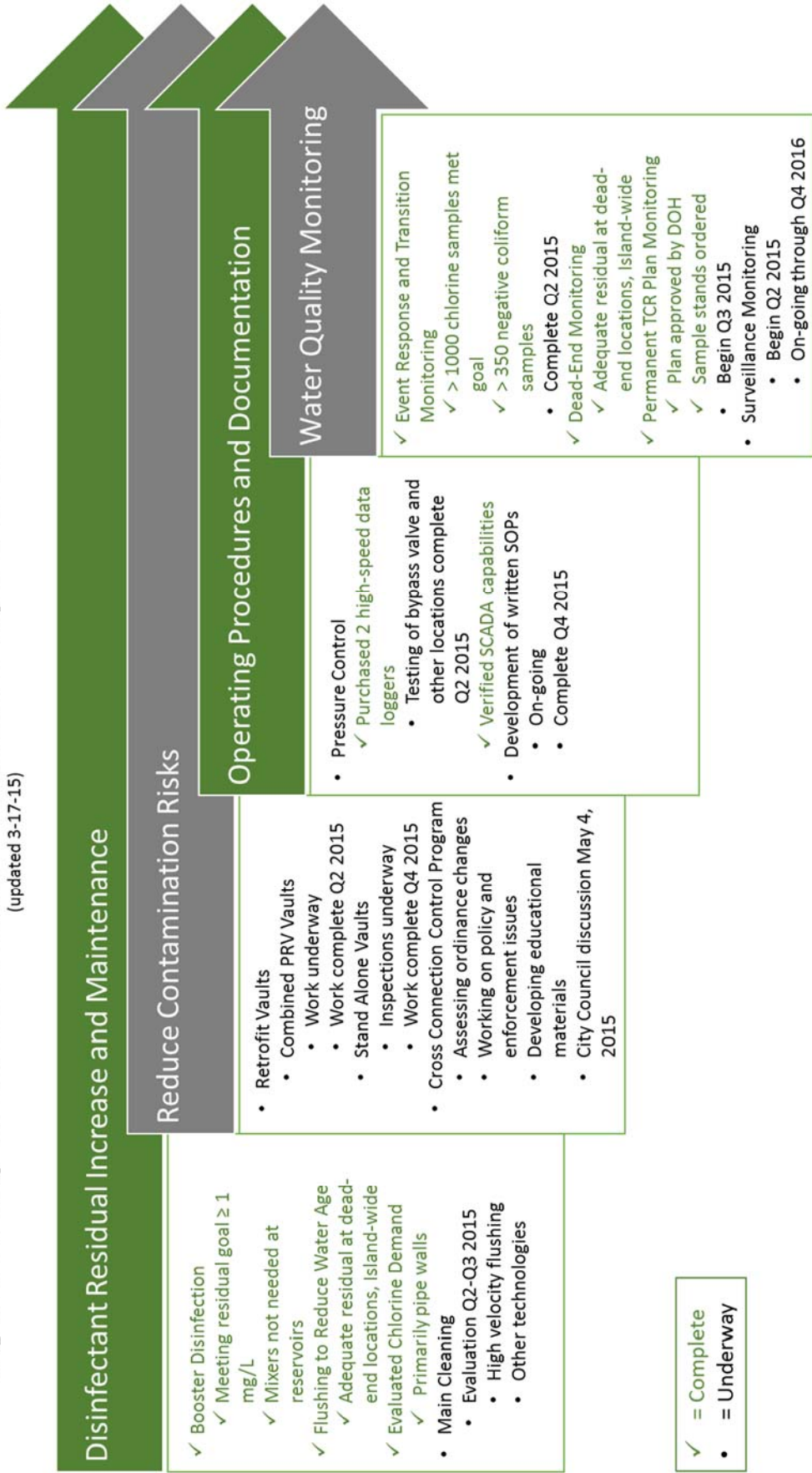
- b. Bypass valve operation
- c. Storage facility inspection
- d. Booster disinfection
- e. Chlorine residual analyzer calibration
- f. Water quality alert levels and response plan
- g. Water quality sample collection (including TCR samples) and data review

4. WATER QUALITY MONITORING

- 1) Transition Monitoring Plan – **Complete**
 - a. The City moved off of emergency response monitoring and onto a Transition Monitoring Plan during January, 2015.
 - b. Results indicated that the chlorine residual goal of ≥ 1 mg/L throughout the distribution system is largely being met.
 - c. All samples have been negative for total coliform.
- 2) Island-Wide Chlorine Survey – **Complete**
 - a. 112 locations across the Island, representing various hydraulic conditions were sampled for chlorine during December, 2014.
 - b. All locations (with the exception of one site at 0.98 mg/L) met the residual goal of ≥ 1 mg/L.
- 3) Quarterly Dead-End Monitoring – **1st Round Complete**
 - a. **25** locations representing dead-ends and/or very low water turnover locations (i.e., representative of worst case conditions) were identified and sampled for chlorine residual during Q1 2015.
 - b. The vast majority of sites met the residual goal of ≥ 1 mg/L.
- 4) Total Coliform Rule Monitoring – **On-Going**
 - a. The City identified 9 additional permanent TCR sites for future monitoring.
 - b. Permanent sample stands will be installed by the end of July, 2015.
 - c. The City will continue to work with DOH on preparation and approval of a revised TCR Monitoring Plan
- 5) Surveillance Monitoring – **On-Going**
 - a. Confluence is preparing a surveillance monitoring plan that is meant to enhance the City's understanding of baseline water quality conditions so that potential future upsets can be better identified and understood.
 - b. Monitoring to begin **Q2 2015** and will be on-going.

Figure 1. City of Mercer Island – Coliform Response Action Plan

(updated 3-17-15)





CITY COUNCIL MINUTES

REGULAR MEETING

FEBRUARY 23, 2015

EXECUTIVE SESSION

To discuss planning or adopting the strategy or position to be taken by the governing body during the course of any collective bargaining, professional negotiations, or grievance or mediation proceedings, or reviewing the proposals made in the negotiations or proceedings while in progress pursuant to RCW 42.30.140 (4)(b) for approximately 60 minutes.

At 6:00 pm, Deputy Mayor Grausz convened the Executive Session (as noted above) for approximately 60 minutes.

The Deputy Mayor adjourned the Executive Session at 6:58 pm.

CALL TO ORDER & ROLL CALL

Deputy Mayor Dan Grausz called the meeting to order at 7:02 pm in the Council Chambers of City Hall, 9611 SE 36th Street, Mercer Island, Washington.

Councilmembers Debbie Bertlin, Jane Brahm, Mike Cero, Joel Wachs, Benson Wong and Deputy Mayor Dan Grausz were present. Mayor Bruce Bassett was absent.

APPEARANCES

Leon Cohen, property owner where Freshy's is located, spoke about working with the City regarding developing his property. He spoke about conversations with staff, hiring architects to draw plans for the property, and the availability of WSDOT property adjacent to his. He stated that in the past eight years he has submitted seven different schemes/proposals to the City for developing the properties. He feels that his property should be exempt from the moratorium.

Dick Winslow, 3761 77th Ave SE, thinks the City needs a better community engagement process before plans are made. He stated that most Mercer Island residents are oblivious to what is being planned or proposed until a chance learning. He spoke about residents who get the word out and how learning about something belatedly causes an uproar. He believes Council only gets a limited picture of what residents want as public input opportunities are limited. He suggested using signs like during the boil water advisory event as they are helpful to get the word out on a regular basis. He thinks getting citizen input in advance would make it less likely that droves of people would come to meetings at the last minute.

Tom Imrich, 6231 Island Crest Way, believes the Council is failing to recognize that there are finite limits to growth and that serious consequences will follow. He noted the following: 1) the proposed Town Center Liaison Group is not a representation of the broader community; 2) the moratorium should be extended to the full six months with no exceptions allowed; 3) all Mercer Island zoning should be updated to reflect current "as built" density; 4) new zoning provisions or comprehensive plan updates should not be based on the 1994 Town Center Plan; 5) identify the Island's true community stakeholders – multinational corporation developers such as Hines are not true community stakeholders.

Stacey Dimak, 3230 80th Ave SE, spoke about this history of the Hines project from 2013 to present. She noted that more residential units, 5000 square feet of commercial space, and 200 parking stalls were added to the project between the 2013 concept and the 2014 concept. She does not believe the Hines project is vested under the applicable Washington State law.

Cynthia Winiski, spoke about sending findings of fact to the Council last week regarding the moratorium. She stated that her comments are not intended to be a personal attack on anyone. She spoke about vested rights, the Washington State vested rights statues, and Washington State Supreme Court opinions. She believes that the Hines project has no vested rights. She stated that City Attorney Knight did not address vested rights in relation to the moratorium.

Deputy Mayor Grausz responded that no Councilmember believed that the Hines project was vested and that the City Attorney was not withholding any information in that respect.

Evan Kaseguma, from Hines, invited the public to the Hines open house about the proposed project on February 26, 2015 from 5:30 pm to 7:00 pm.

Matt Winiski, 2750 68th Ave SE, stated that his comments are not intended to be a personal attack on anyone. He stated that Deputy Mayor Grausz, as a Washington State Bar member, did not address vested rights in relation to the moratorium.

Curtis Brown, 7015 80th Ave SE, stated that the Council meeting a month ago bothered him, as much of what the Council is hearing is emotion based and not fact based. He would like the Council to start looking at the Growth Management Act and find opportunism to push back on the Act. He noted that other cities and towns have pushed back and have been successful. He would like to see the public become better informed.

Ira Appelman, 4436 Ferncroft Road, objects to the exemption of the Hines project from the Town Center moratorium. He stated that he provided emails to the Council about a system of amenities for increased building heights. He would like the guidelines fixed before another worthless plaza or fountain is built. He noted that there is a need for mid-block connection, especially at the north corner of the proposed Hines project. He believes the Stakeholder Group is a special interests group and is influencing the public engagement process. He expressed concern that the public engagement process being adopted tonight has been developed without any public engagement.

Tom Acker, 2427 84th Ave SE, spoke about getting engaged in issues three months ago. He was disappointed after the last council meeting and the special allowances made for Hines. He stated that he will not sell the community out for Whole Foods and that Hines does not represent the Island's interests. He noted that he will be focusing on the next meeting and having the Council reconsider exempting Hines. He supports the process and will encourage people to come in with good spirits. He asked Councilmember Wong to step down from the Town Center Subcommittee and have Councilmember Cero replace him. He asked the Council to include Hines in the moratorium.

Richard Kloppenburg, 8050 84th Ave SE, reminded the Council that they have taken an oath to represent the people. He believes they are not doing that if they are representing the developers. He asked what the impact will be on the school system if all of the apartments are added and what the traffic impacts will be. Deputy Mayor Grausz responded that staff will be bringing that information back to the Council soon.

MINUTES

Regular Meeting Minutes of January 5, 2015

It was moved by Bertlin; seconded by Brahm to:

Adopt the Executive Session & Regular Meeting Minutes of January 5, 2015 as written.

It was moved by Cero; seconded by Wong to:

Amend the previous motion as follows:

Amend Page 4, AB 5030, add to the 2nd Paragraph:

Councilmember Cero spoke about the legislative priorities he does not support. Specifically he voiced strenuous disagreement in not making SR520 funding with the State Gas tax a standalone priority; State funding of local & regional transit service; adjusting the property tax increases; and the statewide price on carbon pollution.

Motion to Amend Passed 4-1

FOR: 4 (Brahm, Cero, Grausz, Wong)

AGAINST: 1 (Bertlin)

ABSENT: 1 (Bassett)

ABSTAIN: 1 (Wachs)

Amended Motion Passed 5-1
FOR: 5 (Bertlin, Brahm, Cero, Grausz, Wong)
AGAINST: 1 (Wachs)
ABSENT: 1 (Bassett)

Special Meeting Minutes of January 6, 2015

It was moved by Brahm; seconded by Bertlin to:
Adopt the Special Meeting Minutes of January 6, 2015 as written.
Passed 5-0
FOR: 5 (Bertlin, Brahm, Cero, Grausz, Wong)
ABSENT: 1 (Bassett)
ABSTAIN: 1 (Wachs)

Regular Meeting Minutes of January 20, 2015

It was moved by Brahm; seconded by Bertlin to:
Adopt the Regular Meeting Minutes of January 20, 2015 as written.
Passed 5-0
FOR: 5 (Bertlin, Brahm, Cero, Grausz, Wong)
ABSENT: 1 (Bassett)
ABSTAIN: 1 (Wachs)

AGENDA CHANGES

Deputy Mayor Grausz announced that AB 5035: King County Regional 2014 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update would be moved to a future meeting and that AB 5040: Community Engagement Plan and Town Center Community Engagement Strategy would be moved up to the first item of Regular Business.

CONSENT CALENDAR

Councilmember Wong requested removal of AB 5039: Water System Improvements Project Bid Award from the Consent Calendar. Deputy Mayor Grausz moved it to the first item of Regular Business.

Payables: \$699,152.75 (01/29/15), \$1,038,208.02 (02/05/15), & \$358,474.31 (02/12/15)

Recommendation: Certify that the materials or services hereinbefore specified have been received and that all warrant numbers listed are approved for payment.

Payroll: \$740,891.49 (02/06/15)

Recommendation: Certify that the materials or services specified have been received and that all fund warrants are approved for payment.

AB 5041 Resolution Establishing Policy for Unpaid Holidays for Reasons of Faith or Conscience for Employees

Recommendation: Adopt Resolution No. 1498 Establishing Unpaid Holidays for Reasons of Faith or Conscience and authorizing the City Manager to amend the City's personnel policies, consistent with SSB 5173.

It was moved by Cero; seconded by Brahm to:
Approve the Consent Calendar and the recommendations contained therein.
Passed 6-0
FOR: 6 (Bertlin, Brahm, Cero, Grausz, Wachs, Wong)
ABSENT: 1 (Bassett)

REGULAR BUSINESS

AB 5039 2015 Water System Improvements Project Bid Award

Councilmembers asked questions about the disparity in the bid responses; the engineer's estimate being higher than the approved bid; contractors' ability to complete this large of a project in the allotted timeframe and budget; if the improvements will replace cast iron pipe; and expressed concerns about the bidding process. Assistant City Engineer Anne Tonella-Howe answered these questions.

The Council decided to put a discussion of the bidding process on the June mini-planning session agenda.

It was moved by Brahm; seconded by Bertlin to:

Award the 2015 Water System Improvements project to Earthwork Enterprises in the amount of \$1,582,001.25, set the total project budget at \$2,398,035 and direct the City Manager to execute the construction contract.

Passed 6-0

FOR: 6 (Bertlin, Brahm, Cero, Grausz, Wachs, Wong)

ABSENT: 1 (Bassett)

AB 5040 Community Engagement Plan and Town Center Community Engagement Strategy

Sustainability & Communications Manager Ross Freeman presented the Community Engagement Plan that staff has developed to be used for any process warranting public input. He noted the following components of the plan: a single website starting point; custom online calendar for engagement opportunities; multiple engagement formats; and applicability to a variety of planning processes.

He detailed the components as they relate to the current focus of the Town Center Community Engagement Strategy. He explained that the single website starting point links to a focused webpage on each topic which includes: an overview, recent updates, the roadmap, how to get involved, summary of comments, and a custom calendar link. He noted that the Town Center Community Engagement Strategy calendar will include City Council, Planning Commission, and Design Commission meetings, open houses, town halls, outreach and road show dates, and other key events.

He spoke about the multiple engagement formats for collecting information and feedback: stakeholder groups, steering committees, open houses, town halls, online comment forms, email/phone call to staff and the outlets to reach the community: website, news releases, local newspaper, social media, email lists, ads/sandwich boards/flyer and direct mail.

He explained how this process will apply to the Town Center Visioning Process. He explained the roadmap of City Council topics and how all of the components of Town Center Visioning and Transportation are interrelated.

DSG Administrative Service Manager Alison Van Gorp presented a diagram for the Town Center Code Update Community Engagement Process. She noted that as part of the Community Input Process there will be a series of meetings of the Town Center Liaison Group (3 Councilmembers, 3 Planning Commissioners, and 3 Design Commissioners), the Town Center Stakeholder Group (40 people representing a cross section of the community), and public meetings for the community at large to get engaged.

Development Services Group Director Scott Greenberg, spoke about the Technical Work process by the consultant team (Seth Harry & Associated and 3 Square Blocks) and city staff to provide information and develop a design charrette with the Stakeholder Group over two days. After this the consultant team and staff will draft the design guidelines. He noted that the final, more formal piece will be the draft code that comes out of the public process. The draft code revisions will then go to public hearings in front of the Planning Commission and City Council. The final step will be for the Council to adopt the code amendments in September.

The Council asked, and staff responded to, various questions about the process, public input opportunities, posting outcomes on the website throughout the process, how to gather a cross section of the community and include local organizations for the Stakeholder Group, if the moratorium will need to be extended, and how these code changes relate to the Comprehensive Plan Update, GMA impact fees, and SEPA mitigation fees.

It was moved by Wachs; seconded by Wong to:

Approve the February 19, 2015 draft of the Community Engagement Plan and Town Center Community Engagement Strategy as presented in AB5040.

Passed 6-0

FOR: 6 (Bertlin, Brahm, Cero, Grausz, Wachs, Wong)

ABSENT: 1 (Bassett)

AB 5038 Interlocal Agreement with King County for Regional Animal Control Services Two-Year Extension

Police Operations Commander David Jokinen presented a two-year extension to the interlocal agreement with King County for Regional Animal Control Services with the same terms and conditions.

It was moved by Cero; seconded by Brahm to:

Authorize the City Manager to sign the agreement to extend the interlocal agreement with King County for Regional Animal Control Services through December 31, 2017.

Passed 6-0

FOR: 6 (Bertlin, Brahm, Cero, Grausz, Wachs, Wong)

ABSENT: 1 (Bassett)

AB 5035 King County Regional 2014 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

This item was moved to a future Council meeting.

OTHER BUSINESS

Councilmember Absences

Mayor Bassett's absence was excused.

Planning Schedule

City Manager Treat noted that the Fire Union contract will be coming back to the Council and that Executive Sessions will be added to the March 2 or March 16 meeting.

Councilmember Cero asked that meetings associated with the Town Center Visioning process, Town Center moratorium, and Comprehensive Plan update be added to the planning schedule.

Deputy Mayor Grausz noted that on March 16 the Council may need to weigh in on a new county homeless strategy.

Councilmember Bertlin asked that realistic times are reflected on the planning schedule.

Board Appointments

Mayor Bassett presented the Town Center Liaison Group (TCLG) appointments for affirmation by the Council.

It was moved by Brahm; seconded by Bertlin to:

Affirm the appointments of Deputy Mayor Dan Grausz, Councilmembers Benson Wong and Jane Brahm, Planning Commissioners Suzanne Skone, Steve Marshall, and Craig Olson, and Design Commissioners Rich Erwin, Lara Sanderson and Colin Brandt to the Town Center Liaison Group (TCLG).

Passed 5-1

FOR: 5 (Bertlin, Brahm, Grausz, Wachs, Wong)

AGAINST: 1 (Cero)

ABSENT: 1 (Bassett)

Councilmember Reports

Councilmember Brahm spoke about the February 9 unveiling of the new logo at Farmers New World Life, the Giving from the Heart Breakfast on February 11, which raised \$160,000, the February 11 Arts Council meeting, and the February 19 Parks & Rec Subcommittee meeting.

Councilmember Cero spoke about the City of Redmond's new access to financial data. He stated that he would like to know if there has been any agreements with Hines.

Councilmember Bertlin spoke about the Parks and Rec Subcommittee and Public Safety Subcommittee meetings.

Councilmember Cero asked when the Police annual report will be scheduled.

Councilmember Wong spoke about the Paws on Patrol training and going on a wastewater treatment facility tour.

Deputy Mayor Grausz spoke about the Puget Sound Clean Air Advisory Committee meeting, bringing the county homeless strategy to the Council on March 16, the Mercer Island Library Board meeting, and soliciting questions about the library remodel to ask residents.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

To discuss with legal counsel representing the agency matters relating to agency enforcement actions, or to discuss with legal counsel representing the agency litigation or potential litigation to which the agency, the governing body, or a member acting in an official capacity is, or is likely to become, a party, when public knowledge regarding the discussion is likely to result in an adverse legal or financial consequence to the agency pursuant to RCW 42.30.110(1)(i) for approximately 30 minutes.

At 9:29 pm, Deputy Mayor Grausz convened the Executive Session (as noted above) for approximately 15 minutes.

The Deputy Mayor adjourned the Executive Session at 9:44 pm.

ADJOURNMENT

The Regular Meeting adjourned at 9:44 pm.

Bruce Bassett, Mayor

Attest:

Allison Spietz, City Clerk

CERTIFICATION OF CLAIMS

I, the undersigned, do hereby certify under penalty of perjury that the materials have been furnished, the services rendered, or the labor performed as described herein, that any advance payment is due and payable pursuant to a contract or is available as an option for full or partial fulfillment of a contractual obligation, and that the claim is a just, due and unpaid obligation against the City of Mercer Island, and that I am authorized to authenticate and certify to said claim.

Charles L. Conder

Finance Director

I, the undersigned, do hereby certify that the City Council has reviewed the documentation supporting claims paid and approved all checks or warrants issued in payment of claims.

Mayor

Date

<u>Report</u>	<u>Warrants</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Check Register	174431-174594	03/12/15	\$ 331,663.22
			\$ 331,663.22

Accounts Payable Report by Check Number

Check No	Check Date	Vendor Name/Description	PO #	Invoice #	Invoice Date	Check Amount
00174431	03/05/2015	COSTCO FS 92 FURNISHINGS		OH004429	03/05/2015	3,779.47
00174432	03/10/2015	US POSTMASTER POSTAGE FOR MAILING		OH004438	03/10/2015	1,726.30
00174433	03/12/2015	2265 LLC WATER METER INSTALL REFUND		1409216	03/10/2015	751.37
00174434	03/12/2015	ABBOTT, RICHARD LEOFF1 Medicare		APRIL2015B	03/11/2015	104.90
00174435	03/12/2015	ADAMS, RONALD E LEOFF1 Medicare		APRIL2015B	03/11/2015	104.90
00174436	03/12/2015	ANCHOR QEA LLC Cultural resources assessment	P84897	41271	02/23/2015	7,975.00
00174437	03/12/2015	ASPEN NW REFUND HYDRANT METER DEPOSIT		00306005913	03/04/2015	2,400.00
00174438	03/12/2015	AUGUSTSON, THOR LEOFF1 Medicare		APRIL2015B	03/11/2015	104.90
00174439	03/12/2015	AUTONATION FORD BELLEVUE REPAIRS FOR FL-0361	P85139	420845	11/15/2014	2,045.80
00174440	03/12/2015	AWC MARCH 2015 ADDITIONAL AMT DUE		OH004452	03/11/2015	17.60
00174441	03/12/2015	BARNES, WILLIAM LEOFF1 Medicare		APRIL2015A	03/11/2015	1,473.06
00174442	03/12/2015	BECKER, RON LEOFF1 Medicare		APRIL2015A	03/11/2015	676.49
00174443	03/12/2015	BELLEVUE, CITY OF Regional Hiring Consortium Fee	P85776	29634	02/02/2015	13,543.00
00174444	03/12/2015	BERK CONSULTING Professional Services: MIYFS N	P85227	OH004465	03/06/2015	1,845.47
00174445	03/12/2015	BLUELINE GROUP 2015 WATER SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT	P85675	9694	02/04/2015	711.00
00174446	03/12/2015	BLUMENTHAL UNIFORMS Uniform/Gordon	P85771	122530	02/20/2015	179.53
00174447	03/12/2015	BOOTH, GLENDON D LEOFF1 Medicare		APRIL2015B	03/11/2015	104.90
00174448	03/12/2015	BREENE, KATHRYN BRUCE JUROR SERVICE REIMB		3MAR15	03/03/2015	22.12
00174449	03/12/2015	BUILDERS HARDWARE & SUPPLY CO. COMM CENTER GYM WEATHER STRIPP	P85800	S3383970001	02/20/2015	167.62
00174450	03/12/2015	CADMAN INC 5/8"-MINUS ROCK (58.81 TONS)	P85706	5325328	02/05/2015	1,213.89
00174451	03/12/2015	CAIRNCROSS & HEMPELMANN P.S. Community Solar Legal Services	P85779	OH004430	03/02/2015	5,000.00
00174452	03/12/2015	CALLAGHAN, MICHAEL LEOFF1 Medicare		APRIL2015B	03/11/2015	104.90
00174453	03/12/2015	CAMDEN GARDENS Aljoya & Aubrey Davis Park Sha	P85083	52164	03/01/2015	410.63
00174454	03/12/2015	CENTURYLINK PHONE USE FEB 2015		OH004461	03/01/2015	1,062.45
00174455	03/12/2015	CHELAN COUNTY TREASURER Feb jail bill-88 days	P85793	15000100041	02/28/2015	6,160.00
00174456	03/12/2015	CHO, WOONG & HEE WATER METER INSTALL REFUND		1404045	03/10/2015	1,927.02

Accounts Payable Report by Check Number

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00174457	03/12/2015	CINTAS CORPORATION #460 CITY HALL MATS	P85878	OH004466	02/28/2015	398.84
00174458	03/12/2015	CLEANERS PLUS 1 Uniform cleaning	P85782	73722	03/02/2015	187.24
00174459	03/12/2015	COMCAST Internet Charges/Fire	P85772	OH004431	02/17/2015	60.13
00174460	03/12/2015	COMPTON LUMBER & HARDWARE INC TREATED LUMBER	P85684	756354	02/20/2015	310.96
00174461	03/12/2015	CONFIDENTIAL DATA DISPOSAL Shredding	P85792	78795	02/25/2015	100.00
00174462	03/12/2015	COOPER, ROBERT LEOFF1 Excess Benefit		APRIL2015A	03/11/2015	1,331.90
00174463	03/12/2015	CRYSTAL AND SIERRA SPRINGS 2015 water services for MICEC	P85072	5277493030115	03/01/2015	404.71
00174464	03/12/2015	CRYSTAL SPRINGS Coffee supplies for MICEC	P85816	13123243022015	02/20/2015	194.05
00174465	03/12/2015	CULLIGAN Water Service/Fire	P85865	201503672721	02/28/2015	153.41
00174466	03/12/2015	DATAQUEST LLC Background Check S. George	P85804	CMI20150228	02/28/2015	21.50
00174467	03/12/2015	DEEDS, EDWARD G LEOFF1 Medicare		APRIL2015B	03/11/2015	104.90
00174468	03/12/2015	DEVENY, JAN P LEOFF1 Medicare		APRIL2015B	03/11/2015	104.90
00174469	03/12/2015	DEVRIES, THERESA JUROR SERVICE REIMB		3MAR15	03/03/2015	21.43
00174470	03/12/2015	DEWAN, MARY E JUROR SERVICE REIMB		3MAR15	03/03/2015	28.05
00174471	03/12/2015	DOWD, PAUL LEOFF1 Medicare		APRIL2015B	03/11/2015	104.90
00174472	03/12/2015	EGGEBRECHT, JEANNETTE SR SOCIAL SUPPLIES		TOH004462	02/03/2015	84.79
00174473	03/12/2015	ELERT, NATALIE JUROR SERVICE REIMB		3MAR15	03/03/2015	26.30
00174474	03/12/2015	ELSOE, RONALD LEOFF1 Medicare		APRIL2015B	03/11/2015	104.90
00174475	03/12/2015	EXCEL SUPPLY COMPANY INVENTORY PURCHASES	P85641	73462	02/19/2015	224.76
00174476	03/12/2015	FIRE PROTECTION INC SECURITY & FIRE MONITORING	P85803	23702	02/18/2015	745.91
00174477	03/12/2015	GEFFEN, LINDA JUROR SERVICE REIMB		3MAR15	03/03/2015	28.74
00174478	03/12/2015	GLOBAL EQUIPMENT CO INC Donation Carts for Thrift Shop	P85440	107729516/59146	02/11/2015	1,662.99
00174479	03/12/2015	GOODMAN, J C LEOFF1 Medicare		APRIL2015B	03/11/2015	280.10
00174480	03/12/2015	GOODYEAR COMMERCIAL TIRE TIRE INVENTORY	P85811	1951122002	01/29/2015	289.55
00174481	03/12/2015	GOVE, BRAYTON & MORGAN WATER METER INSTALL REFUND		140729	03/10/2015	203.99
00174482	03/12/2015	GRAINGER PVC PIPE CUTTER (RIDGID)	P85691	9672306132	02/20/2015	536.17

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Check No	Check Date	Vendor Name/Description	PO #	Invoice #	Invoice Date	Check Amount
00174483	03/12/2015	H D FOWLER ROMAC TAPPING MACHINE & ACCESS	P85736	I3850806/7496/C3	02/23/2015	19,626.80
00174484	03/12/2015	HAGSTROM, JAMES LEOFF1 Medicare		APRIL2015B	03/11/2015	146.90
00174485	03/12/2015	HAMPTON, BRADLEY JUROR SERVICE REIMB		3MAR15	03/03/2015	25.45
00174486	03/12/2015	HEALTHFORCE PARTNERS LLC McCoy Testing	P85786	23122	02/03/2015	159.00
00174487	03/12/2015	HEWLETT PACKARD COMPANY 33 SFF HP Desktops 2015 Comput	P85387	35894758005	02/17/2015	35,303.93
00174488	03/12/2015	HINES INTERESTS LIMITED contract 20360 completed, depo	P85836	20360	03/09/2015	50.00
00174489	03/12/2015	HOLMES, EDWARD J PER DIEM REIMBURSEMENT		OH004432	03/08/2015	200.50
00174490	03/12/2015	HOME DEPOT CREDIT SERVICE MISC. PLANTS	P85844	0090686225602	03/09/2015	755.14
00174491	03/12/2015	HONEYWELL, MATTHEW V Public Defender Inv #844	P85812	840	02/24/2015	1,760.00
00174492	03/12/2015	HORIZON FERTILIZER (2 TONS)	P85723	3S061202	02/11/2015	1,553.15
00174493	03/12/2015	HUGHES FIRE EQUIPMENT INC E91 and E92 Repairs	P85770	492774/492853	02/24/2015	3,438.32
00174494	03/12/2015	INTERIOR FOLIAGE CO, THE CITY HALL INTERIOR PLANTS	P85880	33684	03/01/2015	271.34
00174495	03/12/2015	INTERLAKE PSYCHIATRIC ASSOC Monthly consultations for clin	P85074	OH004433	03/02/2015	150.00
00174496	03/12/2015	IRIS WINDOW COVERINGS INC Replace 3 shades.	P85815	5012	03/02/2015	328.50
00174497	03/12/2015	ISSAQUAH CEDAR & LUMBER CO SPLIT RAIL FENCING MATERIALS	P85835	94092	02/27/2015	1,634.64
00174498	03/12/2015	JOHNSON, CURTIS FRLEOFF1 Retiree Medical Expen		APRIL2015A	03/11/2015	970.34
00174499	03/12/2015	KASER, MICHAEL PERDIEM REIMB FOR SEMINAR		OH004468	03/11/2015	200.50
00174500	03/12/2015	KENWORTHY, LES PER DIEM REIMB FOR SEMINAR		OH004467	03/11/2015	200.50
00174501	03/12/2015	KRIS, JODY WATER METER INSTALL REFUND		1406255	03/10/2015	1,065.13
00174502	03/12/2015	KROESENS INC Uniform/Rostov	P85783	24324/323/534	02/25/2015	1,265.99
00174503	03/12/2015	KRONOS Telestaff Support Services	P85784	10920319	01/31/2015	3,809.45
00174504	03/12/2015	KUHN, DAVID LEOFF1 Medicare		APRIL2015B	03/11/2015	104.90
00174505	03/12/2015	LACY, ALAN P LEOFF1 Medicare		APRIL2015B	03/11/2015	104.90
00174506	03/12/2015	LAKESIDE INDUSTRIES ASPHALT CLASS B (3.03 TONS)	P85805	3254659MB	02/28/2015	245.53
00174507	03/12/2015	LEE, WALLACE LEOFF1 Medicare		APRIL2015B	03/11/2015	104.90
00174508	03/12/2015	LEOPOLD, FREDERIC LEOFF1 Medicare		APRIL2015B	03/11/2015	146.90

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00174509	03/12/2015	LEUKEMIA & LYMPHOMA SOCIETY contract 19734 completed, depo	P85817	19734	03/06/2015	50.00
00174510	03/12/2015	LEXISNEXIS Library Subscriptions Inv	P85808	3090166261	02/28/2015	228.90
00174511	03/12/2015	LEYDE, CASEY MILEAGE EXPENSES		OH004435	03/05/2015	82.80
00174512	03/12/2015	LIFE ASSIST INC Station/Rig Aid Supplies	P85774	702137	02/10/2015	1,244.42
00174513	03/12/2015	LLOYD ENTERPRISES INC PLAYFIELD SAND (33.32 TONS)	P85734	185613	02/23/2015	777.87
00174514	03/12/2015	LN CURTIS & SONS Iron Straps	P85727	212210701	02/20/2015	116.61
00174515	03/12/2015	LOONEY, ROSELLA Per Jeannette, refund to Ms. L	P85834	OH004457	03/09/2015	70.00
00174516	03/12/2015	LYONS, STEVEN LEOFF1 Medicare		APRIL2015B	03/11/2015	104.90
00174517	03/12/2015	MASTERMARK Date/Received Stamp	P85624	0672753	02/20/2015	57.65
00174518	03/12/2015	MAY, ASHLEY JUROR SERVICE REIMB		3MAR15	03/03/2015	29.22
00174519	03/12/2015	MERCER ISLAND CHEVRON FUEL	P85823	455753	02/12/2015	55.76
00174520	03/12/2015	MERCER ISLAND LEARNING LAB Preschool scholarships and tui	P85079	OH004437	03/04/2015	1,018.98
00174521	03/12/2015	MERCER ISLAND PRESCHOOL ASSOC contract 19985 completed, depo	P85833	19985	03/09/2015	150.00
00174522	03/12/2015	MI HARDWARE - BLDG MISC. HARDWARE FOR THE MONTH O	P85795	OH004439	02/28/2015	48.26
00174523	03/12/2015	MI HARDWARE - MAINT MISC. HARDWARE FOR THE MONTH O	P85796	OH004440	02/28/2015	345.41
00174524	03/12/2015	MI HARDWARE - P&R Custodial supplies for MICEC	P85841	OH004458	02/28/2015	124.81
00174525	03/12/2015	MI HARDWARE - UTILITY MISC. HARDWARE FOR THE MONTH O	P85806	OH004469	02/28/2015	101.70
00174526	03/12/2015	MI HARDWARE - YFS Supplies for LBP Building	P85810	OH004442	02/28/2015	15.92
00174527	03/12/2015	MI SCHOOL DISTRICT #400 2015 Operational support for M	P85060	OH004436	03/01/2015	10,541.67
00174528	03/12/2015	MILLER, MARGARET JUROR SERVICE REIMB		3MAR15	03/03/2015	26.88
00174529	03/12/2015	MOBERLY AND ROBERTS Contract Prosecutor Inv #510	P85814	510	03/01/2015	5,000.00
00174530	03/12/2015	MONTANA INSTITUTE INC, THE Growing Positive Community Nor	P85809	OH004441	03/06/2015	995.00
00174531	03/12/2015	MONTGOMERY, DON JUROR SERVICE REIMB		3MAR15	03/03/2015	24.28
00174532	03/12/2015	MORGAN SOUND CONF ROOM A/V	P84445	MSI81416	02/20/2015	15,930.31
00174533	03/12/2015	MYERS, JAMES S LEOFF1 Medicare		APRIL2015B	03/11/2015	104.90
00174534	03/12/2015	NC MACHINERY CO REPAIR WACKER	P85737	30W01070617	02/20/2015	137.08

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00174535	03/12/2015	NORTH LAKE MARINA- PATROL 14 REPAIRS	P85822	080994	02/19/2015	463.62
00174536	03/12/2015	NORTHWEST SEED Solarize MI Campaign	P85860	MISOL3	12/31/2014	2,000.00
00174537	03/12/2015	NW PLAYGROUND EQUIPMENT INC Playground equipment	P85391	37784	02/16/2015	170.82
00174538	03/12/2015	O'REILLY AUTOMOTIVE INC Misc. Apparatus Parts (inc. fi	P85870	OH004470	02/28/2015	121.11
00174539	03/12/2015	OWEN EQUIPMENT COMPANY REPLACEMENT PART FOR FL-0388	P85731	00074766	02/24/2015	135.08
00174540	03/12/2015	PACIFIC AIR CONTROL INC MICEC HVAC MAINTENANCE	P85694	178125	02/19/2015	4,866.20
00174541	03/12/2015	POWERPLAN - OIB REPAIR PART FOR FL-0455	P85744	9337016	02/24/2015	81.87
00174542	03/12/2015	PROVOST, ALAN LEOFF1 Excess Benefit		APRIL2015A	03/11/2015	1,220.88
00174543	03/12/2015	PUBLIC SAFETY SUPPORT SERVICES Zone One Coordinator Services	P85859	MIYF1308	03/03/2015	8,333.33
00174544	03/12/2015	PUGET SOUND ENERGY Utility Assistance for EA clie	P85081	OH004443	03/04/2015	27.40
00174545	03/12/2015	PUGET SOUND ENERGY Utility Assistance for EA clie	P85081	OH004471	03/10/2015	179.21
00174546	03/12/2015	PUGET SOUND ENERGY Utility Assistance for EA clie	P85081	OH004472	03/10/2015	54.85
00174547	03/12/2015	PUGET SOUND ENERGY ENERGY USE MARCH 2015		OH004463	03/02/2015	7,779.24
00174548	03/12/2015	R A BROWN BACKFLOW TESTING Parts	P85830	15022501	02/25/2015	2,076.98
00174549	03/12/2015	RAMSAY, JON LEOFF1 Medicare		APRIL2015A	03/11/2015	473.81
00174550	03/12/2015	REHN, RANDY Gallery exhibit sales: Rehn/Sh	P85763	OH004445	03/03/2015	457.50
00174551	03/12/2015	RENKES, MAUREEN JUROR SERVICE REIMB		3MAR15	03/03/2015	25.18
00174552	03/12/2015	RICOH USA INC Cost Per Copy/Fire	P85788	5034753997	02/22/2015	131.80
00174553	03/12/2015	ROBARGE, JAMES H BELLY CHAIN HANDCUFF KEY PADLO		OH004474	01/20/2015	23.97
00174554	03/12/2015	ROBERTS, KARIN MEETING EXPENSES		OH004447	02/26/2015	28.87
00174555	03/12/2015	ROMAINE ELECTRIC CORP Battery for 7607	P85861	1028350	02/04/2015	1,969.07
00174556	03/12/2015	ROSENSHINE, GABE WATER METER INSTALL REUND		1405248	03/10/2015	228.70
00174557	03/12/2015	RUSSELL, DEBORAH C Campership for EA client JK	P85721	OH004446	01/13/2015	150.00
00174558	03/12/2015	SCHOENTRUP, WILLIAM LEOFF1 Medicare		APRIL2015A	03/11/2015	827.85
00174559	03/12/2015	SEATTLE, CITY OF Feb 15 Water Purchases	P85839	OH004450	02/27/2015	85,062.54
00174560	03/12/2015	SHOREWOOD HEIGHTS Utilities and rental assistanc	P85076	OH004448	03/04/2015	600.00

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00174561	03/12/2015	SIMS, ANNE WARREN JUROR SERVICE REIMB		3MAR15	03/03/2015	26.79
00174562	03/12/2015	SIRENNET.COM LIGHTING FOR NEW VEHICLE FL-04	P85732	0182243IN	02/23/2015	680.34
00174563	03/12/2015	SMITH, RICHARD LEOFF1 Medicare		APRIL2015B	03/11/2015	104.90
00174564	03/12/2015	SOUND SAFETY PRODUCTS MISC. WORK CLOTHES	P85738	9000103/8000103	02/20/2015	92.86
00174565	03/12/2015	SPENCE, ROSEANNE JUROR SERVICE REIMB		3MAR15	03/03/2015	21.22
00174566	03/12/2015	SPENCER, FREDERICK E CBT Instructor	P85789	OH004449	03/01/2015	210.00
00174567	03/12/2015	STERICYCLE INC On-Call Charges	P85775	3002911808	01/31/2015	10.36
00174568	03/12/2015	SUMMIT SAFETY SHOES SAFETY BOOTS	P85724	104808/9000475	02/10/2015	1,206.15
00174569	03/12/2015	SUPERIOR TIRE SERVICE Tires/7607	P85787	6384084	01/30/2015	187.42
00174570	03/12/2015	THOMPSON, JAMES LEOFF1 Medicare		APRIL2015B	03/11/2015	104.90
00174571	03/12/2015	THYSSENKRUPP ELEVATOR CORP ELEVATOR MAINT DUMBWAITER	P85879	3001675839	03/01/2015	191.15
00174572	03/12/2015	TONKIN, MATT JUROR SERVICE REIMB		3MAR15	03/03/2015	12.06
00174573	03/12/2015	TOOLEY, NORMAN LEOFF1 Medicare		APRIL2015B	03/11/2015	104.90
00174574	03/12/2015	TRAFFIC SAFETY SUPPLY STREET SIGNS	P85683	993594	02/20/2015	85.94
00174575	03/12/2015	TRAN, KHIEM JUROR SERVICE REIMB		3MAR15	03/03/2015	32.17
00174576	03/12/2015	UNITED SITE SERVICES Extra service for Aubrey Davis	P85872	1142750296	03/05/2015	182.75
00174577	03/12/2015	USABlueBook INVENTORY PURCHASES	P85685	572401/571979	02/19/2015	1,090.47
00174578	03/12/2015	VAN HARTESVELT, JACK & BEVERLY OVERPAYMENT REFUND		OH004451	03/03/2015	468.12
00174579	03/12/2015	VERIZON WIRELESS PS 18 & 24 WIRELESS DATA	P85821	9741004325	02/21/2015	30.04
00174580	03/12/2015	VERIZON WIRELESS Monthly charge for mobile broa	P85869	9741086024	02/23/2015	2,142.60
00174581	03/12/2015	WA ST FIREFIGHTERS TRAINING & TRAINING EXPENSE		OH004444	03/11/2015	400.00
00174582	03/12/2015	WA ST LICENSING VEHICLE LICENSING FOR FL-0470	P85877	OH004454	03/11/2015	47.25
00174583	03/12/2015	WA ST TREASURER'S OFFICE Remit FEB14 NC Court Transmitt	P85828	OH004455	02/28/2015	1,523.22
00174584	03/12/2015	WA ST TREASURER'S OFFICE Remit FEB15 MI Court Transmitt	P85827	OH004456	02/28/2015	30,136.33
00174585	03/12/2015	WALLACE, THOMAS LEOFF1 Medicare		APRIL2015B	03/11/2015	104.90
00174586	03/12/2015	WASHINGTON STATE PATROL CPL background checks	P85847	I15006256	03/02/2015	132.75

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00174587	03/12/2015	WEATHERNET LLC 2015 WEATHER ALERTS	P85627	JANFEBMARAPRIL	01/01/2015	1,404.00
00174588	03/12/2015	WEGNER, KEN LEOFF1 Medicare		APRIL2015B	03/11/2015	104.90
00174589	03/12/2015	WHEELER, DENNIS LEOFF1 Medicare		APRIL2015B	03/11/2015	146.90
00174590	03/12/2015	WILLIAMS, ANGIE Suspect interview - case numbe	P85757	1503	02/22/2015	138.00
00174591	03/12/2015	WSAFM 2015 Dues - Rostov/Mair	P85785	OH004453	01/01/2015	180.00
00174592	03/12/2015	X5 SOLUTIONS INC MONTHLY LONG DISTANCE JAN-DEC	P85035	OH004459	03/01/2015	215.60
00174593	03/12/2015	ZEE MEDICAL FIRST AID SUPPLIES	P85832	68276538	03/09/2015	286.01
00174594	03/12/2015	ZHANG, YANNA JUROR SERVICE REIMB		3MAR15	03/03/2015	34.86
					Total	<u>331,663.22</u>

Accounts Payable Report by GL Key

PO #	Check #	Vendor:	Transaction Description	Check Amount
<i>Org Key: 001000 - General Fund-Admin Key</i>				
P85827	00174584	WA ST TREASURER'S OFFICE	Remit FEB15 MI Court Transmitt	12,567.97
P85827	00174584	WA ST TREASURER'S OFFICE	Remit FEB15 MI Court Transmitt	6,772.26
P85827	00174584	WA ST TREASURER'S OFFICE	Remit FEB15 MI Court Transmitt	5,060.34
P85827	00174584	WA ST TREASURER'S OFFICE	Remit FEB15 MI Court Transmitt	2,544.08
P85827	00174584	WA ST TREASURER'S OFFICE	Remit FEB15 MI Court Transmitt	1,273.69
P85827	00174584	WA ST TREASURER'S OFFICE	Remit FEB15 MI Court Transmitt	811.38
P85828	00174583	WA ST TREASURER'S OFFICE	Remit FEB14 NC Court Transmitt	608.66
P85827	00174584	WA ST TREASURER'S OFFICE	Remit FEB15 MI Court Transmitt	492.37
P85828	00174583	WA ST TREASURER'S OFFICE	Remit FEB14 NC Court Transmitt	370.14
P85827	00174584	WA ST TREASURER'S OFFICE	Remit FEB15 MI Court Transmitt	246.30
P85827	00174584	WA ST TREASURER'S OFFICE	Remit FEB15 MI Court Transmitt	246.24
P85828	00174583	WA ST TREASURER'S OFFICE	Remit FEB14 NC Court Transmitt	203.32
P85833	00174521	MERCER ISLAND PRESCHOOL ASSOC	contract 19985 completed, depo	150.00
P85828	00174583	WA ST TREASURER'S OFFICE	Remit FEB14 NC Court Transmitt	119.50
P85828	00174583	WA ST TREASURER'S OFFICE	Remit FEB14 NC Court Transmitt	87.29
P85834	00174515	LOONEY, ROSELLA	Per Jeannette, refund to Ms. L	70.00
P85828	00174583	WA ST TREASURER'S OFFICE	Remit FEB14 NC Court Transmitt	59.88
P85827	00174584	WA ST TREASURER'S OFFICE	Remit FEB15 MI Court Transmitt	57.36
P85836	00174488	HINES INTERESTS LIMITED	contract 20360 completed, depo	50.00
P85817	00174509	LEUKEMIA & LYMPHOMA SOCIETY	contract 19734 completed, depo	50.00
P85827	00174584	WA ST TREASURER'S OFFICE	Remit FEB15 MI Court Transmitt	44.23
P85828	00174583	WA ST TREASURER'S OFFICE	Remit FEB14 NC Court Transmitt	26.29
P85828	00174583	WA ST TREASURER'S OFFICE	Remit FEB14 NC Court Transmitt	26.27
P85828	00174583	WA ST TREASURER'S OFFICE	Remit FEB14 NC Court Transmitt	21.87
P85827	00174584	WA ST TREASURER'S OFFICE	Remit FEB15 MI Court Transmitt	12.34
P85827	00174584	WA ST TREASURER'S OFFICE	Remit FEB15 MI Court Transmitt	7.77
<i>Org Key: 402000 - Water Fund-Admin Key</i>				
P85736	00174483	H D FOWLER	INVENTORY PURCHASES	16,177.68
	00174437	ASPEN NW	REFUND HYDRANT METER DEPOSIT	2,400.00
	00174456	CHO, WOONG & HEE	WATER METER INSTALL REFUND	1,927.02
	00174501	KRIS, JODY	WATER METER INSTALL REFUND	1,065.13
	00174433	2265 LLC	WATER METER INSTALL REFUND	751.37
	00174578	VAN HARTESVELT, JACK & BEVERLY	OVERPAYMENT REFUND	468.12
P85652	00174482	GRAINGER	INVENTORY PURCHASES	320.96
	00174556	ROSENSHINE, GABE	WATER METER INSTALL REUND	228.70
P85641	00174475	EXCEL SUPPLY COMPANY	INVENTORY PURCHASES	224.76
	00174481	GOVE, BRAYTON & MORGAN	WATER METER INSTALL REFUND	203.99
P85685	00174577	USABlueBook	INVENTORY PURCHASES	144.32
P85820	00174490	HOME DEPOT CREDIT SERVICE	INVENTORY PURCHASES	75.18
<i>Org Key: 814083 - Vol Life Ins - States West Lif</i>				
	00174440	AWC	MARCH 2015 ADDITIONAL AMT DUE	17.60
<i>Org Key: CA1100 - Administration (CA)</i>				
P85808	00174510	LEXISNEXIS	Library Subscriptions Inv	228.90
P85874	00174580	VERIZON WIRELESS	Hot Spot for KHK	40.01
<i>Org Key: CA1200 - Prosecution & Criminal Mngmnt</i>				
P85814	00174529	MOBERLY AND ROBERTS	Contract Prosecutor Inv #510	5,000.00

Accounts Payable Report by GL Key

PO #	Check #	Vendor:	Transaction Description	Check Amount
P85812	00174491	HONEYWELL, MATTHEW V	Public Defender Inv #840	730.00
P85813	00174491	HONEYWELL, MATTHEW V	Public Defender Inv #841	600.00
P85873	00174491	HONEYWELL, MATTHEW V	Public Defender Inv #844	230.00
P85807	00174491	HONEYWELL, MATTHEW V	Public Defender Inv #843	200.00
<i>Org Key: CM1100 - Administration (CM)</i>				
P85624	00174517	MASTERMARK	Date/Received Stamp	57.65
<i>Org Key: CM1200 - City Clerk</i>				
	00174554	ROBERTS, KARIN	MEETING EXPENSES	28.87
<i>Org Key: CM1300 - Sustainability</i>				
P85779	00174451	CAIRNCROSS & HEMPELMANN P.S.	Community Solar Legal Services	5,000.00
<i>Org Key: CM1400 - Communications</i>				
P85860	00174536	NORTHWEST SEED	Solarize MI Campaign	2,000.00
<i>Org Key: CR1100 - CORe Admin and Human Resources</i>				
P85719	00174443	BELLEVUE, CITY OF	Regional Hiring Consortium Fee	1,403.00
<i>Org Key: CT1100 - Municipal Court</i>				
	00174594	ZHANG, YANNA	JUROR SERVICE REIMB	34.86
	00174575	TRAN, KHIEM	JUROR SERVICE REIMB	32.17
	00174518	MAY, ASHLEY	JUROR SERVICE REIMB	29.22
	00174477	GEFFEN, LINDA	JUROR SERVICE REIMB	28.74
	00174470	DEWAN, MARY E	JUROR SERVICE REIMB	28.05
	00174528	MILLER, MARGARET	JUROR SERVICE REIMB	26.88
	00174561	SIMS, ANNE WARREN	JUROR SERVICE REIMB	26.79
	00174473	ELERT, NATALIE	JUROR SERVICE REIMB	26.30
	00174485	HAMPTON, BRADLEY	JUROR SERVICE REIMB	25.45
	00174551	RENKES, MAUREEN	JUROR SERVICE REIMB	25.18
	00174531	MONTGOMERY, DON	JUROR SERVICE REIMB	24.28
	00174448	BREENE, KATHRYN BRUCE	JUROR SERVICE REIMB	22.12
	00174469	DEVRIES, THERESA	JUROR SERVICE REIMB	21.43
	00174565	SPENCE, ROSEANNE	JUROR SERVICE REIMB	21.22
	00174572	TONKIN, MATT	JUROR SERVICE REIMB	12.06
<i>Org Key: FN4501 - Utility Billing (Water)</i>				
P85724	00174568	SUMMIT SAFETY SHOES	SAFETY BOOTS	240.79
<i>Org Key: FN4502 - Utility Billing (Sewer)</i>				
P85724	00174568	SUMMIT SAFETY SHOES	SAFETY BOOTS	240.79
<i>Org Key: FR1100 - Administration (FR)</i>				
P85784	00174503	KRONOS	Telestaff Support Services	3,809.45
P85783	00174502	KROESENS INC	Uniform/Rostov	296.92
	00174500	KENWORTHY, LES	PER DIEM REIMB FOR SEMINAR	200.50
P85865	00174465	CULLIGAN	Water Service/Fire	153.41
	00174454	CENTURYLINK	PHONE USE MAR 2015	149.55
P85788	00174552	RICOH USA INC	Cost Per Copy/Fire	131.80
P85772	00174459	COMCAST	Internet Charges/Fire	60.13
<i>Org Key: FR2100 - Fire Operations</i>				
P85770	00174493	HUGHES FIRE EQUIPMENT INC	E91 and E92 Repairs	3,438.32

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PO #	Check #	Vendor:	Transaction Description	Check Amount
P85861	00174555	ROMAINE ELECTRIC CORP	7606 Repairs	1,452.24
P85783	00174502	KROESENS INC	Uniforms/Petersen, Mehrens	969.07
P85773	00174555	ROMAINE ELECTRIC CORP	Battery for 7607	516.83
P85869	00174580	VERIZON WIRELESS	Cell Charges/Fire	362.13
P85787	00174569	SUPERIOR TIRE SERVICE	Tires/7607	184.66
P85771	00174446	BLUMENTHAL UNIFORMS	Uniform/Gordon	179.53
P85870	00174538	O'REILLY AUTOMOTIVE INC	Misc. Apparatus Parts (inc. fi	121.11
P85787	00174569	SUPERIOR TIRE SERVICE	Service Charge	2.76
<i>Org Key: FR2400 - Fire Suppression</i>				
P85727	00174514	LN CURTIS & SONS	Iron Straps	91.00
P85727	00174514	LN CURTIS & SONS	Tax/Shipping - Order #1	25.61
<i>Org Key: FR2500 - Fire Emergency Medical Svcs</i>				
P85774	00174512	LIFE ASSIST INC	Station/Rig Aid Supplies	1,244.42
P85775	00174567	STERICYCLE INC	On-Call Charges	10.36
<i>Org Key: FR4100 - Training</i>				
P85776	00174443	BELLEVUE, CITY OF	EMTG Academy - Mehrens/Peterse	9,200.00
P85778	00174443	BELLEVUE, CITY OF	2015 EMTG Fee	2,940.00
	00174581	WA ST FIREFIGHTERS TRAINING &	TRAINING EXPENSE	400.00
P85789	00174566	SPENCER, FREDERICK E	CBT Instructor	210.00
P85786	00174486	HEALTHFORCE PARTNERS LLC	McCoy Testing	159.00
<i>Org Key: FR5100 - Community Risk Reduction</i>				
P85785	00174591	WSAFM	2015 Dues - Rostov/Mair	180.00
<i>Org Key: GGM001 - General Government-Misc</i>				
P85227	00174444	BERK CONSULTING	Professional Services: MIYFS N	1,845.47
<i>Org Key: GGM005 - Genera Govt-LI Retiree Costs</i>				
	00174479	GOODMAN, J C	LEOFF1 Medicare	280.10
P85777	00174498	JOHNSON, CURTIS	FRLEOFF1 Retiree Medical Expen	200.24
	00174442	BECKER, RON	LEOFF1 Medicare	146.90
	00174484	HAGSTROM, JAMES	LEOFF1 Medicare	146.90
	00174508	LEOPOLD, FREDERIC	LEOFF1 Medicare	146.90
	00174589	WHEELER, DENNIS	LEOFF1 Medicare	146.90
	00174434	ABBOTT, RICHARD	LEOFF1 Medicare	104.90
	00174435	ADAMS, RONALD E	LEOFF1 Medicare	104.90
	00174438	AUGUSTSON, THOR	LEOFF1 Medicare	104.90
	00174441	BARNES, WILLIAM	LEOFF1 Medicare	104.90
	00174447	BOOTH, GLENDON D	LEOFF1 Medicare	104.90
	00174452	CALLAGHAN, MICHAEL	LEOFF1 Medicare	104.90
	00174467	DEEDS, EDWARD G	LEOFF1 Medicare	104.90
	00174468	DEVENY, JAN P	LEOFF1 Medicare	104.90
	00174471	DOWD, PAUL	LEOFF1 Medicare	104.90
	00174474	ELSOE, RONALD	LEOFF1 Medicare	104.90
	00174498	JOHNSON, CURTIS	LEOFF1 Medicare	104.90
	00174504	KUHN, DAVID	LEOFF1 Medicare	104.90
	00174505	LACY, ALAN P	LEOFF1 Medicare	104.90
	00174507	LEE, WALLACE	LEOFF1 Medicare	104.90
	00174516	LYONS, STEVEN	LEOFF1 Medicare	104.90

Accounts Payable Report by GL Key

PO #	Check #	Vendor:	Transaction Description	Check Amount
	00174533	MYERS, JAMES S	LEOFF1 Medicare	104.90
	00174549	RAMSAY, JON	LEOFF1 Medicare	104.90
	00174558	SCHOENTRUP, WILLIAM	LEOFF1 Medicare	104.90
	00174563	SMITH, RICHARD	LEOFF1 Medicare	104.90
	00174570	THOMPSON, JAMES	LEOFF1 Medicare	104.90
	00174573	TOOLEY, NORMAN	LEOFF1 Medicare	104.90
	00174585	WALLACE, THOMAS	LEOFF1 Medicare	104.90
	00174588	WEGNER, KEN	LEOFF1 Medicare	104.90
Org Key: GGM606 - Excess Retirement-Fire				
	00174441	BARNES, WILLIAM	LEOFF1 Excess Benefit	1,368.16
	00174462	COOPER, ROBERT	LEOFF1 Excess Benefit	1,331.90
	00174542	PROVOST, ALAN	LEOFF1 Excess Benefit	1,220.88
	00174558	SCHOENTRUP, WILLIAM	LEOFF1 Excess Benefit	722.95
	00174498	JOHNSON, CURTIS	LEOFF1 Excess Benefit	665.20
	00174442	BECKER, RON	LEOFF1 Excess Benefit	529.59
	00174549	RAMSAY, JON	LEOFF1 Excess Benefit	368.91
Org Key: IGBE01 - MI Pool Operation Subsidy				
P85060	00174527	MI SCHOOL DISTRICT #400	2015 Operational support for M	10,541.67
Org Key: IS2100 - IGS Network Administration				
	00174454	CENTURYLINK	PHONE USE MAR 2015	491.65
P85035	00174592	X5 SOLUTIONS INC	MONTHLY LONG DISTANCE JAN-DEC	215.60
	00174499	KASER, MICHAEL	PERDIEM REIMB FOR SEMINAR	200.50
P85852	00174580	VERIZON WIRELESS	IGS WIFI, IGS LOANER AND ALFRE	171.12
	00174454	CENTURYLINK	PHONE USE FEB 2015	76.63
Org Key: MT2100 - Roadway Maintenance				
	00174547	PUGET SOUND ENERGY	ENERGY USE MARCH 2015	3,062.75
P85683	00174574	TRAFFIC SAFETY SUPPLY	STREET SIGNS	85.94
	00174547	PUGET SOUND ENERGY	ENERGY USE MARCH 2015	14.14
Org Key: MT3000 - Water Service Upsizes and New				
P85725	00174483	H D FOWLER	ROMAC TAPPING MACHINE & ACCESS	1,687.49
P85706	00174450	CADMAN INC	5/8"-MINUS ROCK (58.81 TONS)	145.67
Org Key: MT3100 - Water Distribution				
P85725	00174483	H D FOWLER	ROMAC TAPPING MACHINE & ACCESS	1,687.51
P85685	00174577	USABlueBook	2" WIRE GRIPS FOR PIPE	718.44
P85805	00174506	LAKESIDE INDUSTRIES	ASPHALT CLASS B (3.03 TONS)	245.53
P85685	00174577	USABlueBook	1" WIRE GRIP FOR PIPE	227.71
P85737	00174534	NC MACHINERY CO	REPAIR WACKER	137.08
P85706	00174450	CADMAN INC	5/8"-MINUS ROCK (58.81 TONS)	133.53
P85739	00174482	GRAINGER	PVC PIPE CUTTER (RIDGID)	132.23
P85820	00174490	HOME DEPOT CREDIT SERVICE	MISC. TOOLS	117.73
P85742	00174483	H D FOWLER	DOUBLE SHOT WRENCH	74.12
Org Key: MT3300 - Water Associated Costs				
P85738	00174564	SOUND SAFETY PRODUCTS	MISC. WORK CLOTHES	92.86
P85724	00174568	SUMMIT SAFETY SHOES	SAFETY BOOTS	43.75
Org Key: MT3500 - Sewer Pumps				

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PO #	Check #	Vendor:	Transaction Description	Check Amount
P85806	00174525	MI HARDWARE - UTILITY	MISC. HARDWARE FOR THE MONTH O	101.70
P85821	00174579	VERIZON WIRELESS	PS 18 & 24 WIRELESS DATA	30.04
<i>Org Key: MT3800 - Storm Drainage</i>				
P85832	00174593	ZEE MEDICAL	FIRST AID SUPPLIES	33.40
<i>Org Key: MT4150 - Support Services - Clearing</i>				
P85627	00174587	WEATHERNET LLC	2015 WEATHER ALERTS	1,404.00
P85724	00174568	SUMMIT SAFETY SHOES	SAFETY BOOTS	191.57
P85801	00174476	FIRE PROTECTION INC	SECURITY & FIRE MONITORING	84.75
<i>Org Key: MT4200 - Building Services</i>				
P85758	00174540	PACIFIC AIR CONTROL INC	CITY HALL HVAC MAINT	1,580.09
P85830	00174548	R A BROWN BACKFLOW TESTING	BACKFLOW TESTING CITY BUILDING	477.00
P85878	00174457	CINTAS CORPORATION #460	CITY HALL MATS	398.84
P85695	00174540	PACIFIC AIR CONTROL INC	SHOP HVAC MAINT	301.13
P85880	00174494	INTERIOR FOLIAGE CO, THE	CITY HALL INTERIOR PLANTS	271.34
P85799	00174532	MORGAN SOUND	CONF ROOM A/V	129.47
P85801	00174476	FIRE PROTECTION INC	SECURITY & FIRE MONITORING	84.75
P85795	00174522	MI HARDWARE - BLDG	MISC. HARDWARE FOR THE MONTH O	48.26
<i>Org Key: MT4300 - Fleet Services</i>				
P85139	00174439	AUTONATION FORD BELLEVUE	REPAIRS FOR FL-0361	2,045.80
P85822	00174535	NORTH LAKE MARINA-	PATROL 14 REPAIRS	463.62
P85811	00174480	GOODYEAR COMMERCIAL TIRE	TIRE INVENTORY	289.55
P85832	00174593	ZEE MEDICAL	FIRE EXTINGUISHERS (2.5 LB)	252.61
P85731	00174539	OWEN EQUIPMENT COMPANY	REPLACEMENT PART FOR FL-0388	135.08
P85744	00174541	POWERPLAN - OIB	REPAIR PART FOR FL-0455	81.87
P85823	00174519	MERCER ISLAND CHEVRON	FUEL	55.76
P85877	00174582	WA ST LICENSING	VEHICLE LICENSING FOR FL-0470	47.25
<i>Org Key: MT4450 - Cust Resp - Clearing Acct</i>				
	00174511	LEYDE, CASEY	MILEAGE EXPENSES	82.80
<i>Org Key: MT4501 - Water Administration</i>				
P85839	00174559	SEATTLE, CITY OF	Feb 15 Water Purchases	85,062.54
<i>Org Key: MTBE01 - Maint of Medians & Planters</i>				
P85790	00174490	HOME DEPOT CREDIT SERVICE	MISC. PLANTS	295.77
P85844	00174490	HOME DEPOT CREDIT SERVICE	MISC. PLANTS	266.46
<i>Org Key: PO1100 - Administration (PO)</i>				
P85853	00174580	VERIZON WIRELESS	PD cell phones	1,529.33
	00174489	HOLMES, EDWARD J	PER DIEM REIMBURSEMENT	200.50
<i>Org Key: PO1350 - Police Emergency Management</i>				
P85859	00174543	PUBLIC SAFETY SUPPORT SERVICES	Zone One Coordinator Services	8,333.33
<i>Org Key: PO1700 - Records and Property</i>				
P85792	00174461	CONFIDENTIAL DATA DISPOSAL	Shredding	100.00
<i>Org Key: PO1800 - Contract Dispatch Police</i>				
P85847	00174586	WASHINGTON STATE PATROL	CPL background checks	132.75
<i>Org Key: PO1900 - Jail/Home Monitoring</i>				

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PO #	Check #	Vendor:	Transaction Description	Check Amount
P85793	00174455	CHELAN COUNTY TREASURER	Feb jail bill-88 days	6,160.00
<i>Org Key: PO2100 - Patrol Division</i>				
P85782	00174458	CLEANERS PLUS 1	Uniform cleaning	187.24
<i>Org Key: PO2150 - Police Support Officer (CJ)</i>				
	00174553	ROBARGE, JAMES H	BELLY CHAIN HANDCUFF KEY PADLO	23.97
<i>Org Key: PO3100 - Investigation Division</i>				
P85757	00174590	WILLIAMS, ANGIE	Suspect interview - case numbe	138.00
<i>Org Key: PR0000 - Parks & Recreation-Revenue</i>				
P85763	00174550	REHN, RANDY	Gallery exhibit sales: Rehn/Sh	457.50
<i>Org Key: PR1100 - Administration (PR)</i>				
P85072	00174463	CRYSTAL AND SIERRA SPRINGS	Monthly water service for LB B	85.45
	00174454	CENTURYLINK	PHONE USE MAR 2015	44.96
<i>Org Key: PR3500 - Senior Services</i>				
	00174472	EGGEBRECHT, JEANNETTE	SR SOCIAL SUPPLIES	84.79
<i>Org Key: PR4100 - Community Center</i>				
	00174547	PUGET SOUND ENERGY	ENERGY USE MARCH 2015	4,702.35
P85837	00174540	PACIFIC AIR CONTROL INC	MICEC HVAC MAINTENANCE	1,952.39
P85848	00174540	PACIFIC AIR CONTROL INC	CHILLER COIL CLEANING	750.08
P85815	00174496	IRIS WINDOW COVERINGS INC	Replace 3 shades.	328.50
P85816	00174464	CRYSTAL SPRINGS	Coffee supplies for MICEC	194.05
P85800	00174449	BUILDERS HARDWARE & SUPPLY CO.	COMM CENTER GYM WEATHER	167.62
P85243	00174463	CRYSTAL AND SIERRA SPRINGS	2015 water services for MICEC	145.40
P85724	00174568	SUMMIT SAFETY SHOES	SAFETY BOOTS	144.43
P85841	00174524	MI HARDWARE - P&R	Custodial supplies for MICEC	124.81
P85651	00174482	GRAINGER	DISPOSABLE LATEX GLOVES	31.67
P85796	00174523	MI HARDWARE - MAINT	MISC. HARDWARE FOR THE MONTH O	15.06
<i>Org Key: PR6100 - Park Maintenance</i>				
P85872	00174576	UNITED SITE SERVICES	Portable toilet rental and	110.76
P85243	00174463	CRYSTAL AND SIERRA SPRINGS	2015 water services at Parks	88.42
P85706	00174450	CADMAN INC	5/8"-MINUS ROCK (58.81 TONS)	84.97
P85796	00174523	MI HARDWARE - MAINT	MISC. HARDWARE FOR THE MONTH O	24.19
<i>Org Key: PR6200 - Athletic Field Maintenance</i>				
	00174454	CENTURYLINK	PHONE USE MAR 2015	85.32
P85796	00174523	MI HARDWARE - MAINT	MISC. HARDWARE FOR THE MONTH O	13.57
<i>Org Key: PR6500 - Luther Burbank Park Maint.</i>				
P85694	00174540	PACIFIC AIR CONTROL INC	LUTHER BURBANK HVAC MAINT	282.51
P85796	00174523	MI HARDWARE - MAINT	MISC. HARDWARE FOR THE MONTH O	292.59
P85801	00174476	FIRE PROTECTION INC	SECURITY & FIRE MONITORING	84.75
<i>Org Key: PR6600 - Park Maint-School Related</i>				
P85723	00174492	HORIZON	FERTILIZER (2 TONS)	1,553.15
P85734	00174513	LLOYD ENTERPRISES INC	PLAYFIELD SAND (33.32 TONS)	777.87
P85724	00174568	SUMMIT SAFETY SHOES	SAFETY BOOTS	153.25
<i>Org Key: PR6700 - I90 Park Maintenance</i>				

Accounts Payable Report by GL Key

PO #	Check #	Vendor:	Transaction Description	Check Amount
P85842	00174548	R A BROWN BACKFLOW TESTING	Backflow testing	1,485.00
P85083	00174453	CAMDEN GARDENS	Aljoya & Aubrey Davis Park Sha	410.63
P85724	00174568	SUMMIT SAFETY SHOES	SAFETY BOOTS	191.57
P85842	00174548	R A BROWN BACKFLOW TESTING	Parts	114.98
P85840	00174576	UNITED SITE SERVICES	Extra service for Aubrey Davis	71.99
<i>Org Key: PR6800 - Trails Maintenance</i>				
P85706	00174450	CADMAN INC	5/8"-MINUS ROCK (58.81 TONS)	48.55
<i>Org Key: WG104R - Thrift Shop Repairs</i>				
P85440	00174478	GLOBAL EQUIPMENT CO INC	Donation Carts for Thrift Shop	1,662.99
<i>Org Key: WG110T - Computer Equip Replacements</i>				
P85387	00174487	HEWLETT PACKARD COMPANY	33 SFF HP Desktops 2015 Comput	35,303.93
<i>Org Key: WG130E - Equipment Rental Vehicle Repl</i>				
P85732	00174562	SIRENNET.COM	LIGHTING FOR NEW VEHICLE FL-04	680.34
<i>Org Key: WG141E - MICEC Equipment Replacement</i>				
P84445	00174532	MORGAN SOUND	Mercer Island Community & Even	15,521.61
<i>Org Key: WP303R - Luther BB Shoreline Phase 2</i>				
P84897	00174436	ANCHOR QEA LLC	Cultural resources assessment	7,975.00
<i>Org Key: WP720R - Recurring Park Projects</i>				
P85835	00174497	ISSAQUAH CEDAR & LUMBER CO	SPLIT RAIL FENCING MATERIALS	1,634.64
P85391	00174537	NW PLAYGROUND EQUIPMENT INC	Playground equipment	170.82
<i>Org Key: WW312R- ICW and 85th Ave Water Impv</i>				
P85675	00174445	BLUELINE GROUP	2015 WATER SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT	498.00
P85804	00174466	DATAQUEST LLC	Background Check S. George	21.50
<i>Org Key: WW524R- 93rd Water System Improvements</i>				
P85675	00174445	BLUELINE GROUP	015 WATER SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT	213.00
<i>Org Key: XG150T - Small Tech/Equipment</i>				
P85798	00174532	MORGAN SOUND	MITV CH 21	279.23
<i>Org Key: XG300R - Fire Station 92 Replacement</i>				
	00174431	COSTCO	FS 92 FURNISHINGS	3,779.47
	00174454	CENTURYLINK	PHONE USE FEB 2015	70.95
P85691	00174482	GRAINGER	FIRE EXTINGUISHER	51.31
<i>Org Key: XP710R - Luther Burbank Minor Improvemnt</i>				
P85684	00174460	COMPTON LUMBER & HARDWARE INC	TREATED LUMBER	310.96
<i>Org Key: XR320R - Safe Routes to School</i>				
P85706	00174450	CADMAN INC	5/8"-MINUS ROCK (58.81 TONS)	509.83
<i>Org Key: XR542C - 84th Avenue Path</i>				
P85706	00174450	CADMAN INC	5/8"-MINUS ROCK (58.81 TONS)	291.34
<i>Org Key: XW540X - Cross Connection Control Progr</i>				
	00174432	US POSTMASTER	POSTAGE FOR MAILING	1,726.30
<i>Org Key: YF1100 - YFS General Services</i>				

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P85072	00174463	CRYSTAL AND SIERRA SPRINGS	Monthly water service for LB B	85.44
P85025	00174580	VERIZON WIRELESS	Monthly charge for mobile broa	40.01
P85810	00174526	MI HARDWARE - YFS	Supplies for LBP Building	15.92
<i>Org Key: YF1200 - Thrift Shop</i>				
P85803	00174476	FIRE PROTECTION INC	THRIFT SHOP FIRE ALARM SMOKE D	491.66
P85879	00174571	THYSSENKRUPP ELEVATOR CORP	ELEVATOR MAINT DUMBWAITER	191.15
	00174454	CENTURYLINK	PHONE USE MAR 2015	143.39
<i>Org Key: YF2500 - Family Counseling</i>				
P85074	00174495	INTERLAKE PSYCHIATRIC ASSOC	Monthly consultations for clin	150.00
<i>Org Key: YF2600 - Family Assistance</i>				
P85079	00174520	MERCER ISLAND LEARNING LAB	Preschool scholarships and tui	1,018.98
P85076	00174560	SHOREWOOD HEIGHTS	Utilities and rental assistanc	600.00
P85081	00174545	PUGET SOUND ENERGY	Utility Assistance for EA clie	179.21
P85721	00174557	RUSSELL, DEBORAH C	Campership for EA client JK	150.00
P85081	00174546	PUGET SOUND ENERGY	Utility Assistance for EA clie	54.85
P85081	00174544	PUGET SOUND ENERGY	Utility Assistance for EA clie	27.40
<i>Org Key: YF2800 - Fed Drug Free Communities Gran</i>				
P85809	00174530	MONTANA INSTITUTE INC, THE	Growing Positive Community Nor	995.00
Total				331,663.22

CERTIFICATION OF CLAIMS

I, the undersigned, do hereby certify under penalty of perjury that the materials have been furnished, the services rendered, or the labor performed as described herein, that any advance payment is due and payable pursuant to a contract or is available as an option for full or partial fulfillment of a contractual obligation, and that the claim is a just, due and unpaid obligation against the City of Mercer Island, and that I am authorized to authenticate and certify to said claim.



Finance Director

I, the undersigned, do hereby certify that the City Council has reviewed the documentation supporting claims paid and approved all checks or warrants issued in payment of claims.

Mayor

Date

<u>Report</u>	<u>Warrants</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Check Register	174595-174732	03/19/15	\$ 660,680.92
			\$ 660,680.92

Accounts Payable Report by Check Number

Check No	Check Date	Vendor Name/Description	PO #	Invoice #	Invoice Date	Check Amount
00174595	03/19/2015	AIRGAS USA LLC Oxygen/Fire	P85863	9036876265/99264	02/27/2015	194.78
00174596	03/19/2015	ANDERSON, HAMISH REFUND HYDRANT METER DEPOSIT		OH004475	02/25/2015	2,400.00
00174597	03/19/2015	ARTECH INC Art collection data management	P85882	0096988IN	02/16/2015	600.00
00174598	03/19/2015	AWC COBRA W. Sansbury - April 2015	P85965	OH004503	03/18/2015	1,547.64
00174599	03/19/2015	BABB, MICHELLE Wellness Nutrition Education	P85966	OH004504	03/18/2015	226.04
00174600	03/19/2015	BELLEVUE, CITY OF 2015 SPP Membership Fee	P85964	29721	03/02/2015	30,305.50
00174601	03/19/2015	BLUELINE GROUP 2015 WATER SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT	P85675	9794	03/02/2015	1,442.00
00174602	03/19/2015	CASACUBERTA, ANTONIO REFUND OVERPAYMENT		OH004477	03/13/2015	236.20
00174603	03/19/2015	CASCADE COLUMBIA DISTRIBUTION BOIL WATER ADVISORY	P85824	635498	02/13/2015	1,131.14
00174604	03/19/2015	CASNE ENGINEERING INC PUMP STATION 14 MODERNIZATION	P78895	25673/25610	02/13/2015	5,071.42
00174605	03/19/2015	CDW GOVERNMENT INC 2 licenses Project Professiona	P85704	SX48401	03/05/2015	1,579.38
00174606	03/19/2015	CENTURYLINK PHONE USE		OH004478	03/02/2015	2,958.62
00174607	03/19/2015	CHANDLER, STEVEN REFUND HYDRANT METER DEPOSIT		OH004476	03/13/2015	279.07
00174608	03/19/2015	CHIEF SUPPLY CORP Patrol microphones	P85914	236884	03/09/2015	107.83
00174609	03/19/2015	CINTAS CORPORATION #460 2015 rug cleaning services for	P85931	460324621	03/12/2015	379.62
00174610	03/19/2015	CITY OF SEATTLE Crime Stoppers fee	P85886	P1106581	03/06/2015	1,826.90
00174611	03/19/2015	CODE PUBLISHING CO MICC Update - Supplement #18	P85900	49090	02/27/2015	229.95
00174612	03/19/2015	COMPLETE OFFICE OFFICE SUPPLIES FEB 2015		OH004400	02/28/2015	2,124.61
00174613	03/19/2015	CONFLUENCE ENGINEERING GRP LLC MICROBIAL OCCURENCE RESPONSE &	P84834	020215MIWQP	03/09/2015	5,047.43
00174614	03/19/2015	CONSTANT CONTACT INC Email marketing for EMAC	P85913	FISPBWLAB6915	03/10/2015	321.96
00174615	03/19/2015	DATAQUEST LLC Background check for BA	P85108	CMIYOUTH201502	02/28/2015	172.00
00174616	03/19/2015	DAVIS, SUZANNA Instruction services for Belly	P85936	15159	03/17/2015	259.00
00174617	03/19/2015	DAY WIRELESS SYSTEMS EOC-BDA installation	P85845	567811	02/27/2015	7,695.65
00174618	03/19/2015	DEDOMINICIS, AMY E FS 92 Project Management	P76634	501423	02/28/2015	2,550.00
00174619	03/19/2015	DEFTY, YVONNE MEETING SUPPLIES		OH004480	03/11/2015	508.68
00174620	03/19/2015	DELASHMUTT, ROBERT FLEX SPEND ACCT REIMB		OH004510	03/13/2015	265.00

Accounts Payable Report by Check Number

Check No	Check Date	Vendor Name/Description	PO #	Invoice #	Invoice Date	Check Amount
00174621	03/19/2015	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH 2015 DOH OPERATING PERMIT	P85563	OH004355	02/18/2015	10,962.80
00174622	03/19/2015	DEPT OF ENTERPRISES SERVICES BUSINESS CARD PRINTING FEB2015		73131699	03/02/2015	48.16
00174623	03/19/2015	DUNBAR ARMORED MARCH15 Armored Car Service	P85958	3549963	03/01/2015	1,600.39
00174624	03/19/2015	EMERALD RECYCLING USED OIL RECYCLING	P85919	I336145/337515	02/23/2015	199.75
00174625	03/19/2015	EPSCA MONTHLY RADIO ACCESS FEES 44 R	P85018	8100	03/01/2015	3,510.95
00174626	03/19/2015	FLETCHER, BRUCE STAFF RETREAT EXPENSES		OH004511	03/17/2015	81.22
00174627	03/19/2015	FOGTITE INC. INVENTORY PURCHASES	P85751	201503077	03/11/2015	1,067.63
00174628	03/19/2015	FORESTRY SUPPLIERS INC INVENTORY PURCHASES	P85752	70899000/9001	03/02/2015	589.24
00174629	03/19/2015	FORSYTH, DENISE Instruction services for Embro	P85961	15290	03/17/2015	210.00
00174630	03/19/2015	GEMPLER'S INC INVENTORY PURCHASES	P85740	1020510844	02/25/2015	836.00
00174631	03/19/2015	GOODYEAR COMMERCIAL TIRE TIRE INVENTORY	P85912	1951121057	12/04/2014	2,603.55
00174632	03/19/2015	GOOLSBY, GREG REFUND OVERPAYMENT		OH004481	03/13/2015	590.46
00174633	03/19/2015	GRAINGER INVENTORY PURCHASES	P85925	9683095658	03/15/2015	722.68
00174634	03/19/2015	H D FOWLER INVENTORY PURCHASES	P85856	I3857495	03/04/2015	11,617.72
00174635	03/19/2015	HAKOMORI, MITSUKO Instruction services for Ikeba	P85908	15091	03/16/2015	208.60
00174636	03/19/2015	HDS WHITE CAP CONST SUPPLY INVENTORY PURCHASES	P85938	50002395740/9640	03/03/2015	1,237.69
00174637	03/19/2015	HEDEEN & CADITZ PLLC Legal Services Fire Station In	P85937	7841	03/05/2015	17,463.00
00174638	03/19/2015	HOME DEPOT CREDIT SERVICE MISC. PLANTS	P85892	0122963220039	03/12/2015	246.88
00174639	03/19/2015	HOME DEPOT CREDIT SERVICE INVENTORY PURCHASES	P85871	0102685262063/01	03/10/2015	1,380.80
00174640	03/19/2015	HORIZON SPREADER, SPRAYER, CASORON & R	P85743	3M145763	02/25/2015	855.54
00174641	03/19/2015	IAFC MEMBERSHIP 2015 Membership Dues	P85904	OH004490	03/13/2015	279.00
00174642	03/19/2015	IBS INC MISC. HARDWARE (VEHICLE MAINT.	P85756	5823111	02/27/2015	83.51
00174643	03/19/2015	ISSAQUAH CITY JAIL January bill 40.5 days	P85781	0450007875	02/26/2015	3,928.50
00174644	03/19/2015	JAYMARC LUXURY HOMES LLC REFUND OVERPAYMENT 00522985002		OH004482	03/12/2015	278.99
00174645	03/19/2015	JAYMARC LUXURY HOMES LLC REFUND OVERPAYMENT 005229800		OH004483	03/12/2015	90.57
00174646	03/19/2015	JAYMARC MAISON LLC OVERPAYMENT REFUND 001077605		OH004484	03/12/2015	4.48

Accounts Payable Report by Check Number

Check No	Check Date	Vendor Name/Description	PO #	Invoice #	Invoice Date	Check Amount
00174647	03/19/2015	JEWISH SOUND, THE Recreation advertising	P85906	13229	03/13/2015	292.50
00174648	03/19/2015	JOHNSON, CURTIS FRLEOFF1 Retiree Medical Expen	P85967	OH004505	03/18/2015	200.24
00174649	03/19/2015	KC FINANCE Remit Excise Tax and share of	P85895	2050197	03/03/2015	1,240.25
00174650	03/19/2015	KC PET LICENSES KC PET LICENSES FEES COLLECTED	P85306	OH004518	03/18/2015	5.00
00174651	03/19/2015	KC TREASURY 2015 KING COUNTY, WA, REAL EST	P85932	OH004489	03/17/2015	1,291.35
00174652	03/19/2015	KING CO PROSECUTING ATTORNEY COURT REMITTANCE KC CRIME VICT	P85305	OH004517	03/18/2015	437.23
00174653	03/19/2015	KING COUNTY FINANCE MONTHLY SEWER JAN-DEC 2015	P85017	30008538	03/01/2015	372,553.92
00174654	03/19/2015	KING COUNTY FINANCE I-NET MONTHLY SERVICES FROM	P85541	11003171	02/27/2015	1,623.00
00174655	03/19/2015	KROESENS INC Uniform/Heitman and Kenworthy	P85915	56376/25072	03/05/2015	915.75
00174656	03/19/2015	LEOPOLD, FREDERIC LEOFF1 Retiree Medical Expense	P85968	OH004506	03/18/2015	119.20
00174657	03/19/2015	LIFE ASSIST INC Station/Rig Aid Supplies	P85864	704498	03/05/2015	1,996.04
00174658	03/19/2015	LIFE TEK INC First Aid/CPR Cards	P85903	15240	03/11/2015	519.58
00174659	03/19/2015	LMP ACQUISITIONS II LLC REFUND OVERPAYMENT 0041621101		OH004486	03/12/2015	432.62
00174660	03/19/2015	LN CURTIS & SONS Hydrant Bag	P85727	212210702/700	02/26/2015	564.26
00174661	03/19/2015	LOGSDON, SCOTT FLEX SPEND ACCT REIMB		OH004512	03/13/2015	270.18
00174662	03/19/2015	LOPES, LANCE OVERPAYMENT REFUND 00570325002		OH004485	03/16/2015	344.00
00174663	03/19/2015	M & M BALLOON CO 2015 Helium refills at MICEC	P85393	24582	03/01/2015	20.81
00174664	03/19/2015	MAILFINANCE INC 2015 Luther Burbank Postage Me	P85058	H5191355	02/25/2015	178.84
00174665	03/19/2015	MASTERMARK Nameplate for K. Taylor	P85899	0673914	03/11/2015	43.57
00174666	03/19/2015	MATTSON, JULIE FLEX SPEND ACCT REIMB		OH004513	03/13/2015	245.88
00174667	03/19/2015	MERCER ISLAND REPORTER DSG - 2 YEAR SUBSRIPTION	P85891	OH004487	03/12/2015	59.00
00174668	03/19/2015	METROPRESORT Printing and Mailing February	P85663	470641/806/1020	02/24/2015	1,951.11
00174669	03/19/2015	MICHAEL SKAGGS ASSOCIATES WAXING CITY HALL BUILDS FLOORS	P85838	15110	02/24/2015	9,762.17
00174670	03/19/2015	MILES, SALLIE REFUND OVERPAYMENT 00440207502		OH004488	03/12/2015	552.57
00174671	03/19/2015	MOLTZ, ERIC MILEAGE EXPENSE		OH004507	03/17/2015	59.80
00174672	03/19/2015	NEWMAN-BURROW LLC Online digital guide Spring/Su	P85907	49493	03/10/2015	1,087.00

Accounts Payable Report by Check Number

Check No	Check Date	Vendor Name/Description	PO #	Invoice #	Invoice Date	Check Amount
00174673	03/19/2015	NICOL, SUE ROW TREE ASSESMENTS	P85826	20151	02/24/2015	600.00
00174674	03/19/2015	OLYMPIC ENVIRONMENTAL RES 2015-2016 SPECIAL RECYCLING EV	P84810	2	02/27/2015	3,678.49
00174675	03/19/2015	OVERLAKE OIL 800 GAL UNLEADED FUEL DELIVERY	P85825	0170054IN	02/26/2015	2,121.52
00174676	03/19/2015	PACIFIC AIR CONTROL INC COMM CNTR ROOM 101 HEAT MAINT	P85928	178266	02/28/2015	1,286.63
00174677	03/19/2015	PACIFIC NW CONSTRUXION INC 2014 STORM	P84068	1410207/1410208/	10/31/2014	12,961.53
00174678	03/19/2015	PACIFIC RIM EQUIPMENT RENTAL EXCAVATOR RENTAL	P85934	9470	03/11/2015	2,732.02
00174679	03/19/2015	POT O' GOLD INC JANUARY EQUIPMENT RENTAL FEE	P85890	259802	02/28/2015	54.76
00174680	03/19/2015	PROJECT A INC Website Changes for TC Visioni	P85922	15924	03/10/2015	760.00
00174681	03/19/2015	PUGET SOUND ENERGY Utility Assistance for EA clie	P85081	OH004491	03/11/2015	56.17
00174682	03/19/2015	PUGET SOUND SPECIALTIES INC. FERTILIZER (2 TONS) & RYE GRAS	P85702	24704	02/25/2015	4,795.01
00174683	03/19/2015	PURIFIED WATER TO GO MONTHLY WATER SERVICE JAN-DEC	P85846	202015	02/28/2015	69.26
00174684	03/19/2015	RACE, CHRSTY SENIOR SOCIAL SUPPLIES		OH004495	03/04/2015	55.53
00174685	03/19/2015	RAPHAELY, DORON REFUND OVERPAYMENT 00941217201		OH004494	03/13/2015	277.99
00174686	03/19/2015	RED WING SHOE STORE SAFETY BOOTS	P85897	2260000005502	03/06/2015	297.83
00174687	03/19/2015	REMOTE SATELLITE SYSTEMS INT'L Sat Phone	P85885	00071421	03/05/2015	48.95
00174688	03/19/2015	RESERVE ACCOUNT POSTAGE RESERVE ACCOUNT REFILL	P85935	OH004492	03/17/2015	5,000.00
00174689	03/19/2015	RICOH USA INC (FIRE) Copier Rental/Fire	P85868	94286257	03/05/2015	319.42
00174690	03/19/2015	RKK CONSTRUCTION REFUND OVERPAYMENT 00625122501		OH004493	03/13/2015	671.27
00174691	03/19/2015	RODDA PAINT CITY HALL PAINT	P85802	19857333	02/26/2015	82.45
00174692	03/19/2015	SCORE Feb Jail Bill	P85887	1183	03/09/2015	1,305.00
00174693	03/19/2015	SEATTLE PUBLIC UTILITIES February 2015 SPU Retail Servi	P85933	OH004508	02/28/2015	52,168.00
00174694	03/19/2015	SEATTLE'S CHILD Recreation ad	P85843	201519332	03/03/2015	125.00
00174695	03/19/2015	SHERMAN, BRIAN WORK JEANS		OH004514	03/09/2015	119.43
00174696	03/19/2015	SIEMENS INDUSTRY INC PROGRAMMING CHILLER COMM CNTR	P85659	8443592436	02/26/2015	512.46
00174697	03/19/2015	SOUND PUBLISHING INC Ntc: Ord #15-04 1249903 02/11	P85902	707684	02/28/2015	299.18
00174698	03/19/2015	SOUND SAFETY PRODUCTS HARD HAT	P85857	504280501	02/27/2015	1,074.08

Accounts Payable Report by Check Number

Check No	Check Date	Vendor Name/Description	PO #	Invoice #	Invoice Date	Check Amount
00174699	03/19/2015	STERICYCLE INC On-Call Services	P85866	3002943196	02/28/2015	10.36
00174700	03/19/2015	STOVALL, ALISON REFUND OVERPAYMENT 01081057602		OH004498	03/13/2015	323.74
00174701	03/19/2015	SUPPLY SOURCE INC, THE INVENTORY PURCHASES	P85945	1500628	03/12/2015	1,214.38
00174702	03/19/2015	SYLVETSKY, LESLIE SENIOR SOCIAL SUPPLIES		OH004497	03/04/2015	573.52
00174703	03/19/2015	T-MOBILE 2015 services for boat launch	P85281	OH004515	03/09/2015	49.99
00174704	03/19/2015	T2 SYSTEMS CANADA INC 2015 monthly charges for servi	P85273	215335	03/01/2015	82.13
00174705	03/19/2015	TACOMA SCREW PRODUCTS HEX CAP SCREW	P85829	12496414	03/06/2015	101.71
00174706	03/19/2015	TATUM, ROGER REFUND OVERPAYMENT 00626460004		OH004499	03/13/2015	50.38
00174707	03/19/2015	THOMSON REUTERS - WEST Intel database	P85888	831396129	03/01/2015	165.93
00174708	03/19/2015	THYSSENKRUPP ELEVATOR CORP ELEVATOR MAINT FS91	P85929	3001676052	03/01/2015	1,054.92
00174709	03/19/2015	TIAN, JIE REFUND OVERPAYMENT 0044018661		OH004500	03/12/2015	28.93
00174710	03/19/2015	UNDERWATER SPORTS INC. Dive team battery kit	P85916	20008921	02/12/2015	24.04
00174721	03/19/2015	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS AMAZON MKTPLACE PMTS		2469216503800018	03/06/2015	26,206.06
00174722	03/19/2015	UTILITIES UNDERGROUND LOCATION JANUARY EXCAVATION TICKETS	P85818	5010156/5020157	01/31/2015	463.54
00174723	03/19/2015	VERIZON WIRELESS CELL AND DATA CHARGES 1/21-2/2	P85889	9741086021	02/23/2015	296.95
00174724	03/19/2015	WABO BOOKSTORE, THE REGISTRATION FOR HERSCHEL ROST	P85911	29939	02/17/2015	900.00
00174725	03/19/2015	WALTER E NELSON CO INVENTORY PURCHASES	P85750	477388/477698	03/01/2015	1,696.50
00174726	03/19/2015	WAPRO AS Spring Training Registratio	P85901	OH004502	03/13/2015	140.00
00174727	03/19/2015	WATERSHED COMPANY, THE Environmental consulting servi	P85379	20150292	03/09/2015	986.25
00174728	03/19/2015	WIBLE, CONNIE M Entertainment services for St.	P85909	OH004501	03/12/2015	200.00
00174729	03/19/2015	WOODINVILLE AUTO PARTS INC PARTS INVENTORY	P85917	OH004509	03/16/2015	982.96
00174730	03/19/2015	XEROX CORPORATION BASE AND METER CHARGES	P85760	078509495	03/01/2015	3,943.01
00174731	03/19/2015	YAMASHITA, M PATRICK FLEX SPEND ACCT REIMB		OH004516	03/13/2015	2,499.90
00174732	03/19/2015	ZEP MANUFACTURING CO. INVENTORY PURCHASES	P85855	9001507478	03/04/2015	289.34
					Total	660,680.92

Accounts Payable Report by GL Key

PO #	Check #	Vendor:	Transaction Description	Check Amount
<i>Org Key: 001000 - General Fund-Admin Key</i>				
P85305	00174652	KING CO PROSECUTING ATTORNEY	COURT REMITTANCE KC CRIME VICT	437.23
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	FEB06LATEFEE	214.52
P85306	00174650	KC PET LICENSES	KC PET LICENSES FEES COLLECTED	5.00
<i>Org Key: 402000 - Water Fund-Admin Key</i>				
P85933	00174693	SEATTLE PUBLIC UTILITIES	February 2015 SPU Retail Servi	52,168.00
P85856	00174634	H D FOWLER	INVENTORY PURCHASES	5,969.87
P85942	00174634	H D FOWLER	INVENTORY PURCHASES	5,647.85
	00174596	ANDERSON, HAMISH	REFUND HYDRANT METER DEPOSIT	2,400.00
P85750	00174725	WALTER E NELSON CO	INVENTORY PURCHASES	1,696.50
P85871	00174639	HOME DEPOT CREDIT SERVICE	INVENTORY PURCHASES	1,345.21
P85938	00174636	HDS WHITE CAP CONST SUPPLY	INVENTORY PURCHASES	1,237.69
P85945	00174701	SUPPLY SOURCE INC, THE	INVENTORY PURCHASES	1,214.38
P85740	00174630	GEMPLER'S INC	INVENTORY PURCHASES	836.00
	00174690	RKK CONSTRUCTION	REFUND OVERPAYMENT 00625122501	671.27
	00174632	GOOLSBY, GREG	REFUND OVERPAYMENT	590.46
	00174670	MILES, SALLIE	REFUND OVERPAYMENT 00440207502	552.57
P85751	00174627	FOGTITE INC.	INVENTORY PURCHASES	597.87
	00174659	LMP ACQUISITIONS II LLC	REFUND OVERPAYMENT 0041621101	432.62
	00174662	LOPES, LANCE	OVERPAYMENT REFUND 00570325002	344.00
P85748	00174633	GRAINGER	INVENTORY PURCHASES	371.19
P85752	00174628	FORESTRY SUPPLIERS INC	INVENTORY PURCHASES	326.05
	00174700	STOVALL, ALISON	REFUND OVERPAYMENT 01081057602	323.74
	00174607	CHANDLER, STEVEN	REFUND HYDRANT METER DEPOSIT	279.07
	00174644	JAYMARC LUXURY HOMES LLC	REFUND OVERPAYMENT 00522985002	278.99
	00174685	RAPHAELY, DORON	REFUND OVERPAYMENT 00941217201	277.99
P85855	00174732	ZEP MANUFACTURING CO.	INVENTORY PURCHASES	289.34
	00174602	CASACUBERTA, ANTONIO	REFUND OVERPAYMENT	236.20
	00174645	JAYMARC LUXURY HOMES LLC	REFUND OVERPAYMENT 005229800	90.57
	00174706	TATUM, ROGER	REFUND OVERPAYMENT 00626460004	50.38
	00174709	TIAN, JIE	REFUND OVERPAYMENT 0044018661	28.93
	00174646	JAYMARC MAISON LLC	OVERPAYMENT REFUND 001077605	4.48
<i>Org Key: CA1100 - Administration (CA)</i>				
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	L2GDJA-COURT E-COMMRC	22.49
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	GOAT HILL GARAGE 8125	12.00
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	WSCC PFD PARKING	8.00
<i>Org Key: CM1100 - Administration (CM)</i>				
	00174612	COMPLETE OFFICE	OFFICE SUPPLIES FEB 2015	93.85
P85899	00174665	MASTERMARK	Nameplate for K. Taylor	43.57
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	AMAZON.COM	24.62
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	AMAZON.COM	14.06
<i>Org Key: CM1200 - City Clerk</i>				
P85900	00174611	CODE PUBLISHING CO	MICC Update - Supplement #18	229.95
P85901	00174726	WAPRO	AS Spring Training Registratio	140.00
P85902	00174697	SOUND PUBLISHING INC	Ntc: Public Hearing Town Ctr	85.81
P85902	00174697	SOUND PUBLISHING INC	Ntc: Public Hearing Town Ctr	64.81
P85902	00174697	SOUND PUBLISHING INC	Ntc: Ord #15-04 1249903 02/11	57.30

Accounts Payable Report by GL Key

PO #	Check #	Vendor:	Transaction Description	Check Amount
P85902	00174697	SOUND PUBLISHING INC	Ntc: TBD Board Meeting 1253941	46.93
P85902	00174697	SOUND PUBLISHING INC	Ntc: Council Mtg Date Change	44.33
<i>Org Key: CM1400 - Communications</i>				
P85922	00174680	PROJECT A INC	Website Changes for TC Visioni	665.00
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	BACKUPIFY	4.99
<i>Org Key: CO6100 - City Council</i>				
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	GOURMONDO CATERING ONLIN	283.11
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	RESTAURANTS ON THE RUN	276.84
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	PAYPAL *SCA	50.00
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	PAYPAL *SCA	45.00
	00174622	DEPT OF ENTERPRISES SERVICES	BUSINESS CARD PRINTING FEB2015	24.08
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	QFC #5839	5.98
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	QFC #5839	4.49
<i>Org Key: CR1100 - CORe Admin and Human Resources</i>				
P85966	00174599	BABB, MICHELLE	Wellness Nutrition Education	226.04
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	STARBUCKS #03376 SEATTLE	105.00
	00174612	COMPLETE OFFICE	OFFICE SUPPLIES FEB 2015	104.79
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	PAYPAL *PACIFICNORT	90.00
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	CRAIGSLIST.ORG	75.00
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	CRAIGSLIST.ORG	75.00
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	CRAIGSLIST.ORG	50.00
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	CRAIGSLIST.ORG	50.00
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	CRAIGSLIST.ORG	50.00
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	CRAIGSLIST.ORG	50.00
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	CRAIGSLIST.ORG	50.00
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	CRAIGSLIST.ORG	50.00
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	CRAIGSLIST.ORG	50.00
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	CRAIGSLIST.ORG	50.00
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	CRAIGSLIST.ORG	50.00
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	CRAIGSLIST.ORG	50.00
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	QFC #5820	43.73
<i>Org Key: CR1300 - Payroll Services</i>				
	00174612	COMPLETE OFFICE	OFFICE SUPPLIES FEB 2015	44.23
<i>Org Key: CT1100 - Municipal Court</i>				
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	COURT VIDEO DISPLAY REQUIREMEN	292.97
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	AMAZON.COM	174.09
P85765	00174730	XEROX CORPORATION	February Copier Cost	165.17
	00174612	COMPLETE OFFICE	OFFICE SUPPLIES FEB 2015	46.42
<i>Org Key: DS1100 - Administration (DS)</i>				
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	AMERICAN PLANNING ASSOCI	760.00
P85889	00174723	VERIZON WIRELESS	CELL AND DATA CHARGES 1/21-2/2	296.95
	00174612	COMPLETE OFFICE	OFFICE SUPPLIES FEB 2015	218.12
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	GOURMONDO CATERING ONLIN	110.26
P85891	00174667	MERCER ISLAND REPORTER	DSG - 2 YEAR SUBSRIPTION	59.00
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	MBP.COM MERCHANT FEES	54.10
<i>Org Key: DS1200 - Bldg Plan Review & Inspection</i>				
P85911	00174724	WABO BOOKSTORE, THE	REGISTRATION FOR MARCY OLSON -	600.00

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PO #	Check #	Vendor:	Transaction Description	Check Amount
P85910	00174724	WABO BOOKSTORE, THE	REGISTRATION FOR HERSCHEL ROST	300.00
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	ADOBE SYSTEMS, INC.	21.71
<i>Org Key: FN1100 - Administration (FN)</i>				
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	ALASKA AIR 0272165062362	333.20
	00174612	COMPLETE OFFICE	OFFICE SUPPLIES FEB 2015	113.76
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	ISLANDER	54.91
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	AP OFFICE LIGHTING	27.38
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	AP OFFICE LIGHTING	4.70
<i>Org Key: FN4501 - Utility Billing (Water)</i>				
P85663	00174668	METROPRESORT	Printing and Mailing February	385.97
P85663	00174668	METROPRESORT	Printing and Mailing February	264.40
<i>Org Key: FN4502 - Utility Billing (Sewer)</i>				
P85663	00174668	METROPRESORT	Printing and Mailing February	385.97
P85663	00174668	METROPRESORT	Printing and Mailing February	264.40
<i>Org Key: FN4503 - Utility Billing (Storm)</i>				
P85663	00174668	METROPRESORT	Printing and Mailing February	385.97
P85663	00174668	METROPRESORT	Printing and Mailing February	264.40
<i>Org Key: FR1100 - Administration (FR)</i>				
P85650	00174605	CDW GOVERNMENT INC	2 licenses Project Professiona	1,408.19
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	CORNING REVERE #106	591.46
P85862	00174655	KROESENS INC	Uniform/Heitman and Kenworthy	429.24
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	NORTHWEST CHAPTER LERA	325.00
P85868	00174689	RICOH USA INC (FIRE)	Copier Rental/Fire	319.42
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	PAYPAL *NWLS	285.00
P85904	00174641	IAFC MEMBERSHIP	2015 Membership Dues	279.00
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	MYRON CORP	211.73
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	AMAZON MKTPLACE PMTS	159.00
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	CORNING REVERE #106	93.46
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	RITE AID STORE 5197	21.89
<i>Org Key: FR2100 - Fire Operations</i>				
P85018	00174625	EPSCA	MONTHLY RADIO ACCESS FEES 44 R	1,343.32
P85862	00174655	KROESENS INC	Uniform/Collier and Garrett	161.40
<i>Org Key: FR2400 - Fire Suppression</i>				
P85727	00174660	LN CURTIS & SONS	Rope	168.00
P85727	00174660	LN CURTIS & SONS	Forest Hose Bag	140.79
P85727	00174660	LN CURTIS & SONS	Hydrant Bag	105.17
P85727	00174660	LN CURTIS & SONS	Cribbing Bag	61.50
P85727	00174660	LN CURTIS & SONS	Tax/Shipping - Order 3 INV	58.44
P85727	00174660	LN CURTIS & SONS	Tax/Shipping - Order #2 INV.	30.36
<i>Org Key: FR2500 - Fire Emergency Medical Svcs</i>				
P85864	00174657	LIFE ASSIST INC	Station/Rig Aid Supplies	1,996.04
P85863	00174595	AIRGAS USA LLC	Oxygen/Fire	194.78
P85866	00174699	STERICYCLE INC	On-Call Services	10.36
<i>Org Key: FR4100 - Training</i>				

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PO #	Check #	Vendor:	Transaction Description	Check Amount
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	PAYPAL *NORTHWESTFI	425.00
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	PAYPAL *NORTHWESTFI	425.00
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	NFPA NATL FIRE PROTECT	215.70
P85704	00174605	CDW GOVERNMENT INC	Adobe Acrobat Pro XI Upgrade L	171.19
<i>Org Key: FR5100 - Community Risk Reduction</i>				
P85903	00174658	LIFE TEK INC	First Aid/CPR Cards	519.58
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	THE KNOX COMPANY	170.83
<i>Org Key: GGM001 - General Government-Misc</i>				
P85964	00174600	BELLEVUE, CITY OF	2015 eGov Annual Dues NWP, NWM	20,472.00
P85964	00174600	BELLEVUE, CITY OF	2015 SPP Membership Fee	9,833.50
P85932	00174651	KC TREASURY	2015 KING COUNTY, WA, REAL EST	1,291.35
	00174619	DEFTY, YVONNE	MEETING SUPPLIES	479.48
P85958	00174623	DUNBAR ARMORED	MARCH15 Armored Car Service	452.55
P85761	00174730	XEROX CORPORATION	DSG COPIER 1/21/15-2/21/15	177.15
P85922	00174680	PROJECT A INC	New Homepage Ads	71.25
P85015	00174683	PURIFIED WATER TO GO	MONTHLY WATER SERVICE JAN-DEC	36.26
	00174619	DEFTY, YVONNE	MEETING SUPPLIES	29.20
P85890	00174679	POT O' GOLD INC	FEBRUARY EQUIPMENT RENTAL FEE	27.38
P85969	00174679	POT O' GOLD INC	JANUARY EQUIPMENT RENTAL FEE	27.38
P85922	00174680	PROJECT A INC	Calendar Change on Homepage	23.75
<i>Org Key: GGM004 - Gen Govt-Office Support</i>				
P85935	00174688	RESERVE ACCOUNT	POSTAGE RESERVE ACCOUNT REFILL	5,000.00
P85849	00174730	XEROX CORPORATION	CITY MANAGER COPIER 1/21/15-2/	614.55
	00174612	COMPLETE OFFICE	OFFICE SUPPLIES FEB 2015	533.86
P85058	00174664	MAILFINANCE INC	2015 Luther Burbank Postage Me	178.84
	00174612	COMPLETE OFFICE	OFFICE SUPPLIES FEB 2015	177.18
<i>Org Key: GGM005 - Genera Govt-L1 Retiree Costs</i>				
P85760	00174730	XEROX CORPORATION	MAIL ROOM COPIER 1/21/15-2/21/	528.18
P85967	00174648	JOHNSON, CURTIS	FRLEOFF1 Retiree Medical Expen	200.24
P85968	00174656	LEOPOLD, FREDERIC	LEOFF1 Retiree Medical Expense	119.20
<i>Org Key: GX9995 - Employee Benefits-General</i>				
P85965	00174598	AWC	COBRA W. Sansbury - April 2015	778.67
<i>Org Key: GX9998 - Employee Benefits-Maintenance</i>				
P85965	00174598	AWC	COBRA T. Deach - April 2015	768.97
<i>Org Key: IGMA02 - Alcoholism Program</i>				
P85895	00174649	KC FINANCE	Remit Excise Tax and share of	1,240.25
<i>Org Key: IS1100 - IGS Mapping</i>				
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	QFC #5839	25.00
<i>Org Key: IS2100 - IGS Network Administration</i>				
P85541	00174654	KING COUNTY FINANCE	I-NET MONTHLY SERVICES FROM	1,623.00
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	PAYPAL *NWLS	285.00
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	ACT*ACCIS	250.00
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	FRY'S ELECTRONICS #30	229.88
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	AMAZON MKTPLACE PMTS	92.41

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PO #	Check #	Vendor:	Transaction Description	Check Amount
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	AMAZON MKTPLACE PMTS	78.51
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	PLURALSIGHT LLC	49.00
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	AMAZON MKTPLACE PMTS	29.97
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	THE UPS STORE 1081	14.88
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	QFC #5806	6.56
<i>Org Key: MT2100 - Roadway Maintenance</i>				
P84068	00174677	PACIFIC NW CONSTRUXION INC	2014 STORM	4,403.72
P85677	00174705	TACOMA SCREW PRODUCTS	MISC. HARDWARE	46.56
<i>Org Key: MT2255 - Urban Forest Management (ROW)</i>				
P85826	00174673	NICOL, SUE	ROW TREE ASSESSMENTS	600.00
<i>Org Key: MT2300 - Planter Bed Maintenance</i>				
P85951	00174640	HORIZON	SPREADER, SPRAYER, CASORON & R	642.93
<i>Org Key: MT3100 - Water Distribution</i>				
P85829	00174705	TACOMA SCREW PRODUCTS	MISC. HARDWARE	52.71
P85925	00174633	GRAINGER	SAWZALL BLADES	46.74
<i>Org Key: MT3150 - Water Quality Event</i>				
P84834	00174613	CONFLUENCE ENGINEERING GRP LLC	MICROBIAL OCCURENCE RESPONSE &	5,047.43
P85824	00174603	CASCADE COLUMBIA DISTRIBUTION	BOIL WATER ADVISORY	1,131.14
<i>Org Key: MT3200 - Water Pumps</i>				
	00174606	CENTURYLINK	PHONE USE	237.68
<i>Org Key: MT3300 - Water Associated Costs</i>				
P85897	00174686	RED WING SHOE STORE	SAFETY BOOTS	297.83
P85746	00174698	SOUND SAFETY PRODUCTS	SAFETY BOOTS	245.28
P85749	00174698	SOUND SAFETY PRODUCTS	MISC. WORK CLOTHES	199.48
	00174671	MOLTZ, ERIC	MILEAGE EXPENSE	59.80
<i>Org Key: MT3400 - Sewer Collection</i>				
P85896	00174698	SOUND SAFETY PRODUCTS	HARD HAT	30.30
<i>Org Key: MT3500 - Sewer Pumps</i>				
	00174606	CENTURYLINK	PHONE USE	2,720.94
<i>Org Key: MT3600 - Sewer Associated Costs</i>				
P85896	00174698	SOUND SAFETY PRODUCTS	SAFETY BOOTS	168.63
<i>Org Key: MT4150 - Support Services - Clearing</i>				
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	WSU PESTICIDE EDUCATION	540.00
P85819	00174730	XEROX CORPORATION	BASE AND METER CHARGES	336.95
P85818	00174722	UTILITIES UNDERGROUND LOCATION	JANUARY EXCAVATION TICKETS	232.54
P85818	00174722	UTILITIES UNDERGROUND LOCATION	FEBRUARY EXCAVATION TICKETS	231.00
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	CORRYS CO2 DRY CLEANER	54.75
P85018	00174625	EPSCA	MONTHLY RADIO ACCESS FEES 1 RA	30.53
	00174612	COMPLETE OFFICE	OFFICE SUPPLIES FEB 2015	10.85
<i>Org Key: MT4200 - Building Services</i>				
P85850	00174669	MICHAEL SKAGGS ASSOCIATES	JANITORIAL SERVICE FOR FEB 201	4,022.27
P85930	00174708	THYSSENKRUPP ELEVATOR CORP	ELEVATOR MAINT FS91	527.46
P85931	00174609	CINTAS CORPORATION #460	CITY HALL MATS	330.34

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PO #	Check #	Vendor:	Transaction Description	Check Amount
P85905	00174669	MICHAEL SKAGGS ASSOCIATES	WAXING CITY HALL BUILDS FLOORS	217.16
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	AMAZON.COM	178.46
P85802	00174691	RODDA PAINT	CITY HALL PAINT	82.45
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	AMAZON.COM	43.77
	00174622	DEPT OF ENTERPRISES SERVICES	BUSINESS CARD PRINTING FEB2015	24.08
<i>Org Key: MT4300 - Fleet Services</i>				
P85912	00174631	GOODYEAR COMMERCIAL TIRE	TIRE INVENTORY	2,603.55
P85825	00174675	OVERLAKE OIL	800 GAL UNLEADED FUEL DELIVERY	2,121.52
P85917	00174729	WOODINVILLE AUTO PARTS INC	PARTS INVENTORY	982.96
P85747	00174633	GRAINGER	BLOCK HEATER	220.66
P85726	00174640	HORIZON	REPLACEMENT BLADES FOR MOWER	169.41
P85919	00174624	EMERALD RECYCLING	USED OIL RECYCLING	122.75
P85919	00174624	EMERALD RECYCLING	USED OIL RECYCLING	77.00
P85756	00174642	IBS INC	MISC. HARDWARE (VEHICLE MAINT.	83.51
P85722	00174633	GRAINGER	"FREQUENT STOPS" SIGN	18.39
P85881	00174705	TACOMA SCREW PRODUCTS	HEX CAP SCREW	2.44
<i>Org Key: MT4450 - Cust Resp - Clearing Acct</i>				
P85924	00174698	SOUND SAFETY PRODUCTS	MISC. WORK CLOTHES	259.57
<i>Org Key: MT4501 - Water Administration</i>				
P85563	00174621	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	2015 DOH OPERATING PERMIT	10,962.80
<i>Org Key: MT4502 - Sewer Administration</i>				
P85017	00174653	KING COUNTY FINANCE	MONTHLY SEWER JAN-DEC 2015	372,553.92
<i>Org Key: MT4900 - Solid Waste</i>				
P84810	00174674	OLYMPIC ENVIRONMENTAL RES	2015-2016 SPECIAL RECYCLING EV	3,678.49
<i>Org Key: MTBE01 - Maint of Medians & Planters</i>				
P85876	00174638	HOME DEPOT CREDIT SERVICE	MISC. PLANTS	214.69
P85892	00174638	HOME DEPOT CREDIT SERVICE	MISC. PLANTS	32.19
<i>Org Key: PO1100 - Administration (PO)</i>				
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	Spokane WASPC Meeting	162.20
P85915	00174655	KROESENS INC	Uniform pants-Chief	113.86
	00174612	COMPLETE OFFICE	OFFICE SUPPLIES FEB 2015	40.04
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	Phone Case	29.55
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	SQ *MERCER ISLAND ROTARY	20.00
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	SQ *MERCER ISLAND ROTARY	20.00
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	QFC #5839	8.99
<i>Org Key: PO1350 - Police Emergency Management</i>				
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	Paws on Patrol dog tags	800.00
P85018	00174625	EPSCA	MONTHLY RADIO ACCESS FEES 13 R	396.89
P85913	00174614	CONSTANT CONTACT INC	Email marketing for EMAC	321.96
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	SITEGROUND.COM	119.40
P85885	00174687	REMOTE SATELLITE SYSTEMS INT'L	Sat Phone	48.95
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	Marketing for EMAC	33.69
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	SITEGROUND.COM	30.00
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	Paws on Patrol sample tag	16.97

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PO #	Check #	Vendor:	Transaction Description	Check Amount
<i>Org Key: PO1600 - Regional Radio Operations (CJ)</i>				
P85018	00174625	EPSCA	MONTHLY RADIO ACCESS FEES 57 R	1,740.21
<i>Org Key: PO1700 - Records and Property</i>				
P85780	00174730	XEROX CORPORATION	Records copier	320.33
P85780	00174730	XEROX CORPORATION	Admin copier	210.28
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	Public Records training-Kelly	140.00
	00174612	COMPLETE OFFICE	OFFICE SUPPLIES FEB 2015	57.16
P85846	00174683	PURIFIED WATER TO GO	Bottled water for Records	33.00
<i>Org Key: PO1900 - Jail/Home Monitoring</i>				
P85781	00174643	ISSAQUAH CITY JAIL	January bill 40.5 days	3,928.50
P85887	00174692	SCORE	Feb Jail Bill	1,305.00
<i>Org Key: PO2100 - Patrol Division</i>				
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	AMAZON MKTPLACE PMTS	935.76
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	AMAZON MKTPLACE PMTS	221.16
P85915	00174655	KROESENS INC	Webgear	211.25
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	AMAZON MKTPLACE PMTS	121.40
P85914	00174608	CHIEF SUPPLY CORP	Patrol microphones	107.83
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	AMAZON.COM	70.88
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	Laptop Video Cord	54.74
<i>Org Key: PO2150 - Police Support Officer (CJ)</i>				
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	Posters for Paws on Patrol	73.95
<i>Org Key: PO2201 - Dive Team</i>				
P85916	00174710	UNDERWATER SPORTS INC.	Dive team battery kit	24.04
<i>Org Key: PO3100 - Investigation Division</i>				
P85886	00174610	CITY OF SEATTLE	Crime Stoppers fee	1,826.90
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	Training Practical Homicide In	585.00
P85888	00174707	THOMSON REUTERS - WEST	Intel database	165.93
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	DNA Buccal Swab Kits for evide	8.55
<i>Org Key: PO4100 - Training</i>				
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	Training less than lethal weap	275.00
<i>Org Key: PO4200 - Training (CJ)</i>				
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	Diversity Training	32.74
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	Diversity Training	32.74
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	Training-Race Relations	18.70
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	Training-Race Relations	14.99
<i>Org Key: PR1100 - Administration (PR)</i>				
P85907	00174672	NEWMAN-BURROW LLC	Online digital guide Spring/Su	1,087.00
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	CASCADE A & E SUPPLIES	458.28
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	AMAZON.COM	290.20
	00174612	COMPLETE OFFICE	OFFICE SUPPLIES FEB 2015	265.26
P85479	00174730	XEROX CORPORATION	Use charges for 1/21/15 to 2/2	160.54
P85479	00174730	XEROX CORPORATION	2015 Lease charges for Color C	160.26
P85438	00174730	XEROX CORPORATION	2015 Lease charges for Upstair	143.64
	00174626	FLETCHER, BRUCE	STAFF RETREAT EXPENSES	81.22

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PO #	Check #	Vendor:	Transaction Description	Check Amount
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	STARBUCKS #02983 BELLEVUE	49.11
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	SQ *MERCER ISLAND ROTARY	20.00
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	WWW.FONTFONT.COM	19.95
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	SQ *MERCER ISLAND ROTARY	15.00
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	SQ *MERCER ISLAND ROTARY	15.00
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	SQ *MERCER ISLAND ROTARY	15.00
P85438	00174730	XEROX CORPORATION	Use charges for 1/21/15 to 2/2	13.98
Org Key: PR1500 - Urban Forest Management				
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	ALDERBROOK RESORT	91.72
Org Key: PR2100 - Recreation Programs				
P85906	00174647	JEWISH SOUND, THE	Recreation advertising	292.50
P85961	00174629	FORSYTH, DENISE	Instruction services for Embro	210.00
P85908	00174635	HAKOMORI, MITSUKO	Instruction services for Ikeba	208.60
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	NATIONAL RECREATION &	165.00
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	PARTY @ DISPLAY & COSTUM	135.69
P85843	00174694	SEATTLE'S CHILD	Recreation ad	125.00
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	CTC*CONSTANTCONTACT.COM	46.07
P85794	00174615	DATAQUEST LLC	Background check for BA	21.50
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	Clean #FL-0357	11.00
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	ANIMOTO INC	10.00
Org Key: PR2104 - Special Events				
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	NET INC	1,380.00
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	CROSSROADS ACE HARDWARE	27.60
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	THE HOME DEPOT 4711	24.55
P85393	00174663	M & M BALLOON CO	2015 Helium refills at MICEC	20.81
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	FRED-MEYER #0023	16.41
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	RITE AID STORE 5197	14.22
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	MERCER ISLAND TRUE VALUE	6.34
Org Key: PR2108 - Health and Fitness				
P85936	00174616	DAVIS, SUZANNA	Instruction services for Belly	259.00
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	DISCOUNTMUGS.COM	142.70
P85794	00174615	DATAQUEST LLC	Background check for MW	21.50
Org Key: PR3500 - Senior Services				
	00174702	SYLVETSKY, LESLIE	SENIOR SOCIAL SUPPLIES	317.21
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	C&C SMART FOOD52105590	263.04
	00174702	SYLVETSKY, LESLIE	SENIOR SOCIAL SUPPLIES	256.31
P85909	00174728	WIBLE, CONNIE M	Entertainment services for St.	200.00
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	C&C SMART FOOD52105830	184.76
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	ALZ*ALZHEIMERSASSOCWCW	180.00
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	ALZ*ALZHEIMERSASSOCWCW	180.00
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	SQ *FRANKY & DOM'S	115.10
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	SQ *FRANKY & DOM'S	110.09
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	SQ *FRANKY & DOM'S	105.09
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	PARTY CITY	93.94
	00174684	RACE, CHRSTY	SENIOR SOCIAL SUPPLIES	55.53
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	QFC #5839	49.98
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	QFC #5839	29.00

Accounts Payable Report by GL Key

PO #	Check #	Vendor:	Transaction Description	Check Amount
P85459	00174730	XEROX CORPORATION	Use charges for 1/21/15 to 2/2	15.51
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	MICHAELS STORES 8403	13.10
<i>Org Key: PR4100 - Community Center</i>				
P85838	00174669	MICHAEL SKAGGS ASSOCIATES	JANITORIAL SERVICE FEB 2015	2,079.00
P85928	00174676	PACIFIC AIR CONTROL INC	COMM CNTR ROOM 101 HEAT MAINT	1,286.63
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	AMAZON.COM	543.11
P85929	00174708	THYSSENKRUPP ELEVATOR CORP	ELEVATOR MAINT	527.46
P85958	00174623	DUNBAR ARMORED	MARCH15 Armored Car Service	473.22
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	FLEX A CHART MFG	393.94
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	GOOGLE *ADWS8116428157	350.00
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	YELPINC*BIZSERVICES	350.00
P85459	00174730	XEROX CORPORATION	2015 Lease charges for copier	311.12
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	REGISTER.COM*12AF98A3J	152.00
P85459	00174730	XEROX CORPORATION	Use charges for 1/21/15 to 2/2	140.70
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	SAHARA PIZZA	67.56
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	REGISTER.COM*12AF5FCCJ	56.00
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	AMAZON.COM	54.74
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	AMAZON.COM	43.79
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	AMAZON MKTPLACE PMTS	32.80
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	AMAZON MKTPLACE PMTS	30.05
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	THE PART WORKS INC	26.69
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	AMAZON.COM	23.13
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	AMAZON MKTPLACE PMTS	14.38
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	AMAZON.COM	13.46
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	AMAZON.COM	13.46
<i>Org Key: PR5400 - Gallery Program</i>				
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	TRADER JOE'S #157 QPS	18.93
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	SAFEWAY STORE 00029322	16.44
<i>Org Key: PR5700 - Special Programs</i>				
P85882	00174597	ARTECH INC	Art collection data management	600.00
<i>Org Key: PR6100 - Park Maintenance</i>				
P85752	00174628	FORESTRY SUPPLIERS INC	CHAINSAW CHAPS (GREEN)	145.24
	00174695	SHERMAN, BRIAN	WORK JEANS	119.43
P85871	00174639	HOME DEPOT CREDIT SERVICE	ELEVATED POST BASES	35.59
	00174612	COMPLETE OFFICE	OFFICE SUPPLIES FEB 2015	19.36
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	CITY OF BELLEVUE	-50.00
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	WSU PESTICIDE EDUCATION	-120.00
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	WSU PESTICIDE EDUCATION	-120.00
<i>Org Key: PR6200 - Athletic Field Maintenance</i>				
P85857	00174698	SOUND SAFETY PRODUCTS	MISC. WORK CLOTHES	170.82
P85794	00174615	DATAQUEST LLC	Background check for SG	10.75
<i>Org Key: PR6500 - Luther Burbank Park Maint.</i>				
P85850	00174669	MICHAEL SKAGGS ASSOCIATES	JANITORIAL SERVICE FOR FEB 201	1,969.09
P85743	00174640	HORIZON	POP-UP SPRINKLER HEAD	43.20
P85005	00174609	CINTAS CORPORATION #460	2015 rug cleaning services for	24.64
P85005	00174609	CINTAS CORPORATION #460	2015 rug cleaning services for	24.64

Accounts Payable Report by GL Key

PO #	Check #	Vendor:	Transaction Description	Check Amount
<i>Org Key: PR6600 - Park Maint-School Related</i>				
P85702	00174682	PUGET SOUND SPECIALTIES INC.	FERTILIZER (2 TONS) & RYE GRAS	4,795.01
P85794	00174615	DATAQUEST LLC	Background check for SG	10.75
<i>Org Key: PR6700 - I90 Park Maintenance</i>				
P85752	00174628	FORESTRY SUPPLIERS INC	CHAINSAW CHAPS (ORANGE)	117.95
P85273	00174704	T2 SYSTEMS CANADA INC	2015 monthly charges for servi	82.13
P85281	00174703	T-MOBILE	2015 services for boat launch	49.99
<i>Org Key: PR6800 - Trails Maintenance</i>				
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	MIDWEST CONSTRUCTION PROD	970.00
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	J & B PETROLEUM	39.39
<i>Org Key: PY4614 - Flex Spending Admin</i>				
	00174731	YAMASHITA, M PATRICK	FLEX SPEND ACCT REIMB	2,499.90
	00174661	LOGSDON, SCOTT	FLEX SPEND ACCT REIMB	270.18
	00174620	DELASHMUTT, ROBERT	FLEX SPEND ACCT REIMB	265.00
	00174666	MATTSON, JULIE	FLEX SPEND ACCT REIMB	245.88
<i>Org Key: VCP104 - CIP Streets Salaries</i>				
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	WA PROFESSIONAL LICENSE	29.00
<i>Org Key: VCP402 - CIP Water Salaries</i>				
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	ACT*PNWS-AWWA	350.00
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	WA PROFESSIONAL LICENSE	29.00
<i>Org Key: VCP426 - CIP Sewer Salaries</i>				
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	ACT*PNWS-AWWA	350.00
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	WA PROFESSIONAL LICENSE	29.00
<i>Org Key: VCP432 - CIP Storm Drainage Salaries</i>				
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	WA PROFESSIONAL LICENSE	29.00
<i>Org Key: WD101C - Neighborhood Stmwtr Improvemnt</i>				
P84068	00174677	PACIFIC NW CONSTRUXION INC	NEIGHBORHOOD DRAINAGE	5,811.36
<i>Org Key: WG101S - EOC Dedicated Space</i>				
P85845	00174617	DAY WIRELESS SYSTEMS	EOC-BDA installation	7,695.65
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	EOC Storage Container	602.25
<i>Org Key: WG105R - Community Center Bldg Repairs</i>				
P85659	00174696	SIEMENS INDUSTRY INC	PROGRAMMING CHILLER COMM	512.46
<i>Org Key: WG110T - Computer Equip Replacements</i>				
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	AMAZON.COM	75.53
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	AMAZON MKTPLACE PMTS	13.98
<i>Org Key: WR101R - Residential Street Improvement</i>				
P85854	00174633	GRAINGER	RITE IN THE RAIN POCKET FIELD	21.68
<i>Org Key: WS320R - Pump Sta 14 Modernization</i>				
P79028	00174604	CASNE ENGINEERING INC	PUMP STATION 14 MODERNIZATION	396.00
<i>Org Key: WS330T - Sewer Telemetry Improvements</i>				
P78895	00174604	CASNE ENGINEERING INC	PHASE 3 TELEMETRY DESIGN	4,675.42

Accounts Payable Report by GL Key

PO #	Check #	Vendor:	Transaction Description	Check Amount
<i>Org Key: WW312R - ICW and 85th Ave Water Impv</i>				
P85675	00174601	BLUELINE GROUP	2015 WATER SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT	1,010.00
P85854	00174633	GRAINGER	RITE IN THE RAIN POCKET FIELD	22.34
<i>Org Key: WW524R - 93rd Water System Improvements</i>				
P85675	00174601	BLUELINE GROUP	015 WATER SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT	432.00
<i>Org Key: WW535A - PRV Air Vac Replacements</i>				
P85751	00174627	FOGTITE INC.	VALVE MARKER POST	469.76
P85854	00174633	GRAINGER	RITE IN THE RAIN POCKET FIELD	21.68
<i>Org Key: XD312C - Street Related Drainage</i>				
P84068	00174677	PACIFIC NW CONSTRUXION INC	STREET RELATED STORM DRAINAGE	2,746.45
<i>Org Key: XG300R - Fire Station 92 Replacement</i>				
P85937	00174637	HEDEEN & CADITZ PLLC	Legal Services Fire Station In	17,463.00
P76634	00174618	DEDOMINICIS, AMY E	FS 92 Project Management	2,550.00
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	AMAZON.COM	1,038.06
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	AMAZON.COM	896.81
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	AMAZON.COM	571.59
<i>Org Key: XP720R - KC Levy Projects</i>				
P85379	00174727	WATERSHED COMPANY, THE	Environmental consulting servi	986.25
<i>Org Key: XR542C - 84th Avenue Path</i>				
P85934	00174678	PACIFIC RIM EQUIPMENT RENTAL	EXCAVATOR RENTAL	2,732.02
<i>Org Key: YF1100 - YFS General Services</i>				
	00174612	COMPLETE OFFICE	OFFICE SUPPLIES FEB 2015	399.73
P85479	00174730	XEROX CORPORATION	Use charges for 1/21/15 to 2/2	307.91
P85958	00174623	DUNBAR ARMORED	MARCH15 Armored Car Service	224.70
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	SAHARA PIZZA	184.80
P85071	00174730	XEROX CORPORATION	Monthly lease charges for Xero	176.48
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	OFFICE DEPOT #819	175.18
P85479	00174730	XEROX CORPORATION	2015 Lease charges for Color C	160.26
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	WWW.ISTOCK.COM	115.00
P85108	00174615	DATAQUEST LLC	Background checks for YFS vols	107.50
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	SAHARA PIZZA	101.66
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	WEST MARINE #360	60.20
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	IN *SHIFTBOARD INC.	54.75
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	AMAZON.COM	24.59
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	SQ *MERCER ISLAND ROTARY	20.00
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	5 BLUE SKY CLEANERS	16.60
<i>Org Key: YF1200 - Thrift Shop</i>				
P85850	00174669	MICHAEL SKAGGS ASSOCIATES	JANITORIAL SERVICE FOR FEB 201	1,474.65
P85958	00174623	DUNBAR ARMORED	MARCH15 Armored Car Service	449.92
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	IN *TRAINERS TOOLCHEST LL	249.56
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	U-HAULFACTORIA SHELL	58.03
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	CTC*CONSTANTCONTACT.COM	36.15
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	QFC #5839	23.97
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	WWW.ROBLY.COM	10.50
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	SHELL OIL 57444026009	6.50

Accounts Payable Report by GL Key

PO #	Check #	Vendor:	Transaction Description	Check Amount
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	U-HAULFACTORIA SHELL	0.35
<i>Org Key: YF2600 - Family Assistance</i>				
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	ALBERTSONS GC	950.00
P85081	00174681	PUGET SOUND ENERGY	Utility Assistance for EA clie	56.17
<i>Org Key: YF2800 - Fed Drug Free Communities Gran</i>				
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	CASCADE A & E SUPPLIES	458.29
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	CTC*CONSTANTCONTACT.COM	79.87
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	SAHARA PIZZA	45.22
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	CORBISVEERSPLSH	35.00
	00174721	US BANK CORP PAYMENT SYS	EIG*HOMESTEAD	20.99
Total				660,680.92



**CITY OF MERCER ISLAND
CERTIFICATION OF PAYROLL**

PAYROLL PERIOD ENDING

3/13/2015

PAYROLL DATED

3/20/2015

I, the undersigned, do hereby certify under penalty of perjury that the materials have been furnished, the services rendered, or the labor performed as described herein, that any advance payment is due and payable pursuant to a contract or is available as an option for full or partial fulfillment of a contractual obligation, and that the claim is a just, due and unpaid obligation against the city of Mercer Island, and that I am authorized to authenticate and certify to said claim.

Charles L. Corder

Finance Director

I, the undersigned, do hereby certify that the City Council has reviewed the documentation supporting claims paid and approved all checks or warrants issued in payment of claims.

Mayor

Date

Description		Date	Amount
Payroll Checks	62815077 - 62815091		22,715.87
Direct Deposits			440,960.38
Void/Manual Adjustments			6,490.70
Tax & Benefit Obligations			242,182.75
Total Gross Payroll		3/20/2015	712,349.70



CITY OF MERCER ISLAND PAYROLL SUMMARY

PAYROLL PERIOD ENDING	3/13/2015
PAYROLL DATED	3/20/2015
Net Cash	463,676.25
Net Voids/Manuals	6,490.70
Federal Tax Deposit - Key Bank	82,546.67
Social Security and Medicare Taxes	40,867.66
Medicare Taxes Only (Fire Fighter Employees)	1,764.29
Public Employees Retirement System 1 (PERS 1)	368.02
Public Employees Retirement System 2 (PERS 2)	16,412.43
Public Employees Retirement System 3 (PERS 3)	3,437.67
Public Employees Retirement System 2 (PERSJBM)	480.23
Public Safety Employees Retirement System (PSERS)	155.64
Law Enforc. & Fire fighters System 2 (LEOFF 2)	24,037.70
Regence & LEOFF Trust - Medical Insurance	14,190.72
Domestic Partner/Overage Dependant - Insurance	1,301.21
Group Health Medical Insurance	1,216.36
Health Care - Flexible Spending Accounts	2,734.45
Dependant Care - Flexible Spending Accounts	2,075.30
United Way	151.07
ICMA Deferred Compensation	39,637.62
ROTH IRA	50.00
Child Support/Garnishment Payments	1,102.74
MI Employees' Association	136.25
Cities & Towns/AFSCME Union Dues	1,996.65
Police Union Dues	2,511.24
Fire Union Dues	1,786.20
Fire Union - Supplemental Dues	145.00
AWC - Voluntary Life Insurance	270.10
Unum - Long Term Care Insurance	1,326.00
AFLAC - Supplemental Insurance Plans	710.03
GET - Guarantee Education Tuition of WA	671.00
Coffee Fund	38.00
Transportation	62.50
Miscellaneous	0.00

TOTAL GROSS PAYROLL	\$ 712,349.70
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**BUSINESS OF THE CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF MERCER ISLAND, WA**

**AB 5059
March 30, 2015
Consent Calendar**

**2015-2016 FIRE COLLECTIVE BARGAINING
AGREEMENT**

Proposed Council Action:

Approve the 2015-2016 Fire Collective Bargaining Agreement and Memorandum of Understanding

DEPARTMENT OF

Human Resources (Kryss Segle) and Fire (Chief Heitman)

COUNCIL LIAISON

n/a

EXHIBITS

1. 2015-2016 Fire Collective Bargaining Agreement
2. Proposed Fire Memorandum of Understanding for Early Retirement Incentive Program

APPROVED BY CITY MANAGER

AMOUNT OF EXPENDITURE	\$	n/a
AMOUNT BUDGETED	\$	n/a
APPROPRIATION REQUIRED	\$	n/a

SUMMARY

For the past year, the City of Mercer Island bargaining team has been meeting with members of the International Association of Firefighters (IAFF) Fire Union to negotiate a successor collective bargaining agreement (CBA) for the City firefighters. See Exhibit 1.

The Fire Union is comprised of 29 union members. The tentative agreement increases salaries and benefits for the Union members by 3.30% in 2015. This increase has been built into the City's 2015-2016 Biennial Budget.

The City Council has been briefed on the terms and conditions of the proposed two-year CBA. The Fire CBA provides the following:

- A market adjustment of 2.0% for the ranks of Firefighter and Lieutenant and 3.0% for the rank of Battalion Chief effective 1/01/2015.
- A cost-of-living adjustment equal to 2.0% for all ranks, which represents 100% of the 2014 CPI-W semi-annual (first half) index effective 1/01/2015.
- In year two, increase wages by 100% of the CPI-W Semi-Annual Index.
- A two-year trial period via a Memorandum of Understanding (see Exhibit 2) for a Sick Leave Cash Incentive /Early Retirement Plan, which is expected to save the City salary and overtime costs. At the end of the trial period, staff will report to Council the salary and overtime cost savings achieved.

Collective bargaining sessions and discussions with the City Council regarding the terms and conditions of any such negotiated CBA are exempt from the Open Public Meetings Act pursuant to RCW 42.30.140(4).

This allows the City to consider negotiation strategies or positions during negotiations in a forum that will not undermine the employer-employee relationship among the respective parties, and provides the City with the same flexibility given to the union to freely discuss labor negotiations strategies.

RECOMMENDATION

Human Resources Director & Fire Chief

MOVE TO: Approve the Fire Collective Bargaining Agreement and Memorandum of Understanding with the Mercer Island Fire Union for the period of January 1, 2015 through December 31, 2016, and authorize the City Manager to sign same.

AGREEMENT

By and Between

CITY OF MERCER ISLAND, WASHINGTON

and

**PROFESSIONAL FIREFIGHTERS ASSOCIATION OF
MERCER ISLAND
(INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
FIREFIGHTERS LOCAL 1762)**

**JANUARY 1, 2015
THROUGH
DECEMBER 31, 2016**

AGREEMENT

By and Between

CITY OF MERCER ISLAND, WASHINGTON

and

**PROFESSIONAL FIREFIGHTERS ASSOCIATION OF MERCER ISLAND
(INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FIREFIGHTERS LOCAL 1762)**

**JANUARY 1, 2015
THROUGH
DECEMBER 31, 2016**

This Agreement is by and between the City of Mercer Island, Washington, hereinafter referred to as the "City" and the Professional Firefighters Association of Mercer Island (International Association of Firefighters, Local 1762, AFL-CIO), and hereinafter referred to as the "Union." The term City as used hereafter shall mean the City Council of Mercer Island or its lawfully delegated representatives.

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ARTICLE I - RECOGNITION

Section 1: The City recognizes the Union as the sole and exclusive bargaining agent for the purpose of establishing wages, hours and other conditions of employment for all of its full-time Fire Department employees employed in work classifications set forth in **Appendix A**.

Section 2: For purposes of this Agreement, a “full-time employee” is defined as an employee in a position that is budgeted by the City as full-time. Notice of full-time appointment status must be given by the City.

Section 3: For purposes of this agreement, a “regular” firefighter or “regular” officer is defined as a full-time position authorized by the City, which has been hired or promoted through the Civil Service Process and is governed by the terms of this Agreement. The Union will be given at least 14 days prior notice to any proposed changes to the Civil Service Rules.

Section 4: The City recognizes the Union members need for privacy. The Union member has a presumed level of privacy when using an employee owned electronic device, while on duty. All information contained in and or transmitted from an employee owned device is the property of the employee and the City has no claim to ownership of, or anything contained in, under any circumstances. This is regardless of whether the device gains access to the internet through a Union or City supplied connection or wireless access point. Nothing in this article supersedes public disclosure laws regarding official business.

Section 5: For the purposes of this agreement, “immediate family member” shall be defined as spouse, son, daughter, mother, father, brother, sister, mother-in-law, father-in-law.

ARTICLE II - NONDISCRIMINATION

Section 1: The parties to this Agreement agree to continue their policy of no discrimination against any employee or applicant for employment because of race, creed, religion, color, age, sex, national origin, marital status or legal union activity in regard to employment, advancement, working conditions, rates of pay acceptance into union membership or selection for employment.

Section 2: The term “employee” as used in this Agreement includes both male and female employees covered by this Agreement. In addition, wherever in this Agreement the masculine gender is used, it is intended it will apply to the female gender as well.

ARTICLE III - DEDUCTION OF UNION DUES

Upon receipt of a written and signed form from the employee authorizing payroll deduction, the City will deduct each month, Union dues and assessments from the employee’s wages in the manner prescribed by law. The amount so deducted shall be mailed each month to the Union. The Union agrees that it shall indemnify the City and save the City harmless from any and all claims, awards, judgments, attorney’s fees or other litigation costs, which may be made by an employee or employees against the City by virtue of the application of this Article.

ARTICLE IV - HOURS OF WORK

Section 1: The hours of duty shall normally be two consecutive twenty-four (24) hours shifts on duty for an average forty-eight (48) hour week. The forty-eight (48) hour week is a three-platoon schedule (A, B, and C platoon). The shift cycle will be 48 hours on duty followed by 96 hours off duty. Kelly days are used to equalize the shift schedule so as not to exceed the assigned work schedule within the FLSA cycle. Daily procedure of the second day of the 48 hour shift should be followed as per department policy.

Section 2: Kelly days schedule assignment shall be chosen based on seniority. Provided that each shift will have 2 officers scheduled prior to annual vacation picks. If a member wishes to change Kelly days for the next year he will need to let it be known prior to annual vacation picks.

Section 3: The normal schedule shall be the three-platoon schedule and average two (2) consecutive twenty-four (24) shifts within a seven (7) day cycle. Upon advance notification to the employee, the City may, temporarily assign employees to a forty (40) hour (Monday through Friday) week basis provided that such assignment is the total assignment within the seven (7) day cycle. The City will exercise this option only in the case of light duty assignment as detailed in Article IV, Section 3, or in the case of a probationary firefighter who is not yet duty-ready, as detailed in Article IV, Section 5. Such assignment shall not exceed four (4) weeks out of any calendar year for any probationary firefighter. The relief, D-shift, firefighter is exempt from the normal 48/96 consecutive 24 hour shift requirements.

Section 4: Light Duty – Employees unable to perform the full duties of their position due to an injury or illness may, through mutual agreement, be assigned to work light duty. Without Mutual agreement light duty is unavailable and will be reported as such. Each light duty assignment will stand on its own and, therefore, shall not set precedent nor shall it establish past practice. An employee working “light duty” may be temporarily assigned (not to exceed six (6) months) to a forty (40) hour work week.

Section 5: The purpose of this section is to comply with the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. 201 *et seq.* (the “Act”).

The parties agree that the work period for firefighters covered by this Agreement will be the 24-day work period authorized under Section 7(k) of the Act.

The parties agree that the firefighters covered by this Agreement shall be paid a fixed salary no matter how many non-overtime hours the firefighter works during the 24-day work period. Every two weeks the firefighter shall be paid an amount equal to one-twenty sixth of the firefighter’s annual salary, including any longevity pay.

The parties also agree that the firefighter shall be paid one-and-one-half (1 ½) times this hourly rate of pay for all hours worked in excess of the 182 hours in the 24-day work period.

Section 6: A “probationary firefighter” attending the Fire Training Academy for the purpose of “initial” entry level firefighter training, may be considered temporarily assigned to a forty (40) hour work week basis provided that such assignment is the total assignment during the seven (7) day cycle. Such assignment for this purpose shall not exceed the duration of the fire training academy.

Section 7: A probationary firefighter who is not duty qualified and attending EMT school, when assigned to a normal three platoon schedule, or when temporarily assigned to a forty (40) hour (Monday through Friday) week, shall be provided compensatory (“comp”) time at the rate of time-and-one-half (1 ½) for the number of hours worked for which the firefighter was not regularly scheduled. The individual shall use the comp time hours earned for such work prior to becoming duty qualified. However, when the timing of the individual becoming duty qualified prevents them from using their comp time hours, the individual shall be permitted to accrue the hours for future use, or at the discretion of the City, be paid his hourly rate for the remaining hours.

Intent:

The language in Sections 5 and 6 only apply to non-duty qualified probationary firefighters. The intent is to facilitate training (Fire Academy and Initial EMT School), and reduce overtime costs. This exception does not apply to duty qualified personnel.

Section 8: Through a voluntary process, an employee may be selected by the Fire Chief or his designee to work a 40-hour work week for the purpose of being an instructor at the Eastside Metro Training Group (EMTG) Recruit Academy. This assignment will last the duration of the Academy. The forty (40) hour (Monday through Friday) week basis is provided that such assignment is the total assignment within the seven (7) day cycle. The member’s hourly rate will be converted (48 hour to 40 hour work week, multiplied by 1.2) and the member will be compensated an additional 6% in recognition of the assignment. Any overtime worked will be paid at 1.5 times the member’s 40-hour workweek rate of pay. If multiple qualified members are interested in the assignment, then management and the Union will agree on an acceptable selection process to determine who will fill the position. The assignment shall not be filled provided no members are interested. During the duration of the assignment, members assigned to the EMTG Recruit Academy are not eligible for operational overtime, aside from overtime related to their Academy assignment. Qualifications for assignment to the EMTG Academy may be dependent on the position required to be filled (i.e., Engineer, Company Officer, Drill Master, etc.). This 40-hour work week does not set precedent and is only applicable to the assignment of EMTG Instructor.

ARTICLE V - OVERTIME AND CALLBACK

Section 1: All off-shift personnel will be paid a minimum of three (3) hours pay at the overtime rate when called back to duty for any reason at the discretion of the Watch Commander.

Personnel attending mandatory meetings, training or department activities where a member’s attendance is required will be paid a minimum of three (3) hours pay at the overtime rate.

Non-mandatory department related work will be paid time and one half (1 1/2) for each fifteen (15) minutes of overtime or major fraction thereof.

Section 2: Any employee covered by this Agreement shall be paid for overtime at the rate of time and one-half (1 1/2) his hourly rate when replacing a regular firefighter for all or part of a shift for which the individual was not regularly scheduled.

Section 3: All on-shift personnel held over after the regular duty shift terminates will be paid time and one half (1 1/2) for each fifteen (15) minutes overtime or major fraction thereof.

Section 4: Any employee covered by this Agreement working voluntary compensation time shall be paid back by the City at one and one-half (1 1/2) times the hours worked.

Upon leaving employment, the City shall pay all employees for any accumulated and unused compensatory hours at their respective hourly rates of pay in effect at the time of termination.

Section 5: Email usage off-duty is a voluntary action by the employee. Employees are neither encouraged nor discouraged from accessing their email from non-City computers. Any off-duty email access/usage will not be required or compensated by the City of Mercer Island. Any access and usage of the City of Mercer Island email will be consistent with the City of Mercer Island E-mail and Internet Policy.

ARTICLE VI - PRIORITY LIST

Section 1: Scheduling of overtime and shift exchanges shall be controlled by **Appendix E**.

Section 2: In the event that a firefighter is designated to act as an officer from on-duty personnel, the acting assignment shall be offered by order of placement on the current Civil Service promotional list. If none of the on-duty personnel are on a current Civil Service promotional list, the acting assignment shall be offered on the basis of seniority of the on-duty personnel.

It shall be the responsibility of the City, if practicable, to maintain current eligibility lists.

Section 3: Continuous duty shall not exceed seventy-two (72) hours except under emergency circumstances.

ARTICLE VII - SHIFT EXCHANGES

Each member of the Department, receiving prior written permission from the Fire Chief or his designee, shall have the privilege of exchanging shifts with another firefighter. Such exchange shall not result in any overtime compensation except as specified in **Article V, Section 3**.

ARTICLE VIII - OTHER DUTIES

Section 1: Persons working under this Agreement shall not be assigned to perform long term activities not related to firefighting or first aid work, examples of such activities include, but are not limited to, roof tarring, painting, mechanical maintenance (oil changes, lubrication and tune-up of vehicles). Nothing herein shall preclude the reasonable assignment of normal duties at any time during the twenty-four (24) hour shift.

Section 2: The sole exception to Section 1 of Article VIII is as follows: The member filling the role of maintaining Fire Department facilities and grounds may work off duty, on a voluntary basis, performing construction and building maintenance tasks. The member will be compensated at his/her regular overtime pay rate. Management retains the right to assign such work to the Union member assigned to managing the associated budget, or may contract with an outside party to do such work.

Union members' ongoing participation in the budget process, as assigned by the Fire Chief, will be on an individual, voluntary basis.

ARTICLE IX - WAGES

Section 1: Employees covered by this Agreement shall be compensated in accordance with the Wage Schedule attached to this Agreement and marked **Appendix-A**. This Wage Schedule is considered a part of this Agreement.

Section 2: Duty Out-of-Rank - An employee specifically assigned to duty of performing duties of a higher ranking position covered by this Agreement than that which he or she is regularly assigned shall be paid as follows:

- Firefighter acting as Lt. shall receive the hourly difference between Step 1 Lt. and Step 5 FF.
- Lieutenant acting as duty B/C shall receive the hourly difference between Step 1 B/C and Step 1 Lt.

Section 3: When it is necessary to use an hourly rate for computing compensation under the provisions of the Agreement, the rate shall be computed on the basis of forty-eight (48) hour week, i.e., the employee's monthly rate multiplied by twelve (12) and divided by 2496.

Section 4: Employees shall receive longevity pay in accordance with the following schedule:

<u>Upon completion of:</u>	<u>% of Salary Scale</u> (rounded to the nearest whole dollar)
5 years continuous service	Two percent (2%)
10 years continuous service	Four percent (4%)
15 years continuous service	Six percent (6%)
20 years continuous service	Eight percent (8%)

Longevity compensation shall be due and payable beginning on employee's individual anniversary date and thereafter each consecutive pay period.

Section 5: Each member who has completed an Associate's (2-year) or equivalent degree will be compensated an additional \$1,200, per year. Each member who has completed a Bachelor's (4-year) or equivalent degree will be compensated an additional \$2,100, per year. Compensation will be divided and paid equally in each pay period.

Section 6: Dive Team Leader will be paid \$500 annually.

ARTICLE X - DEFERRED COMPENSATION

City agrees to make a deferred compensation program available to employees and shall match each employee's contribution up to 6.73% of the employee's annual salary, including longevity.

Employees will have the option to have their deferred compensation match placed in a 401(a) account in the employees name while the employees' portion of contribution will go into their 457k deferred compensation account.

Members may choose between one of two deferred compensation providers: ICMA-RC or Nationwide.

Employees will also have the option of setting up a Roth IRA to contribute to via payroll.

Each employee will have an HRA VEBA account set up in their name. Contribution will be made through LEOFF I medical savings (identified in Article VII) and employee vacation cash out.

Upon an Employee's completion of twenty-five (25) years of continuous service with the City, the City's deferred compensation contribution will be converted to salary.

ARTICLE XI - UNIFORM ALLOWANCE

Section 1: All protective equipment, devices, clothing and uniforms required (by State Law, Federal Law, or the Employer) of the employee in the performance of their duties, shall be furnished by the Employer.

Section 2: The Employer will furnish all required uniform items in accordance with the uniform standards. Uniform articles will be replaced due to wear and tear as determined by the Employer.

Section 3: The Employer shall replace or repair items damaged or rendered Un-serviceable while in the performance of assigned duties.

ARTICLE XII - MEDICAL & DENTAL INSURANCE

Section 1: Insurance premiums to provide employees and their dependents medical and dental benefits for the plans currently available shall be paid by the City. Coverage shall not be reduced during the life of this Agreement. The City's contribution shall be based the LEOFF Health & Welfare Trust Medical Plan 1 and the LEOFF Health & Welfare Trust Dental Plan 2A rates.

The City shall pay 100% premium cost for medical and dental insurance for each member, plus 90% of LEOFF Health & Welfare Trust Medical Plan 1 premium cost and LEOFF Health & Welfare Trust Dental Plan 2A premium cost for dependent coverage, for the period of the contract.

The City agrees to insure the LEOFF 1 Firefighter retirees through the LEOFF Health & Welfare Trust. On or before March 1st of each year, the City will calculate any savings realized from moving the LEOFF 1 Firefighter retirees from the AWC Regence Blue Shield Plan A to the LEOFF Health Trust Plans. Savings will be calculated using the formula in **Appendix F** and deposited in each member's HRA VEBA Account.

Section 2: Opt-out of medical coverage - An employee who waives the right to obtain medical insurance coverage through the City and who provides proof of credible coverage through his / her spouse or other source shall be entitled to receive 50% of the total premiums that would be paid by the city, contributed to their HRA-VEBA account. Example - employee plus spouse would receive an amount equal to 50% of the premiums for him/her and his/her spouse, minus the 10% employee contribution for the dependent. Employee with two children and spouse would receive the 50% of the equivalent of those premiums, again minus the 10% employee contribution for dependents.

ARTICLE XIII - ADDITIONAL BENEFIT PACKAGE

Section 1: Long Term Disability - The City agrees to provide a long-term disability plan for LEOFF II employees. This plan will be the AWC Standard Insurance long-term disability plan, offering a 67% benefit payment level following a 90-day waiting period. The premiums for this plan will be paid by the City.

Section 2: Life Insurance - The City agrees to provide all employees with a supplemental life insurance policy. This plan will be the AWC Standard Insurance Life Insurance program. The benefit is equal to 125% of the employee's annual salary. The premiums for this plan will be paid by the City. This benefit also includes an Accidental Death & Dismemberment rider. All premiums for this option will be paid entirely by the employee.

ARTICLE XIV - BEREAVEMENT LEAVE

Leave due to death in the immediate family shall be granted by the City. Such leave shall be five (5) calendar days from notification of death. Bereavement leave is not charged to sick leave.

Immediate family shall be defined as spouse, son, daughter, mother, father, brother, sister, mother-in-law or father-in-law. However, the Fire Chief or his designee may construe more broadly this definition to other persons living within the employee's household, to others related to the employee by blood or marriage, or to established relationships having attributes of familial ties.

ARTICLE XV - PENSIONS

Pensions for employees and contributions to pension funds will be governed by Washington State statute.

ARTICLE XVI - HOLIDAYS

Section 1: Full-time 48-hour work week Fire Department employees, represented by the Union, shall accrue five (5) twenty-four (24) hour duty shifts off with pay per year. Holiday shifts will be blended with vacation and treated as the same form of leave for administrative purposes.

Section 2: Beginning on January 1st of every year of employment, the employee will be credited with Five (5) holiday shifts, which are accrued one (1) every 2.4 months. The shifts can be used at any time during the year. When an employee resigns or retires, all holidays that were used and not accrued will be paid back to the City by the employee prior to ending their employment with the City.

Circumstances which could preclude the employee from utilizing holiday benefits include, but are not limited to, disability leave or sick leave of said employee or other employees under the control of this Agreement.

Section 3: Employees covered by this Agreement who are scheduled to work the holiday time periods described below shall be paid one and one-half (1-1/2) times their hourly rate for each

hour worked during the following periods. Commencing 0800 hours on the holiday and ending 0800 the following day.

1. Thanksgiving Day
2. Christmas Day
3. New Year's Day

Section 4: Except as otherwise allowed in Section 2 above, upon leaving employment, the City shall pay all employees for any accumulated and unused holidays at their respective hourly rate of pay in effect at the time of termination.

ARTICLE XVII - VACATION

Section 1: Vacation shall start at the beginning of the first scheduled duty shift in the vacation period taken off as vacation. Vacation shall end at the beginning of the first scheduled duty shift immediately following vacation. This will normally be 8:00 am of that day.

Section 2: Annual vacation credits shall be earned from the date of employment as follows:

	Hours per Month	Vacation Accrual Hours per Year	Shifts per Year
Less than 60 months (0 to 4 years)	10 Hours	120 Hours	5
60 to 119 Months (5-9 years)	14 Hours	168 Hours	7
120 to 179 Months (10-14 years)	16.5 Hours	198 Hours	8.25
180 to 239 Months (15-19 years)	18.5 Hours	222 Hours	9.25
240 to 299 Months (20 or more years)	22 Hours	264 Hours	11

Section 3: Vacations shall be chosen by the individual firefighter according to his seniority by December 15 of each year and consistent with the procedure set forth in the attached Holiday and Vacation **Appendix B**. After that date, seniority will not prevail on vacation choice. When an employee wants to split his vacation, he may exercise his seniority on preferred dates only once. Vacation periods must have approval of the Fire Chief or his designee and approved vacation time shall be posted by December 15 of each year. Vacations approved as of five business days after December 15 shall not be canceled by the employer, except in the event of an emergency, as determined by the Fire Chief or his designee.

Section 4: Vacation accrual shall not exceed 280 hours on December 31 of each year. Beginning January 1 of each year, no additional hours shall be credited to an employee who has accrued the maximum benefit (280 hours) unless there are circumstances beyond the employee's control, which preclude the employee from utilizing vacation benefits.

Circumstances that could preclude the employee from utilizing vacation benefits include, but are not limited to, disability leave or sick leave of said employee or other employees under the control of this Agreement, minimum manning requirements as outlined in **ARTICLE XXVII - PERSONNEL UTILIZATION** and cancellation of vacation as outlined in **Section 3**. (See above).

Section 5: Upon leaving employment, the City shall pay all employees for any accumulated and unused vacation hours at their respective hourly rates of pay in effect at the time of termination, not to exceed 280 hours.

Section 6: Shift exchanges pursuant to Article VII shall be approved to facilitate vacations.

Section 7: Consistent with the attached Holiday and Vacation Schedule - **Appendix B**, The City will make available one (1) shift every day for the purpose of using accrued leave. When a disability, retirement or resignation is known prior to December 15, the City is only required to make available the sum of all vacation and holiday hours to be accrued in the following year, in the form of 24-hour shifts. When scheduling the sum total of vacation and holiday leave, the entire calendar shall be considered "open" when scheduled before December 15. Once these shifts are scheduled, the City will honor those commitments unless there is an emergency as defined in **Article XVII, Section 3**.

Section 8: Solely for the purposes of vacation and holiday selection, **Appendix B** or anywhere that specifically refers to this section, an employee is considered disabled when projected to be out for more than three (3) shifts. The disability will end when the employee returns to work.

Section 9: When an employee decides to resign or retire, the employee should provide the City with as much notice as possible. This is in an effort to give the City lead-time to prepare and plan for the replacement of the resigned or retired employee.

Section 10: The City of Mercer Island ("Employer") has adopted the HRA VEBA Medical Expense Plan ("Plan"). Employer agrees to contribute to the Plan on behalf of all employees in the collective bargaining group ("Group") defined as eligible to participate in the Plan. Each eligible employee must submit a completed and signed Enrollment Form to become a Plan participant and be eligible for benefits under the Plan.

Contributions on behalf of each eligible employee shall be based on the following selected funding sources/formulas:

Each employee in the collective bargaining group shall have an amount equal to the cash value of one (1) vacation day (24 hours) based on their annual salary for that year contributed to HRA VEBA account. In exchange for this contribution by the Employer, each eligible employee's annual vacation will be reduced by one day. This contribution shall take place on or before March 1st of each year.

Each employee in the collective bargaining group shall have the value of his/her first 24-hour overtime shift worked in the calendar year deposited into his/her HRA VEBA account. In any given year, if an employee does not work an overtime shift, no overtime-related HRA VEBA deposit will be made for that year.

ARTICLE XVIII – JURY DUTY/PAY

Section 1: An employee serving on a jury will be excused from work with pay provided that the City salary paid to the employee for the period of jury service shall be reduced by the amount of money received for that service.

Section 2: Any firefighter who, as a result of fire department duties, is required to appear before a court, legislative committee, or a quasi-judicial body as a witness in response to a subpoena or other directive, shall be allowed authorized leave with pay. However, his or her City salary shall be reduced by the amount paid for such appearance.

Section 3: Any firefighter required to serve on a jury, assigned to 24-hour platoon duty, will be released from duty by 1900 hours the day prior to reporting for jury duty. A firefighter assigned to jury duty when released from jury duty after 1400 mid-shift will not be available for a return to duty assignment until the next shift they are assigned to.

ARTICLE XIX - LAYOFF

Section 1: Employees having completed probationary service but having less than thirty (30) months in the department shall be entitled to fifteen (15) days' notice prior to being laid off due to a reduction in force.

Section 2: Employees having thirty (30) months or more service in the department shall be entitled to thirty (30) days' notice prior to being laid off due to a reduction in force.

ARTICLE XX - GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE

In an effort to settle issues prior to filing a grievance, both parties recognize they may use the Labor Management Committee process. To that end, if both parties agree in writing, the timelines specified in the grievance procedure may be delayed if agreed by both parties.

The Union reserves the right to file a grievance on behalf of itself or an individual.

Disputes regarding the interpretation of the Agreement shall be handled in the following manner:

Step I: The Union shall formally submit grievances in writing to the Fire Chief or his designee. Such submission shall state the factual basis for the grievance, the provision or provisions of the Agreement allegedly violated, and the remedy requested. Grievances which are not filed within sixty (60) calendar days from the date of the alleged violation shall be deemed waived for all purposes.

The Fire Chief or designee shall convene a Step I meeting within five (5) calendar days of receipt of a grievance. Attendance at such meetings may include appropriate supervisors, Union representative and the individual grievant. The Fire Chief or designee shall render a decision in writing to the Union within seven (7) calendar days after the conclusion of the Step I meeting.

Step II: The decision of the Fire Chief or designee may be appealed in writing to the City Manager within five (5) calendar days of its receipt. The City Manager shall review the facts, convene any

meeting involving the parties which he deems appropriate, and shall issue in writing the final position of the City within fifteen (15) days of receipt of the Step II appeal.

Step III: Disputes remaining unresolved shall be submitted to arbitration within thirty (30) calendar days of the receipt of the Step II answer of the City. The arbitrator shall be selected from a list requested from the American Arbitration Association pursuant to its voluntary labor rules. Only grievances which involve an alleged violation by the City of a specific article or provision of the Agreement and which are presented to the City in writing during the term of this Agreement and which are processed in the manner and within the time limits herein provided shall be subject to arbitration.

The decision of the arbitrator shall be final and binding upon the parties. Provided, however, no arbitrator shall have the authority to render a decision or award which modifies, adds to, subtracts from, changes or amends any term or condition of this Agreement; further provided, rendition of a decision or award shall be in writing within thirty (30) calendar days of the close of the hearing (or submission date of written briefs) and shall include a statement of the reasoning and grounds upon which such decision or award is based.

The cost of services of the arbitrator shall be shared equally by the parties. All other costs (such as attorney fees, witness time, transcripts, etc.) shall be borne separately by the party incurring the expense. Time described herein may be extended by mutual agreement of the parties.

The City shall have the right to discipline or discharge employees for just cause. Such discipline beyond the level of oral reprimand will come from the Chief or Deputy Chief and the Union will receive written notification, once administered.

ARTICLE XXI - UNION REPRESENTATIVE AND UNION ACTIVITIES

Duly authorized Union representatives shall be permitted to visit the department during operating hours for purposes consistent with this Agreement, providing that they do not interfere with working employees or violate security policies.

The Union reserves the right to maintain its own internet connection at all stations. The Union will bear all future cost involved with maintaining their own internet connection.

The Union shall bear the costs of release time for all Union activities. The parties agree to continue the practice of utilizing surplus staffing days as a means of facilitating the use of union release time, up to eight (8) shifts annually. Shift exchanges to facilitate such activities shall be automatically approved unless such exchange results in overtime cost to the city, at the time of the trade.

ARTICLE XXII - BULLETIN BOARDS

A bulletin board shall be provided by the City and located in a mutually satisfactory place for posting by the Union of Union business, notice of meetings, Union elections and results of Union elections.

ARTICLE XXIII - NO STRIKES

The Union agrees that there shall be no strikes, slowdowns, stoppages of work, or any interference with the efficient management of the fire department. The City agrees that there shall be no lockout of employees.

ARTICLE XXIV - SAVINGS CLAUSE

Should any provision of this Agreement or the application of such provisions be rendered or declared invalid by any court action or by reason of any existing or subsequently enacted legislation, the remaining parts of this Agreement shall remain in full force and effect.

ARTICLE XXV – PROBATIONARY PERIOD

The probationary period for newly hired employees shall start on the first day of employment and continue for a period not to exceed eighteen (18) months. Employees discharged during the probationary period may not grieve the discharge.

ARTICLE XXVI - PERSONNEL UTILIZATION

Section 1: All assignment of personnel shall be at the discretion of the Fire Chief or his designee. Minimum manning, where regular firefighters are assigned, shall be maintained at all times for safety and efficiency.

- A) One (1) regular B/C, or Lieutenant in charge of Station 91.
- B) One (1) regular Lieutenants, or Firefighters in role of "Lieutenant" at Station 92.
- C) One (1) regular Lieutenant, or Firefighter in the role of "Lieutenant" at Station 91.
- D) Four (4) Two (2) regular Firefighters at both Station 91 and Station 92.

Section 2: At that time any of these Officers may work in the Lieutenants position at either station and may be assigned to the north or south stations. When there is one Lieutenant and an Acting Lieutenant available to fill the two Lieutenants roles, the Lieutenant will work at Station 92 and the Acting Officer will work at Station 91.

Section 3: In January of 2003 the Union and the City agreed to re-title the rank of Company Officer to Lieutenant. As a result there would be six full Lieutenants on the Fire Division staff. The union does not intend this change in rank structure as an incremental step towards a captain's position. In contrast the ultimate goal of this change in the rank structure is to reflect the industry standard set forth by the majority of our comparable agencies.

ARTICLE XXVII - SICK LEAVE

Section 1: Sick leave shall be granted for the following reasons:

- a) Personal illness or physical incapacity resulting from causes beyond the employee's control.
- b) Enforced quarantine of the employees in accordance with community health regulations.
- c) Serious injury, or illness, within the immediate family of the employee, necessitating the employee's presence.

Section 2: When an employee goes on sick leave, he/she must notify his/her supervisor as soon as reasonably prudent. Failure to do so may result in denial of sick leave pay. The City may, for cause, require a physician's statement. The City will notify the Union in writing, any time a physician's statement is requested from a member.

Section 3: Employees shall earn sick leave on the basis of twenty (20) hours per month. The maximum sick leave which may be accrued and used in any event shall be 1440 hours.

Section 4: Disability Leave - Whenever an employee incurs a duty-related illness or injury, but has not accumulated sufficient sick leave, the City will provide necessary additional leave up to the six (6) month maximum allowed per absence. The leave provided by the City after an employee exhausts accrued sick leave shall be considered disability leave.

Benefits for employees on LEOFF II disability will be coordinated with Worker's Compensation so the employee will receive the equivalent of base salary (including longevity, if applicable). Employees will continue to receive all benefits while on sick leave or disability leave.

Section 5: No compensation shall be paid at termination of employment for accrued sick leave.

Section 6: LEOFF II employees may elect to convert accrued vacation, holiday and/or comp time hours into sick leave hours at a conversion ratio of 1:2. As an example, 24 hours of vacation would convert to 48 hours of sick leave. Once converted, they remain converted. Employees may exercise this provision by written notice to the Fire Chief or his designee on the first day of each month. Conversion must take place prior to injury or illness.

Section 7: In the case of a healthy normal childbirth or adoption, the City shall grant the employee/parent the maximum amount of FMLA leave available under the circumstances presented. The amount of leave shall be determined in accordance with the regulations governing the federal FMLA, as the same exists or is hereafter amended. Normally this will be 12 weeks unless the employee has already utilized some of their FMLA leave for another purpose. The leave will be paid leave provided that the employee has sufficient paid leave available to cover his or her entire absence. The employee shall use accrued available sick leave, comp time and vacation concurrently with the FMLA leave to which the employee is entitled. Sick leave will be used for the mother's disability and her care, just prior to and/or following childbirth as declared by her doctor. The remainder of the leave used shall be charged to vacation or comp time, unless the employee exhausts all available paid leave before the end of his or her absence, in which case the end of the leave shall be unpaid. A husband and wife, both City employees, may only use their FMLA leave to the maximum extent allowed by the FMLA under the circumstances presented.

ARTICLE XXVIII - PHYSICAL FITNESS AND WELLNESS

Section 1: The Union and the City agree that the physical fitness of Union members is important to their health and safety. Physical fitness is the personal responsibility of each Union member. The City and the Union both support and encourage firefighters to be physically active and to be involved in a personal program of regular exercise. Toward that end, Union firefighters shall perform one (1) hour of physical fitness per duty shift, and may have an annual body composition analysis, paid for by the City, with the results being confidential to the Union member.

Section 2: The City will provide employees with a wellness incentive intended to reward an employee for good attendance. The reward structure is based on the number of hours of sick leave used in a calendar year. Hours of sick leave for a duty related disability will not be considered when calculating this benefit. Duty related disability is defined as those hours of sick leave that are approved by the Department of Labor and Industries for an injury or illness sustained while in the service of the employer. All other hours of sick leave will be considered.

The benefit to the employee will be in two forms; a cash contribution from the City to the employee's HRA VEBA account, and a contribution of hours to an employee's vacation bank. Hours of vacation will be added to an employee's leave bank at the first of the following year.

For the purposes of bargaining, any hours of vacation earned from the wellness incentive program will not be included as a vacation benefit when calculating the Total Contract Cost.

Wellness incentive benefits will be rewarded as outlined in the table below:

Hours of sick used	Cash contribution to HRA VEBA	Vacation hours
120 or less	\$450	0
96 or less	\$900	0
72 or less	\$900	4
48 or less	\$900	8
24 or less	\$900	12
0	\$900	24

ARTICLE XXIX - SMOKING

Smoking is not permitted while on duty.

ARTICLE XXX - TERM

This Agreement becomes effective January 1, 2015 and shall remain in full force and effect through December 31, 2016 and thereafter until a new Agreement is negotiated.

ACCEPTED and APPROVED this _____ day of _____, 2015.

CITY OF MERCER ISLAND

PROFESSIONAL FIREFIGHTERS
ASSOCIATION OF MERCER ISLAND
(IAFF LOCAL 1762)

Noel Treat
City Manager

Ray Austin
President

Attest:

Allison Spietz
City Clerk

APPENDIX A

MERCER ISLAND FIRE - CLASSIFICATION AND WAGE SCALE

Effective - January 1, 2015

(Market Adj of 2.0% for FFs & LTs, 3.0% for BCs COLA Adj of 2.0% for all ranks)

STEP %	2015 HOURLY	OVERTIME RATE	BI-WEEKLY RATE	MONTHLY RATE	ANNUAL RATE	
<u>FIREFIGHTER</u>						A/LT
1 (Starting Wage)	27.17	40.75	2,607.87	5,650.40	67,804.75	4.26
2 (Month 13)	28.71	43.06	2,755.74	5,970.77	71,649.21	4.26
3 (Month 25)	30.21	45.32	2,900.56	6,284.56	75,414.68	4.26
4 (Month 37)	32.98	49.47	3,165.91	6,859.47	82,313.65	4.26
5 (Month 61) – includes longevity 2%	33.64	50.46	3,229.23	6,996.66	83,959.92	4.26
6 (Month 121) – includes longevity 4%	35.49	53.23	3,406.74	7,381.27	88,575.24	4.26
7 (Month 181) – includes longevity 6%	36.82	55.24	3,535.14	7,659.48	91,913.75	4.26
8 (Month 241) – includes longevity 8%	38.32	57.48	3,678.41	7,969.89	95,638.66	4.26
<u>LIEUTENANT</u>						
1 (Month 37)	37.24	55.86	3,575.07	7,745.98	92,951.75	4.81
2 (Month 61) – includes longevity 2%	37.99	56.98	3,646.57	7,900.90	94,810.79	4.81
3 (Month 121) – includes longevity 4%	40.08	60.12	3,847.62	8,336.52	100,038.21	4.81
4 (Month 181) – includes longevity 6%	41.59	62.38	3,992.47	8,650.35	103,804.20	4.81
5 (Month 241) – includes longevity 8%	43.28	64.93	4,155.30	9,003.15	108,037.85	4.81
<u>BATTALION CHIEF</u>						
1 (MONTH 37)	42.05	63.07	4,036.58	8,745.93	104,951.12	
2 (Month 61) – includes longevity 2%	42.89	64.33	4,117.31	8,920.84	107,050.14	
3 (Month 121) – includes longevity 4%	45.24	67.85	4,342.69	9,409.17	112,910.06	
4 (Month 181) – includes longevity 6%	46.95	70.43	4,507.51	9,766.28	117,195.32	
5 (Month 241) – includes longevity 8%	48.85	73.28	4,689.76	10,161.14	121,933.68	

CLASSIFICATION AND WAGE SCALE SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

It is understood that the steps under each classification reflect time-in-service from date of hire.

Progression through steps and maintenance at steps are to be based on an annual evaluation showing satisfactory performance.

Effective January 1, 2015, the 2015 wage rates in Appendix A shall be increased by a market adjustment of 2% for Firefighters, 2% for Lieutenants, and 3% for Battalion Chiefs. Additionally, all ranks shall receive an amount equal to 100% of the 2014 First Half Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton CPI-W, which amounted to 2.0%.

Effective January 1, 2016, the 2016 wage rates (noted immediately above) shall be increased by an amount equal to 100% of the 2015 First Half Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton CPI-W, which will be released in August 2015.

APPENDIX B

VACATION & HOLIDAY SELECTION AND APPROVAL PROCESS

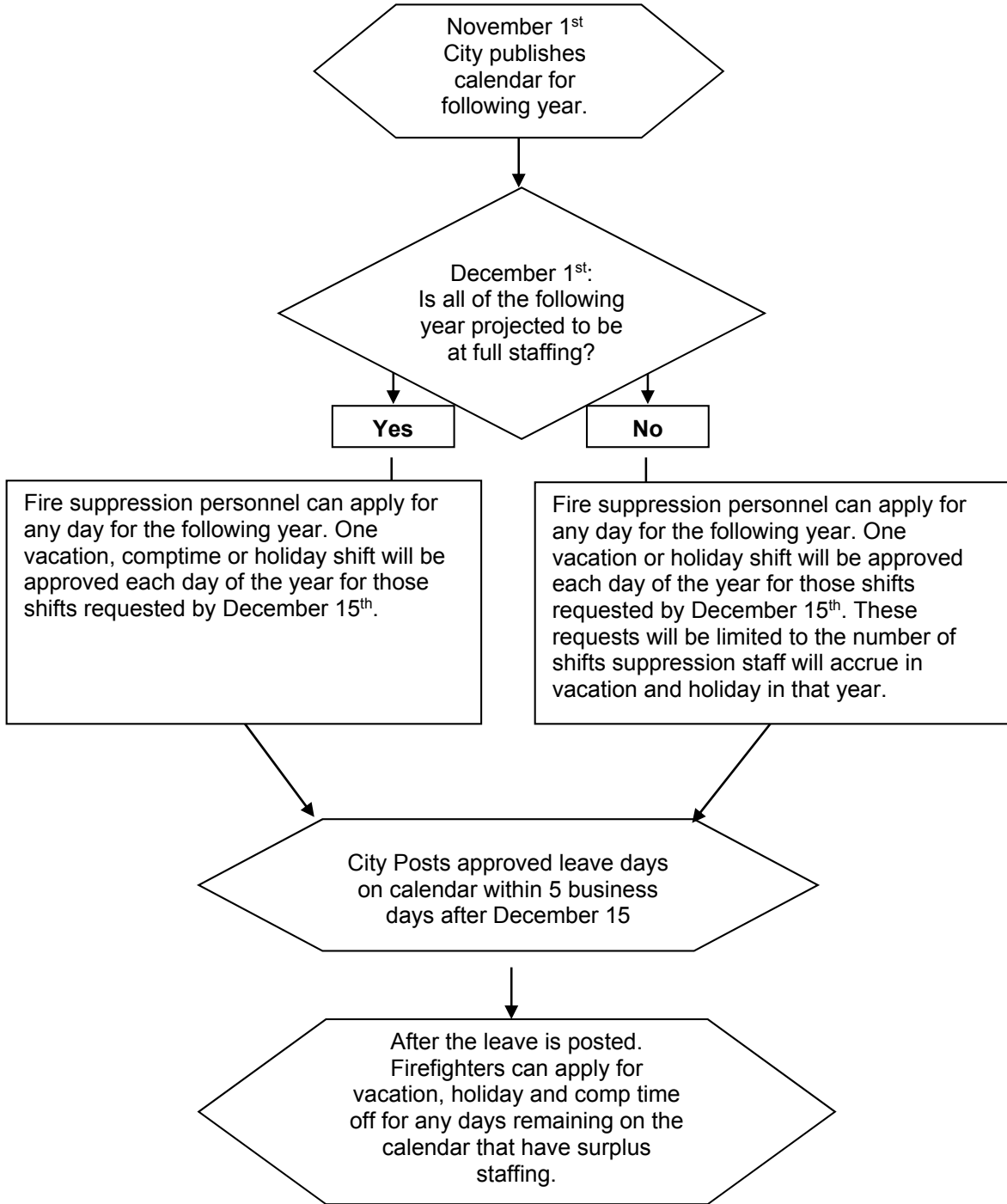
The objective of this agreement is to assure that firefighters have the opportunity to take off as much time as they accrue in holiday and vacation time in each year. In addition, the City agrees that at vacation selection time, one (1) shift any day, 365 days of the year will be available for a vacation or holiday day off; provided, however, that in a year that staffing levels are not full due to projected retirements, disability or resignations, the City is only obligated to approve the number of leave shifts equal to the sum of vacation and holiday shifts earned by staff in the year affected.

The following text is to describe the process used for the selection and approval of vacation and holiday leave shifts.

1. On November 1, the City will have the following years shift assignments complete and the calendar published.
2. On December 1, a final determination will be made as to whether the following year is at full staffing or not. It would not be considered full staffing, if on December 1 it is projected that all shifts are not fully staffed with eight (8) firefighters due to projected retirements, disabilities or resignations.
3. On December 15, the employees will have prioritized and submitted their initial requests for vacation and holiday shifts off.
 - (a) If the following year is projected to be at full staffing level (eight (8) firefighters available each day) Fire Suppression Staff can put in for one shift off each day up to 365 days. This leave can be Vacation, Holiday or Comp time. These shifts will be approved.
 - (b) If the following year is projected to be less than fully staffed (less than eight (8) firefighters available each day) due to projected retirements, disabilities or other uncontrollable circumstances, the number of shifts in this initial request will be limited to the number of vacation and holiday shifts earned by the employee group in the year these shifts are being requested. These requested shifts shall be limited to one per day.
4. By December 15, these initial vacation and holiday shifts will be posted on the calendar. These shifts will be approved or denied within five (5) business days after December 15.
5. After this leave is posted, firefighters can request vacation, holiday or comp days off on any day of the calendar with surplus staffing.

APPENDIX C

LEAVE FLOW CHART



APPENDIX D

BATTALION CHIEF ROLES AND DUTIES

Leadership Management Shift

The City of Mercer Island and the Mercer Island Professional Firefighters Association agree to the following transfer and or increase of responsibilities to the Battalion Chief position.

Intent: The intent of this part of the agreement is to recognize the modifications to the role and responsibilities of a Mercer Island Battalion Chief that have made the position more reflective of the roles and responsibilities of Battalion Chiefs in comparable Fire Departments. Roles such as, but not limited to;

- 1 Increased management responsibilities and maximizing 8 - 5 workday
- 2 A shift from company operations to administrative duties
- 3 Removal of some firefighter skills/training and replace with incident management, management, and leadership skills/training
- 4 Reduce company level operations/supervision and function independently as a multi-company shift manager to include more administrative duties.
- 5 Stratify skills for the position of Battalion Chief

The City agrees the pay a stipend, of at least \$35 a month to the Battalion Chiefs, for voluntary cell phone and email use. This will enable them the opportunity to keep the budget process moving smoothly through continued approval of budget requests, even during their absence. The BCs voluntarily participate in this process and are under no obligation to do so (See **Article V, Section 5**). Additionally the member has a presumed level of privacy regarding the data package and the City has no claim to ownership of, or anything contained in said data package, under any circumstances.

Training

The City of Mercer Island agrees to continue supporting Battalion Chief related training that is consistent with Federal laws, State laws, and that meet the responsibilities and duties that are required

The association agrees to minimize Firefighter 1 training for Battalion Chiefs only to a level to maintain the ability to maintain a limited Firefighter 1 status. The intent is to maintain the ability to act as a standby team in structural firefighting operations and maintain EMT/Defib status.

Intent: The intent of this part of the agreement is to ensure that Battalion Chief's receive training for the responsibilities that they are assigned. Furthermore, dependent on budgetary constraints, the City of Mercer Island is willing to support building the body of knowledge and skills and abilities for the Battalion Chief's by financially supporting training and educational opportunities that will expand the capabilities of the individual in the BC position. Currently this would include the "Chiefs Week" offered by Zone One.

Additionally, the intent of this part of the agreement is to reduce the level of "Firefighter 1" Training required of the Battalion Chief's position. The amount of "Firefighter 1" Training will reflect the roles and responsibilities of the Battalion Chief's position within the organization.

APPENDIX E

SHIFT EXCHANGES AND OVERTIME FOR BATTALION CHIEFS

The City of Mercer Island and the Mercer Island Professional Firefighters Association agree to the following change to maintain a shift exchange benefit that has been in effect prior to this agreement.

- 1 The Battalion Chiefs will only complete shift exchanges that will not increase staffing of more than one Battalion Chief per shift.
- 2 Both parties agree that in the event a Battalion Chief is not able to complete a desired shift exchange, he/she may take the shift off and have the position back-filled with overtime.
- 3 If an overtime shift is created by a Battalion Chief shift exchange, the Battalion Chief making the trade agrees, and is obligated to reschedule his/her shift on a day that would reduce the number of overtime hours on a shift equal to that taken off.
- 4 Each Battalion Chief is allowed to accrue no more than two (2) owed shifts of overtime coverage. If upon termination of employment the Battalion Chief still has accrued shifts owed to the City, the City will be compensated for those shifts.
- 5 The firefighters association will continue to monitor and schedule the overtime callback systems. The firefighters association will ensure that minimum staffing requirements are maintained and prevent the scheduling of two Battalion Chief's on duty simultaneously

Intent: The intent of this part of the agreement is to ensure that the Battalion Chiefs suffer no loss in benefit regarding the shift exchange practice, as a result of the changes to the Battalion Chiefs position.

Intent: The intent of this part of the agreement is to stratify Battalion Chief skills and maintain overtime equalization between Battalion Chiefs, Lieutenants, and Firefighters.

APPENDIX F

SAVINGS CALCULATIONS FOR ANNUAL HRA VEBA CONTRIBUTION

On or before March 1st of each year, Bargaining Unit members will receive a contribution to an individual HRA VEBA Account.

Contributions are based on 50% of the actual savings realized from moving the LEOFF 1 Fire retirees from Association of Washington Cities (AWC) Regence Blue Shield, Plan to the LEOFF Health and Wellness Trust Plan 1.

Annual savings will be calculated as follows:

Past Year's LEOFF 1 Retirees Premium Cost under the AWC Regence Plan

Subtract

Past Years' LEOFF 1 Retirees Premium Cost under LEOFF Health & Welfare Trust Plan 1

Equals Savings Subtotal

Add back in out-of-pocket expenses paid for uncovered medical expenses (paid by the City) that would otherwise be covered under AWC Regence Plan.

Equals Actual Savings

Divide by 2

This total will then be divided equally among active bargaining unit members and contributed to their individual HRA VEBA Accounts.

APPENDIX G
TRAINING OFFICERS

Recognition

The City recognizes the Local IAFF 1762 as the sole and exclusive bargaining agent for all collective bargaining issues.

Both parties recognize these two positions as special assignment, collective bargaining work of Local 1762.

Wages

Training Officers (TOs) shall be compensated at the same overtime (OT) wage rate they earn as a firefighter or fire officer.

Hours

The weekly TO work hours will be driven by legal training requirements and the budget allotment approved in the biennial budget. Management shall determine how many hours per week are budgeted, and subsequently authorize training officers to establish a workweek based on the following provisions:

Each of the two TOs will be authorized a minimum of 250 hours annually in which to conduct their training duties.

If a TO is temporarily unable to fulfill their duties, their position can be temporarily filled from the eligibility list of the previous TO selection process in the order of their rating.

Duties

TOs may be assigned to work outside of their jurisdiction with the EMTG.

Selection Process for Training Officers

Individuals filling the role of TOs shall be selected from candidates within the Mercer Island Fire Department and bargaining unit 1762.

The following guidelines shall govern the selection process for training officers:

- The selection process shall be impartial, job-related, and shall assess the candidate's ability to program the requirements of the position.
- A committee shall be comprised of one (1) management representative, one (1) labor representative, and a current training officer or an outside representative.
- Scoring shall be derived from an objective, agreed upon process, and based on a presentation by candidates.
- TO Candidates must meet the following criteria:

- Fire Instructor 1
- Incident Safety Officer
- Minimum of 5 years experience

Candidates past work record, education, knowledge of job duties and ability to perform all requirements of the job.

All bargaining unit members will have the ability to apply for the TO position, with the exception of the current BC of Training.

TOs will receive an annual performance evaluation, based upon their TO position, from the BC of Training.

Priority will be given to those individuals who have not served in the role of TO previously. For those that have served as TOs prior, one rotation would have priority over two previous rotations.

Members will be excluded from two consecutive terms, unless no other candidate is available.

*All candidates will be considered as having a clean slate for the October 2013 process, with the exception of the current serving TOs.

Rotation

TOs selected to this position shall remain in this position for a period of up to four years, unless removed for cause.

A TO selection process will occur every two years, resulting in an offset of two years for each Training Officer. This will allow for at least one TO in the Training Division to have at least two years experience when a new TO is selected.

Training Officer Selection

The Selection Committee shall evaluate each training officer candidate through an agreed upon process giving them a numerical score. A seniority credit, calculated as $\frac{1}{4}$ point multiplied by years of service will be added to the score. (Example: 15.75 years of service times .25 equals 3.93 points). The resulting values will be used to produce a prioritized list of candidates for the training officer position. The list shall remain valid for two (2) years.

The number one candidate shall be selected to fill a 6-month period as a provisional training officer. This 6-month period will be used by the Fire Chief to evaluate the performance of the provisional training officer.

The candidate who successfully meets the performance expectations will be granted regular status, by the Fire Chief, for the remaining three and one-half year period. Performance expectations will be clearly outlined for the candidate.

If a provisional training officer does not meet the performance expectations of the position, the Fire Chief will not grant regular status and he/she will be removed from the position. The Fire Chief will present the candidate and Union with a written explanation stating the reasons and

supporting evidence for the candidate's removal. The next highest candidate on the training officer list will then be selected to fill the vacancy, and this process will be repeated. Disagreements about the Chief's decision to remove the candidate will be settled through the grievance process.

The seniority credit will not set a precedent for any other selection process.

APPENDIX H

CITY OF MERCER ISLAND FIRE DEPARTMENT Substance Abuse Policy

These policies and procedures have been agreed to by the parties and shall become a part of the current labor agreement between the City of Mercer Island and the International Association of Fire Fighters Local 1762. All applicable articles of the contract shall apply to these policies and procedures.

A. PURPOSE

The City of Mercer Island recognizes that employees are our most valued resource. The goal of this policy is to ensure a substance abuse free workplace providing prevention, training and rehabilitation for employees. In order to protect the health, welfare, and safety of its employees, and the citizens whom they serve, the following policy regarding substance abuse in the work place is adopted.

B. POLICY

1. It is the policy of the City of Mercer Island to provide an alcohol- and drug-free workplace for its employees.
2. The City's philosophy on substance abuse is to emphasize prevention, training, rehabilitation, and recovery from substance abuse. Counseling and support will be made available through an Employee Assistance Program, and the employees' right to privacy will be respected at all times.
3. It is the responsibility of the City and the Union to preserve and protect public trust, public safety, and fitness for duty.
4. It is the responsibility of all employees to report for duty able to perform their jobs safely and effectively, unimpaired by drugs, alcohol, or any other intoxicating substance.
5. The possession, manufacture, use, distribution, or sale of alcohol, unlawful drugs or drug paraphernalia on City premises or while on duty is prohibited.

C. APPLICABILITY

This policy applies to all bargaining unit employees through the rank of Battalion Chief.

D. DEFINITIONS

For purposes of this policy, the following terms have the meanings indicated:

1. Alcohol use means the consumption of any beverage, mixture, or preparation, including any medication, containing alcohol.

2. Conviction means a finding of guilt (including a plea of nolo contendere) or imposition of sentence, or both, by any judicial body charged with the responsibility to determine violations of Federal, State, or City drug laws.
3. Counseling means participation in a substance abuse treatment or rehabilitation program provided through the City of Mercer Island's Employee Assistance Program (EAP).
4. Criminal drug statute means a criminal law involving the manufacture, distribution, dispensing, use, or possession of any controlled substance.
5. Medical Review Officer (MRO) is a licensed physician selected by joint agreement between the parties to receive positive drug test results from the laboratory, analyze and interpret the results, and report to the employer those results as outlined in Section I of this policy.
6. Prohibited Substances are those substances whose dissemination is regulated by law, including, but not limited to narcotics, depressants, stimulants, hallucinogens, cannabis, and alcohol. For the purpose of this policy, substances that require a prescription or other written approval from a licensed health care provider or dentist for their use shall also be included when used other than as prescribed. The drugs and/or their metabolites that are included in these categories are as follows:
 - a. Marijuana
 - b. Cocaine
 - c. Opium or opiates
 - d. Phencyclidine (PCP)
 - e. Amphetamines or methamphetamine
7. Reasonable suspicion means facts and circumstances sufficiently strong to lead a reasonable person to suspect that the employee is under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol.
8. Substance abuse means the use of a substance, including medically authorized drugs other than as prescribed for the user, which impairs job performance or poses a hazard to the safety and welfare of the employee, the public or other employees.
9. Substance Abuse Professional (SAP) is a licensed physician, psychologist, social worker, employee assistance professional, or addiction counselor certified by the National Association of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Counselors Certification Commission with knowledge of and clinical experience in the diagnosis and treatment of drug and alcohol-related disorders.
10. Unreasonable delay means a delay of the testing procedure for a period of time, as defined by the collection site or laboratory personnel, which would render the test useless or inaccurate.

E. EDUCATION

Pursuant to the provisions of the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988, the City will establish an education and training program to assist employees to understand and avoid the perils of drug and alcohol abuse. The City will use this program in an ongoing educational effort to prevent and eliminate drug and alcohol abuse that may affect the workplace.

The City's program will inform employees about:

- The dangers of drug and alcohol abuse in the workplace;
- The City's policy of maintaining a drug- and alcohol-free workplace;
- The availability of drug and alcohol treatment, counseling and rehabilitation programs; and
- The penalties that may be imposed upon employees for drug and alcohol abuse violations.

As part of its program, the City shall provide educational materials that explain the City's philosophy regarding drug and alcohol use, requirements of applicable regulations, and the City's Substance Abuse policy and procedures. Employees shall be provided with information concerning:

- The effects of alcohol and drug use on an individual's health, work and personal life;
- Signs and symptoms of an alcohol or drug problem; and
- Available methods of intervening when an alcohol or drug problem is suspected, including confrontation and/or referral to management.

In addition to the training above, the City shall provide training to supervisors who may be asked to determine whether reasonable suspicion exists to require an employee to undergo drug and/or alcohol testing. The supervisory training shall include training on alcohol abuse and drug use. This training shall cover the physical, behavioral, speech, and performance indicators of probable alcohol abuse and drug use. Supervisors who have not received the initial training described above will not be asked to determine whether reasonable suspicion exists to initiate drug/alcohol testing. However, these supervisors may request another supervisor who has undergone this training to make the determination

F. EMPLOYEE RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

1. The City shall not require an employee to undergo a drug and/or alcohol test unless there is reasonable suspicion to indicate the employee is under the influence of a substance which causes the employee to pose a hazard to the safety of the employee, the public, or other employees. However, an employee may be required to undergo a re-examination drug and/or alcohol test as provided in Section J.2. of this policy.
2. It is the employee's responsibility to report for duty able to perform his/her job safely and effectively, unimpaired by drugs, alcohol, or any other intoxicating substance.
3. Employees are responsible for:
 - Obtaining from their health care provider adequate information about the effects of prescription medication on job performance; and
 - Promptly notifying his/her supervisor of same; OR

- Promptly notifying his/her supervisor of the effects on job performance of over-the-counter medication being taken.
4. Employees are prohibited from possessing, manufacturing, using, distributing, or selling alcohol, controlled substances or drug paraphernalia on City premises or while on duty. For purposes of this policy, “on duty” time includes meal and break periods.
 5. Employees are encouraged to request assistance with drug use and/or alcohol abuse problem(s), with the understanding that a voluntary request for assistance will not be used as the basis for disciplinary action. However, a request for assistance shall not be used to exempt employees from job performance requirements.
 6. In accordance with the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988, an employee who is convicted of a violation of a criminal drug statute shall notify the City’s Human Resources Director no later than 5 days after such conviction. For purposes of this policy, a criminal drug statute means a criminal law involving the manufacture, distribution, dispensation, use, or possession of any controlled substance.
 7. Employees have the right to challenge the results of any tests and any discipline imposed in accordance with the Grievance procedure of their labor contract. Employees who dispute the results of a drug test may have their split sample tested at their cost at another DHHS-certified laboratory. This request must be made within 72 hours of notification of a positive drug test result by the MRO.
 8. Employees having knowledge of another employee's condition/behavior that poses a potential threat to the safety of employees and/or the public are to assist the employee in getting help with the problem. This may be in the form of advising the immediate supervisor, assisting the employee in contacting the City’s EAP, or by encouraging the employee to leave the workplace on sick leave. If the employee refuses intervention, the employee having the knowledge shall immediately inform the supervisor.
 9. Employees who are required to undergo a drug and/or alcohol test will be provided transportation to the collection facility and shall also be offered transportation home by a Department representative. If suspected of being impaired, the employee will be advised against driving him/herself home or otherwise operating a motor vehicle.
 10. Employees may have a Union representative or legal counsel present at the collection facility. However, the lack of Union representation or legal counsel shall not cause unreasonable delays in the collection process.
 11. Employees shall fully cooperate in the collection process.

G. DETECTION

1. Reasonable Suspicion. Once the steps outlined in the attached “Supervisor's Guidelines” are followed, an employee may be required to undergo a drug and/or alcohol test when reasonable suspicion exists to indicate that the employee is under the influence of a prohibited substance.
2. The decision to conduct a drug and/or alcohol test shall be made by the reporting supervisor and the highest-ranking supervisor on duty. For purposes of this policy, acting

officers are considered supervisors. The higher of the two supervisors will make timely notification of the situation to the Fire Chief or the Fire Chief's management level designee, and the Human Resources Director or his/her designee. Refusal to submit to a drug and/or alcohol test authorized by this policy shall be grounds for discipline, up to and including discharge.

3. Searches

- a. The Department has the right to search, without employee consent, City-owned property to which the employee has no reasonable expectation of privacy. These areas may include office space, desks, file cabinets and the like, that several different individuals may use or access.
- b. If the employee's consent to search is first obtained, the Department shall have the right to search (1) City-owned property to which the employee has a reasonable expectation of privacy, and (2) private property belonging to the employee, such as a personal equipment bag, brief case, or private vehicle. If such consent is given, the employee shall have the right to Union representation during the search. City-owned areas where the employee has a reasonable expectation of privacy are the employee's personal locker and the employee's food locker.
- c. If the Department requests the employee's consent to search, the Department shall first inform the employee that:
 - (1) The Department has reasonable suspicion to suspect that evidence exists within the area or item to be searched which could be used in disciplinary and/or legal proceedings against the employee;
 - (2) The employee has the right to Union representation during the search if consent is given; and
 - (3) Refusal to give consent to search will not be considered by the Department to be an admission of guilt or cause for disciplinary or retaliatory action.
 - (4) An employee's refusal to give consent to search shall not preclude the Department from contacting the police authority having jurisdiction to conduct a search according to and in the manner authorized by law.

4. Possession, manufacture, distribution or sale of alcohol, drugs, or drug paraphernalia on City property or during work time is expressly prohibited and may provide a basis for discipline under department rules and regulations, but shall not in and of itself constitute cause for drug and/or alcohol testing under this policy. For purposes of this policy, work time includes meal and break periods or any other time when the employee is on paid status. Alcoholic beverages that are properly stored, unopened, in the trunk of an employee's vehicle will not be considered a violation of this policy. Any illegal drugs and/or drug paraphernalia coming into the City's possession will be turned over to the police authority having jurisdiction.

H. TESTING PROCEDURES

1. Drug and alcohol testing shall be conducted in a manner designed to protect employees, protect the integrity of the testing process, safeguard the validity of test results, and ensure that those results are attributed to the correct employee. The City and Union agree that if the security of the urine sample is compromised in any way, any positive test shall be invalid and may not be used for any purpose.
2. Employees who are required to undergo a drug and/or alcohol test will be provided transportation to the collection facility and shall also be offered transportation home by a Department representative.
3. Employees may have a Union representative present at the collection facility. However, the lack of Union representation shall not unreasonably delay the collection process.
4. Employees required to undergo a drug and/or alcohol test shall cooperate fully in the collection process and complete all required forms and documents. These forms may include a Consent/Release form and an Interview form.
5. Urine samples for drug testing shall be collected at a collection site designated by the City and Union using the split sample collection method. The split sample is made available if retesting becomes necessary. Any specimen that tests positive for drugs shall be retained in long-term frozen storage by the laboratory conducting the analysis for a minimum of one year.
6. If medical personnel at the collection site have reason to believe that an adulterated or substituted sample has been provided (or that the employee may alter or substitute the sample), the employee will be required to submit a second sample (or the original sample). This collection shall be under the direct observation of a same gender collection site staff person. The employee will be required to provide the additional or original sample during an observed collection prior to leaving the collection site.
7. An approved chain of custody procedure shall be followed in the administration of all drug tests. Urine samples shall be sealed and initialed by the employee and a witness.
8. Urine samples shall be promptly sent to and tested by a laboratory that is certified to perform drug tests by the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS). Initial drug screening shall be conducted using an accepted immunoassay method. All positive tests shall be confirmed using the gas chromatography/mass spectrometry (GC/MS) drug testing method. The laboratory shall test for only the substances and within the limits as follows for the initial and confirmation tests, as provided within NIDA standards, unless this section is modified by amended agreements provided for in Section L.3.:

Initial Tests

Alcohol	04 g/210 ml expired air
Marijuana metabolites	50 ng/ml
Cocaine metabolites	300 ng/ml
Opiate metabolites (1)	300 ng/ml
Phencyclidine	25 ng/ml
Amphetamines	1000 ng/ml

- a. If immunoassay is specific for free morphine the initial test level is 25 ng/ml.

Confirmatory Test

Alcohol	.04 g/210 ml expired air
Marijuana metabolites	15 ng/ml
Cocaine metabolites	150 ng/ml
Opiates	
Morphine	300 ng/ml
Codeine	300 ng/ml
Phencyclidene	25 ng/ml
Amphetamines	
Amphetamine	500 ng/ml
Methamphetamine	500 ng/ml

- 9. Breathalyzer alcohol tests shall be conducted in private at the collection site designated by the City and the Union. Alcohol tests shall be conducted using a National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA)-approved evidential breath-testing device operated by a trained breath alcohol technician. If the initial test indicates an alcohol concentration of 0.04 or greater, a second test shall be performed to confirm the results of the initial test.
- 10. Upon written request by the employee, the City shall make one legible copy of the results of his/her drug and/or alcohol tests available to the employee.
- 11. All information collected in the process of conducting a drug and/or alcohol test shall be treated as confidential information. These files shall be separate from the personnel file and sealed.
- 12. Employees who refuse or fail to fully cooperate in the collection process may be subject to discipline up to and including discharge. Examples of a failure to fully cooperate include such actions as, refusing to sign the necessary consent/release forms; delaying and/or obstructing the collection process; failing to provide the specimen for testing; and attempting to substitute or adulterate a specimen. The foregoing list is not intended to be an all-inclusive list. City management shall, in all circumstances, have the final right to determine the appropriate level of discipline depending on the specific circumstances, the employee's performance record, and any other pertinent facts.

I. REPORTING OF RESULTS

- 1. The City shall have a designated Medical Review Officer (MRO) who must be a licensed physician with knowledge of substance abuse disorders and familiar with the characteristics of the laboratory tests (sensitivity, specificity, and predictive value). The role of the MRO will be to review and interpret the positive drug test results.
- 2. Alcohol Test Results. Laboratory or collection site personnel will report the test results to the City's Human Resources Director or his/her designee. The Human Resources Director will promptly advise the appropriate Fire Chief of these test results. If the confirmation test meets or exceeds 0.04 g/210 ml expired air, the laboratory or collection site personnel shall report to the Human Resources Director that the employee tested positive for alcohol. If the test result is below 0.04 g/210 ml expired air, the laboratory or collection site

personnel will report to the Human Resources Director that the employee tested negative for alcohol.

3. Drug Test Results. Laboratory personnel will advise the Human Resources Director, or his/her designee directly of all negative drug test results. The Human Resources Director will promptly advise the appropriate Fire Chief of these test results.

The laboratory will advise only the MRO of any positive drug test results. The MRO must examine alternate medical explanations for any positive test results. This process shall include an interview with the affected employee and a review of the incident file, employee's medical history and any other relevant biomedical factors. The MRO must review all medical records made available by the tested employee when a confirmed positive test could have resulted from legally prescribed medication. Employees involved in this step of the examination shall make themselves and any relevant records they wish to present available to the MRO within 48 hours after request.

After reviewing the incident file and interviewing the employee, the MRO shall report to the City's Human Resources Director or his/her designee, the name of the employee, and whether a positive test of a prohibited substance has been verified. The Human Resources Director shall promptly notify the appropriate Fire Chief of the test result.

4. Rehabilitation Program. If the tested employee is referred on to rehabilitation or treatment, the MRO is authorized to communicate specific results to the Substance Abuse Professional (SAP) or counselor overseeing the employee's treatment program.
5. Grievance. The laboratory and/or the MRO will be authorized to release specific test results to the City and the Union in cases of a grievance and/or a legal challenge.

J. REHABILITATION AND RETURN TO DUTY

1. The City recognizes that substance abuse can be successfully treated, enabling an employee to return to satisfactory job performance. Employees who are concerned about their own drug use and/or alcohol abuse are encouraged to voluntarily seek assistance through the City's EAP. All such voluntary requests for assistance will remain confidential.
2. Any employee who tests positive for a prohibited substance or is otherwise required to submit to a drug and/or alcohol test by this policy shall be medically evaluated, counseled, and treated for rehabilitation as recommended by the SAP. If the employee is required to participate in such a program, his/her reinstatement or continued employment shall be contingent upon:
 - a. Successful completion of the program and remaining drug- and/or alcohol-free for its duration; and
 - b. Passing a return to duty drug and/or alcohol test as recommended by the SAP; and
 - c. Obtaining a final release for duty by the SAP (the final release for duty may be preceded by a temporary release for duty).
3. Employees who successfully complete a rehabilitation program and are released for duty, in addition to being subject to reasonable suspicion testing at any time, will be subject to follow up testing, which involves unannounced drug and/or alcohol testing at least 6 times

during the following 12 months. The SAP will determine the dates for these drug and/or alcohol tests. These test dates will be communicated to the Human Resources Director who will inform the employee of those dates. The appointment for the collection will be made in advance and maintained in a confidential manner by the Human Resources Director until the day of the collection. The Human Resources Director shall provide the supervisor with adequate notice of the test dates. The employee will not be notified until just prior to the testing. The employee may request a Union representative to accompany him/her to the collection site, provided the sample is collected within two (2) hours following notification.

4. Upon notification of selection for the follow up tests, the employee must proceed directly to the collection site for testing. At this time, the employee will receive an Employee Notification of Scheduled Drug/Alcohol Test letter from the designated contact. The employee will be required to sign this letter and a Consent/Release form. The employee must present photo identification to collection site personnel. The Human Resources Director or his/her designee will retain a copy of all the forms.
5. Refusing to submit to a return to duty or a follow up test will be considered grounds for discharge. If the selected employee fails to report to the collection site within 2 hours of notification of testing, this will also be considered grounds for disciplinary action up to and including discharge.
6. If an employee voluntarily enters a drug/alcohol rehabilitation program, it shall not be considered an offense under this policy. Such employees are, however, still subject to this policy and may be required to undergo a drug and/or alcohol test if reasonable suspicion exists.
7. All appointments with the SAP may be scheduled as vacation, disability, sick leave, or leave without pay with prior approval of the supervisor, Fire Chief, or management designee. The SAP will contact the Fire Chief or his/her designee to make a recommendation as to the need for further treatment. Once vacation, disability and sick leaves are exhausted, the employee will be placed on leave without pay. The Fire Chief or his/her management level designee shall maintain confidentiality regarding the reason for the leave.
8. The employee will be responsible for all costs, not covered by insurance, which arise from such treatment.
9. Once an employee has tested positive for substance abuse and the MRO has notified the City, the employee will be placed on leave status (vacation, sick, disability, other accrued leave or leave without pay). The employee will remain on leave until s/he has a release for duty from the SAP and has passed a return to duty drug and/or alcohol test as recommended by the SAP. The release for duty may be a temporary or final release as described below depending on the circumstances.
10. Temporary Release for Duty. The SAP shall sign a temporary release for duty indicating that the employee can satisfactorily return to regular work assignment and continue treatment on an outpatient basis. The temporary release for duty shall indicate the length of time such release is valid not to exceed 4 months. The employee must present a final release for duty on or before the expiration date of the temporary release. A temporary

release shall include follow up testing. The employee must present both the temporary and final release for duty to his/her supervisor.

11. Final Release for Duty. A final release for duty shall be signed by the SAP indicating that the employee has:
 - a. Satisfactorily completed treatment and follow up testing; or
 - b. Does not require treatment at this time, and the employee may return to regular work assignment without restrictions. Failure to provide a final release for duty to the supervisor may result in disciplinary action up to and including discharge.
12. Once an employee provides the supervisor with the final release for duty, the employee shall be returned to his/her regular duty assignment. After three years of no further violation of this policy, the employee's personnel file shall be purged of any reference to the incident, including any disciplinary actions taken, provided, however, records may be retained beyond 3 years when retention is required by applicable law. Should applicable law require retention of records past 3 years, and if allowed by such law, such records shall be sealed and may not be opened without consent of the employee.
13. If an employee tests positive during the 24-month period following rehabilitation on a for-cause drug or alcohol test, the employee will be subject to discipline, up to and including discharge.
14. If an employee tests positive during the 24-month period following rehabilitation on a random drug or alcohol test, the employee will be placed on leave without pay during the period the SAP makes a decision on the need for further treatment. The employee will remain on leave without pay during any treatment period and until they have provided the employer with a return to duty form signed by the SAP. If such an employee completes the return to duty process and again tests positive on either for cause or random drug or alcohol test, they shall be subject to discharge.

K. RANGE OF CONSEQUENCES

1. Employees who violate this policy will be subject to a range of disciplinary consequences depending upon the severity of the infraction and/or the employee's past performance record. In all cases, the City reserves the right to determine the appropriate disciplinary measures, which may be more or less severe than those included in this guideline. The following list of actions and the related consequences is intended as a guideline only, and further, is not intended to be an all-inclusive list of possible disciplinary consequences.
2. If an employee has an alcohol concentration of 0.04 or greater in any authorized alcohol test, and/or tests positive for drugs and/or their metabolites in any authorized drug test and it is the employee's first offense, then s/he shall be referred to the EAP for counseling and/or completion of a substance abuse treatment or rehabilitation program. However, if an employee violates a work rule in conjunction with failing a drug and/or alcohol test, then s/he may be subject to disciplinary action. The City shall have the right to take disciplinary action, up to and including discharge, based on the severity of the incident and/or the employee's past record.
3. Employees will be subject to disciplinary action, up to and including discharge, for any of the following infractions:

- a. Refusal to submit to an authorized drug and/or alcohol test. Refusal to submit to testing means that the employee fails to provide an adequate urine or breath sample for testing without a valid medical explanation after s/he has received notice of the requirement to be tested, or engages in conduct that clearly obstructs the testing process. Refusal to submit to testing includes, but is not limited to, refusal to execute any required consent forms, refusal to cooperate regarding the collection of samples, refusal or failure to provide necessary documentation to the MRO when requested, and/or submission or attempted submission of an adulterated or substituted urine sample.
 - b. Drinking alcoholic beverages or using drugs while on duty, on City property, in City vehicles, or during breaks and/or meal periods.
 - c. Unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, concealment or sale of any controlled substance, including an alcoholic beverage, while on duty, on City property, in City vehicles, or during breaks and/or meal periods.
 - d. Any criminal drug statute conviction and/or failure to notify the City of such conviction within 5 days.
 - e. Failure to complete a counseling, treatment, or rehabilitation program as prescribed by the SAP.
 - f. Testing positive on a return to duty
 - g. Any two failures on follow up drug and/or alcohol testing during the 24 months following rehabilitation.
 - h. Failure to report to a collection site within two (2) hours of notification for return to duty or follow up testing.
 - i. Second offense – alcohol concentration of 0.04 or greater in any reasonable suspicion authorized alcohol test, and/or testing positive for drugs and/or their metabolites in any authorized reasonable suspicion drug test.
 - j. Failure to provide temporary and/or final releases for duty in a timely manner.
4. Although the foregoing infractions will ordinarily result in discharge regardless of the employee's position, the City reserves the right to consider extenuating circumstances and to impose lesser discipline when such action is deemed appropriate.

L. OTHER

1. The City shall pay for all costs of the substance abuse examination including the expenses of the Medical Review Officer.
2. This policy was initiated at the request of the City and the Employer shall assume sole responsibility for the administration of this policy. The City agrees to indemnify and hold the Union and its officers harmless from any and all claims of any nature (except those

arising from the negligence of the Union and/or its officers) arising from the Employer's, laboratories', or Medical Review Officer's implementation of this policy.

3. The parties recognize that during the life of this agreement there may be improvements in the technology of testing procedures which provide more accurate testing for on-the-job impairment or which constitute less invasive procedures for the employees. In that event, the parties will bargain in good faith whether to amend this procedure to include such improvements. If the parties are unable to agree, the issue will be submitted to impasse procedures under RCW 41.56.
4. If any provision of this Agreement shall be held invalid by operation of law, or any Tribunal of competent jurisdiction, or if compliance or enforcement of any provision should be restrained by such Tribunal pending final determination as to its validity, the remainder of this Agreement shall not be held to be invalid, and will remain in full force and effect, and the parties, upon request of one to the other shall initiate immediate negotiations for the purpose of arriving at a mutually satisfactory replacement of such provision.
5. The following attachments shall be a part of this Policy: Supervisor's Guidelines, Report Form, Interview Form, Consent/Release Form.

CITY OF MERCER ISLAND FIRE DEPARTMENT
Substance Abuse Policy

SUPERVISOR'S GUIDELINES

The primary goal of the Substance Abuse Policy is to provide a working and service delivery environment free from the effects of alcohol/drug abuse. The supervisor's role is to identify employees who may be a threat to the safety and welfare of the employee, other employees, and the public by being under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol while on-duty. Such employees *must* be removed from the workplace.

Follow the steps below to ensure that you are proceeding correctly. It is important that proper procedures are followed to preserve the privacy of the individual and to comply with legal and contractual requirements.

1. Contact your supervisor and explain the situation. Place yourself out of service if unable to contact your supervisor in a timely manner.
2. Your supervisor will:
 - ◆ Take appropriate action regarding your response status if you are in charge of an emergency response company, and
 - ◆ Notify the Fire Chief and the Human Resources Director (or their designees), then join you at your location to assist you and corroborate your observations during the interview.
3. Prepare yourself for an interview with the employee by completing the Report Form. Refer to Attachment 1 for descriptions of physical and behavioral signs which may indicate substance abuse.
4. After your supervisor has arrived, advise the employee you wish to interview him/her and provide a private location to conduct the interview.
 - ◆ Be sure to advise the employee that you suspect him/her of being under the influence of a prohibited substance (defined in the policy) and that s/he may have a union representative present during the interview.
 - ◆ Do not argue with a belligerent or threatening employee. Advise him/her that his/her cooperation during the interview and testing procedure (if warranted) are direct orders and that continued disruptive behavior, preventing completion of the interview, shall be the same as refusal to submit to testing and shall be cause for discipline (cooperation **does not** mean that any employee must give facts or evidence which may incriminate himself/herself).
 - ◆ Complete the Interview Form with your supervisor.
4. Review the relevant information with your supervisor. If your supervisor decides that the test is required, relieve the employee of duty, with pay, during the course of the exam and MRO review.
5. Have the employee sign a Consent/Release Form.
 - ◆ Read the form to the employee and direct him/her to sign it. Do not alter the form in any way.
 - ◆ Be sure, if the employee has declined union representation, that s/he understands that s/he may choose to have a Union representative accompany him/her to the testing facility.

- ◆ If the employee refuses to sign the form, advise him/her that this is a direct order and that failure to comply shall be cause for discipline.
 - ◆ Issue a second order for the employee to sign the consent form. If s/he still refuses, relieve the employee of duty, with pay, explain that disciplinary action may follow. Your supervisor will transport the employee home. (No employee suspected of impairment from alcohol/drug abuse shall be allowed to drive.)
6. Your supervisor shall transport the employee to the testing facility, and wait at the testing facility until the testing is completed.
7. When the exam is completed, your supervisor will:
- ◆ Reconfirm with the employee that s/he has been relieved of duty, with pay,
 - ◆ Advise the employee that s/he will be contacted by the MRO to review the results (if positive), and
 - ◆ Advise the employee that s/he will be contacted by the department advising him/her how to return to duty.
 - ◆ Drive or arrange transportation for the employee home. Do not return the employee to a City facility.
8. Once the employee has been sent home, your supervisor will:
- ◆ Gather copies or originals of the Report Form, Interview Form, Consent/Release Form, and any other written notes or reports and forward them to the Fire Chief and Human Resources Director.

**CITY OF MERCER ISLAND FIRE DEPARTMENT
Substance Abuse Policy**

CONSENT/RELEASE FORM

I consent to the collection a urine and/or expired air sample by _____
_____ and its analysis by _____
_____ for those drugs, alcohol, and/or controlled substances specified in
the Collective Bargaining Agreement pursuant to the Substance Abuse Policy agreed to between
the City of Mercer Island and the IAFF Local #1762 (the "Policy").

The laboratory administering the tests may release the results to the Medical Review Officer (MRO), who shall release his/her conclusions to the employer after review and interpretation. If I test positive, I agree to make myself and any requested records available to the MRO within 48 hours of such request. The information provided to the employer from the MRO shall be limited to whether the tests were confirmed positive or negative, and no other test results will be released, except as provided herein, without my written consent. The laboratory will advise the employer's representative whether the initial alcohol screen is positive or negative.

I understand that I have the right to my complete test results and that the laboratory will preserve the sample for at least one year. If I test positive, I have the right to have the split sample tested at my expense at a second DHHS-certified laboratory of my choice. I understand that I must request such test of the split sample within 72 hours of notification of a positive test result by the MRO.

I understand that the Employer is requiring me to submit to this testing as a condition of my employment and that if I tamper with, alter, substitute, or otherwise obstruct or fail to cooperate with the testing process, I will be subject to disciplinary action up to and including termination.

I further understand that a confirmed positive test will result in actions taken by the employer and for the employee which are consistent with the City's policies and procedures for substance abuse testing and treatment.

I understand that the employer will administer the Policy consistent with federal and state constitutional and statutory requirements. Also, by signing this consent form, I am not waiving the right to challenge any confirmed positive test result and any Employer action based thereon. In order to pursue any challenge related to this test, I will, however, be required to authorize the laboratory and MRO to release to my Employer and the Union any information relating to the test or test results. Further, I understand that my employer may require me to participate in a treatment or rehabilitation program. If required to do so, I authorize the laboratory and MRO to release any information relating to the test or test results to the Substance Abuse Professional (SAP) or treatment counselor. My signature below indicates my consent for release of this information.

Employee Signature

Date

Employee Printed Name

**CITY OF MERCER ISLAND FIRE DEPARTMENT
Substance Abuse Policy**

REPORT FORM

This form must be filled out prior to any drug/alcohol testing. Review Supervisor's Guidelines before completing this form. The information contained on this form is confidential and shall be viewed only by necessary supervisory/managerial employees, the testing facility, MRO, and the employee being interviewed/tested. When this form is completed and signed, make one copy of the form and distribute as follows: Original to Fire Chief, Copy attached to consent form.

Employee Name: _____

Speech: _____

Dexterity: _____

Standing: _____

Walking: _____

Judgment: _____

Decision-making: _____

Appearance (eyes, clothing, etc.): _____

Odor: _____

Other: _____

Location where these were observed: _____

Time of observation: _____

Witnesses: _____

Supervisor's Signature _____ Date / Time: _____

**CITY OF MERCER ISLAND FIRE DEPARTMENT
Substance Abuse Policy**

INTERVIEW FORM

Name of Employee: _____

I understand that I am entitled to union representation during this meeting and during any subsequent meetings or at testing facilities. I do or do not (please circle one) want a representative at this time. I understand that I am entitled to union representation at any time whether I choose to have one now or not.

Employee Signature: _____

1. I (we) have noticed (describe behavior/evidence) _____

2. Do you have any explanation? _____

3. Are you currently taking any medication? YES _____ NO _____
If YES, what medication are you taking? _____
Do you have a prescription? _____
Were you advised by physician or pharmacist about its side effects? What are they?

4. Are you using any type of drug or alcohol? YES _____ NO _____
If yes, what? _____
When did you take it? _____
Where did you take it? _____
How much did you take? _____
Do you have any drugs/alcohol in your possession at work? YES _____ NO _____
(if yes, get agreement to confiscate)

Based on the interview and the completed Report Form, I believe the employee should be tested for drugs and/or alcohol.

Dated _____

Supervisor (position) _____ Agree _____ Don't Agree _____

Supervisor (position) _____ Agree _____ Don't Agree _____

CITY OF MERCER ISLAND FIRE DEPARTMENT
Substance Abuse Policy

ATTACHMENT 1

Listed below are some behavioral descriptions which may guide the supervisor in determining whether an employee is “under the influence” of a prohibited substance. There is no one behavior which is unique to drugs/alcohol. Almost every behavior/sign can also be associated with medical or emotional problems such as high blood pressure, diabetes, thyroid disease, psychiatric disorders, epilepsy, head injury, emotional problems, stress, etc. Even so, a supervisor usually knows the employees “normal” behavior and must try and distinguish alcohol and/or drug abuse from other problems.

Supervisors should be aware that the following physical, behavioral, or performance symptoms may indicate drug/alcohol abuse:

- ◆ Either very dilated or constricted pupils
- ◆ Hyperactivity
- ◆ Unsteady gait
- ◆ Irritability
- ◆ Slurred speech
- ◆ Anxiousness
- ◆ Wide mood swings
- ◆ Odor of alcohol
- ◆ Overreaction to criticism
- ◆ Staggering
- ◆ Listlessness
- ◆ Illogical speech and thought process
- ◆ Unusual/abnormal behavior
- ◆ Poor judgment
- ◆ Avoiding others/withdrawal
- ◆ Sudden increase in absenteeism

APPENDIX I

Fire Marshal Mercer Island Fire Department January 1, 2015

1. Civil Service. The position of Fire Marshal (FM) shall be a civil service classification subject to all requirements imposed by civil service law, ordinance and the rules of the Commission. The position shall be filled by an open competitive examination from among qualified candidates.
 - a. The open competitive examination shall be offered first to qualified members of IAFF Local 1762. In the event that there are no interested and/or qualified internal applicants, the City reserves the right to open the examination to candidates outside of the bargaining unit.
2. The Fire Marshal is a permanent, non-rotating assignment.
3. The Fire Marshal shall not have the ability to fill vacant shifts within the Operations Division.
4. The probationary period for the Fire Marshal shall be twelve (12) months in duration, beginning from the date of appointment by Personnel Order.
 - a. In the event that an internal candidate who is appointed to the Fire Marshal position does not successfully pass probation, they may be returned to the Operations Division by the Fire Chief as dictated by the MOU as agreed upon by the City of Mercer Island and Local 1762.
5. Management will retain the Code Enforcement Authority.
6. Overflow. The parties agree and acknowledge the establishment of the Fire Marshal position with traditional overflow work assigned to the Assistant Fire Marshal.
7. Compensation. Beginning January 1, 2015, the Fire Marshal shall be paid \$10,380 per month. This equates to \$124,560 annually and \$4,790 bi-weekly and constitutes total cost and compensation (TCC) including the education incentive benefit and deferred compensation outlined in the Collective Bargaining Agreement (CBA). Longevity, as defined in the CBA does not apply to this position.
8. Benefits. The Fire Marshal position shall be afforded the following benefits and working conditions, in accordance with the current CBA:
 - a. Hours of Work. The Fire Marshal shall typically work a 40 hour work week, Monday through Friday, (2,080 hours per year).
 - b. In the event that those work hours exceed 40, the employee shall be compensated for those hours at one and one-half times their normal pay rate. The Employer reserves the right to control approval or denial of overtime authorization. The employee must receive approval for the overtime hours from the Fire Chief, or his/her designee.
 - c. Deferred Compensation. See Section 7. The Deferred Compensation benefit is included in the TCC for this position above. HRA-VEBA.

- d. Uniform Allowance. Refer to Section XI of the current CBA – Uniform Allowance.
- e. Medical and Dental Insurance. Refer to Section XII of the current CBA – Medical and Dental Insurance.
- f. Additional Benefits. Refer to Section XIII of the current CBA – Additional Benefit Package.
- g. Bereavement Leave. Refer to Section XIV of the current CBA – Bereavement Leave.
- h. Pension. Refer to Section XV of the current CBA – Pensions.
- i. Holiday Leave:
 - i. New Year's Day
 - ii. Martin Luther King, Jr's Birthday (3rd Monday in January)
 - iii. President's Day (3rd Monday in February)
 - iv. Memorial Day
 - v. Independence Day
 - vi. Labor Day
 - vii. Veteran's Day
 - viii. Thanksgiving Day
 - ix. Day after Thanksgiving
 - x. Christmas Day
 - xi. Floating Holiday (Employee's Choice)
 - xii. 3 personnel days
- j. Sick Leave. The accrual rate shall be 8 hours per month, with a sick leave cap of 1,040. Employees appointed from the Operations Division shall not have their existing sick leave bank reduced as a result of appointment as Fire Marshal, and shall carry over accrued hours.
- k. Vacation Leave. The Fire Marshal shall be subject to the following accrual rate. This shall be based upon the employee's start date. Vacation accrual shall not exceed 280 on December 31 of each year. In the case of an internal candidate, this will be the start date from their initial employment with the Mercer Island Fire Department:

Employment Period	Hours/Month	Hours/Year	Days/Year
0 – 199 Months	11.6	140	17.5
120 – 179 Months	13.6	163	20.4
180 – 239 Months	15.6	187	23.4
240 – 299 Months	18.4	220	27.6

- l. Jury Duty. Refer to Article XVIII of the current CBA – Jury Duty.
 - m. The Fire Marshal shall be subject to the terms of the CBA, unless otherwise noted, including Appendix F and H.
 - n. Mobile Phone and other technology. The City of Mercer Island shall provide a mobile phone to the Fire Marshal for the purposes of conducting Fire Marshal related work.
 - o. The Fire Marshal shall maintain Emergency Medical Technician (EMT) Certification, complete Live Fire Training at least once every three years, and their required SCBA Quarterly training.
- 9.
10. Phone. The Fire Marshal shall be issued a City phone with which to conduct Fire Marshal Duties, at which time the stipend currently being paid will end. Phone records will be discoverable and time worked shall be submitted in 15 minute increments. Each call while "Off-Duty"(not acting as Fire Marshal) will represent a minimum 15 minute work time.
- o When working from home, the Fire Marshal will need to log on with his VPN during the time he is working, be available for phone conversations, and fill out a daily log stating what he did. That log will be on the share drive and discoverable by both parties.
 - o All Assistant Fire Marshals will be issued the same electronic hardware, and will be issued on an as needed basis (tablet, phone etc.).
 - o All Fire Marshal "hours worked" will be reported through Telestaff.
 - o All fielding of phone calls and work from home is done totally on a voluntary basis. Any work to be mandated by management will need to be clarified and bargained.
 - o If at any future time the Fire Marshal is required by the City to be available to answer phone calls, a stipend will need to be negotiated.

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
By and Between
THE CITY OF MERCER ISLAND, WASHINGTON
And
IAFF, Local 1762, MERCER ISLAND FIREFIGHTERS

THIS AGREEMENT is entered into by and between the City of Mercer Island, Washington, and IAFF, Local 1762, hereinafter referred to as the "Union".

THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual promises contained herein, the parties do agree as follows:

This MOU will be in effect from the date that it is executed by both parties until December 31, 2016. While this MOU is in effect, it will supplement, and to the extent that there is any conflict, supersede the terms of the Collective Bargaining Agreement that is in effect between the parties. Unless mutually extended by the parties, the terms and conditions of this MOU will expire on December 31, 2016 and at that time working conditions that are addressed in this MOU will revert back to the working conditions that are set forth in the Collective Bargaining Agreement that is in effect between IAFF Local 1762 and the City of Mercer Island as of December 31, 2016.

Section 1: Sick Leave

- A. Article 28, Section 6 of the parties' CBA providing for the conversion of vacation leave to sick leave at a ratio of 1:2 will not be in effect during the term of this MOU:
- B. For each calendar month that an employee does not use any hours of sick leave the City will deposit \$250 into the employee's HRA Veba account. Furthermore, the incentive in Article 29 Section 2 of the CBA will not be in effect during the duration of this MOU.
- C. When a member utilizes five (5) or more consecutive shifts of sick leave for his own illness or injury, he will be required to provide the City with a note from his Doctor verifying his illness or injury. Only one verification note per extended absence will be supplied. This requirement will not apply to sick leave use for family members. A member may also be required by the City to provide a note from his physician verifying full fitness for duty, around the time of his return date, when there has been an extended absence due to injury or illness.

Section 2: FMLA

Use of paid or unpaid leave time by an employee will not count as the use of that employee's FMLA leave except at the request of the employee.

Section 3: Trade Policy - No Payback Trade

In the case where a "no payback trade" is used, that trade will not result in a negative financial impact to the City. The use of a "no payback trade" will be an exception to the normal trade policy and will occur very infrequently. This type of trade will be used at the discretion of the Union but the Union will

notify Fire Department Administration in advance about the Union's intent to utilize a "no payback trade".

Section 4: Retirement Incentive

- A. The parties have agreed that it would be mutually beneficial to implement a retirement incentive program for the Union's bargaining unit members. Members who would like to access the retirement incentive will be required to provide the City with a non-binding notice of intent to retire at least 6 months in advance of their expected retirement date.
- B. During the first calendar year of this MOU (2015) if a member is at least 57 years of age has at least 20 years of service, provides 6 months' notice of retirement, and retires in calendar year 2015, the City will deposit \$36,000 into the member's HRA VEBA account spread out over 3 years in equal payments (\$12,000 in 2015, \$12,000 in 2016, \$12,000 in 2017).
- C. During the second calendar year of this MOU (2016) if a member is at least 57 years of age, has at least 20 years of service, provides 6 months' notice of retirement, and retires in calendar year 2016 the City will at the time of retirement deposit \$21,000, plus an additional "look back" benefit into the employee's HRA VEBA Account. That "look back" benefit will be calculated as such: "Looking back" 10 years (120 months) from the date of retirement, the member will receive \$150 for each calendar month that they did not use any sick leave hours. This amount will be divided into 3 equal payments and paid in 2016, 2017 and in 2018.
- D. If a member is less than 57 years old, has at least 20 years of service and retires during the two years that this MOU is in effect, the member will receive the benefit outlined below.

<u>Retirement age</u>	<u>Incentive</u>
50-54	\$30,000
55	\$27,000
56	\$24,000

Executed March _____, 2015.

CITY OF MERCER ISLAND

Professional Firefighters Association

Noel Treat
City Manager

Ray Austin
Mercer Island Fire Union (Local 1762)
President



**BUSINESS OF THE CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF MERCER ISLAND, WA**

**AB 5050
March 30, 2015
Regular Business**

**OPEN SPACE VEGETATION PLAN TEN YEAR
UPDATE**

Proposed Council Action:

Adopt the Open Space Vegetation Plan Update.

DEPARTMENT OF

Parks and Recreation (Paul West)

COUNCIL LIAISON

n/a

EXHIBITS

1: Open Space Vegetation Plan 10 year update

APPROVED BY CITY MANAGER

AMOUNT OF EXPENDITURE	\$	n/a
AMOUNT BUDGETED	\$	n/a
APPROPRIATION REQUIRED	\$	n/a

SUMMARY

The City Council adopted the Open Space Vegetation Plan in 2004 to guide the maintenance and restoration of 300 acres of public open space. The 20-year plan called for a reassessment after ten years. In 2014, Parks and Recreation staff conducted an assessment of the open space properties (“the plan update” attached as Exhibit 1). It found that significant progress has been made. In particular, invasive plant cover is half of what it was ten years ago. Regenerating conifer seedlings average 78 stems per acre whereas conifer regeneration was essentially absent in 2004. Other metrics are detailed in Exhibit 1.

The plan update also provided staff with the chance to evaluate current restoration practices. City staff considered what improvements could be made going forward. Staff also solicited the opinions of leading ecological scientists. These opinions were used in the development of the plan.

The plan update proposes changes to the goals, objectives and levels of service from the original plan. It proposes climate change adaptation strategies that did not exist in the 2004 plan.

Public Process

In the development of the plan update, City staff engaged the Open Space Conservancy Trust board and former Trustees over the course of four meetings in the summer, fall and winter of 2014. The public draft was released on January 14. A public meeting was held on February 5, and comment was received until February 17. The plan update document was revised based on this public process.

Goals, Objectives and Levels of Service revisions

The 2004 OSVM plan took a functional approach to open space. It rated all open space properties on certain functions, some of which were quantifiable – erosion control, storm water buffering, air pollution abatement – and some that were subjective – habitat, urban design, and recreational value.

Original plan goals were:

1. Maintain the functional benefits of open space vegetation to the extent that available resources allow.
2. Implement work based on the value of these functional benefits, the community's priorities for the open space properties, and the condition of the vegetation found there.
3. Maximize the return on available funding through volunteers, matching grants, and donations.

Management objectives supporting the plan goals were focused on maintaining tree canopy, reducing invasive vegetation, and improving/maintaining wildlife habitat while controlling erosion. They were prioritized as follows:

1. Revegetate bare (eroded) areas on slopes
2. Remove ivy vines growing up trees
3. Maintain existing restoration project areas
4. Foster trees and woody debris in riparian and shoreline habitats
5. Plant native trees (especially conifers) where needed
6. Selectively weed invasives from native understory
7. Clear invasive dominated areas and foster native regeneration on slopes <30%
8. Control invasives and replant natives on slopes >30%

The plan laid out a 20-year timeframe in which to achieve plan goals. It was not stated in the plan, but perhaps assumed that after 20-years the open space would be in a stronger position such that a lower level of investment would sustain the open space functions into the future.

After ten years of implementation, Parks and Recreation staff have a much better understanding of the dynamics of the restoration process. The specific, action-based objectives of the 2004 plan will not necessarily lead to stable, resilient landscapes. In this plan update, staff has considered what it will take to transition to a more stable condition.

In the coming decade, the restoration program will need to balance the expansion of restoration treatments into new park areas against the requirements of transitioning the large areas already restored to a more stable condition. In addition, the parks system will be increasingly impacted by climate change. A more nuanced framework of the desired future conditions of the open space system on Mercer Island will facilitate these decisions.

Desired future conditions are those that will best allow the open space system to provide benefits such as wildlife habitat, recreation, erosion control, summer cooling, storm water reduction, and pollution abatement. Importantly, the desired forest is resilient to disturbances, especially the changes projected by climate models for the next century, a consideration that is elaborated upon further in the plan's recommendations.

Given limited resources and the uncertainty of the effects of climate change, we propose modifying the plan goals as follows:

1. Maintain the functional benefits of open space vegetation.
2. Foster resilient plant communities that can recover from disturbances and adapt to climate change.
3. Implement work based on the value of these functional benefits, the community's priorities for the open space properties, and the condition of the vegetation found there.
4. Maximize the return on available funding through volunteers, matching grants, and donations.

The ideal (desired) urban forest has these characteristics:

1. Primarily native vegetation
2. High structural diversity
3. Uneven age distribution of trees
4. High biological diversity
5. Landscape-level diversity (patchiness)
6. High quality aquatic resources
7. Healthy soils
8. Safe trails and access routes for human users
9. High level of investment, involvement, and interest by human users

These characteristics are more fully described in the Section 4 of the plan document. The plan update proposes to replace the original objectives which were action-based with these that are more descriptive of the ecological characteristics we are seeking. They are targets rather than destinations. Urban forests are subject to dynamics that inhibit these characteristics. Projects will be designed to improve conditions in open space based on these objectives.

The 2004 OSVM plan set priorities for open space restoration based on staff evaluation of functional benefits and a public benefit-rating exercise. The plan set the highest level of service (Level A) to Pioneer Park, which would be managed according to the Pioneer Park Forest Management Plan. Mercedale Park and Hillside, Upper Luther Burbank, Ellis Pond, Island Crest Park and SE 53rd Open Space were set as 2nd priority and assigned a lower level of restoration service (Level B). Initially, 9 remaining parks were rated 3rd priority and assigned a minimum level of service (Level C). Beginning in 2005, however, the City Council opted to increase funding with the intention of bringing all identified open space up to at least level B service.

In the plan update, we are proposing a new level of service framework. As in the original OSVM plan, different open space areas will receive different levels of restoration service. Unlike in the 2004 plan where entire parks were assigned service levels, service levels will be assigned to landscape units within parks depending on the function and attributes of those individual units. Going forward, three levels of service have been re-defined to better reflect their functional objectives:

Ecological resilience: Areas with high ecological function or high potential for restoration to a complex native plant community will receive restoration services focused on enhancing and maintaining a high level of ecological function and resilience. In these areas, trees will be planted to facilitate canopy development, invasive trees will be removed, and invasive shrubs and herbs will be controlled to maintain a native-dominated understory.

Canopy retention: Areas where restoration of a complex native understory would be prohibitively difficult will receive restoration services focused on canopy preservation and replacement. In these areas, invasive trees will be removed, ivy rings will be periodically created to preserve tree health. New trees may be planted to ensure future canopy recruitment in some canopy retention areas.

Horticultural management: Some areas with particular functions of public access and use will receive services focused on maintaining appropriate horticultural function and aesthetics. These include areas such as certain trailheads and road edges where maintenance activities such as pruning, mulching, and replacement of damaged plants may be carried out to maintain a more landscaped aesthetic.

The majority of open space will qualify for the Ecological Resilience (ER) level of service. This is consistent with the direction that City Council has given in the past by funding all identified open space for at least Level B service. Canopy Retention (CR) is expected to make up less than 20% of open space.

Horticultural Management (HM) constitutes a small fraction of the total area, under 5% of total area. Levels of service will be assigned as part of project scoping.

Climate Change and Adaptation Strategies

One of the biggest additions to the plan update is the section anticipating the impacts of climate change. While the Pacific Northwest is likely to escape the more extreme impacts anticipated elsewhere, forests are likely to suffer. In particular, trees will be more affected, with some mature trees likely to decline from extreme summer drought events. However, there is still significant uncertainty about the type and extent of these impacts. In conjunction with the best available science on the topic, staff is proposing as a primary adaptation strategy, to start collecting and maintaining data on main restoration projects to help future land managers assess the efficacy of current projects. Staff is also proposing to set up certain projects as comparative studies that will inform future land managers. For example, a project area might be planted with two different groups of shrubs to test which results in a more stable plant community over a long period of time.

The most concrete change to the open space work plan will be greater attention to the genetic makeup of nursery stock that we employ. Ecological modeling indicates that using genetic provenances from warmer and drier areas of the coastal Pacific Northwest may improve long-term survival. Until now, we have purchased trees from nurseries that use stock from Puget Sound seed sources. We will begin to seek genetic stock from the southern part of Washington State, as recommended in the relevant literature. As new information becomes available, this range may change. Until now, nurseries do not rigorously track the genetic sources of their tree seedlings. In the future, there may be a need to source seedstock and directly contract with growers to obtain the genetic material being sought.

In the longer term, we may need to consider the use of tree species that are not strictly native. The plan update considers this on a scale of risk with other interventions. This action would not be taken without substantial evidence of the benefit in the research literature.

Watercourses

One of the issues that came out of the climate change research and the public meetings was the coordination of watercourse stabilization and restoration. Watercourses are priority landscapes for restoration because of their expected resiliency to climate change.

Certain ravine properties with watercourses are managed jointly with Maintenance Department. Coordination of stabilization work with open space restoration has been successful in Gallagher Hill and Upper Luther Burbank Park. However, channel conditions in two other ravine systems are not as degraded - SE 53rd Open Space and Hollerbach Park – and may not qualify these ravines for stabilization projects in the near future. Nevertheless, assessing and correcting drainage in stream channels and the associated steep slopes would contribute to the long term health of the ravine ecosystem. Ravines are a priority landscape in the plan update. Work such as correcting residential drainage, piping street outfalls to the watercourse, and installing bioengineering in watercourses may be warranted. A work item for the Open Space program will be to conduct this assessment in 2015 and 2016 and work with the Maintenance Department on a recommended approach for the resulting issues.

Public Policy and Decision-making for Adaptive Management

The scientific knowledge base related to climate change and forest management is still relatively limited. Over the next twenty years there will be more research that can inform the decisions we will need to make. City staff expect to revise and refine the strategy regularly as new information becomes available. The nature of the decisions also requires subjective judgment and interpretation of community values. Generally, public policy is set through legislative action of the Mercer Island City Council, in conjunction with the City Manager and the respective departments. The Mercer Island City Council also has boards and commissions that apply public policy and make administrative decisions as well as policy recommendations to City Council.

In the case of certain open space, the City Council has commissioned the Open Space Conservancy Trust with the ownership of Pioneer Park and Engstrom Open Space. This board is a valuable resource because the members gain expertise in the topic of forest management during their four year terms. However, it is not the intent of Council to expand their charter to other open space properties.

Nevertheless, it would be consistent with the Open Space Vegetation plan to use recommendations and decisions from the Open Space Conservancy Trust to inform standards of care for other open space in the City. The Trust properties receive the highest level of service according to the plan. It follows that lower levels of service could then be defined for other properties by the Director of Parks and Recreation.

Impact on Future Funding

Progress in the open space is apparent from the 2014 field assessment. The plan update will guide work over the next ten years to continue this progress. As we transition to more stable, resilient landscapes, the cost of open space management should decrease. We expect this goal to start becoming apparent towards the second half of the decade. In the meantime, this plan update contains several initiatives that increase costs in the short term. We recommend that funding not decrease over the next two biennia. Enacting climate change mitigation will result in a slight decrease in actual restoration project scope. We will consider whether funding for the watercourse initiative could be included in a future stormwater capital project.

RECOMMENDATION

Natural Resources Manager

MOVE TO: Adopt the 2014 Open Space Vegetation Plan update to amend the 2004 Open Space Vegetation Plan.

City of Mercer Island Open Space Vegetation Plan 10-year Evaluation and Update

March 18, 2015



City of Mercer Island
Parks and Recreation Department
2040 84th Avenue SE, Mercer Island, WA 98040

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City Council

Bruce Bassett, Mayor
Dan Grausz, Deputy Mayor
Mike Cero
Jane Brahm
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Joel Wachs
Benson Wong

Council Parks and Recreation Subcommittee

Dan Grausz, Chair
Debbie Bertlin
Tana Senn

City Manager's Office

Noel Treat, City Manager
Ali Spietz, City Clerk
Ross Freeman, Sustainability and Communications Manager
Francie Lake, Deputy Finance Director

Parks and Recreation Department

Bruce Fletcher, Director
Jason Kintner, Park Superintendent
Eileen Trifts (Web Management), Administrative Assistant

Authors

Matthew Distler, PhD, Natural Resources Assistant
Paul West, MFR, Natural Resources Manager
Alaine Sommargren, MS, Natural Resources Specialist

Expert Advisors

Dr. Clay Antieau. Scientist, Seattle Public Utilities
Dr. Jerry Franklin. Professor Emeritus, University of Washington
Dr. Su Hyung Kim. Professor, University of Washington

Mercer Island Open Space Conservancy Trust

Joel Wachs, chair	Former trustees:
Robin Christy	Don Cohen
Tina Lanzinger	Rita Moore
Elliot Newman	Liz Sanderson
Geraldine Poor	Robert Thorpe
Tana Senn, Council Liason	
Aric Weiker	

The authors would also like to appreciate the hundreds of workers and thousands of volunteers that have made the restoration of the open space possible.



List of Abbreviations and Definitions

DBH: Diameter at breast height

FHS: Forest Health Survey (2008, City of Mercer Island)

m: meter(s)

m²: square meters

ft or ': feet

": inches

OS: Open space

OSVM: Open Space Vegetation Management Plan

PPFMP: Pioneer Park Forest Management Plan

TPA: Trees per acre

Overstory (used interchangeably with “canopy trees”): the larger forest trees (greater than 5” diameter at breast height) that create the forest canopy.

Puget lowlands: a physiographic province consisting of low-elevation land in western Washington between the Cascade mountains on the east and the Olympic Mountains and Willapa hills on west.

Regeneration/regenerating tree: young trees, including seedlings and saplings. In the 2014 study this included trees less than 5” diameter at breast height.

Understory (used interchangeably with “herb and shrub layers”): the vegetation below the forest canopy that includes shrubs, herbs, grasses, and seedling and sapling trees (less than 5” diameter at breast height).

Woody debris: remains of dead trees, either standing (stumps, snags) or fallen (logs)

Executive Summary

This report provides Mercer Island City Council a comprehensive status report on the condition of the city's open space vegetation. It revisits the original goals of the 2004 Open Space Vegetation Plan and recommends modifications and improvements to achieve sustainable and resilient forest landscapes.

Urban forests provide many benefits to people, wildlife, and ecosystems, but they must be actively maintained to avoid deterioration. Mercer Island benefits from a robust open space system covering more than 300 acres, but substantial invasion by exotic plants and canopy deterioration from root pathogens pose serious threats to the open space vegetation and the associated ecological services. In 2004, more than 50% of open space was heavily invaded by exotic plants. English holly and other invasive trees were common. In 2004 the city created an Open Space Vegetation Management (OSVM) Plan that identified major threats to the parks system, set work priorities based on research and public involvement, and outlined restoration goals for the open spaces.

From 2004 to 2014 staff of the Parks and Recreation Department managed a systematic restoration program to reduce invasive plant species, revegetate areas of bare soil, and plant native plants, particularly coniferous trees, to improve forest cover. Over this time, 43,000 native plants were planted (covering more than 50% of the open space area), citizens volunteered more than 46,000 hours in 551 restoration events, and over 100 acres of trees were freed from climbing ivy.

2014 OSVM Study

The 2004 OSVM plan stipulated that the plan and progress should be evaluated after 10 years. The Open Space Vegetation Management Plan Evaluation Report contained in this document is the result of this evaluation process. In summer of 2014 a field study was undertaken to quantify the abundance of native and invasive plants in the overstory (mature tree layer) and understory (shrub and herb layer) of Mercer Island open spaces. The results allow comparison with previous conditions and provide a baseline for future comparisons.

- Mercer Island open spaces have an average of 85 native Trees Per Acre ('TPA'; 50 TPA deciduous, 33 TPA conifer, and 2 TPA Pacific madrone). Canopy density in Pioneer Park is not statistically different between the 2008 Forest Health Survey and the 2014 open space study.
- In Pioneer Park, large English holly trees decreased from 3 TPA to 1 TPA between 2008 and 2014. Most of the remaining canopy trees are holly that have resisted treatments.
- The density of invasive tree regeneration (seedlings and saplings), which was extremely high in a 2008 Forest Health study (910 TPA), remains very high in 2014 (666 TPA) despite the decreased density of exotic trees in the canopy.

- Native conifer regeneration across all open spaces in 2014 is 78 TPA. Nearly all of these were planted. In Pioneer Park, native conifer density was probably near zero in 2004. It increased to 24 TPA in 2008 and to 69 TPA in 2014.
- Total exotic plant cover in the open space understory (shrubs and herbs) decreased from 58.4% in 2004 to 31.7% in 2014. In that same decade, two of the most important invaders, English ivy and Himalayan blackberry, decreased from 21% to 17% and 26% to 7% respectively.

Overall, the study showed that, while root rot and tree senescence are known problems in the park system, canopy cover hasn't declined precipitously (at least in Pioneer Park) in the last half of the decade. Tree densities are lower than wildland systems and somewhat lower than other Puget lowland open spaces. Efforts to control invasive trees have been moderately successful, although effective permanent control of holly is still challenging. Conifer planting has been highly successful in creating a new cohort of conifers across the park system, but invasive tree regeneration still poses a serious problem for the urban forest. Understory invasive control has had significant and substantial effects in reducing shrub and herb invaders such as English ivy and Himalayan blackberry.

Management Goals, Objectives and Levels of Service

The 2004 OSVM plan focused on maintaining functional benefits derived from Mercer Island's open space and noted that native canopy trees, regenerating conifers, and native understory vegetation were critical factors in maintaining these benefits. To facilitate discussion and restoration planning, a more detailed description of 'desired future conditions' in our urban forest is included in this update. These optimal conditions are characterized by:

1. Primarily native vegetation with few invasive species
2. High structural diversity (including trees, shrubs, herbs, and large woody debris)
3. Uneven age distribution of trees (i.e. seedlings, saplings, and more mature trees present)
4. High biological diversity, and in particular:
 - a. Mixture of native coniferous and deciduous canopy trees
 - b. Diverse native understory
5. Landscape-level diversity: areas of differing vegetation, soils, and topography
6. High quality aquatic resources
7. Healthy soils
8. Safe trails and access routes for human users
9. High level of investment, involvement, and interest by human users

These characteristics replace the action-oriented objectives of the 2004 plan. It is understood that, due to limited resources, these conditions will not be achievable across the entire open space system, but these characteristics will guide restoration in prioritized areas and to the extent that funding allows. Updated goals for Mercer Island open spaces are:

1. Maintain the functional benefits of open space vegetation.
2. Foster resilient plant communities that can recover from disturbances and adapt to climate change.
3. Implement work based on the value of these functional benefits, the community's priorities for the open space properties, and the condition of the vegetation found there.
4. Maximize the return on available funding through volunteers, matching grants, and donations.

The addition of Goal 2 reflects a special concern for planting trees that we expect to be alive through the next century and the expectation that open spaces will need to transition to more stable condition to require less intensive management in the long-term.

Prioritize Work Areas for Levels of Service

Going forward, work areas within parks will be prioritized for restoration work relative to their potential for reaching desired future conditions and dependent on the presence of resilient landscape attributes (such as aquatic resources) within those areas. Work areas will be assigned to one of three levels of restoration service:

- Ecological resilience areas: restoration will focus on restoring/maintaining a diverse and resilient native understory and overstory.
- Canopy retention areas: restoration will focus on preserving and replacing tree canopy.
- Horticultural management: planting and maintenance will be driven by functional and aesthetic needs

Management Recommendations

Recommendations were made based on the results of the 2014 field study, the desired state of the open space forests, discussions with regional experts, and consideration of the growing effects of climate change on the parks system. First, it is recommended that the city continue the current program of native tree planting and invasive species removal, as this program has been successful in producing a substantial conifer cohort and releasing native plants from competition across a substantial portion of the open space system. Prioritization of new areas to be restored will be guided in part by further recommendations below.

Improve restoration techniques

Restoration practices will be modified to reflect experience from the last decade and expected conditions in the next decade. The expected changes are these:

- Staff will begin summer watering for susceptible first-year tree plantings, because increasingly droughty summers are expected to negatively affect establishing trees.
- Where invasive plants are well established, staff will budget for additional years of invasive removal (beyond the 3 years prescribed in the original plan).

- To improve holly treatment success, staff will increase collaboration with other regional managers, increase use of imazapyr injection (which appears to be more effective than past treatments), and create a framework to better monitor and compare results among treatment methods.
- To better understand how restored areas may eventually transition to stable, beneficial vegetation, staff will assess promising maintenance approaches. These include:
 - below and above-ground removal (comprehensive maintenance)
 - mulching
 - repeated “invasive knockdown” (removing aboveground portions only)
 - “search and destroy” sweeps to find and remove small patches of invasive vegetation.

Climate adaptation plan

Parks and Recreation staff will also begin to implement an open space climate adaptation strategy, which is aimed at increasing resilience in the urban forest ecosystem. Currently the adaptation strategy centers on six broad prescriptions suggested by the scientific literature on climate change and resilience. These ideas will help guide and prioritize restoration work over the next ten years:

1. Strengthen adaptive management by including more experimental approaches, updated scientific information, and careful monitoring: In the face of a rapidly changing climate and uncertainty about how ecological systems will respond to manipulations and disturbances, it is important to allocate resources to monitoring, gathering information, and assessing effectiveness of restoration techniques and materials.
2. Manage for biological diversity, which provides resilience in the face of disturbance and climatic variability.
3. Provide special protection for bottomlands, wetlands and waterways, which are especially critical resources in times of drought and may serve as climate refugia.
4. Identify and protect other geologically or topographically unique areas, as these could provide refugia as climate changes. Landscape diversity will be important to conserving biological diversity and resilience. Such areas might include, for instance, steep north-facing slopes and ravines.
5. Improve risk assessment in relation to threats expected to increase with climate change. Enhanced risk assessment and monitoring of ecosystem health will also improve early detection of related public safety issues such as hazard trees or areas prone to slides.
6. Manage for asynchrony and use establishment phase to reset succession: In the event of major disturbances to the urban forest canopy on Mercer Island (fires, large blow-down areas), reforestation should be approached as an opportunity to increase diversity of native forest patches (for instance, by including a diversity of shade intolerant native trees).

Following these principles above, the city is considering specific climate adaptation actions, including diversification and more careful monitoring of native tree provenances and increased monitoring for hydrologic stressors such as erosion, flooding, or drought in the open spaces. Staff have also described and considered a number of actions that could be taken under certain future circumstances to improve resilience, including conservative use of more southern pacific coast native plant species that may be pre-adapted to warmer climates (assisted migration).

Ravine restoration and watercourse stabilization

Ravine landscapes have a biological resiliency that make them central to the climate adaptation strategy. The City's current watercourse stabilization program does not address minor erosion and small scale stabilization in ravines. Nevertheless, assessing and correcting drainage in stream channels and the associated steep slopes would contribute to the long term health of the ravine ecosystems. Work such as correcting residential drainage, piping street outfalls to the watercourse, and installing bioengineering in stream channels may be warranted. A work item for the Open Space program will be to conduct this assessment in 2015 and 2016 and work with the Maintenance Department on a recommended approach for the resulting issues.

Public involvement

As conditions change and new science becomes available, the city will adapt its strategies for achieving this plan's goals and objectives. Staff will continue to look to the guidance of the Open Space Trust Board in decisions regarding Pioneer Park and Engstrom Open Space. Although this board is specifically chartered to guide management of Pioneer Park and Engstrom Open Space, the recommendations from this body will be taken into consideration by the Parks Director and city staff in making decisions relating to the rest of the parks system.

Public involvement and education will continue to be a central goal of the open space team going forward. As in the past, the staff will contract with volunteer management organizations to organize restoration volunteer events, and city staff will encourage and help to facilitate other volunteer and education projects by organizations such as Boy Scouts, Washington Native Plant Society, and local schools. Additionally, the city plans to launch a campaign to educate the public about the negative effects of landscaping with certain invasive plants such as English holly.

1. Introduction

1.1 Context of the 10-year evaluation

Urban forests provide a wide array of benefits to people, including (adapted from Green Futures Research and Design Lab, 2013):

- recreational and aesthetic experiences
- provision of habitat for animals and plants
- reduction in air pollution
- summer cooling through shading and evapotranspiration
- reduction of runoff and flood mitigation
- urban noise reduction
- increased property values

Unlike wildland forests, urban forests also must be actively maintained by humans. Human interventions are needed in most urban forests to maintain attributes that increase sustainability and resilience of the forest, conserve biodiversity, and increase benefits to humans, including adequate canopy cover, a mix of tree ages and species, and a predominance of native vegetation (Clark et al. 1997).

The City of Mercer Island is fortunate to have a high cover of urban forest relative to many cities in the Puget lowland (Green Futures Research and Design Lab, 2013). However, studies commissioned by the Mercer Island Parks and Recreation Department in 2003 and 2004 showed that nearly half (43%-45%) of the open space on the island was heavily invaded by exotic plants, a situation that could lead to a loss of forest cover, biological integrity, and the many benefits that arise from the city's open spaces (City of Mercer Island Parks and Recreation 2004).

In response to these studies, the Mercer Island city council authorized the Parks and Recreation Department to develop the 2004 Mercer Island Open Space Vegetation Management (OSVM) Plan, which integrated citizens' priorities, CityGREEN analysis of urban forest benefits, and analysis of the costs of restoration tasks over a 20 year period. The OSVM plan assigned three levels of restoration service to the parks. Pioneer Park was assigned the highest level (A) which entailed planting of diverse native plants and comprehensive removal of understory invasive plants. Five large parks were assigned the next lowest level (B), which entailed planting native trees, clearing weeds around trees, and removal of invasive plants in areas with good native vegetation cover. Nine parks were assigned the lowest level (C) which simply avoided canopy loss through ivy removal. In the following years funds were allocated to elevate several level C parks to level B and to provide level A treatment to the unique resource of Ellis Pond OS.

The [Pioneer Park Forest Management Plan](#) (PPFMP), written in 2003 and amended in 2009, added detail to the management goals and approaches to be used in the largest open space, Pioneer Park. These detailed prescriptions and strategies for restoration provided in the PPFMP have served as a template for the work in the other Mercer Island open spaces.

Additionally, the PPFMP stressed the importance of adaptive management in restoration, recognizing that new research, accumulated experience with on-site restoration, and changing conditions in open spaces require practitioners to change practices and even restoration goals.

1.2 Restoration progress, 2004 – 2014

From 2004 to 2014 staff of the Parks and Recreation Department developed and managed a systematic restoration program with the aim of reducing invasive plant species, revegetating areas of bare soil, and planting native plants, particularly coniferous trees, to improve forest cover. Over the course of the decade more than 40,000 native plants were planted across 161 acres (52% of the open space area, Fig. 1). About 90% of the open space area (260 acres) received some kind of restoration treatment. Citizens volunteered more than 36,000 hours through individual projects, collaborations with regional non-profits and local schools, and in the course of 440 volunteer restoration events (Table 1).

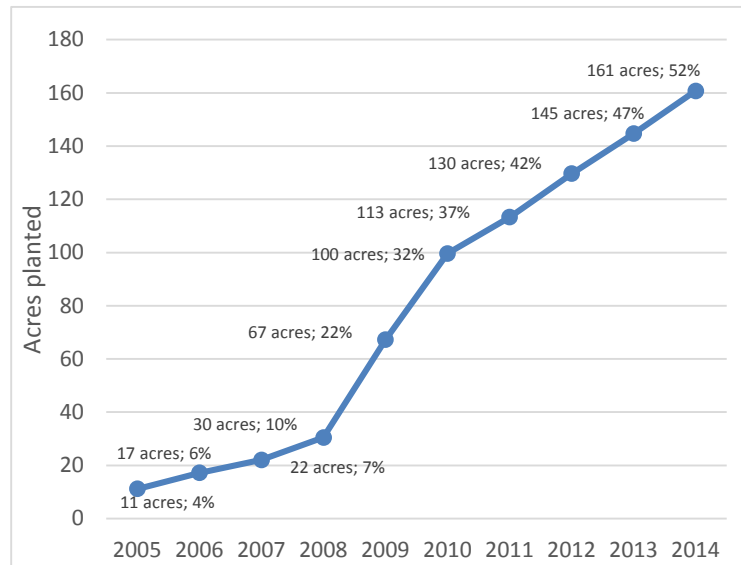


Figure 1: Cumulative acres and percentage of Mercer Island's open space area planted with native plants from 2005-2014.

In 2008 a [Forest Health Survey](#) (FHS, Peterson and Sommargren 2008) gathered detailed information on the structure, composition, and ecological attributes of vegetation in Pioneer Park. This survey showed that native vegetation was dominant in Pioneer Park, but invasive exotic species were still widely distributed and were abundant in some areas of the park. Invasive trees, especially English holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), were shown to be a significant threat. Restoration plantings up to that time were shown to have initiated a cohort of conifers to replace aging canopy, bringing densities of young conifers up to 24 trees per acre. This quantitative assessment helped to guide the approach to restoration in Pioneer Park from 2008 to 2014 and informed restoration choices across the larger open space system. Additionally, it provided a quantitative baseline for future assessments of change and progress in Pioneer Park.

As shown in Table 1, funding for open space work generally increased over the first six years, then leveled off for the two most recent biennia. City Council started out funding the Open Space Vegetation Plan's recommended level, but subsequently provided additional funding to raise the level of service for the lowest priority open spaces with the goal that all identified open space properties would be managed to maintain current (2004) function. In 2008, voters approved a parks maintenance levy that included an annual \$65,000 for open

space vegetation and \$77,000 specifically for Pioneer Park forest management. This coincided with a significant economic recession that provided a favorable bidding climate. These two factors greatly increased the pace and extent of forest restoration. Contracting costs recovered in the subsequent biennia.

Table 1: Restoration progress and effort from 2004 to 2014

Number of...	2005-2006	2007-2008	2009-2010	2011-2012	2013-2014	Total
Trees Planted	3,799	2,404	12,947	5,705	6,262	31117
Shrubs planted	n/a	2,066	2,027	3,027	5407	12527
Ivy survival rings created	2233 rings	30.4 ^a	37.4	21.5	54.9	114
Total acres worked	88.3	99.2	204	139	145	260 (89%)
Volunteer events	125	92	109	114	111	551
Volunteers	1,312	2,089	4,148	6,496	3104	17,149
Volunteer hours	2,260	8,370	13,547	12,684	10,006	46,867
Total expenditure (\$1000s)	276	665	761	780	862	3,344

a: numbers presented for years after 2006 represent acres treated

1.3 The Mercer Island open space system

The Mercer Island Open Space system represents areas of the Mercer Island parks system that are "under public ownership set aside for preservation of significant natural resources, open space and visual aesthetics/buffering" (City of Mercer Island 2014). Open spaces are less intensively managed than other park areas, largely shaped by natural processes, and in most cases forested. The open space system comprises 307 acres spread across 22 park areas from Luther Burbank Park at the northern tip of Mercer Island to Clarke Beach Park, near the southern tip. The individual open spaces vary substantially in size, from 118 acre Pioneer Park to 0.9 acre Secret Park. Aubrey Davis Park, situated over the Interstate 90 corridor, is managed according to a separate agreement in cooperation with Washington State Department of Transportation and is excluded from this study and management plan.

Open spaces vary widely in ecological character as well. Forest canopy ranges from relatively old second growth forest with low levels of human disturbance (parts of Pioneer Park) to highly disturbed areas characterized mostly by exotic overstory and understory (parts of Luther Burbank Park). Much of the island is set on thin and droughty soils, but moist areas and small wetlands provide ecologically important diversity in topographical depressions, along stream systems, and in areas where Pleistocene clays create perched water tables near the soil surface.

2. Open Space Vegetation Survey (2014 OSVS)

2.1 Study purpose

The 2004 OSVM plan called for evaluation and revision of the management plan on a ten-year cycle, based on follow-up studies of canopy cover and invasion. In accordance with this provision, a vegetation study was carried out in the summer of 2014, forming the basis of the 2014 evaluation of the Mercer Island Open Space Management Plan. The goals of the 2014 study, driven in large part by the management concerns identified in the 2004 and 2008 vegetation studies, were:

For the overstory:

- 1) Quantify density and conifer/deciduous composition of native overstory across the Mercer Island open space system.
- 2) Evaluate the degree of English ivy colonization of tree trunks in open spaces
- 3) Characterize abundance and composition of exotic overstory trees
- 4) Compare Pioneer Park composition and densities to 2008 FHS.

For regenerating trees:

- 5) Quantify density of native regeneration by type (conifer, deciduous, madrone)
- 6) Quantify densities of exotic trees by species
- 7) Compare Pioneer Park densities to those of 2008 FHS study.

For understory:

- 8) Quantify cover of exotic species (especially English ivy, Himalayan blackberry and Robert's geranium)
- 9) Evaluate composition, cover, and diversity of native species
- 10) Compare system-wide results from 2004 OSVM study and Pioneer Park results from 2008 FHS.

2.2 Approach and methods

This study was based upon stem counts and visual quantification of native and invasive species cover in 577 plots of two different types spread across the open spaces of the island. Observations of herb, shrub, and seedling cover by species were made in 435, 5×5 meter (m) plots and observations of tree regeneration, density, and degree of ivy invasion were made in 142, 10×40 m plots. The study methods are comparable to standard methods used by Seattle Urban Nature for other parks in the Puget Lowlands region and with those of the 2008 Forest Health Study in Pioneer Park. Though slightly different in approach and scope, they are also compatible with the methods of the 2004 OSVM study. The results of this study indicate the level of progress made since the previous studies and provide updated information on the presence, abundance, and spatial distribution of native and exotic species in the open space system. Importantly, the study provides a rigorous baseline for evaluation of future improvements and challenges.

Plot allocation

All portions of Mercer Island parks considered open space were delineated in ArcGIS (ESRI 2010) using existing shapefiles from Mercer Island parks databases and visual inspection of orthophotos. For the purpose of this study, open spaces were considered all park areas, mostly forested, with a low level of vegetation management (not mowed or intensively landscaped).

Desired samples sizes for small and large plots were determined based on standard deviations from 2008 Forest Health Survey data using standard equations from Elzinga et al (1998). A grid of points (160' spacing, created using ArcGIS *fishnet* tool) with a random origin was overlaid on the resulting open space layer and 5×5 m understory sampling plots allotted to each open space where grid points fell (Figs. 2, 3). Plots that fell within a 5 m buffer of park edge were excluded to ensure all portions of plots fell within open spaces. A separate grid (300' spacing) provided origins for overstory tree transects (Fig. 3), and used for the largest parks. For smaller parks, where the wide dispersal of the tree-plot grid did not provide reliable park-by-park representation, randomly-located points were generated within each park to provide area-proportionate samples. From each origin point, 10×40 m rectangular transects were randomly assigned an ordinal compass bearing (NESW). In cases where the randomly-assigned bearing was not contained in the open space, the next default bearing was 180° from the original (to maintain assigned orientation if possible) followed by 90°, 270°, and finally non-ordinal directions that would allow inclusion in the polygon).

A grid design was chosen because it is statistically viable (Krebs, 2014) and provides several advantages, including ease of layout, improved efficiency for field sampling, assurance of sufficient spatial dispersion of plots throughout open space polygons (such that no major areas of parks were under-sampled), reduction of spatial autocorrelation among plots, and allowance for accurate compass navigation among plots in the event of inability to acquire GPS signals. Systematic (e.g. grid) sampling has the potential for biased results in certain cases where the grid parallels environmental gradients that have periodicity (Krebs, 2014). To mitigate for this possibility, aerial photos and topographical data were examined to rule out such biases, and the number and patterns of plots near the edges of rectilinear parks were analyzed to make sure that these plot edges (which have the potential to align with the sample grid) were not over-represented or under-represented in the systematic sample relative to a random sample. The grid sample was found to represent edge habitat very similarly to a random sample, and, for tree transects, randomization of transect bearings added an extra dimension of randomization to mitigate possible edge bias.

Statistical treatment of small parks

In order to efficiently produce rigorous data characterizing the overall park system (and large, high priority parks), plots were allocated on an area-weighted basis rather than equalized by park. This means that smaller parks were allotted fewer samples, and metrics

for these parks are less rigorous and statistically valid. For statistical meaningful analysis and summarization, data from the smallest 10 parks have been amalgamated in some cases. In other cases, the small sample still provides meaningful indications of ecological conditions and composition in these parks, and data has been broken down by park. However, the reader should be cognizant of the increased uncertainties associated with smaller sample sizes in these cases.

Sampling protocol:

Using GPS, a field technician navigated to each gridpoint and laid out a 5×5 m plot (16.2 ×16.2 ft, 25 m²) with the SE corner at the gridpoint. In some cases when GPS signal was insufficient for navigation, plots were located using compass bearings and pacing of appropriate distances. Because trails are a permanent aspect of Mercer Island open spaces and are potentially important corridors for introduction and establishment of invasive species (Nemec et al. 2011, Wells et al. 2012), samples were allowed to fall across and include trails such that trail areas were sampled in proportion to their footprint in the park system.

In each 5×5 m plot these metrics were estimated visually (for parts of plants overhanging plot, whether rooted in the plot or not):

- Percent cover of all herbs, shrubs, and tree seedlings (less than 1" DBH)
- Aggregated cover of bryophyte layer
- Percent overstory canopy cover (from trees >5" DBH) directly overhead
- Percent sapling cover
- Evidence of restoration work (coded as N=none, P= planting, IR=Ivy rings, ST=invasive shrub treatment (frilling, cutting, herbicide), BR=invasive knockdown/Blackberry Removal)
- Intersection with trail (Coded as: 0=>1 m from trail, 1=0-1 m from trail, 2=intersecting trail)

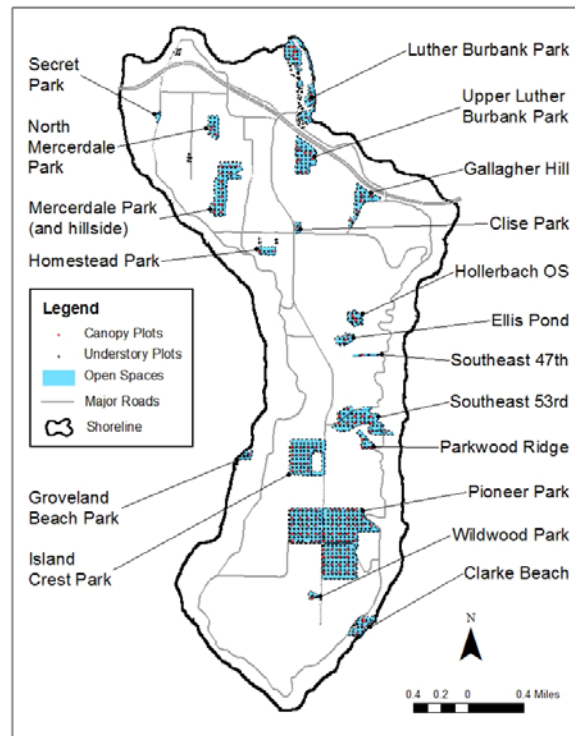


Figure 2: Map of sampled Mercer Island open spaces

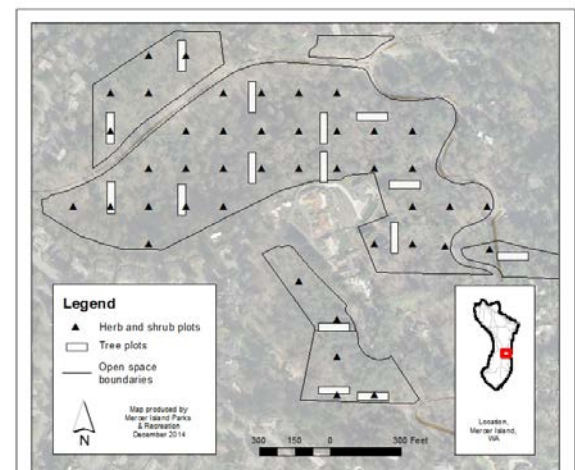


Figure 3: Example of understory and overstory plot layout

- For a subset of parks, a qualitative soil index (from 1 (extremely poor) to 4 (excellent))

In each 10×40 m plot (400 m², approximately 1/10th acre), stems were counted for:

- All native trees with DBH > 5", categorized as deciduous, conifer, or evergreen broadleaf, and assigned to 4 ivy invasion categories:
 - 1: No ivy on trunk
 - 2: Basal ivy (0-3ft)
 - 3: Moderate: ivy 3-15 ft up trunk
 - 4: Extensive: ivy >15 ft up trunk
- Trees with multiple main trunks were counted as a single tree if they diverged above ground level. Trees were considered in the plot if the trunk center was inside the perimeter of the plot.
- Number of overstory (>5" DBH) non-native tree trunks by species.
- Number of saplings (>1" DBH and <5" DBH): exotic species identified to species and natives identified as conifer, deciduous, or evergreen broadleaf.

In a 10×10 m plot nested within each tree plot:

- Native tree seedlings <1" DBH were counted and designated as conifer, deciduous, or broadleaf evergreen.
- Non-native tree seedlings were counted and identified by species.

Data management, species categorization, and analysis

Data were taken on field data forms and entered promptly into an Excel database for analysis. An ACCESS database used for 2008 FHS was updated for use in categorizing species data. An attempt was made to categorize and analyze the cover of trees and tree-like shrubs 1) to make ecologically meaningful measurements of native and exotic cover within vegetation layers, 2) to create metrics comparable to Seattle Urban Nature's (SUN) data on regional parks, and 3) to create metrics that could be accurately compared to 2004 and 2008 Mercer Island studies. To this end, certain tree-like shrubs were treated as trees in the island-wide analyses (following lead of SUN). These include: cherry laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*), Portuguese laurel (*Prunus lusitanica*), oneseed hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), black hawthorn (*C. douglasii*), common apple and Pacific crabapple (*Malus domestica* and *M. fusca*), and vine maple (*Acer circinatum*). When comparing tree regeneration to 2008 FHS (where these species were considered shrubs), these species were omitted to make the most accurate possible comparison. Tree seedlings and tree-like shrub seedlings can have substantial effects on understory ecology where they are abundant. In particular, holly, laurels, and other root-sprouting trees/shrubs can create shrubby thickets after control efforts damage larger stems. Inclusion of these species in the herb/shrub layer cover data will give Mercer Island natural resources managers better data on the effects of these species on the understory going into the future.

3. Results

The 2014 vegetation study shows substantial improvement in some aspects of park health as it relates to invasive species. It also shows that invasive vegetation continues to be a critical problem in the park system. These are arranged here first according to vegetation structural/functional layers, then by issues of interest and concern within each layer. These categories are as follows:

1. Overstory: native composition and invasive species
2. Regenerating trees: levels of native conifers, deciduous, and exotic trees
3. Understory: native composition and abundance of exotic species

3.1 Overstory

Native composition and density

Based on the overstory data from 2014, Mercer Island's open spaces are stocked with 85 native trees per acre (TPA), of which 33 (39%) are conifers, 50 (59%) are deciduous, and 1.7 (2%) are evergreen broadleaf (madrone).

The individual parks vary substantially in their total density and composition (Fig. 4). Pioneer Park native tree density (85 TPA) matches closely the island average, but in Pioneer Park conifers (46 TPA) are more numerous than deciduous (37 TPA). These densities trend slightly lower but are not statistically different from the densities calculated from the 2008 Forest Health Survey (FHS, Fig. 5).

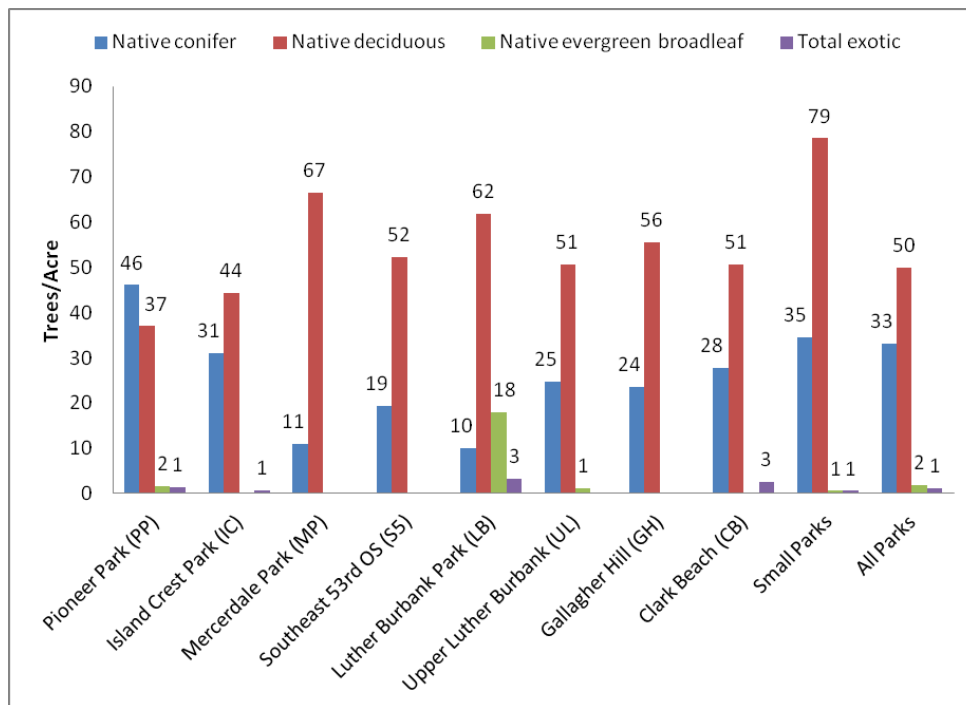


Figure 4: Overstory tree densities, Mercer Island open spaces

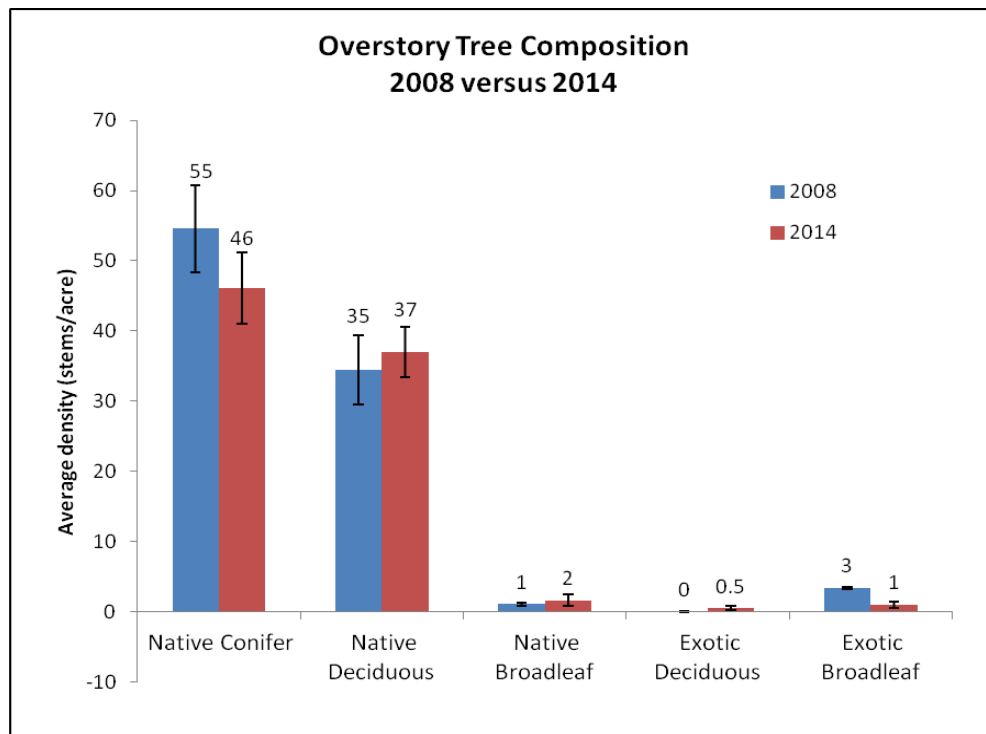


Figure 5: Overstory tree density by group, 2008 versus 2014

Island Crest Park has somewhat lower native overstory tree density (75.5 TPA), and is more deciduous (31 TPA conifer, 44 TPA deciduous). Most of the other large parks (arbitrarily defined here as 7 acres or larger) show densities from 70-80 TPA, and are still more deciduous in character. Mercerdale Park and Luther Burbank Park are the most deciduous-dominated (with only ~10 conifers per acre), while Upper Luther Burbank Park, Gallagher Hill, and Clarke Beach are only moderately more deciduous in character than Island Crest Park. The data show the smaller parks to be still more variable in density and composition (partly due to smaller sample sizes, but also likely due to widely varying conditions and histories in these parks). Ellis Pond, Hollerbach Open Space, Groveland Park and Wildwood Park all have tree densities well over 100 TPA, and all but Groveland are heavily dominated by deciduous trees. These densities generally reflect a greater density of younger, smaller deciduous trees in these parks, as compared to the more mature forests of Pioneer Park and Island Crest Park. Clise Park and Parkwood Open Space are less densely stocked.

A number of exotic trees (and large shrubs) are found in Mercer Island Open Spaces, including: English holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), cherry laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*), one-seed hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), European mountain ash (*Sorbus aucuparia*), bird cherry (*Prunus avium*), Portuguese laurel (*Prunus lusitanica*), cherry plum (*Prunus cerasifera*), Japanese maple (*Acer palmatum*), common apple (*Malus domestica*), silver maple (*Acer saccharinum*), redwood (*Sequoiadendron sempervirens*), and horse chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*) (see Fig. 6). Total exotic trees (including all species listed above) comprise 1.5 TPA across all open spaces studied in 2014, and 1.5 TPA in Pioneer Park. Due to the

sparse distribution, sampling captured overstory exotics only in Luther Burbank (1 TPA), Clarke Beach (2.5 TPA), and Homestead Park (5 TPA). English holly in particular has been recognized by the Parks and Recreation department as a threat to the character and function of the native vegetation of the island's open spaces. Holly was specially targeted as a troublesome invasive in the 2004 OSVM plan and a program was initiated to girdle or frill and apply herbicide to kill these and other high frequency invasive trees and shrubs. In the 2008 FHS, overstory (>5" DBH) holly individuals persisted in Pioneer Park at densities of 3 TPA. 2014 data show a more than two-thirds reduction of holly (to 0.8 TPA) in Pioneer Park. English holly is remarkably resilient to physical and chemical damage, and nearly all of the remaining overstory trees are weakened individuals that have survived treatment efforts. Despite substantial success in reducing mature invasive trees, the problem of regeneration persists, and is considered further below.

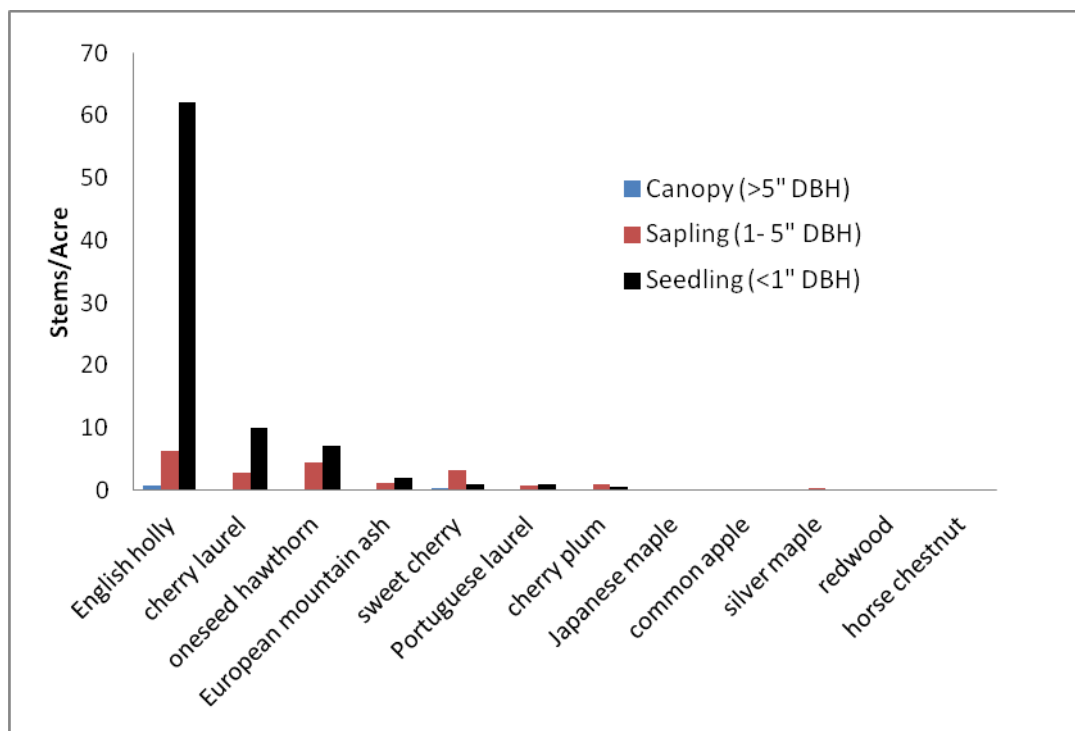


Figure 6: Frequency of invasive trees and large shrubs (in three size classes) across plots in Mercer Island Open Spaces

Ivy on trees

Overall, 45% of trees in Mercer Island open spaces have ivy colonizing their trunks (Fig. 7). Of all trees, 21% only have ivy lower than 3' up the trunk (hereafter, "basal"), 14% have infestations reaching 3 to 15' up the trunk ("moderate"), and 10% have ivy climbing over 15' ("substantial"). This estimate of proportion of trees infested with ivy is comparable to the 2004 island-wide estimate of 48% infestation (with 21%, 9%, and 18% assigned to basal, moderate, and substantial infestation categories, respectively). The 2004 study included rights-of-way in addition to parks and open spaces, and the parks/open spaces-only estimate from that study is somewhat lower (37.5%). However, it should be cautioned

that the 2004 ivy invasion estimate based on parks only cannot be considered statistically rigorous, as it only includes 32 trees in 10 plots across the island’s open spaces (the 2014 estimate is based on 1,202 trees in 143 tenth-acre plots). In addition, it is not certain whether the standards for selecting and categorizing trees are strictly compatible between these studies. Anecdotal information from early years of the invasive vegetation control program suggests that substantial progress has been made. In 2005 it was recorded that nearly all trees in Southeast 53rd OS had some ivy infestation, with many heavily affected (City of Mercer Island 2004). Today approximately 50% of trees have some ivy in this park, and only 15% are infested over 15 feet.

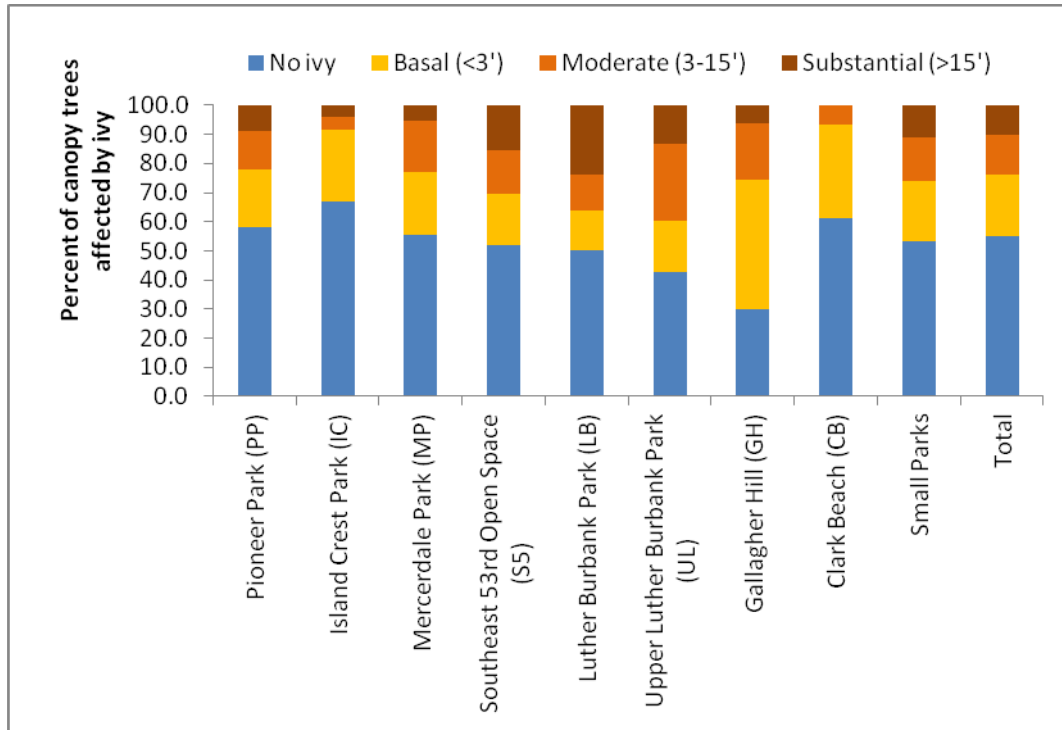


Figure 7: Levels of ivy infestation in parks of Mercer Island, WA

Based on the 2014 study, large and small parks are similar in their overall levels of invasion, but within these categories individual parks vary substantially. Pioneer Park is slightly better than average for the system, with 41.9% of trees having some ivy invasion, and 19.8%, 13.1%, and 9% of trees having basal, moderate, and substantial infestations, respectively. Among the larger parks, Island Crest and Parkwood Ridge Open Space are best off (with 33% and 39% of trees having any ivy, respectively). Upper Luther Burbank and Gallagher Hill are most affected, with 57% and 70% of trees affected, respectively. Not surprisingly, smaller parks are more variable, with Ellis Pond (3.2% affected), Clise Park (12.5%) and Parkwood Ridge (20%) least affected, and Southeast 47th Street Open Space (100%), Hollerbach Open Space (70%), and Homestead Park (67%) most affected. Across all parks, most affected trees have only basal infestations, but in a few parks the pattern of invasion is different. In Southeast 47th and Luther Burbank Park, severely invaded trees make up the largest proportion of invaded trees. Southeast 53rd street Open Space also has

relatively high proportion of severely invaded trees among the trees that are affected in that park.

3.2 Regenerating trees

Native tree densities

Tree regeneration is an important measure of the health, trajectory, and sustainability of a forest ecosystem. Previous studies and assessments of Pioneer Park have indicated that levels of native conifer regeneration are extremely low and that this lack of regeneration posed a threat to the character of the forest and the ecological and human benefits that derive particularly from mature conifer trees. To make up for the lack of natural regeneration, Mercer Island Parks and Recreation began a systematic planting program, focused on establishing a cohort of young shade-tolerant conifers that could replace aging or diseased trees as they died. Without this intervention there is concern that, at best, native deciduous trees (primarily maples) will gradually fill in canopy gaps and replace aging conifers, thereby losing the environmental benefits associated with sufficient conifer cover. At worst, without under-planting conifers, understory invasive species and exotic trees would gradually replace native trees as gaps are created. This would degrade even further the benefits provided by a native mixed (conifer/deciduous) forest. Both the 2008 Pioneer Park FHS and the 2014 OSVM survey gathered data on seedling (<1" DBH) and sapling (1" to 5" DBH) size trees to monitor the changes in the densities of growing trees in Mercer Island's urban forests. In the discussion below, seedling and sapling categories are combined to produce a single metric (regenerating trees) for each tree type.

The 2008 FHS showed that six years of conifer planting in portions of Pioneer Park had brought regenerating conifer densities up to 45 TPA in the planted areas (compared to 12 per acre in unplanted areas). Average density across the entire park was raised to 24 TPA, still substantially lower than other urban parks in the region (Peterson and Sommargren, 2008). Planting continued across expanding portions of the park from 2008 to 2014, and 2014 survey data show that the regenerating conifer density averaged across all of Pioneer Park is 69 TPA (Figs. 8 and 9). Conifer regeneration in areas of Pioneer Park planted by fall 2014 (approximately 70% of the park) reached 101 TPA, up from 31 TPA across that same area in 2008 (Fig. 9). Unplanted areas had 25 TPA, statistically indistinguishable from the 2008 levels. The 2014 density is mid-range for the group of urban Puget Lowland parks that served as points of comparison in the 2008 FHS.

Regenerating conifer density island-wide is 78 TPA, slightly higher than Pioneer Park. The large parks vary substantially in their densities. Island Crest Park, Southeast 53rd Open Space, and Luther Burbank all have relatively low densities of young conifers (approximately 60 TPA), whereas Upper Luther Burbank, Mercerdale Park, Gallagher Hill, and Clarke Beach (in order of increasing density) all have more than 100 TPA. The smaller parks together match the island-wide average (Fig. 5).

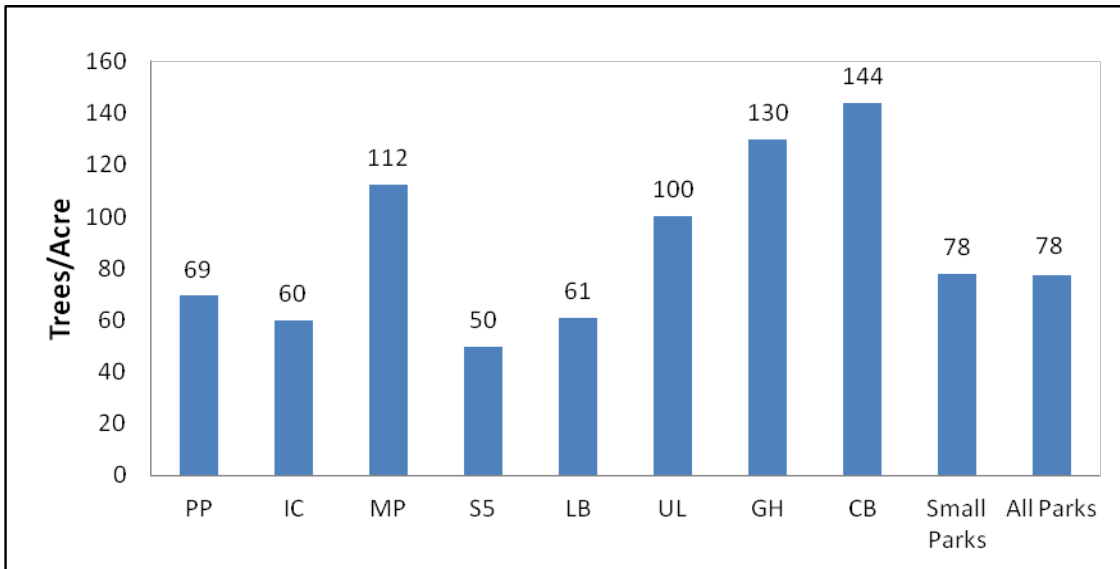


Figure 8: Conifer regeneration (trees <5"DBH) mean density across 19 parks, Mercer Island, WA

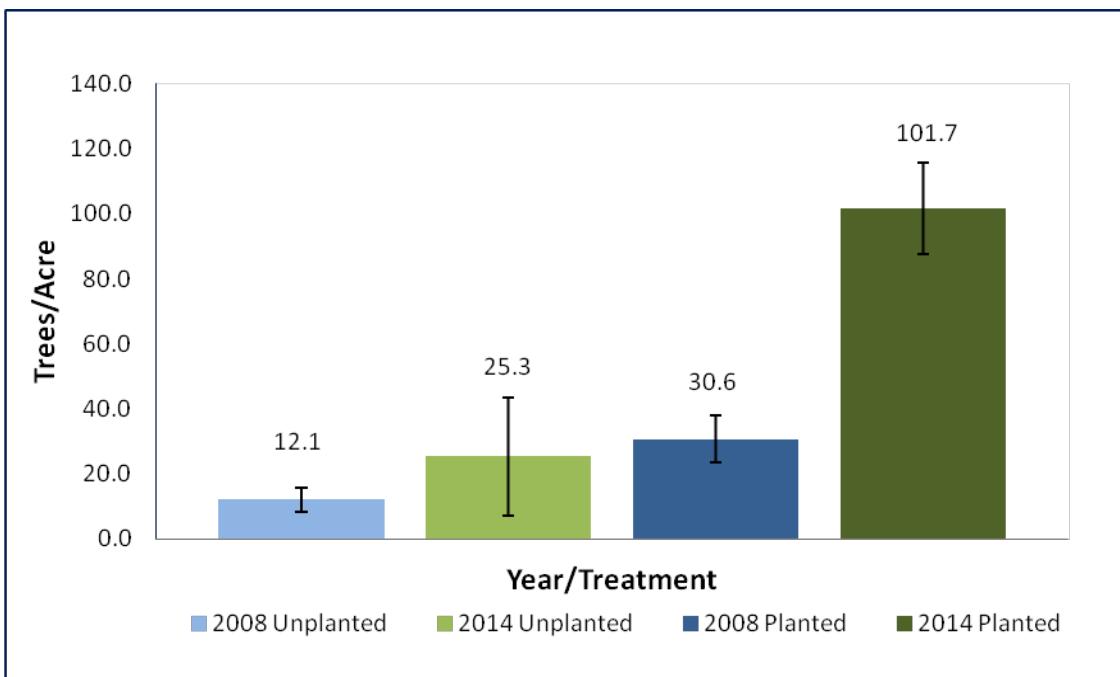


Figure 9: Pioneer Park conifer regeneration (<5"DBH), 2008 and 2014, in areas planted or unplanted as of 2014

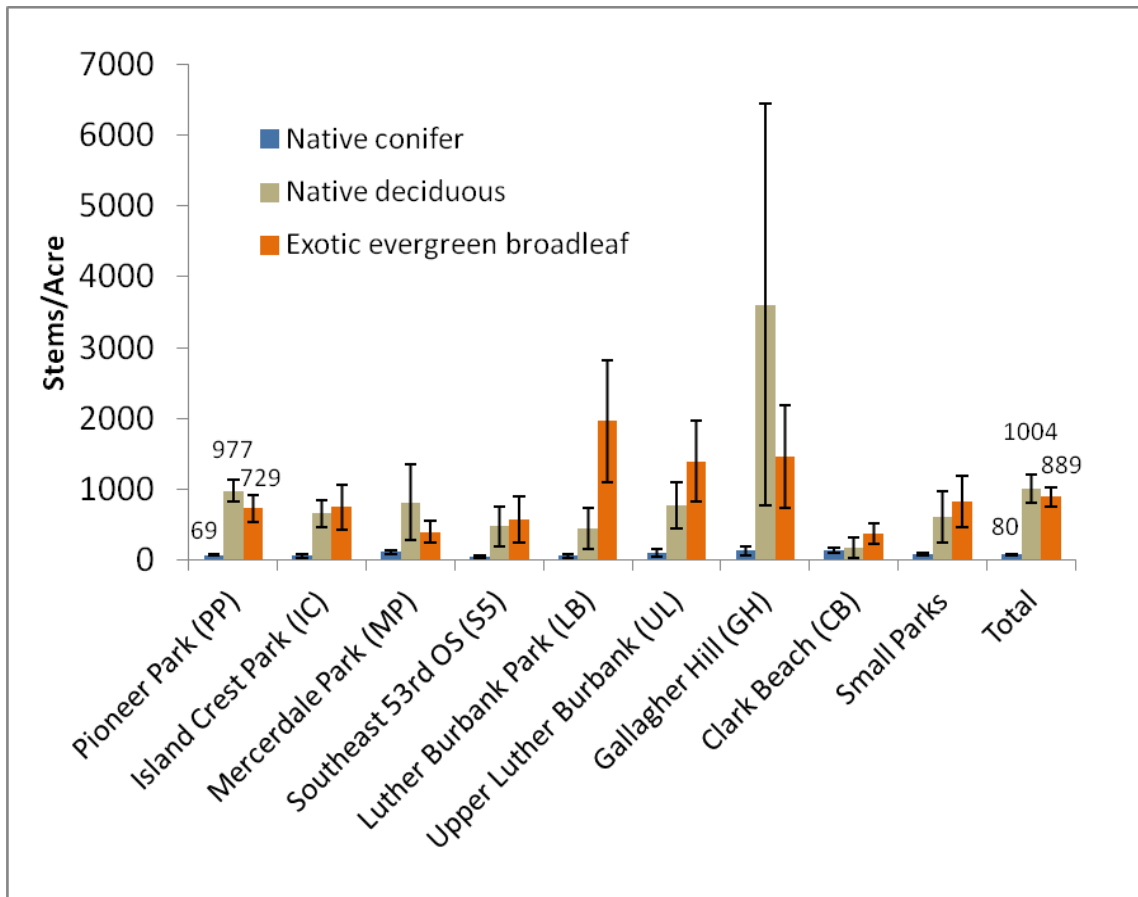


Figure 10: Regeneration (<5"DBH) of major groups of native and exotic trees across large parks of Mercer Island, WA

Average deciduous regeneration across all surveyed open spaces in 2014 is more than tenfold greater than conifer regeneration, with a mean of 1004 TPA. This regeneration is primarily 1st or 2nd year bigleaf maple germinants, and is spatially patchy both within and between parks (Fig. 10). Of the large parks, Pioneer Park has the highest levels (977 TPA) with the exception of Gallagher Hill Open Space where a single recently disturbed plot with densely germinating maples drove the average densities up to 3600 TPA. Southeast 53rd St. OS, Luther Burbank Park, and especially Clarke Beach Park stand out as having comparatively low levels of deciduous regeneration, although these levels are still well above levels of conifer regeneration.

Comparison of 2008 FHS and 2014 OSVM survey data shows more than ten-fold higher levels of deciduous regeneration in 2014 (977 TPA) than in 2008 (78 TPA) in Pioneer Park (Fig. 11). In 2008 most plots had densities equivalent to 50-100 TPA and none greater than 700 TPA, whereas in 2014 over 30% of plots have densities equivalent to over 1000 TPA. Examination of spatial patterns of seedling density from both years do not indicate that recent soil disturbance from invasive removal or planting is a likely cause of increased germination, rather it seems likely that climate-related variability in seed production led to the greater density of seedlings observed in 2014. Variability in seed production by somewhat shaded bigleaf maples has been remarked upon by some researchers (Fryer, 2011).

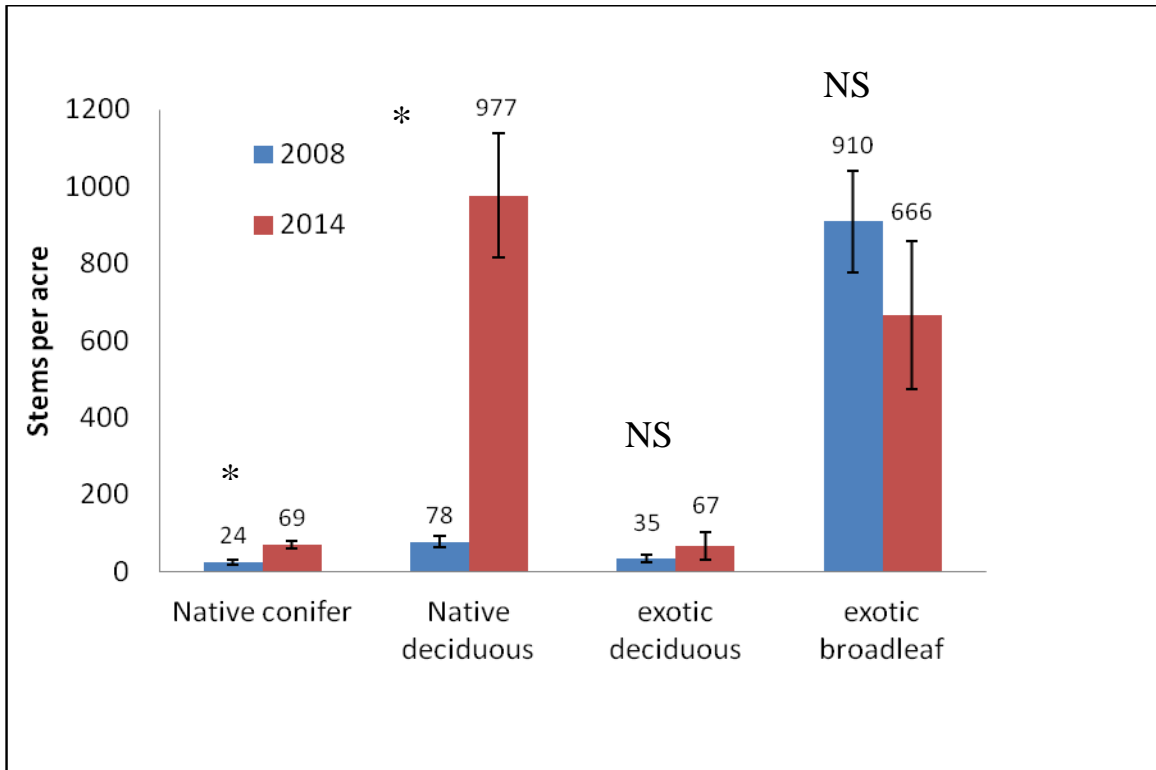


Figure 11: Comparison of regeneration of major native and exotic tree groups in 2008 versus 2014, Pioneer Park, Mercer Island, WA

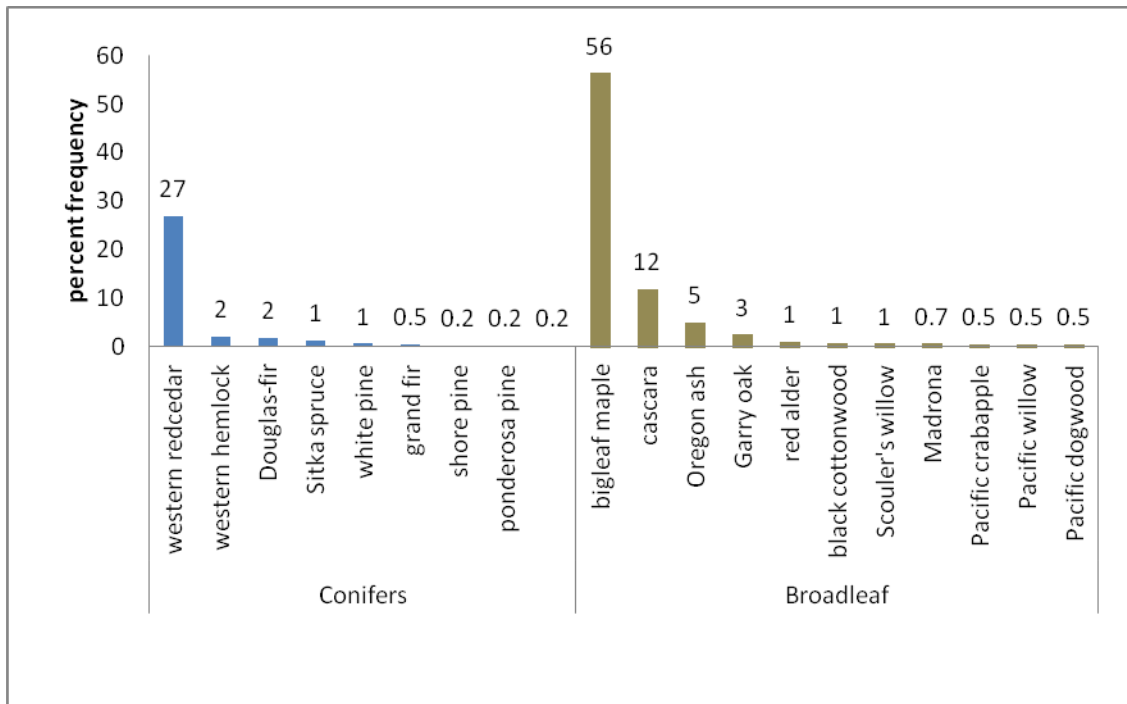


Figure 12: Frequency of native tree seedling (<1"DBH) occurrence in 25m² plots across 19 Mercer Island open spaces (N=435).

Native Tree composition

Western redcedar is the most frequently occurring conifer seedling across the open space system (occurring in 27% of the 435 understory plots and in nearly every park sampled, Fig. 12). This regeneration-layer dominance is primarily a result of extensive planting of this species, which has been favored for its shade tolerance, longevity, and resistance to laminated root rot. In a few places this species was also found to be regenerating naturally through layering (rooting of branches in ground contact). Western hemlock, Douglas-fir, and Sitka spruce are the next most frequently found, but each is found in only 1 to 2 percent of plots. As in 2008, very few instances of apparent natural conifer regeneration were observed during the survey.

Bigleaf maple was the most frequently encountered deciduous seedling (56% of plots), and was observed with over twice the frequency of the next most common seedling (western redcedar). Bigleaf maple regeneration was observed at relatively high densities (>300 seedlings/acre) across most of the parks, with the exception of North Mercedale and Luther Burbank Parks, where frequency of maple seedlings was quite low. Cascara seedlings (12% frequency) were found in patches across a number of parks, but were by far the most common in Pioneer Park and southern Island Crest, where germination is prolific in small gaps near parent trees. Oregon ash, which was found in 5% of plots, was primarily observed regenerating where mature ash stands were important components of the forest, namely Luther Burbank Park, Mercedale Park, and Clarke Beach Park.

Exotic Tree Regeneration

English holly invasion of Mercer Island parks was identified as a potential problem as early as 1996 in an overview study of Pioneer Park by Dr. Sara Reichard (Appendix D of [Pioneer Park Management Plan](#)). The 2008 Forest health survey provided quantitative data, and showed levels of regeneration of this invasive evergreen broadleaf tree to be very high (910 trees/acre). The new survey shows that the mean density in Pioneer Park is now 666 TPA (Fig. 11). While the decrease in mean numbers since 2008 may be indicative of a declining trend, the difference is not statistically significant (due to the highly patchy distribution and high standard error). The 2014 densities remain extremely high relative to native regeneration and relative to other open spaces in the region (Fig. 13). Inclusion of cherry laurel and Portuguese laurel, two other invasive evergreen broadleaf trees, brings the density of this group of invasive trees up to 729 TPA in Pioneer Park, and 889 TPA across all open spaces.

Densities of regenerating exotic evergreen broadleaf trees are substantial even in the least-affected large open spaces, Clarke Beach Park (379 TPA) and Mercedale Park/Hillside (398 TPA). Luther Burbank Park (1964 TPA), Upper Luther Burbank Park (1396 TPA), and Gallagher Hill (1453 TPA) have the highest levels of invasion among the larger parks (>7 acres). Of the smaller parks, Groveland Park stands out, having the highest levels of invasion of any park (1965 TPA), followed by Homestead Park (1453 TPA) and Hollerbach OS (1396 TPA). English Holly makes up by far the majority (83%) of exotic evergreen

broadleaf regeneration across the parks system, followed by cherry laurel (15%), and more distantly by Portuguese laurel (2%, Fig. 6). These species can propagate both by seed (dispersed by birds) and vegetatively by growth of root sprouts, which spread out from established individuals. Across all open spaces the majority (64%) of regenerating holly stems are root sprouts, often from previously cut or treated stems. In two parks with the highest levels of holly regeneration, Upper Luther Burbank Park and Gallagher Hill (as well as in Southeast 53rd OS) over 90% of regenerating holly stems are from root sprouts. In the remaining parks (excluding Pioneer Park where this data was not collected), the numbers of new seedlings and root sprouts were approximately even. These proportions have some impact on the potential for holly control in the parks.

Exotic trees appear to have been established longer in some parks than in others. Although density of regeneration in Pioneer Park is only moderate relative to the other Mercer Island parks, it is notable that over 17% of the regeneration in this park is in the sapling size class (greater than 1" DBH), whereas the other highly invaded parks (Gallagher Hill, Upper Luther Burbank, and Luther Burbank) have more young (seedling) regeneration, with only 2-3% in the sapling size class.

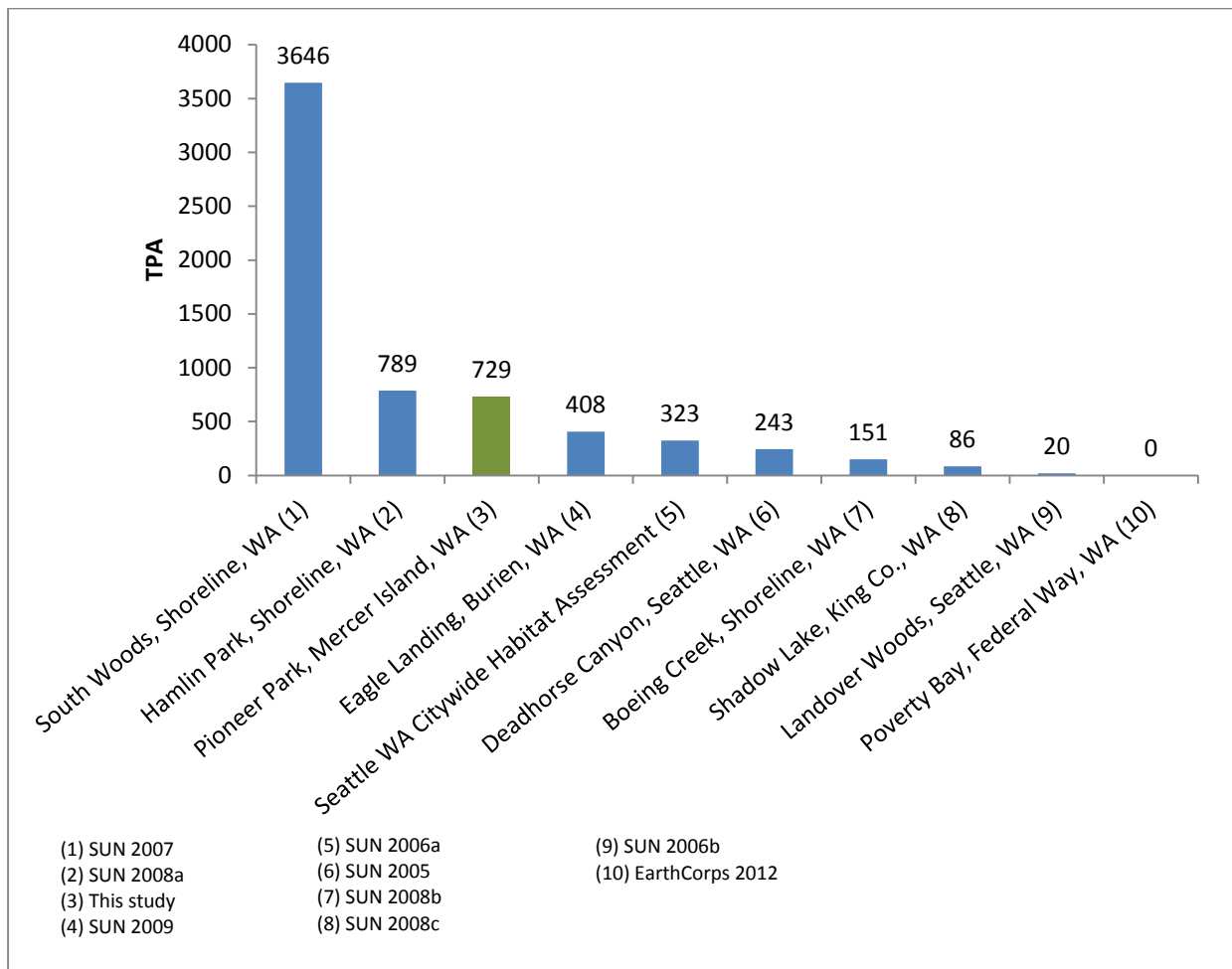


Figure 13: Density of exotic evergreen broadleaf tree regeneration in 10 regional open spaces.

Exotic deciduous tree regeneration is substantially lower than holly and laurel, but regeneration of invasive trees such as one-seed hawthorn, European mountain ash, sweet cherry, and cherry plum are still a concern in certain areas. Island-wide, densities of regenerating exotic deciduous trees are 60 TPA. Regeneration is highest in Pioneer Park (67 TPA), Luther Burbank Park (76 TPA), and Clarke Beach (63 TPA). In Pioneer Park these are mostly European mountain ash with some sweet cherry, while in Luther Burbank the numbers overwhelmingly represent one-seed hawthorn, where a relatively high proportion have attained at least sapling size. Clarke Beach has both cherry plum and some one-seed hawthorn.

3.3 Understory

As observed in previous studies of exotic species on Mercer Island and similar urban environments in the Puget Sound Area, exotic species are ubiquitous and contribute much of the vegetation cover in open spaces. Exotic species made up 69 out of a total of 178 species (39%) observed in the 2014 survey, and 99.1% of the 435 herb-layer plots had at least one exotic species present in them. Across all of the open spaces sampled in 2014, average total cover of all non-native species was 31.9 (± 1.7)%. This is substantially less than the 2004 estimate of 58.4 (± 1.8)% (Fig. 14). The primary invasive species found in the 2014 survey included the same species found in the 2004 survey, although abundance of these species was different between the studies. The three most abundant exotic plants in 2014 were: English Ivy, Himalayan blackberry, and Robert's geranium. English ivy cover decreased significantly since the restoration period began, from 21% to 17%. Blackberry decreased from 26% to 7% and English holly from 6% to 0.7%. Robert's geranium increased slightly from 0.1% to 2.1% cover (Fig. 14).

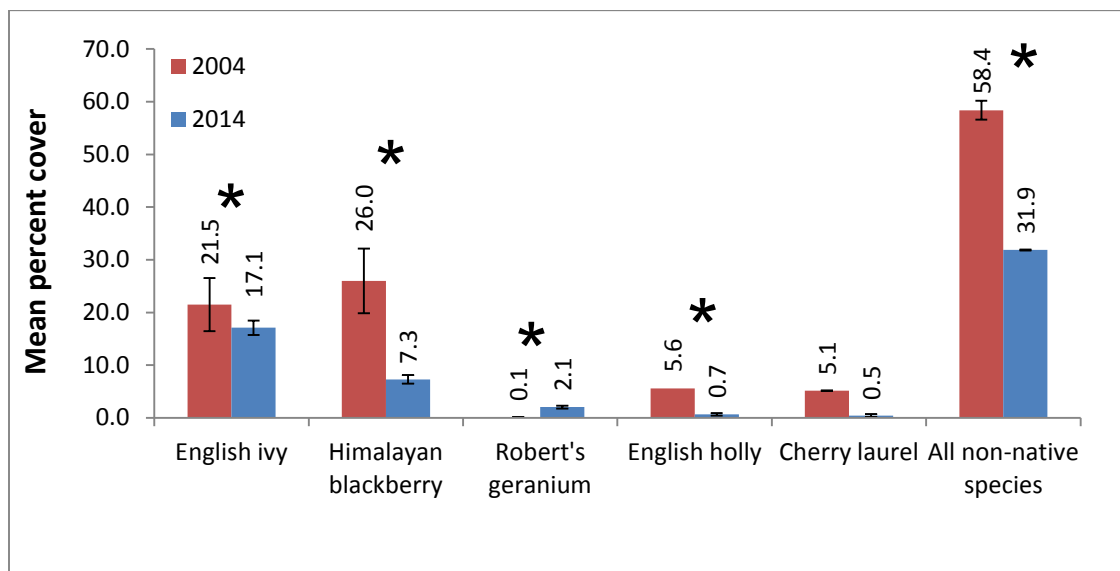


Figure 14: Comparison of cover of invasive species (2004 versus 2014) in Mercer Island open space. Asterisks signify statistically significant differences among years.

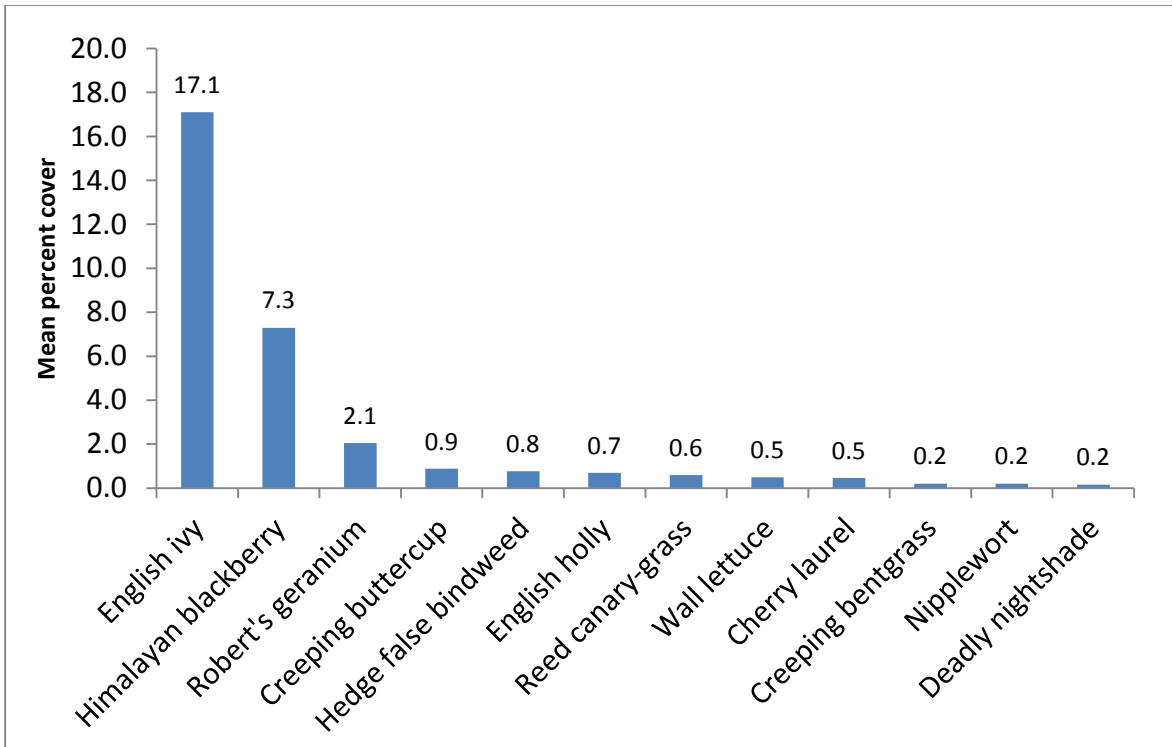


Figure 15: Mean cover of 12 top invasive plants across Mercer Island open spaces

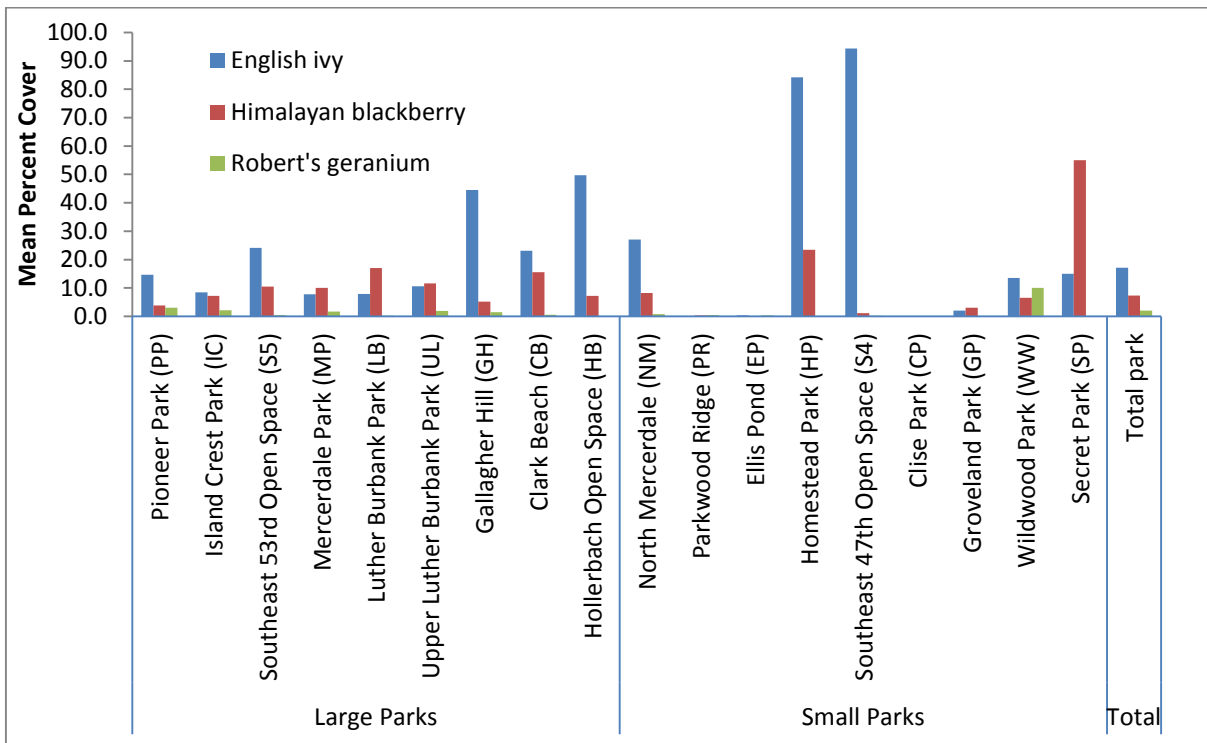


Figure 16: Mean cover of three major invasive plants in Mercer Island open spaces

The 2014 study shows that total invasive cover varies substantially by park (Figs. 15, 16, 17). Among larger parks, mean total exotic cover is lowest in Island Crest Park (20%) and Pioneer Park (24%) and highest in Gallagher Hill (72%) and Clarke Beach (59%). The variation is even more dramatic among small parks, with Parkwood Ridge, Ellis Pond, and Clise Park each having less than 3% mean cover while Homestead Park and Southeast 47th are both over 95% mean exotic cover. (Note that the *proportion* of total plant cover made up by exotics is lower than this in each case, as total plant cover adds up to over 100%). Although English Ivy (*Hedera helix*) is the exotic species with greatest frequency (86%) and cover (17%) by a large margin, the relative contribution of other weeds varies by park. Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*) is more important in Island Crest than Pioneer Park (7% vs. 4%) and has greater cover than ivy in Mercerdale, Luther Burbank, Upper Luther Burbank, and Secret Park. Creeping buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*), hedge false-bindweed (*Calystegia sepium*), English holly, Reed canarygrass (*Phalaris arundinacea*), wall lettuce (*Mycelis muralis*), Cherry laurel, creeping bentgrass (*Agrostis tenuis*), nipplewort (*Lapsana communis*), and deadly nightshade (*Solanum dulcamara*) were, in decreasing order of mean cover, the next most important weeds of the herb/shrub layer after ivy, blackberry, and Robert's geranium. Although these and other lower-abundance weeds contributed much less cover than the top three weeds on average, they each dominate in some areas of the park system and, in a few cases, have relatively high abundance overall in particular parks. For instance, hedge false-bindweed represents over 10% of total cover across all plots in Clarke Beach Park, reed canarygrass has nearly 9% cover across plots in Luther Burbank Park, and creeping buttercup has over 5% mean cover in Mercerdale Park. Additional details on invasive species presence and native composition and structure can be found in the site descriptions in [Appendix B](#).

Nascent invaders and species with invasive potential

Several exotic species were observed in the 2014 survey that warrant further monitoring or consideration. A few are known invasives that are increasing their distribution on the island. Old man's beard (*Clematis vitalba*) is a class C noxious weed in Washington State. It is a common and pernicious invasive in the greater Seattle area, overgrowing shrubs and herbs and threatening forest cover when it climbs high into trees. This species had not been recorded from Mercer Island prior to this study, but has now been found at several locations in Mercerdale Park and one location in North Mercerdale Park. Staff have begun work on controlling this species.

Jewelweed (*Impatiens capensis*) is listed on the Washington State Weed Control Board Monitor list and listed by King County as a weed of concern. It has been spreading on the island for several years, and new locations in Mercerdale Park, Gallagher Hill, and Luther Burbank Park were observed in the 2014 survey. In addition, firethorn (*Pyracantha*), foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*), spurge laurel (*Daphne laureola*), common bugle (*Ajuga reptans*), reed canarygrass, Japanese laurel (*Aucuba japonica*), and two species of bamboo represent potential invaders that staff will continue to work on controlling and monitoring.

Staff will also be monitoring a few unusual exotic species that appear to have naturalized in the parks and have some potential to be invasive. These include mock Indian strawberry

(*Duchesnea indica*) in moist areas of NW Pioneer Park and Upper Luther Burbank, unconfirmed populations of an invasive orchid (*Epipactis helleborine*) in North Mercerdale Park, and an unusual exotic sedge (*Carex sylvatica*) in Clarke Beach Park.

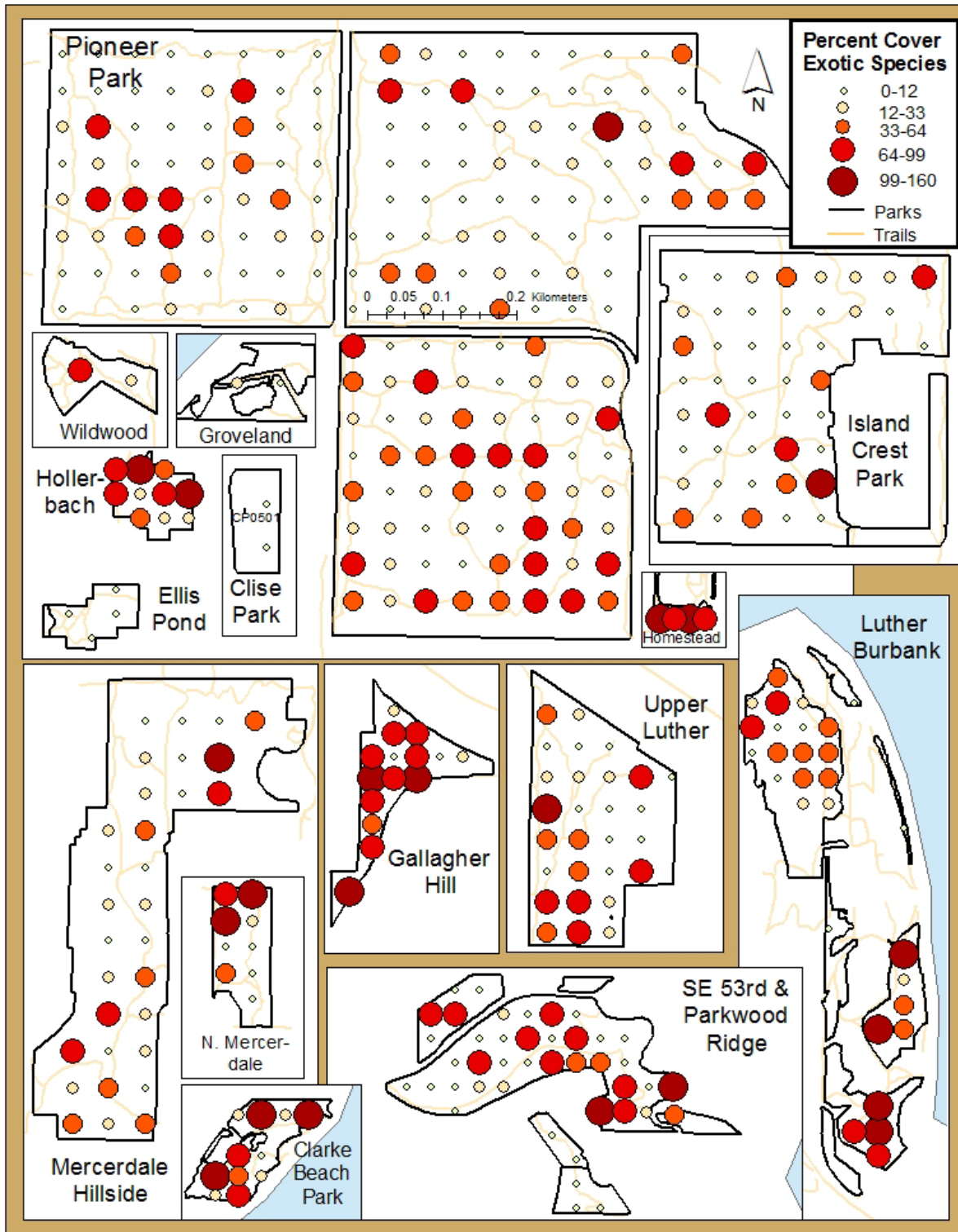


Fig. 17: Percent cover of exotic plants in 25m² plots in 17 open spaces on Mercer Island

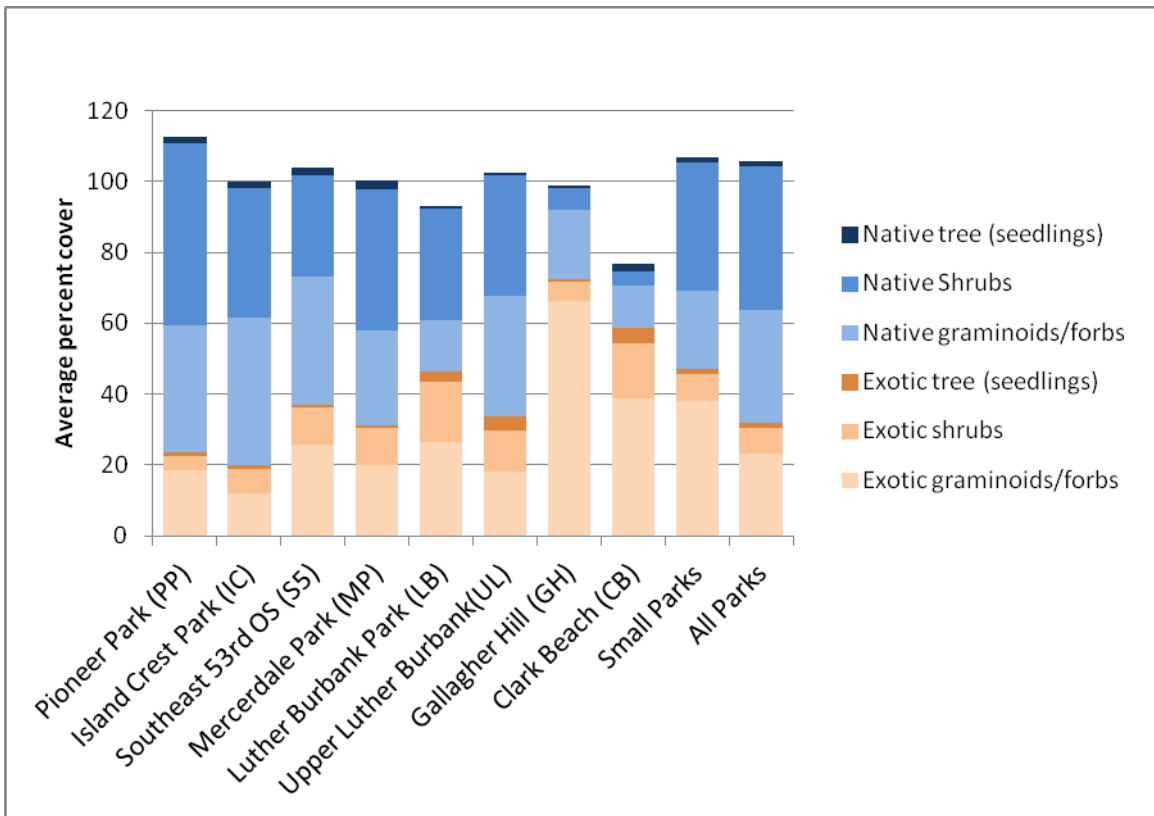


Figure 18: Mean cover of exotic and native vegetation types in Mercer Island open spaces

Plant Richness and Diversity

Despite the urban surroundings of Mercer Island's parks, the park system supports a diverse assemblage of over 100 native plant species. The proportion of plant cover made up by native species across the park system is 70%, and on average 67% of the species in each plot are native. Species diversity, like degree of exotic invasion, varies among parks. Among large parks, Pioneer Park has the highest total mean species richness per plot (15 species/plot), the highest proportion of cover made up by native species (80%), and the highest proportion native richness per plot (76%). Island Crest and Southeast 53rd were the next most native-dominated large parks, and Gallagher Hill, Luther Burbank, and Clarke Beach were the least native in character. The small parks were somewhat less native-dominated on average, but varied widely from highly native Parkwood Ridge, Ellis Pond, Clise Park, and Groveland Park (all of which had proportions of native cover near or over 90%) to highly invaded Homestead Park, Southeast 47th, Wildwood park, and Secret Park (all of which had proportions of native cover below 30%).

Considering plant species richness at a larger spatial scale – the number of species supported by each park, rather than the mean number found in 25m² plots – Pioneer Park still has the greatest richness (98 species total, 66 native). This is not surprising given the much greater size of this park relative to the other parks in the system, but once again

underscores the importance of this park for local biodiversity. Island Crest, Luther Burbank, and Southeast 53rd follow Pioneer Park in number of native species supported (56, 50, and 48, respectively). Although nearly half of its species are non-native, Luther Burbank Park has a very high richness of total (93) and native (50) species. Species-area accumulation curves show that it, along with Island Crest and Southeast 53rd are more species-rich per unit area than Pioneer Park, probably due to their greater topographical variation and the presence of relatively large wet areas within these parks. Several small parks are also notable for their high richness of native species given their size, particularly Ellis Pond (28) and Parkwood Ridge (30).

Native Composition

Sword fern (*Polystichum munitum*), stinging nettle (*Urtica dioica*), bracken fern (*Pteridium aquilinum*), wood fern (*Dryopteris expansa*), and lady fern (*Athyrium filix-femina*) are the most dominant herbaceous species in Mercer Island Parks. Sword fern, which prefers deep, mesic soils, is by far the most widely distributed and dominant herbaceous species in Mercer Island open spaces (19.4% cover overall). This species has the greatest mean cover in all individual parks except Clarke Beach (where giant horsetail, *Equisetum telmateia*, is more dominant) and in the single invasive-dominated plot of Secret Park. In Pioneer Park, drought-tolerant bracken fern is second highest in average cover, inhabiting the areas with drier soils, whereas Island Crest, Southeast 53rd, and Upper Luther Burbank are more nettle-dominated, indicating more areas of rich moist soil in those sites. Giant horsetail, an indicator of seasonal moisture and exposed mineral soil, contributes substantial cover in Mercerdale Park/Hillside and Luther Burbank Parks.

Hazelnut (*Corylus cornuta*), salmonberry (*Rubus spectabilis*), elderberry (*Sambucus racemosa*), salal (*Gaultheria shallon*), and trailing blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*) are the native shrubs with the greatest cover across the open spaces. Hazelnut has the greatest mean cover in all of the large parks except Southeast 53rd OS, Luther Burbank and Gallagher Hill. Salmonberry (characteristic of moist, disturbed, often alluvial soils) dominates in wet Southeast 53rd SO and Gallagher Hill, while the more widely-tolerant snowberry (*Symphoricarpos albus*) has slightly higher cover than hazelnut or salmonberry in Luther Burbank. Trailing blackberry and elderberry have lower levels of average cover across the park system, but are the most frequently encountered shrubs (in 64% and 53% of plots, respectively).

Areas and species of special ecological importance

Several areas and landforms stand out as being of particular importance in the island open spaces. As noted in the PPMP and shown by numerous studies, wetlands, riparian areas, and aquatic resources are hotspots of ecological function and biological diversity. These areas provide critical habitat for many animal species and support a diverse and distinctive suite of plant species. They also contribute disproportionately to ecosystem services such as pollution abatement, erosion control, flood control, and nutrient transformation. Additionally, wetlands and riparian areas buffer critical aquatic resources that support sensitive species such as salmon (Apostol and Berg, 2006). In Mercer Island open spaces,

plant diversity was found to be higher in these wet soil areas, and a number of locally relatively uncommon species are found mostly or entirely in these areas. These include starflower (*Trientalis borealis*), devil's club (*Oplopanax horridus*), slightstemmed miterwort (*Mitella caulescens*), and skunk cabbage (*Lysichiton americanum*). These wet areas are likely to become still more critical to ecosystem health as climate change accelerates and summer drought becomes more extreme.

Other plant species that were observed in the 2014 survey which are relatively sensitive to disturbance or uncommon in urban forests are trillium (*Trillium ovatum*), vanilla leaf (*Achlys triphylla*), and wild ginger (*Asarum caudatum*).

3.4 Discussion

The picture presented of Mercer Island parks is a complex one, involving varying levels of 69 exotic plants across 18 very different open spaces. A number of informative trends can be drawn out, however, and will hopefully be instructive for planning future allocation of restoration efforts.

A thorough examination of the health and structure of the open space forest canopy is beyond the scope of this study, but a few important patterns are observable. Overstory density across the open space system is perhaps lower than is ideal, but appears to have changed little (at least in Pioneer Park) since 2008. Root rot plays a part in making the canopy tree densities relatively low, which in turn contributes to the problem of sun-loving invasive plants such as blackberry in the understory. Pioneer Park is unusual in its abundance of conifers; most of the remaining parks are somewhat to heavily deciduous in character. The high overall densities in some parks reflect relatively well-stocked forests, but also reflect the closer spacing of younger, smaller trees in many parts of the park system. **Conifer planting has been highly successful in creating a new cohort of conifers across the park system**, which will bring new ecological benefits especially to these deciduous-dominated parks in the coming decades.

Spatial and statistical analysis of ivy cover in the understory shows that **ivy control efforts have been effective**, and partly as a consequence of these efforts, few trees have substantial or severe ivy infestations that threaten their stability or photosynthetic capabilities. **However, a large proportion of trees still have some level of ivy infestation**, and field observations indicated that ivy seed rain continues to be quite heavy.

Invasive trees are another critical issue that will require continued action. Past rounds of treatment have produced substantial change in the densities of mature exotic trees across the island, and the brown "deserts" under dozens of now leafless holly and laurel trees, where the trees had shaded out all other species while they were alive, illustrate clearly the kind of forest we are avoiding by treating these trees. However, holly in particular is difficult to treat effectively, and more work is needed to improve procedures given the continued seed rain from exotic broadleaf evergreen trees. Where most regeneration is from root sprouts (e.g. nearly all regeneration in Gallagher Hill OS), there is an opportunity to develop and improve new effective protocols for controlling thickets of

regenerating holly. Where germinating seeds are more important sources (Mercerdale Park, Luther Burbank, Island Crest Park) means of control may be more elusive (see Management Recommendations, [Section 5.2](#)).

The 2014 survey shows that there is still a wealth of native plant diversity on the island. Over 100 native plants were captured in survey plots, and native plants still dominate 75% of those plots. Past restoration work has reduced cover of exotic species. Certain areas are still heavily invaded by ivy, blackberry, and other invasive plants (see maps of invasion hotspots in Appendix D). Completion of planned restoration activities in new park areas over the coming decade will reduce the burden of exotic species in these areas. It is important to understand that eradication of exotic and invasive species in Mercer Island Parks is not attainable as long as there are seed sources in the surrounding landscape. The best that is possible is effective continued control efforts and management of park natural vegetation to best compete with invaders.

4. Management Goals and Objectives

4.1 Original (2004) OSVM plan objectives

The 2004 OSVM plan took a functional approach to open space. It rated all open space properties on certain functions, some of which were quantifiable – erosion control, storm water buffering, air pollution abatement – and some that were subjective – habitat, urban design, recreation value.

Original plan goals were:

1. Maintain the functional benefits of open space vegetation to the extent that available resources allow.
2. Implement work based on the value of these functional benefits, the community's priorities for the open space properties, and the condition of the vegetation found there.
3. Maximize the return on available funding through volunteers, matching grants, and donations.

Management objectives supporting the plan goals were focused on maintaining tree canopy, reducing invasive vegetation, and improving/maintaining wildlife habitat while controlling erosion. They were prioritized as follows:

1. Revegetate bare (eroded) areas on slopes
2. Remove ivy vines growing up trees
3. Maintain existing restoration project areas
4. Foster trees and woody debris in riparian and shoreline habitats
5. Plant native trees (especially conifers) where needed
6. Selectively weed invasives from native understory
7. Clear invasive dominated areas and foster native regeneration on slopes <30%
8. Control invasives and replant natives on slopes >30%

The plan laid out a 20 year timeframe in which to achieve plan goals. It was not stated in the plan, but perhaps assumed that after 20 years the open space would be in a stronger position such that a lower level of investment would sustain the open space functions into the future.

After ten years of implementation, Parks and Recreation staff have a much better understanding of the dynamics of the restoration process. In this plan update, we are considering what it will take to transition to a more stable condition (see [Section 5.4](#) below).

4.2 Desired Future Conditions

In the coming decades the restoration program will need to balance the expansion of restoration treatments into new park areas against the requirements of transitioning the large areas already restored to a more stable condition. In addition, the parks system will be increasingly impacted by climate change. A more nuanced discussion of the desired future conditions of the open space system on Mercer Island will facilitate these decisions.

Desired future conditions are those that will best allow the open space system to provide benefits such as wildlife habitat, recreation, erosion control, summer cooling, storm water reduction, and pollution abatement. Importantly, the desired forest is resilient to disturbances, especially the changes projected by climate models for the next century, a consideration that is elaborated upon further in Management Recommendations, [Section 5.5](#).

The ideal (desired) urban forest has these characteristics:

1. **Primarily native vegetation:** Exotic plants have been shown in many cases to decrease wildlife habitat value, erosion control, structural diversity, aesthetic value, and other ecosystem benefits (Charles and Dukes 2007, Clark et al. 1997).
2. **High structural diversity**, and in particular:
 - a. **Dense tree canopy cover**, including large native trees: many of the benefits of open spaces are derived from the ecological functions of trees (shade, wind-blocking, transpiration, provision of vertical structure) (B.C. 2010).
 - b. **Structurally diverse understory** of native shrubs, herbs, ferns, and mosses: this is important for supporting wildlife diversity (Marzluff and Rodewald 2008) as well as for recreation/aesthetic appreciation (Fuller et al. 2007).
 - c. **Substantial standing and fallen woody debris:** this is critical habitat for birds, mammals, amphibians, and invertebrates, as well as providing germination sites for native plants.
3. **Uneven age distribution of trees:** A mix of mature and regenerating trees is needed to provide benefits in the present and in the future (Clark et al. 1997).
4. **High biological diversity**, and in particular:
 - a. **Mixture of native coniferous and deciduous canopy trees:** Coniferous trees are important because they live longer, grow larger, continue to metabolize and provide ecological services during the wet winter season, and are consistent with the ecological heritage of the region (B.C. 2010). Additionally, a diverse overstory is likely to be more resilient to disease, climate change, and other disturbances (Clark et al. 1997, Walker and Salt 2012).
 - b. **Diverse native understory** (herb and shrub layer): Diversity improves wildlife habitat, but also improves regeneration opportunities for trees.
5. **Landscape-level diversity** (patchiness): Having areas that are characterized by different soil or vegetation conditions better supports wildlife, provides more interesting recreational experiences (Fuller et al. 2007), and creates a more resilient landscape (Hunter et al. 1998).

6. **High quality aquatic resources:** Streams, wetlands, ponds, and shorelines dominated by native vegetation are critical wildlife habitat, and also recharge aquifers, purify water, reduce flooding risks, and improve aesthetic values (Mitch and Gosselink 2000).
7. **Healthy soils:** regeneration and growth of vegetation and complex wildlife food webs both depend on healthy un-compacted soils with sufficient organic material (Gurevitch et al. 2006).
8. **Safe trails and access routes for human users:** this element is important for user safety as well as for reducing unwanted recreational impacts to off-trail areas.
 - a. Trail maintenance: well-maintained trails are critical for safety and recreation
 - b. Regular assessment and monitoring for hazards, including hazard trees: This is important to maintaining a safe open space system.
9. **High level of investment, involvement, and interest by human users:** Although this is arguably not an attribute of the forest itself, it is a crucial factor in sustaining funding and management of the urban forest, without which the ecological system is unsustainable (Clark et al. 1997).

Despite on-going funding for restoration work on Mercer Island, complete restoration of the open space system to these desired future conditions is not a realistic goal. The urban environment is stressful to vegetation, natural tree regeneration is poor in this environment, and exotic species constantly re-invade park areas due to ongoing seed rain from surrounding areas and from the existing seedbank. However, the characteristics of the ideal open space vegetation provide a more refined set of objectives for management work.

Given limited resources and the uncertainty of the effects of climate change, we propose modifying the plan goals as follows:

1. Maintain the functional benefits of open space vegetation.
2. Foster resilient plant communities that can recover from disturbances and adapt to climate change.
3. Implement work based on the value of these functional benefits, the community's priorities for the open space properties, and the condition of the vegetation found there.
4. Maximize the return on available funding through volunteers, matching grants, and donations.

4.3 Levels of Service

The 2004 OSVM plan set priorities for open space restoration based on staff evaluation of functional benefits and a public benefit-rating exercise. As noted in Section 1.1, the plan set the highest level of service (Level A) to Pioneer Park, which would be managed according to the Pioneer Park Forest Management Plan. Mercerdale Park and Hillside, Upper Luther Burbank, Ellis Pond, Island Crest Park and SE 53rd Open Space were set as 2nd priority and assigned a lower level of restoration service (Level B), in which new trees would be planted to maintain canopy, all invasive species would be removed around trees, and new invasions

would be removed in more intact areas of vegetation. Initially, 9 remaining parks were rated 3rd priority and assigned a lower level of maintenance (Level C). Beginning in 2005, however, the City Council opted to increase funding to bring all parks up to at least level B service. Some flexibility was built into the prioritization according to levels of community participation in restoring neighborhood parks.

As in the original OSVM plan, different open space areas will receive different levels of restoration service. Unlike in the 2004 plan where entire parks were assigned service levels, service levels will be assigned to landscape units within parks depending on the function and attributes of those individual units. Going forward, three levels of service have been re-defined to better reflect their functional objectives:

Ecological resilience: Areas with high ecological function or high potential for restoration to a complex native plant community will receive restoration services focused on enhancing and maintaining a high level of ecological function and resilience. In these areas, trees will be planted to facilitate canopy development, invasive trees will be removed, and invasive shrubs and herbs will be controlled to maintain a native-dominated understory.

Canopy retention: Areas where restoration of a complex native understory would be prohibitively difficult will receive restoration services focused on canopy preservation and replacement. In these areas, invasive trees will be removed, ivy rings will be periodically created to preserve tree health. New trees may be planted to ensure future canopy recruitment in some canopy retention areas.

Horticultural management: Some areas with particular functions of public access and use will receive services focused on maintaining appropriate horticultural function and aesthetics. These include areas such as certain trailheads and road edges where maintenance activities such as pruning, mulching, and replacement of damaged plants may be carried out to maintain a more landscaped aesthetic.

The management recommendations below provide some guiding principles for prioritizing restoration activities (see [Section 5.1](#)) as well as improving the efficacy and sustainability of our approach to open space restoration.

5. Management Recommendations

The results from the 2014 Open Space Survey provide a picture of the condition of the island's open spaces and an assessment of the progress that has been made in combating invasive species and loss of forest function over the last ten years. The Parks & Recreation management team recommendations for open space management strategies for the coming decade are based in part on this survey information and on the associated evaluation of the open space vegetation program's performance. The recommendations are also based on careful consideration of the likely effects of increasing global temperatures, changing seasonal precipitation, and increased climatic variability on Mercer Island's parks, both in the coming decade and beyond. Staff reviewed restoration practices in light of their effectiveness over the last decade and conducted literature reviews to determine how practices could be improved given advances in technology and research. The process was also informed by targeted discussions between staff and a number of local and regional experts in urban restoration and ecology.

5.1 Prioritization of open space areas

Going forward, open space areas will continue to be prioritized to receive varying levels of restoration service, but this prioritization will be based on a finer-scale consideration of landscape attributes within as well as between parks. Landscape elements will be evaluated based on the potential for reaching desired future conditions described in Section 4.2 and the potential for climate resilience (Section 5.5). Specifically, the following factors will influence the level of restoration effort expended in a given open space area:

1. Wet areas, riparian areas, and shorelines will be considered specially for higher levels of service and for restoration actions that would improve their function for habitat, erosion control, and storm water buffering. These target areas may include:
 - a. Engstrom OS ravine and stream areas
 - b. Southwestern Island Crest Park wet areas
 - c. SE 53rd OS wetlands
 - d. Streamside and wetland portions of Hollerbach OS
 - e. Portions of Parkwood Ridge
 - f. Wet areas in southwest and northern Mercerdale Hillside
 - g. Luther Burbank wetlands
 - h. Upper Luther Burbank ravine, riparian, and stream areas
 - i. Gallagher Hill stream areas
 - j. Shoreline areas in Clarke Beach Park
2. Areas with substantial presence of mature or old-growth trees, which can provide exceptional habitat and aesthetic benefits, will be considered for higher levels of service.
3. North-facing ravine areas in Upper Luther Burbank, Gallagher Hill OS, SE 53rd OS, Hollerbach OS, Island Crest Park, and Pioneer Park/Engstrom could be evaluated as cool micro-environment areas with potential as future climate refugia. Some extra restoration activities could result from this evaluation.

4. Certain areas throughout the open space system may be considered optimal for inclusion in trials of new mixes of seed provenances, or other adaptive management trials regardless of their initial prioritization. Results of summer watering trials or seed provenance trials will be more robust and dependable if test planting areas are distributed across a range of topography and soil and vegetation types.
5. Search and destroy efforts, aimed at removing scattered individuals or nascent invasive foci, will be focused most strongly on the most pristine areas within the parks. However, these efforts may be especially effective or informative when used in other areas:
 - a. Where concentrations of fruiting invasive species (especially holly) pose a seed pressure threat to the more pristine open space areas
 - b. Where invasive species conditions are appropriate to try new techniques (e.g. where especially dense thickets of holly provide targets to try techniques of controlling holly regrowth)
6. High levels of public investment and involvement may merit higher levels of service.

5.2 Continue native planting and invasive control programs

The 2014 survey shows us that the invasive removal and planting programs of the last 10 years have made substantial progress in releasing native vegetation from competition (see [Section 3.3](#)) and providing a cohort of young trees to replace aging and root-rot susceptible trees across more than half of Mercer Island's open space forests (see [Section 3.2](#)). These programs will be continued over the coming years, completing planned cycles of invasive control and planting work in the island's open spaces.

5.3 Improve restoration techniques

Tree planting survivorship

Each year the program plants thousands of native trees in open space to provide canopy regeneration. Survivorship of these plantings ranges widely. On some sites, one and two year survivorship is high (80%+) while on others it is low (20%). In many cases, year-to-year survivorship is closely tied to weather patterns, such as drought or periodic summer rainfall. Over the last few years, planting techniques have been improved, including substantial watering at the time of planting and top dressing planting circles with thick mulch (either leaf litter or arborist chips).

Likely modifications to current practices:

- Develop and implement a new watering plan to improve survivorship of plantings during their first summer after installation.

Potential modifications to current practices:

- Use mycorrhizal inoculants to improve root-soil water relationships.

Restoration site cycles

Initial planning for open space work assumed that a three year restoration cycle would result in conditions that would allow the plant communities' natural resilience to continue

displacing invasive plants. In practice, very few sites are able to continue unmaintained after three years. Minor amounts of invasive removal in years 4 and 5 are often needed to prevent invasive plants from returning to former levels. Furthermore, restoration sites that are “completed” need occasional maintenance beyond the initial cycle to stem the reestablishment of invasive plants from root fragments, the existing seed bank or new seed rain.

Likely modifications to current practices:

- Budget for maintenance in cycle years 4 and 5, as well as periodic renovation depending on site conditions.

Potential modifications to current practices:

- Use targeted herbicide applications to accelerate control of invasive species (within the accepted integrated pest management program).
- Implement multi-year rest cycles for selected sites to observe new equilibrium state of native/invasive plant components

Holly control

Control of holly and other evergreen broadleaf trees/shrubs remains a critical issue in the Island's open spaces. Exotic evergreen broadleaf regeneration remains very high, mature holly survives mechanical and herbicide treatment to an exceptionally high degree, and resulting thickets of re-growth may be even more difficult to treat effectively. Combating holly will require a continued expenditure of resources and will entail further investigation and collaboration with other regional managers to identify the best practices. These practices may differ in areas where root sprouts are the major source of new holly trees (Gallagher Hill, Upper Luther Burbank, and Southeast 53rd OS) versus where new germination is the major source (e.g. Mercedale Park, Luther Burbank, Island Crest Park). Likely and potential actions to improve exotic broadleaf evergreen treatment success include:

Likely modifications to current practices:

- Increase collaborative problem-solving with other regional managers to improve holly control strategies.
- Improve monitoring of treatment efficacy in future rounds of treatment, focusing in part on protocols that will kill spreading root-sprout thickets.
- Require contractors and City crew to use EZ-Ject application of imazapyr for holly control, which initial data indicate is more rapid and effective than glyphosate and frilling treatment (Salisbury 2013).
- Launch a public education campaign to replace holly and laurel in private landscapes with native species or suitable horticultural species, especially near parks with high rates of new germination.
- **Potential modifications to current practices:** Seed trap installations in or near areas most heavily-affected by new seed deposition and germination.

Genetic provenance of tree seedlings

To date, the trees planted in open space have come from a variety of genetic provenances around the Puget Sound area. Nurseries that grow native trees know that a major part of their market is urban restoration. However, the companies doing seed propagation are mostly growing for timber companies. Nurseries will often take what they can from the large propagators. Since most of the timberland is at higher elevations or more inland, the provenances of these trees are not ideal for this low-elevation maritime location. It has been difficult to get growers who adhere to good genetic management practices.

With the increased focus on genetic provenance as part of a climate adaptation strategy (see below) it is important that we are able to plant the genetic provenances that research suggests will be most adapted to future climate scenarios. Several provenances may be used to increase diversity and improve long term survival prospects.

Likely modifications to current practices:

- Require seed provenance documentation with plant orders.
- Track the locations of various seed provenances of trees planted in restoration sites. Monitor and record establishment success correlations with seed provenance.
- Contract with a commercial nursery to grow the seed provenances for native tree species that we need for good genetic management and to anticipate future climate change.

Root disease management

Root disease is contributing to the attrition of mature trees in open space. The 2004 plan did not address the need this presents. It was assumed that planting disease resistant species would handle the problem. The Hanukkah Eve

Box 1: Seedzones and provenance

Horticulturalists, foresters, and ecologists have long known that traits of individuals and populations of plant species vary geographically. Toward the middle of the 20th century foresters began to formally recognize that trees grown from locally-sourced seeds were substantially better-adapted to local condition, leading to the creation of "seed zones" (see below) to guide selection of suitable planting material. Now, as foresters and ecologists consider the implications of climate change, many suggest that future forest resiliency may be increased by planting some proportion of nursery stock derived from outside the local seed zone, especially from warmer areas or areas with present climates similar to projected future climates in the planting area, so that tomorrow's trees may be 'pre-adapted' to the rapidly changing climate.

Below are some definitions of related terms (modified from the Dictionary of Forestry, Society of American Foresters, 1998):

Population: *a group of similar individuals sharing a common gene pool and occupying a particular geographic area.*

Provenance: *the original geographic source of seed, pollen, or propagules (often given in terms of seed zones, see below).*

Genotype: *1) an individual's hereditary (genetic) constitution, or 2) individual(s) characterized by a certain genetic constitution.*

Seed zone: *a designated area, usually with definite topographic bounds, climate, and growing conditions, containing trees with relatively uniform genetic composition as determined by testing traits of progeny of various seed sources.*

windstorm in December 2006 exposed the extent and severity of the problem. In the following eight years City staff and the Open Space Conservancy Trust have considered numerous ways to mitigate the impacts of root disease. Despite this work, there remain few other management choices that represent a reasonable approach for an urban open space.

Likely modifications to current practices:

- Public education about root diseases
- Treating cut stumps of diseased trees with borax

Potential modifications to current practices:

- Stump removal at the margins of root disease pockets to reduce transmissions of disease to healthy trees
- Use of competitive fungi such as *Trichoderma* to provide trees defense against certain disease.
- Mapping and monitoring root disease centers

5.4 Transition sites to a more stable condition

Restoration temporarily reduces the stability of the plant community on a site. The clearing of invasives and planting of trees exposes bare earth and stimulates germination of dormant seeds lying in the soil. This favors weed species, both native and exotic. Most sites have several flushes of weed growth following the first round of invasive removal.

One of the major objectives for the following decade is to explore and evaluate maintenance regimes that lead to maximum stability of native vegetation over time with minimum cost. Current practice has been three years of invasive plant removal maintenance in comprehensive removal areas. In addition, other procedures or “tools” in the restoration toolbox have been used in various contexts based on project goals. These include:

1. Dense understory planting to establish native cover and compete with invasive species
2. additional years of “removal maintenance”: belowground and aboveground portions of all herbaceous and shrubby weeds are removed
3. Increased use of mulches to reduce weed regrowth
4. “invasive knockdown”: only aboveground portions removed with clippers or weed-eaters
5. “search and destroy”: rapid sweeps of large areas to target small patches or individual plants for manual or chemical control

The 2004 plan addressed invaded forest conditions that had evolved over the 130 years since European settlement. It was recognized at the time to be a temporary plan, one that would not go on indefinitely. The goal over the next ten years is to transition open space project sites to a lower level of maintenance. In high priority areas where the goal has been to restore diverse and native-dominated plant communities, maintenance will eventually

consist of periodic sweeps to reduce new invasions. In canopy-prioritized areas non-native understory vegetation is expected to remain a component of the forest, but periodic treatments will maintain ivy-free tree trunks, control invasive trees, and eliminate foci of newly encroaching invasive species (e.g. knotweed, jewelweed, old man's beard). In horticultural management areas (as defined in Section 4.3 above) a somewhat more frequent cycle of maintenance may include mulching, pruning, and planting. It is unlikely that all open space will be "stable" by 2024. Invasive plants will continue to grow in open space. Therefore, part of this goal will be to determine what levels of certain invasives are part of each plant community.

5.5 Develop an open space climate adaptation strategy

The 2004 plan predated much of the current knowledge about climate change. An enormous body of scientific work has been published since. The plan assumed that the climate would be static and that native plants were adapted to grow in our open spaces. While this assumption still may be true for a majority of native plant species, there are likely to be exceptions, most notably in tree species.

The need to rethink our approach is evident in the current information. The most challenging issue is the great uncertainty that climate change poses. The general predictions by [UW Climate Impacts Group](#) are for a slightly warmer, slightly wetter climate in the coastal Pacific Northwest. The warming will be characterized more by higher minimum temperatures than by higher maximum temperatures. Importantly, the projected increases in precipitation will likely be focused on the already wet winter months, while the already dry western Washington summers are likely to become still drier. At the same time, higher temperatures will increase plants' needs for water. The Pacific Northwest avoids the more extreme changes that will impact other parts of the world, but these predictions of greater variability in climate with longer drought episodes is a concern for urban forests. These conditions will stress plant communities, especially trees (Climate Impacts Group 2009).

Regional climate change is compounded by microclimate changes that have already occurred in open space. The microclimate in the open space on Mercer Island changed when development occurred on the island. Trees were cut down, ground was exposed, pavement was installed, and land was drained. The open space became warmer and drier. The forests became remnants of what was once continuous forest canopy. The edges of these remnants became exposed to sun and wind. These so-called "edge effects" extend for up to three tree lengths into the forest, impacting most of the open space acreage. These changes due to urban development will compound the climate changes that are projected for the next 100 years. For example, if residential development caused a three degree Fahrenheit rise in average air temperature in open space, and the local air temperature is expected to warm by five degrees in the next one hundred years, this could mean a total temperature rise of eight degrees Fahrenheit.

In the next decade Parks and Recreation staff will introduce new strategies for climate adaptation in response to a wealth of new information on climate projections, plant genetics, and climate change adaptation. Many of the strategies described in this document

are aimed to increase the resilience of Mercer Island open space vegetation to current stressors and to disturbances and stresses we foresee as important in the coming decades. (For a discussion of the concept of resilience, see Box 2). As we set goals for the next ten years, we must consider that our actions, particularly tree planting, will play a part in determining the function and resilience of our forests over much longer timeframes (a century or more). Recommendations below are divided between those that most closely pertain to shorter versus longer time-frame objectives, but it is important to note that objectives for these two time-frames are inter-dependent and that most actions have effects spanning both periods.

Box 2: Resilience

Resilience has become a central concept in planning for sustainability in human-built and natural systems, especially in the context of climate change.

Ecological resilience has been defined as: "the capacity of a system to absorb disturbance and reorganize so as to retain essentially the same function, structure, and feedbacks – to have the same identity (Walker and Salt 2012)".

Many natural systems are able to self-organize and recover from a variety of disturbances – they are resilient. However, it is possible for systems to lose their resilience when their components or the conditions in which they exist are changed too much, such as when forests are fragmented, or too many fish are harvested from an aquatic ecosystem. When this happens, the system crosses a **threshold**, and may then enter an **alternative stable state**, one which is characterized by a different set of species, exhibits new characteristics, and resists efforts to return to the original state.

When managing systems to maintain or boost their resilience, it is important to consider what *attributes* of a system one desires to make more resilient (Brand and Jax 2007). It may be desirable that populations of certain species persist in the landscape for habitat, cultural, or aesthetic reasons. Alternatively, it may be acceptable that species change in abundance after a disturbance as long as the ecological functions (such as carbon sequestration, habitat provision, or productivity) provided by the mix of species is maintained. In many cases, it is ecological services to humans (such as shade, pollution amelioration, storm-water reduction, or aesthetics) that we wish to make more resilient.

Planning for climate change resilience is particularly tricky, because climatic warming and changes in seasonal precipitation are not comparable to a passing disturbance like a forest fire; climate change will manifest as incremental change of the climatic baseline, punctuated by passing disturbances. Ecological communities cannot be expected to "return to normal" once climate change passes. For this reason, some ecologists suggest that we need to help ecosystems to *re-organize and respond* to climate-related environmental change rather than attempting to improve their *resistance* to such changes. As an example, Mercer Island lies in the western hemlock climax zone, where western hemlock is considered to be the tree that will naturally become dominant as a forest matures. The forest ecologist Jerry Franklin (pers. comm.) suggests that hemlock may decline as summers become drier, changing the ecological identity of these regional forests. However, well-adapted genotypes of native species such as Douglas-fir, western white pine, and cedar will likely continue to provide native conifer cover and structure to maintain the characteristics and functions of our native forests. For Mercer Island open spaces, a meaningful conception of resilience may be the degree to which these forests can retain desired ecological structures, functions, and services even while some aspects of their identity slowly change.

Definitions:

Threshold: a level of a controlling factor beyond which the feedbacks in a system change

Alternative stable states: states or conditions of an ecosystem (e.g. number and type of species, organization, physical conditions) that are resistant to change (resilient) unless pushed beyond a certain *threshold* by a significant perturbation. Once over the threshold, the system may exhibit new feedback patterns and fall into a new configuration or condition which is resistant to further change.

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The short term (10-20 years): building capacity for adaptive management

In the near-term, the assumptions and goals of the 2003 Pioneer Park Forest Management Plan and 2004 Open Space Vegetation plan will continue to be relevant and the overarching strategies to attain these goals will likely continue to be effective. However, even during this time period, climatic variability will likely be greater and extreme weather events more frequent than in the preceding decades (IPCC 2007, Kim et al. 2014). These upcoming decades represent a time to build a vision and a set of tools to practice forest management in a variable and changing climate. Carrying out successful restoration projects in an increasingly uncertain world will require a level of informed adaptive management beyond what has been pursued in the past.

In the face of greater uncertainty about climate conditions from year to year, we will need to be more open to testing and carefully monitoring the efficacy of different restoration approaches.

Selecting the most effective methods of ecological restoration in a changing and more uncertain climate will require allocation of a somewhat larger proportion of resources to project design, new plant materials, testing, project monitoring, and data analysis. Re-allocating resources to a data-based adaptive management approach will likely reduce expensive failures further down the road.

The long-term (50-100+ years): new tools and strategies

Land managers have traditionally used knowledge of historical plant community composition and the historical range of variability in ecosystems to inform restoration and management activities. To the same end, restoration ecologists identify relatively undisturbed "reference ecosystems" to guide development of restoration targets (SER 2004). With climate change, these historical vegetation patterns and compositions must be treated as increasingly uncertain guides. The major ecological changes expected in the coming century will require that land managers focus their efforts more on cultivating functional and resilient ecosystems – systems that can change along with the changing climate but retain their function and identity (see Box 2).

The literature on ecological restoration, conservation, and climate change suggests several overarching principles that are likely to increase landscape resilience. The 6 concepts listed below are drawn from this literature and form the foundation for our climate adaptation strategy. These principles will help guide restoration work and mitigate the loss of ecological functions and benefits on Mercer Island as climate changes.

1. **Strengthen adaptive management by including more experimental approaches and careful monitoring** (Seppälä et al. 2009). This concept was also discussed above as a tool for improving short term success. Despite the growing popularity of urban restoration programs, urban ecological restoration is a young science dealing with a landscape of rapid social and environmental change. Best practices are still evolving, and for many activities there is relatively little published

research to inform our work. To accelerate the learning process, restoration practitioners must design experimentation and evaluation into restoration projects and work to share information.

2. **Manage for diversity, which provides resilience in the face of disturbance and climatic variability** (Tilman et al. 1997, see also Box 2). This is especially critical given that forest insects and pathogens are predicted to be a major cause of ecosystem disruption in the coming century and may severely impact one or another individual species (Little et al. 2010). Increasing or maintaining a diversity of species, habitat types, and spatial heterogeneity has been a priority in Mercer Island restoration and will be a very high priority in the coming decade.
3. **Provide special protection for bottomlands, wetlands and waterways, which are especially critical resources in times of drought and may serve as climate refugia** (Seavy et al. 2009). Protection of aquatic resources is emphasized in both the 2004 OSVM plan and the 2008 Pioneer Park Forest Plan. With climate change impacts as an increasingly pressing concern, protection of these areas will be an even higher priority moving forward. Particular emphasis will be given to developing good methods for invasive species control in these areas, and areas of potential erosion will be prioritized for assessment and stabilization.
4. **Identify and protect other geologically or topographically unique areas, as these could provide refugia as climate changes** (Hunter 1988). Due to its small size, Mercer Island has a limited number of topographically or geologically unusual areas, but this recommendation would apply to wet depressions and stream corridors (as discussed in #3 above). Additionally, steep, north-facing slopes and ravines will be assessed as possible mini-refugia as climate changes, and special restoration efforts might be prioritized in these areas.
5. **Improve risk assessment (B.C. 2010) in relation to threats expected to increase with climate change** (drought and attendant canopy tree death, flooding, erosion, root rot, fire). The interaction between ecological change and public safety and health is important. Enhanced monitoring of ecosystem health (see point #1), which will improve early detection of ecological disturbances such as erosion and increased tree mortality, will also enhance early detection of related public safety issues (such as hazard trees or areas prone to slides).
6. **Manage for asynchrony and use establishment phase to reset succession.** Severe climatic events such as fire, drought or storms often cause widespread die-off which restarts succession and reduces diversity. This becomes an opportunity to promote diverse age classes and species mixes to reset the ecological trajectory of a landscape (Millar et al. 2007). Disasters such as major wind-storms could potentially open up large canopy gaps in Mercer Island open spaces. Fire has historically been uncommon in west-side forests and urban firefighting efforts further reduce chances of spreading forest fires, but climate projections indicate that western Washington forests may become more fire-prone in the coming

decades. Loss of a large area of canopy from one of these disturbances would negatively affect the Island's open spaces and the services they provide. However, some positive results could be achieved if subsequent replanting was undertaken with this directive in mind. The diversity of trees used in restoration has been somewhat constrained by a necessary focus on shade-tolerant species that will survive and grow well under the existing canopy. The process of restoring such a disturbed area would present an opportunity to establish patch diversity by establishing some stands composed of less shade-tolerant species such as Douglas-fir (used sparingly due to susceptibility to root rot), shore pine, and western white pine.

In addition to identifying broad principles that will improve ecological resilience, parks staff have evaluated a set of more specific climate adaptation actions that have the potential for mitigating one or more expected ecological effects of climate change.

Expected climate effects include: increased summer drought stress (CIG 2009) and associated seedling mortality, increased forest pathogen and insect damage associated with increased drought (Little et al. 2010), increased winter rain (CIG 2009) and associated erosion, and increased climate variability/storminess (IPCC 2007). Maladaptation of tree species to climate is another major concern. Regional projections for the Pacific Northwest indicate that, as temperatures rise over coming century, native tree species and varieties may become maladapted in large parts of their current distribution (Kim et al. 2012, Rehfeldt et al. 2014). Plants have "migrated" and plant communities changed during major climate fluctuations in the past (Davis 1994), but studies indicate that the rate of climatic change in the coming centuries will likely outstrip the abilities of trees to colonize new areas (Iverson et al. 2004).

The adaptation actions assessed by staff are shown in Table 2 below. They have been divided into three categories according to the feasibility, risk, and overall potential for positive impact on Mercer Island open spaces. Note that Activity 3 is one form of "assisted migration", a type of adaptive strategy which bears further consideration as an option for Mercer Island open spaces and is discussed further below (also see Table 3). Actions in categories 2 and 3 are not being considered for use at this time given their associated risks and uncertainties.

Table 2: Climate adaptation: example activities considered for Mercer Island open spaces

Activity	Context or "trigger" for use	Risks/costs
Category 1: Feasible, low-risk activities with high probability of positive results: staff plans to incorporate these activities into restoration work in coming years and to monitor effects.		
1) Summer follow-up watering of tree plantings	Planned near-term implementation	No known risks, moderate cost
2) Protect mature trees and stands from additional hydrologic and microclimatic changes	Monitor adjacent properties for potential impacts from development	No known risks, will require working with adjacent property owners
3) Incorporation of diverse, warm or dry-tolerant provenances* of native trees into planting stock	Planned near-term implementation	Some risk of maladaptation to current climate (but still favorable as compared to risk of inaction)
Category 2: Moderate feasibility, risk, and probability of success. These activities are supported by research and may be used in certain conditions or in the case of certain triggering events.		
4) Mycorrhizal inoculation of planting materials	Could be used in event of repeated failure of tree establishment in some areas	Poorly understood, but not likely to involve significant risk
5) Use El Nino/Southern Oscillation (ENSO) forecasts to guide timing and scope of restoration work during a given year.	Continued difficulty with performance of restoration plantings	Forecasts are not good predictors of actual weather conditions. May increase logistics and reduce ability to plan projects for other adaptive strategies
6) Thinning of forest stands to improve vigor	Could be used in event of clear, imminent threat of major damage from certain forest pathogens/insects. Not a preferred action due to risks.	Substantial risk of negative impacts from canopy reduction, soil compaction, and other associated disturbances

Category 3: Low feasibility, high risk, or uncertain success. These activities would require more support from research as well as presence of certain triggers before use.		
7) Soil renovation	Small, high-impact planting areas where other measures have failed to establish plants	No/low risk, high cost
8) Root rot fungal competitor treatments	Additional research establishing effective treatments	Poorly understood risks of disturbing soil biota/fungal ecology
9) Stump removal to decrease root rot spread	Additional research demonstrating effectiveness and/ or worsened impacts of root rot on parks	Risks of soil compaction and disturbance, high cost
10) Improve drainage in flood-prone open space areas	Evidence of substantial flood damage to open space plant communities	Risk of soil compaction and disturbance, negative impacts of hydrological alteration
<i>*see Box 1</i>		

Assisted Migration

One of the most discussed strategies for climate change adaptation in ecological systems is "assisted migration", in which species or genetic populations that have not been considered historically native in an area (hereafter, "novel plant material") are introduced in order to improve ecosystem function or preserve the species. Assisted migration seeks to facilitate the natural process by which species or genetic types within a species colonize new ranges as climate changes. Assisted migration activities can range from subtle changes in the genetic stock used for native species plantings (as in Category 1 activity above) to more radical changes in the species used in restoration. The table below outlines this gradient of actions.

Table 3: Plant materials scenarios for climate change adaptation in Mercer Island Open Spaces

Deviation from native composition	Possible plant material scenarios for climate change adaptation	Example	Context for use
None	Plants with wide environmental tolerances	Western redcedar (<i>Thuja plicata</i>)	Currently in use
Minor or none	Trees native to the Puget lowlands, but not historically known on Mercer Island	western white pine (<i>Pinus monticola</i>)	Currently used in habitat areas where other native species are poorly adapted
Minor	Western Washington native species derived from seed zones/provenances (see Box 1) better adapted to projected future climates on Mercer Island	Douglas-fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>) seedlings from warmer/ drier seed zones	Planned inter-planting with local seed provenances to evaluate adaptation to changing climate
Moderate	Pacific Northwest native species that are not now native (or uncommon in) Puget lowlands but are well adapted to projected future climates	Ponderosa pine (<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>)	Currently in limited use in park areas with special requirements, potential for use in limited drought and disease-prone areas
Major	“neo-native” species that are not Pacific Northwest natives currently, but may have existed in PNW over geologic time	coast redwood (<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>)	Currently in limited use in areas with special requirements, potential for use in disease-prone areas

Assessing and mitigating risk

Design of a forest adaptation strategy must balance risks of various types:

Inaction (continuation of practices without modifications related to climate change) incurs risks:

- establishment failures of plantings as climate events surpass tolerances of native genotypes
- death of more mature trees and loss of canopy cover
- negative impacts on vegetation or wildlife if timing of biological processes (phenology) changes and disrupts symbioses, food webs or competitive balance

- poor understanding of responses to such events given failure to increase monitoring or experimental approaches

Assisted migration approaches (from minor to major, as in Table 3) also incur some risk:

- near-term failure of seedlings that are adapted to warmer/drier climates
- long-term failure of more mature "novel" trees (and resulting loss of canopy) if climate does not track projections
- unintended negative interactions between novel genotypes/species and native species (competitive imbalances, disease introduction)

However, there are ways to mitigate some of the risks inherent in adaptation strategies:

- A bet-hedging, diversity-based approach can reduce the chances of future forest loss (either from die-off of current native genotypes or of new introduced genotypes). This approach would entail inter-planting small proportions of new genotypes with currently accepted plants to provide adaptive diversity and resilience against a range of potential climate conditions (Williams and Dumroese 2013).
- Risks of ecological mis-match, invasiveness, or transplant failure are limited by the constrained suite of species/genotypes being considered by staff. Most options being considered are native to the region and/or common as plantings within regional open spaces (even the most extreme example of assisted migration above, redwood, has been successfully planted on Mercer Island and widely throughout the Seattle area without known negative ecological consequences. It also has a history as a native species in the distant past).
- Careful and conservative selection of seed lots can further mitigate risk: a number of tools, based on climate models, are now available to select future-climate-adapted seed provenances of native species. Appendix E contains updated seed provenance zones for Washington State.
- Careful monitoring of mortality and success of native and novel genotypes/species will allow for rapid re-assessment of novel genotypes that may not be right for outplanting on Mercer Island and will facilitate re-direction to different options.
- Parks staff have begun the process of considering specific provenances of native trees to add to the genetic diversity and resilience of our forest. Staff have also begun systematic consideration of potential climate-resilient "neonatives" that could be used in the limited contexts or under the "trigger" scenarios described in Table 3.

5.6 Coordinate ravine restoration and watercourse stabilization

One of the issues that came out of the climate change research and the public meetings was the coordination of watercourse stabilization and restoration. Watercourses are priority landscapes for restoration because of their expected resiliency to climate change.

Certain ravine properties with watercourses are managed jointly with Maintenance Department. Coordination of stabilization work with open space restoration has been successful in Gallagher Hill and Upper Luther Burbank Park. However, channel conditions

in two other ravine systems are not as degraded - SE 53rd Open Space and Hollerbach Park – and may not qualify these ravines for stabilization projects in the near future. Nevertheless, assessing and correcting drainage in stream channels and the associated steep slopes would contribute to the long term health of the ravine ecosystem. Ravines are a priority landscape in the plan update. Work such as correcting residential drainage, piping street outfalls to the watercourse, and installing bioengineering in watercourses may be warranted. A work item for the Open Space program will be to conduct this assessment in 2015 and 2016 and work with the Maintenance Department on a recommended approach for the resulting issues.

5.7 Public policy and decision making for adaptive management

The scientific knowledge base related to climate change and forest management is still relatively limited. Over the next twenty years there will be more research that can inform the decisions we will need to make. City staff expect to revise and refine the strategy regularly as new information becomes available. The nature of the decisions also requires subjective judgment and interpretation of community values. Generally, public policy is set through legislative action of the Mercer Island City Council, in conjunction with the City Manager and the respective departments. The Mercer Island City Council also has boards and commissions that apply public policy and make administrative decisions as well as policy recommendations to City Council.

In the case of certain open space, the City Council has commissioned the Open Space Conservancy Trust with the ownership of Pioneer Park and Engstrom Open Space. This board is a valuable resource because the members gain expertise in the topic of forest management during their four year terms. However, it is not the intent of Council to expand their charter to other open space properties.

Nevertheless, it is consistent with the Open Space Plan to use recommendations and decisions from the Open Space Conservancy Trust to inform standards of care for other open space in the City. The Trust properties receive the highest level of service according to the plan. It follows that lower levels of service could then be defined for other properties by the Director of Parks and Recreation.

5.8 Public involvement and education

Public involvement and education continues to be an important goal. Volunteer participation in restoration events both augments the amount of restoration work that can be done each year, and, more importantly, helps citizens to develop a better understanding of and investment in their parks system. The parks department will continue to contract with volunteer management organizations which have the expertise and organizational infrastructure to bring in a diverse group of volunteers on a weekly basis.

The natural resources staff will continue to develop other programs, events, and projects that improve outreach while fostering stewardship. These include projects such as Boy

Scout community projects (often related to trail or parks infrastructure construction) and student restoration projects (such as the restoration collaboration between elementary school students and the Washington Native Plant Stewards). Staff will continue to take advantage of the opportunities presented by festivals and gatherings to reach out and educate the community about the natural resources programs (as exemplified by information provided at Mercer Island Summer Celebration!).

Finally, a new initiative in this plan is to undertake a targeted outreach and education campaign related to the effect of invasive trees and shrubs in private landscaping. There has been some public education around ivy as an undesirable plant for private landscaping, but cherry laurel and holly are less familiar to the public as invasive species. The purpose of the proposed campaign is to increase public understanding of the link between seed sources (mature fruiting plants) on private lands and the continued invasion in public parks, with the ultimate goal of convincing landowners to replace these invasive plants with native or less aggressive introduced species. Planning for this educational campaign is still in early stages, and a more detailed plan will be developed over the course of the coming biennium.

5.9 Summary of recommendations

- Prioritization of open space areas ([Section 5.1](#))
 - Broad prioritization of open spaces remains the same, but wet areas in several parks, areas with large or old-growth trees, and north-facing ravine areas will be evaluated for higher levels of service.
 - Areas throughout the open space system will be scoped for inclusion in trials of new seed provenances, watering, and holly treatment.
- Continue planting and invasive species maintenance activities to provide conifer regeneration in most remaining areas of the parks system and to free native vegetation from competition ([Section 5.2](#)).
- Improve restoration techniques ([Section 5.3](#))
 - Incorporate summer watering into first year's planting protocol.
 - Allow for longer invasive species removal maintenance cycles (4-5 years where necessary) and periodic renovation of treated areas.
 - Explore alternatives for holly treatment: collaborate with other regional managers to share knowledge, increase use of effective EZ-ject treatment with Imazapyr, and more consistently monitor treatment effectiveness.
- Transition sites to more stable condition ([Section 5.4](#))
 - Explore and assess relative efficacy of maintenance options for restored areas (options to compare include: longer removal maintenance, mulching, invasive knockdown, and "search and destroy" sweeps)
- Develop an open space climate adaptation strategy ([Section 5.5](#))
 - Improve the basis for adaptive management. Begin placing more emphasis on monitoring project outcomes and learning from treatment comparisons.

- Use several guiding climate change principles (such as adaptive management, biotic diversity, landscape diversity, and risk assessment) to help guide and prioritize restoration work over the next 10 years.
- Systematically monitor for and address hydrological stress or disturbances (drought or erosion) in the parks system.
- Incorporate a greater diversity of seed provenances of native trees into planting stock, particularly warm/dry area provenances. Monitor survival of different provenances in experimental areas.
- As necessary, consider other climate change adaptation actions and plant materials in Tables 2 and 3 in order to improve land management outcomes and increase resilience.
- Coordinate ravine restoration and watercourse stabilization ([Section 5.6](#))
- Public policy and decision making for adaptive management ([Section 5.7](#))
 - Oversight and expertise from the Open Space Conservancy Trust board will continue to guide actions and policy for Pioneer Park and Engstrom Open Space, but will also help to inform decisions made by the Director of Parks and Recreation pertaining to other open spaces.
- Public involvement and education ([Section 5.8](#))
 - Continue to cultivate a rich public involvement and education component within the open space program to allow the community to fully appreciate and share in the upkeep of their park system.
 - Launch public education campaign to reduce landscape use of invasive shrubs.

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Appendix A: Summary Table of Open Space Characteristics and Vegetation

Park	Large Parks (>7 acres)								Small Parks		
	Pioneer Park/ Engstrom	Island Crest Park	SE 53rd OS	Mercedale Park	Luther Burbank Park	Upper Luther Burbank	Gallagher Hill	Clarke Beach Park	Hollerbach OS	North Mercedale Hillside	
Acres	Acres (park)	127.4	38.9	26.2	30.8	54.5	18.1	11.3	9.1	5.2	6.2
	Acres (Open Space)*	127.4	31.2	26.2	25.1	27.2	18.1	11.3	7.7	5.2	6.2
	Acres (Sampled space)	121.3	30.4	26.2	24.7	20.1	18.1	11.3	7.0	5.2	6.2
Plots	Number, herb plots	196	46	37	31	29	28	15	11	10	9
	Number, tree plots	61	13	12	12	10	9	6	4	2	3
Canopy	TPA Native	85	75	72	78	90	76	79	78	78	105
	TPA exotic	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0
	Conifer:Deciduous	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.6	1.9	0.0
	Percent of trees with ivy	42	33	48	45	50	57	70	39	70	42
	Percent with ivy >15'	9	4	15	5	24	13	6	0	9	3
Regeneration	Regenerating conifers/acre	69	60	50	112	61	100	130	144	51	138
	Regenerating Exotic trees/acre	797	758	571	432	2041	1397	1487	443	796	78
Understory	Total exotic cover	24	20	37	31	46	34	72	59	61	42
	Percent cover ivy	15	9	24	8	8	11	57	23	50	27
	Percent blackberry	4	7	10	10	17	12	5	16	7	8
	Other primary invaders	holly, wall lettuce	holly, wall lettuce	laurel, bindweed	creeping buttercup, wall	reed canary- grass,	cherry laurel, nighthshade	bindweed, creeping buttercup	bindweed, nipplewort	laurel, holly	bindweed
	Site native diversity	66	56	48	35	50	37	33	22	37	26
	Mean plot native diversity	11	10	8	8	5	9	7	5	9	6

Small Parks (Cont'd)

	Park	Parkwood Ridge	Ellis Pond	Homestead Park	SE 47th OS	Clise Park	Groveland Park	Wildwood Park	Secret Park	All Parks
Acres	Acres (park)	3.8	4.0	11.1	1.5	1.7	3.1	3.0	0.9	327.5
	Acres (Open Space)	3.8	4.0	3.7	1.5	1.7	2.6	1.9	0.9	305.6
	Acres (Sampled space)	3.8	4.0	3.5	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.7	0.7	270.3
Plots	Number, herb plots	5	4	4	3	2	2	2	1	412
	Number, tree plots	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	132
Canopy	TPA Native	67	157	137	162	81	192	162	NA	85
	TPA exotic	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	NA	1
	Ratio Conifer:Deciduous	1.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.6	2.2	0.2	NA	0.6
	Percent of trees with ivy	20	3	67	100	13	58	56	NA	45
	Percent with ivy>15'	0	0	0	94	0	0	19	NA	10
Regeneration	Regenerating conifers/acre	94	96	0	0	81	162	40	NA	80
	Regenerating Exotic trees/acre	57	824	1775	283	647	101	5745	NA	937
Understory	Total exotic cover	2	3	121	96	2	7	46	85	32
	Percent cover ivy	0	0	84	94	0	2	14	15	17
	Percent blackberry	0	0	24	1	0	3	7	55	7
	Other primary invaders	wall lettuce	wall lettuce	bindweed	holly	holly	bindweed	creeping buttercup	holly	creeping buttercup
	Site native diversity	30	28	10	10	7	12	10	6	106
	Mean plot native diversity	12	10	5	5	6	7	5	6	9

Appendix B: Descriptive Summary of Open Space Condition

Large Parks:

Clarke Beach Park:

Resources description: This park has severely disturbed soils and a history of invasive species establishment, but also shows substantial restoration progress. Overall, restoration work has reduced invasive cover, but also left total vegetation cover low. On the other hand, restoration plantings have produced some of the highest conifer densities among our parks. Some areas of native shoreline vegetation provide important aquatic/lakeside habitat.

Exotic vegetation: Exotic species cover is still fairly high in this park, but restoration work has reduced their cover and, in particular, achieved low levels of ivy on trees. Bindweed and creeping buttercup are more important weeds in this park than elsewhere. Extensive clusters of holly and cherry laurel continue to be treated. The unusual non-native sedge *Carex sylvatica* is found along trails here.

Gallagher Open Space:

Resources description: This park has ecological functions in protecting the water quality and modifying runoff from the stream that runs through the central ravine, and it provides an important visual, sound, and air quality buffer between the freeway and residential areas. Additionally, restoration plantings and weed removal have allowed for higher than average levels of native conifer and hardwood regeneration.

Exotic vegetation: This park is arguably the most heavily invaded park in the system. The southern “limb” has disturbed soils and is densely invaded by ivy, holly, and cherry laurel. Bindweed, Robert’s geranium, and creeping buttercup all encroach from the roadside. *Daphne laureola*, *Cotoneaster bullatus*, sweet cherry, and foxglove are also present. A vigorous stand of spreading *Sasa*-type bamboo is of particular concern in the central part of this southern strip. Soil and vegetation are much less disturbed in the northern part of the park, and restoration efforts are clearly visible. The north area, particularly the ravine, is densely ivy-affected. Cherry laurel and holly are scattered, and some have not yet been treated. The planted area at the northwestern tip is affected by bindweed.

Island Crest Park

Resources description: Like Pioneer Park, this park represents exceptional ecological value due to its large size, more mature forest, and relatively undisturbed soils. In addition, it has lower levels of ivy on trees and overall invasive cover than other large parks and somewhat higher proportion of conifers than other large parks (other than Pioneer Park). Finally, the mosaic of wet areas in the southwest corner represents an important biological and hydrological resource.

Exotic vegetation: This park has lower levels of invasion than many in the system (it included some of the few plots island-wide with no exotic species), but there are areas with substantial presence of invasives. Ivy cover is substantial in patches in the northwest corner and along north edge of the park. Along the park's west edge blackberry is occasionally dense in canopy gaps and holly is patchily dense. Very high levels of holly regeneration were found near treated (but living) thickets in south-central area. Cherry laurel is abundant in northeastern corner. The wetlands in the southwestern area are moderately invaded by less common exotics, including bull thistle, deadly nightshade, and hairy cat's ear.

Luther Burbank

Resources description: This park is considered one of the gems of the Mercer Island Park system, and has many cultural and ecological resources including extensive shoreline habitat (much of which features restored native vegetation), open and scrub-shrub wetlands, and many well-loved recreational park areas. The wetlands provide habitat for plants with restricted habitat needs (cattail, bulrush, soft rush, slough sedge, mild waterpepper (*Polygonum hydropiperoides*), and marsh seedbox (*Ludwigia palustris*)). These areas provide critical habitat for birds, and the north point of the island also provides eagle habitat.

Exotic vegetation: Luther Burbank is one of the most invaded Mercer Island parks, with the highest densities of exotic trees and highest levels of exotic tree regeneration. Most of the upland forest is heavily invaded by one-seed hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), and holly and cherry laurel are abundant. Both wetland areas are invaded by reed canarygrass, and the southern wetland is additionally invaded by nightshade, yellow flag iris, and blackberry (around the perimeter). Cotoneaster species and wayfaring tree (*Viburnum lantana*) are commonly found in the upland areas especially east of the south meadow, and Scotch broom is occasional.

Mercerdale Park and Hillside

Resources description: This long park includes modest wetland areas in the northern and southern portions which support less common forest types (cottonwood and Oregon ash). Soils and vegetation are more disturbed than Pioneer Park or Island Crest, but still support substantial healthy native vegetation and at least one less-common woodland species: wild ginger (*Asarum caudatum*). The hardwood-dominated forest has relatively low levels of ivy invasion.

Exotic vegetation: Although overall levels of cover by invasive species are only moderate in this park, a wide variety of exotic species are present. Dense stands of holly and cherry laurel have been treated but, in many cases, persist along the southern and western edges. Blackberry and bindweed have been repeatedly controlled in the southern quarter, and unusual exotic species such as firethorn (*Pyracantha*), velvetgrass (*Holcus lanatus*) and large periwinkle (*Vinca major*) are occasional. Importantly, both *Clematis vitalba* (in three places along the southern half of the trail) and *Impatiens capensis* (in drainage above 34th St.) were observed here.

Pioneer Park

Resources description: Pioneer Park comprises the largest and least-disturbed forest areas on Mercer Island. Soils are relatively healthy, and the forest is likely more similar to pre-settlement forests than other open spaces. Conifers are dominant over deciduous trees, unlike other parks. More plant species are found here than in other smaller parks, and with the inclusion of Engstrom Open Space, this park provides important topographic, soil moisture, and habitat diversity.

Exotic vegetation: Compared with the rest of the open spaces on island, Pioneer Park has relatively low levels of invasion. Ivy is the most important invader, and levels are slightly higher than in most of the other large parks. Blackberry is the next most important, but due to a more mature canopy cover, its cover is lower than in most other parks. Large sweet cherry, cherry laurel, and holly are still found in the park, despite some success in controlling these species. Invasive species are found in all quadrants, but cover of exotic species (herbs, shrubs, and regenerating trees) in the southeast quadrant is approximately twice that in the northern quadrants.

Southeast 53rd Open Space

Resources description: This park contains large wetland areas with some less-common species and habitat types (wild ginger, columbine, deer fern, devil's club). Massive cedar snags, logs, and stumps likely are mementos of pre-settlement forests and enhance habitat and aesthetic value of the park.

Exotic vegetation: Ivy is substantial in the portion of this park north of 53rd St. NE, with notable regrowth of treated holly stands and a significant garden encroachment. The western portion of the main park has remnant patches of ivy (many controlled this season) and relatively abundant re-sprouting cherry laurel. Impatiens and knotweed were observed along stream in west-central portion. In the eastern portion of the site ivy is patchy on trees where it has grown back from ivy-rings, and, along the road way slopes, blackberry is dense. Where this blackberry has been knocked back, the slopes are more susceptible to erosion and would be good candidates for native plantings to stabilize and compete with blackberry.

Upper Luther Burbank:

Resources description: The streams that dissect this park and the associated small riparian wetland areas are important resource features. The park serves to buffer these resources and improve water quality, modulate their hydrology, and provide critical riparian plant and animal habitat. Erosion along the southern ravine should be noted as a threat to water quality and habitat. The moist air and soil environments support luxurious moss and licorice fern growth on trees as well as a number of less common species, including scouring rush (*Equisetum hyemale*), Henderson's sedge (*Carex hendersonii*), woodrush (*Luzula parviflora*), maidenhair fern (*Adiantum pedatum*), and American speedwell (*Veronica americana*).

Exotic vegetation: Invasion is moderate at this site overall. The north-west ravine has substantial ivy and holly invasion, including some untreated and robust holly trees. The northern strip along the freeway and southeastern and southwestern corners have

substantial blackberry presence. Holly is densely seeded in many areas, and thickets of holly and cherry laurel are scattered throughout. Exotics of note are reed canarygrass in the eastern stream bed and Indian strawberry (*Duchesnea indica*) in the south-central ravine area. The latter is an unusual introduced species, but it is unknown whether it poses an invasive threat.

Small Parks:

Clise Park

Resources description: This small park has little in the way of special resource elements, but is dominated by native vegetation, particularly Indian plum.

Exotic vegetation: is invaded by ivy only at a low level, with most tree trunks free of it. A number of invasive trees and shrubs, including sweet cherry, *Daphne laureola* and cherry laurel, are moderately common.

Ellis Pond

Resources description: This park contains the only year-round pond on the island as well as habitat types and plant communities that are unique on Mercer Island. Unique or unusual vegetation types include Pacific crabapple (*Malus fusca*) bottomland to the east of Ellis Pond and *Spiraea*/Dogwood (*Cornus nuttallii*) thickets to the north. Additionally, a number of other species that are not commonly found in other areas on Mercer Island exist there including: cow parsnip (*Heracleum maximum*), American brooklime (*Veronica americana*) and devil beggarticks (*Bidens frondosa*, of uncertain nativity in WA).

Exotic vegetation: Relative to other park areas, it is not extensively invaded by exotic vegetation. Exotic species concerns include creeping buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*), English holly (especially in the northern wetlands, where it appears to be seeding prolifically), and cherry laurel.

Groveland Beach Park:

Resources description: This open space has a heavy cover of mature conifer trees in the northern area and includes beach.

Exotic vegetation: Ivy is well controlled in the eastern (upslope) portion, but more problematic on slopes and below. Himalayan blackberry is advancing in the south east corner and the central portion of the park has blackberry, creeping buttercup, and bindweed. *Daphne laureola* and cherry laurel are common in northern slope area.

Hollerbach Open Space

Resources description contains wetland species, such as deer fern (*Blechnum spicant*), coltsfoot (*Petasites frigidus*), maidenhair fern (*Adiantum pedatum*), and *Equisetum hyemale*, that are uncommon in other areas of the island. The difficulty of access, rugged and wet terrain, large size of some of the trees, and extensive large woody debris all make this small park relatively "wild" despite its small size, which may contribute to its

habitat (and aesthetic) value. The wetland areas contribute to wildlife and bird habitat and provide ecological services of erosion control and aquifer recharge. The moist microclimate, paired with the high level of coarse woody debris, makes this park one of the few areas on the island of successful natural conifer regeneration (mostly hemlock). Some erosion is notable on the steep and moist slopes.

Exotic vegetation: Hollerbach is heavily invaded by ivy, blackberry, cherry laurel, Portuguese laurel, and holly. Ivy on tree trunks is moderate, with few trees invaded into the canopy. The extensive fallen wood indicates that forest health may be compromised by root rot diseases, and the resulting gaps play a part in the invasion of sun-loving exotic species noted below.

Homestead Park

Resources description: Although small, this park still has potential importance due to its wetland's effects on aquifer recharge, water quality, and runoff. It is a visual and sound buffer between school, ballfield, transportation, and residential land uses.

Invasive vegetation: Homestead is heavily invaded by ivy, holly, cherry laurel, sweet cherry, and blackberry. Control attempts are making headway with these woody invaders. *Daphne laureola* is also present. Bindweed and creeping buttercup have substantially invaded wet areas on west side.

North Mercerdale Park

Resources description: The vegetation of this small park is not exceptional, but the park includes some wet areas and a small ponded area which have hydrological importance, and the park acts as a buffer between the town center area and the residential areas above.

Exotic vegetation: This park is relatively heavily invaded, with some areas dominated by ivy or blackberry. Sweet cherry (recently treated) is abundant in the south-end hillside. One of the few known occurrences of invasive clematis (*C. vitalba*) known on the island was observed in the northwest portion near the upper trail. Jewelweed (*Impatiens capensis*) was also controlled in the wet seep slope above the small pond.

Parkwood Ridge Open Space:

Resources description: This is a relatively healthy open space, with a diversity of plant species and habitats. The stream corridor is relatively healthy, and a number of less common plants were found here (waterleaf, soft rush, woodrush)

Exotic vegetation: Trailside weeds such as Robert's geranium and nipplewort are common and periwinkle (*Vinca minor*) is encroaching the upper portions from landscaping in neighboring parcels.

Southeast 47th Open Space

Resources description: Consisting of a narrow steeply-sloped strip of land buffering a small watercourse, this open space likely provides important functions of aquifer recharge, erosion control, and water quality improvement.

Exotic vegetation: This park is heavily invaded throughout by English ivy (with most tree stems in the lower portion invaded into the canopy). Additionally, the upper portions (where some ivy control appears to have been undertaken) are invaded extensively by Robert's geranium and bindweed. English holly and cherry laurel are common in the lower two thirds of the park, and have not been recently been controlled (some are fruiting).

Wildwood Park:

Resources description: This small park includes wet areas and is valued by adjacent landowners, who contribute to its restoration.

Exotic vegetation: Invasive species presence is high in this park, with holly, ivy, reed canarygrass all present.

Appendix C: Cover and Frequency of Plant Species

Appendix C, Table 1: Native herbs and graminoids captured in 25m2 plots

Scientific name	Common name	Abbreviation	Average Cover across all plots	Percent of plots where found
<i>Achlys triphylla</i>	vanilla leaf	ACTR	0.33	8.51
<i>Adiantum aleuticum</i>	maidenhair fern	ADPE	0.01	1.15
<i>Alisma triviale</i>	northern water plantain	ALPL	0.00	0.46
<i>Asarum caudatum</i>	wild ginger	ASCA3	0.00	0.23
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	ladyfern	ATFI	1.15	19.77
<i>Bidens frondosa</i>	leafy beggar-ticks	BIFR	0.00	0.23
<i>Blechnum spicant</i>	deer fern	BLSP	0.01	0.46
<i>Bromus vulgaris</i>	Columbia brome	BRVU	0.03	11.95
<i>Carex hendersonii</i>	Henderson's sedge	CAHE	0.01	0.23
<i>Carex leptopoda</i>	taperfruit shortscale sedge	CALE24	0.08	13.79
<i>Carex obnupta</i>	slough sedge	CAOB	0.00	0.23
<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	fireweed	EPAN	0.00	0.46
<i>Circaea alpina</i>	small enchanter's nightshade	CIAL	0.08	11.72
<i>Claytonia sibirica</i>	Siberian miner's lettuce	CLSI	0.11	15.86
<i>Dicentra formosa</i>	western bleedingheart	DIFO	0.00	0.69
<i>Dryopteris expansa</i>	wood fern	DREX	1.34	33.79
<i>Eleocharis palustris</i>	common spike rush	ELPA	0.01	0.23
<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i>	fringed willowherb	EPCI	0.02	8.97
<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	common horsetail	EQAR	0.07	0.46
<i>Equisetum hyemale</i>	scouringrush horsetail	EQHY	0.08	0.46
<i>Equisetum telmateia</i>	giant horsetail	EQTE	1.15	13.56
<i>Fragaria chiloensis</i>	beach strawberry	FRCH	0.00	0.46
<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	woodland strawberry	FRVE	0.00	0.46
<i>Fragaria virginiana</i>	wild strawberry	FRVI	0.00	0.23
<i>Galium aparine</i>	cleavers	GAAP	0.26	28.28
<i>Galium trifidum</i>	small bedstraw	GATR	0.02	4.83
<i>Geum macrophyllum</i>	bigleaved avens	GEMA	0.15	14.02
<i>Glyceria striata</i>	tall mannagrass	GLEL	0.02	0.69
<i>Hydrophyllum tenuipes</i>	Pacific waterleaf	HYTE	0.00	0.23
<i>Leersia oryzoides</i>	rice cutgrass	LEOR	0.00	0.23
<i>Lonicera ciliosa</i>	orange honeysuckle	LOCI	0.06	4.60
<i>Lonicera hispidula</i>	hairy honeysuckle	LOHI	0.04	0.92
<i>Ludwigia palustris</i>	marsh seedbox	LUPA	0.02	0.23
<i>Luzula parviflora</i>	smallflowered woodrush	LUPA4	0.00	1.15
<i>Lysichiton americanus</i>	skunk cabbage	LYAM	0.07	1.61
<i>Mitella caulescens</i>	slightstemmed miterwort	MICA5	0.00	0.23
<i>Nemophila parviflora</i>	smallflower nemophila	NEPA	0.05	5.98
<i>Oenanthe sarmentosa</i>	water parsley	OESA	0.01	0.69
<i>Osmorhiza berteroi</i>	sweet cicely	OSBE	0.07	15.17
<i>Polygonum hydropiperoides</i>	mild waterpepper	POHY	0.04	0.69
<i>Polypodium glycyrrhiza</i>	licorice fern	POGL	0.03	7.36

Scientific name	Common name	Abbreviation	Average Cover across all plots	Percent of plots where found
Polystichum munitum	sword fern	POMU	19.42	88.97
Prunella vulgaris	common self heal	PRVU	0.00	0.46
Pteridium aquilinum	bracken fern	PTAQ	2.57	34.71
Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani	soft-stemmed bulrush	SCTA	0.05	0.23
Scirpus microcarpus	small-seeded bulrush	SCMI	0.03	1.15
Stachys chamissonis var. cooleyae	hedgenettle	STCO	0.02	1.38
Stellaria crispa	crisp sandwort	STCR	0.07	12.18
Streptopus amplexifolius	clasping twistedstalk	STAM	0.00	0.23
Tellima grandiflora	fringecup	TEGR	0.11	6.44
Tiarella trifoliata	foamflower	TITR	0.05	3.45
Tolmiea menziesii	piggy-back plant	TOME	0.42	6.67
Trientalis borealis ssp. latifolia	starflower	TRBO	0.00	2.07
Trillium ovatum	trillium	TROV	0.16	21.61
Typha latifolia	cattail	TYLA	0.11	0.23
Urtica dioica	stinging nettle	URDI	3.42	46.67
Veronica americana	American Speedwell	VEAM	0.00	1.15
Vicia americana	American vetch	VIAM	0.01	3.22

Appendix C, Table 2: Herbs and graminoids of uncertain nativity captured in 25m2 plots

Scientific name	Common name	Abbreviation	Average Cover across all plots	Percent of plots where found
Juncus effusus	soft rush	JUEF	0.07	0.92
Juncus sp.	rush	Juncus sp.	0.00	0.23
Viola sp.	violet	Viola sp.	0.00	0.46

Appendix C, Table 3: Non-native herbs and graminoids captured in 25m2 plots

Scientific name	Common name	Abbreviation	Average Cover across all plots	Percent of plots where found
Agrostis capillaris	creeping bentgrass	AGTE	0.20	2.53
Agrostis stolonifera	creeping bentgrass	AGST	0.13	1.61
Bromus diandrus	ripgut brome	BRRI	0.00	0.23
Calystegia sepium	hedge false bindweed	CASE1	0.77	6.90
Cardamine hirsuta	hairy bittercress	CAHI	0.10	16.32
Cirsium arvense	Canada thistle	CIAR	0.01	0.46
Cirsium vulgare	bull thistle	CIVU	0.00	0.23
Clematis vitalba	wild clematis	CLVI	0.04	0.23
Cyclamen sp.	cyclamen	Cyclamen	0.00	0.23
Digitalis purpurea	foxglove	DIPU	0.00	0.46
Duchesnea indica	Indian strawberry	DUIN	0.00	0.23
Elymus repens	quackgrass	AGRE	0.08	1.15
Geranium robertianum	herb Robert	GERO	2.05	64.83
Hedera helix	English ivy	HEHE	17.11	86.44
Holcus lanatus	velvetgrass	HOLA	0.00	0.46
Hypericum androsaemum	sweet amber	HYAN8	0.00	0.46
Hypericum perforatum	St. John's wort	HYPE	0.00	0.23
Hypochaeris radicata	hairy cat's-ear	HYRA	0.00	0.23
Iris pseudacorus	yellow flag iris	IRPS	0.07	0.23
Lapsana communis	nipplewort	LACO	0.20	22.76
Lathyrus latifolius	perennial pea	LALA	0.00	0.46
Lotus corniculatus	bird's-foot trefoil	LOCO	0.00	0.69
Lunaria annua	annual honesty	LUAN	0.00	0.23
Mycelis muralis	wall-lettuce	MYMU	0.49	44.14
Phalaris arundinacea	reed canarygrass	PHAR	0.59	2.53
Plantago major	broad-leaved plantain	PLMA	0.01	1.61
Poa annua	annual bluegrass	POAN1	0.04	0.69
Poa trivialis	rough bluegrass	POTR2	0.01	2.07
Ranunculus repens	creeping buttercup	RARE	0.88	9.66
Rumex crispus	curly dock	RUCR	0.00	0.46
Rumex obtusifolius	bitter dock	RUOB	0.01	1.38
Solanum dulcamara	deadly nightshade	SODU	0.16	4.37
Sonchus oleraceus	common sowthistle	SOOL	0.00	0.23
Stellaria media	chickweed	STME	0.00	1.38
Tanacetum parthenium	feverfew	TAPA6	0.00	0.23
Taraxacum officinale	dandelion	TAOF	0.01	5.06
Trifolium pratense	red clover	TRPR	0.00	0.46
Veronica serpyllifolia	thymeleaf speedwell	VESE	0.05	1.84
Vicia hirsuta	hairy vetch	VIHI	0.00	0.23
Vicia sativa	garden vetch	VISA	0.00	0.23
Vinca major	bigleaf periwinkle	VIMA	0.00	0.23
Vinca minor	common periwinkle	VIMI2	0.00	1.38

Appendix C, Table 4: Native shrubs and shrubby trees captured in 25m2 plots

Scientific name	Common name	Abbreviation	Average Cover across all plots	Percent of plots where found
Acer circinatum	vine maple	ACCI	0.18	4.83
Amelanchier alnifolia	serviceberry	AMAL	0.00	0.46
Cornus sericea	red-osier dogwood	COSE	0.22	1.15
Corylus cornuta	beaked hazelnut	COCO	11.91	32.18
Crataegus douglasii	Pacific hawthorn	CRDO	0.00	0.92
Gaultheria shallon	salal	GASH	4.06	32.87
Holodiscus discolor	oceanspray	HODI	0.37	3.22
Lonicera involucrata	twinberry	LOIN	0.03	0.69
Mahonia aquifolium	tall Oregon grape	MAAQ	0.08	2.07
Mahonia nervosa	low Oregon grape	MANE	2.69	45.52
Malus fusca	western crabapple	MAFU	0.00	0.46
Oemleria cerasiformis	Indian plum	OECE	2.85	47.59
Oplopanax horridus	devil's club	OPHO	0.64	3.91
Philadelphus lewisii	Lewis' mock-orange	PHLE	0.00	0.46
Physocarpus capitatus	Pacific ninebark	PHCA	0.03	0.92
Rhododendron macrophyllum	western rhododendron	RHMA	0.00	0.46
Ribes lacustre	swamp gooseberry	RILA	0.02	1.15
Ribes sanguineum	red-flowering currant	RISA	0.00	0.46
Rosa gymnocarpa	baldhip rose	ROGY	0.13	2.30
Rosa nutkana	Nootka rose	RONU	0.01	0.23
Rosa pisocarpa	clustered wildrose	ROPI	0.16	1.38
Rubus leucodermis	blackcap	RULE	0.06	4.14
Rubus parviflorus	thimbleberry	RUPA	0.10	2.99
Rubus spectabilis	salmonberry	RUSP	6.14	30.57
Rubus ursinus	creeping blackberry	RUUR	3.96	64.14
Salix lucida ssp. lasiandra	Pacific willow	SALU	0.01	0.46
Salix scouleriana	Scouler's willow	SASC	0.01	0.69
Sambucus racemosa	red elderberry	SARA	5.55	53.10
Spiraea douglasii	hardhack	SPDO	0.04	0.92
Symphoricarpos albus	snowberry	SYAL	0.79	5.98
Vaccinium parvifolium	red huckleberry	VAPA	0.63	16.32

Appendix C, Table 5: Non-native shrubs captured in 25m2 plots

Scientific name	Common name	Abbreviation	Average Cover across all plots	Percent of plots where found
Aucuba japonica	Japanese laurel	AUJA	0.00	0.23
Cotoneaster bullatus	hollyberry cotoneaster	COBU	0.00	0.23
Cotoneaster simonsii	Simons cotoneaster	COSI	0.02	1.38
Daphne laureola	spurge laurel	DALA	0.00	1.15
Ligustrum vulgare	European privet	LIVU	0.02	0.23
Pyracantha sp.	firethorn	Pyracantha sp.	0.03	0.23
Rubus armeniacus	Himalayan blackberry	RUDI	7.29	54.02
Rubus laciniatus	evergreen blackberry	RULA	0.00	0.46
Sonchus asper	spiny sowthistle	SOAS	0.00	0.92
Umbellularia californica	California laurel	UMCA	0.00	0.23
Viburnum lantana	wayfaringtree	VILA	0.00	0.46
Viburnum opulus	European cranberrybush	VIOP	0.00	0.23

Appendix C, Table 6: Native trees captured in 25m2 plots

Scientific name	Common name	Abbreviation	Average Cover across all plots	Percent of plots where found
Abies grandis	grand fir	ABGR	0.01	0.46
Acer macrophyllum	big-leaf maple	ACMA	0.55	56.32
Alnus rubra	red alder	ALRU	0.01	1.15
Arbutus menziesii	Pacific madrone	ARME	0.01	0.69
Betula papyrifera	paperbark birch	BEPA	0.00	0.23
Cornus nuttallii	Pacific dogwood	CONU	0.00	0.46
Frangula purshiana	cascara	RHPU	0.07	11.95
Fraxinus latifolia	Oregon ash	FRLA	0.06	5.06
Picea sitchensis	Sitka spruce	PISI	0.02	1.38
Pinus contorta	shore pine	PICO	0.00	0.23
Pinus monticola	western white pine	PIMO	0.01	0.69
Pinus ponderosa	ponderosa pine	PIPO	0.00	0.23
Populus balsamifera ssp. trichocarpa	black cottonwood	POTR	0.00	0.92
Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas fir	PSME	0.01	1.84
Quercus garryana	Garry oak	QUGA	0.01	2.53
Thuja plicata	western red cedar	THPL	0.66	26.90
Tsuga heterophylla	western hemlock	TSHE	0.03	2.07

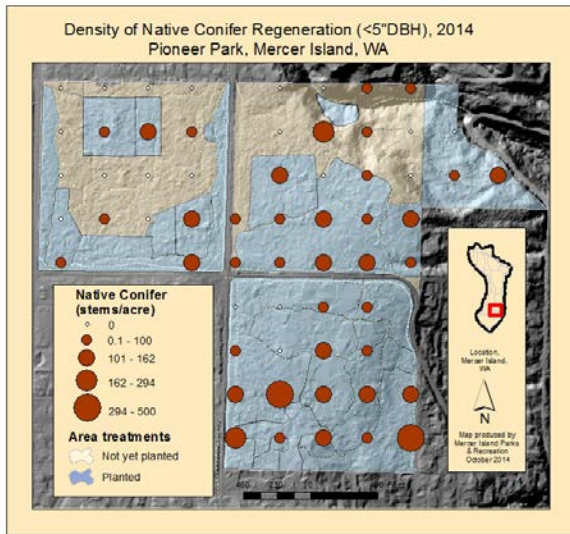
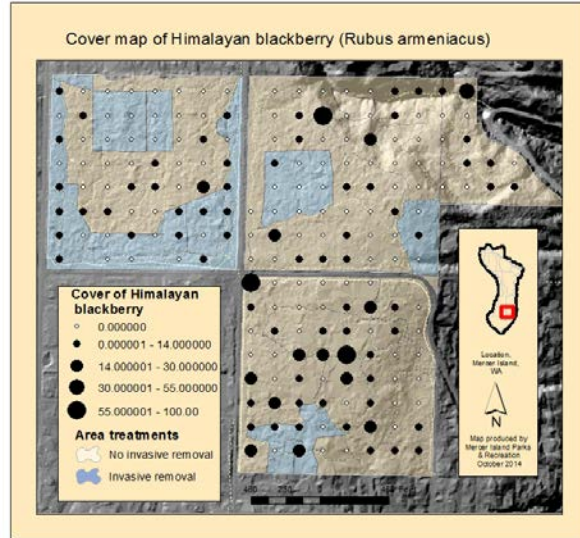
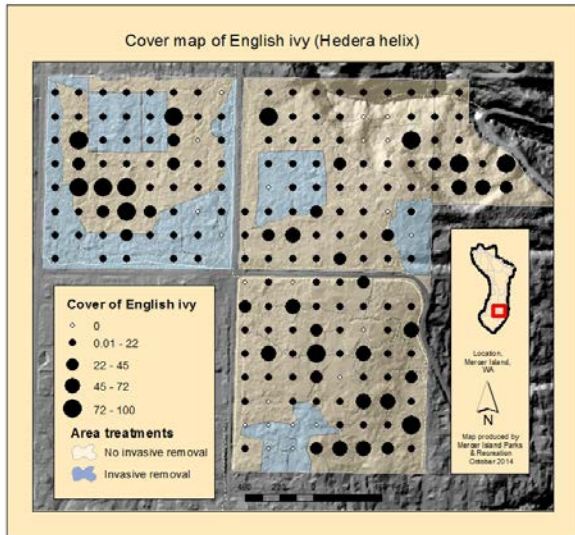
Appendix C, Table 7: Non-native trees captured in 25m2 plots

Scientific name	Common name	Abbreviation	Average Cover across all plots	Percent of plots where found
Acer palmatum	Japanese maple	ACPA	0.00	0.46
Acer saccharinum	silver maple	ACSA	0.01	0.23
Aesculus hippocastanum	horse chestnut	AEHI	0.00	0.46
Calocedrus decurrens	incense cedar	CADE27	0.02	0.23
Crataegus monogyna	one-seed hawthorn	CRMO	0.04	3.68
Ilex aquifolium	English holly	ILAQ	0.69	45.52
Juglans nigra	black walnut	JUNI	0.01	0.46
Malus domestica	domestic apple	MADO	0.01	0.23
Prunus avium	sweet cherry	PRAV	0.03	4.14
Prunus cerasifera	cherry plum	PRCE2	0.03	1.38
Prunus laurocerasus	cherry laurel	PRLA	0.46	14.94
Prunus lusitanica	Portugal laurel	PRLU	0.01	6.44
Quercus sp.	oak	Quercus sp.	0.00	1.15
Sequoia sempervirens	coast redwood	SESE	0.04	0.46
Sorbus aucuparia	European mountain ash	SOAU	0.10	7.82

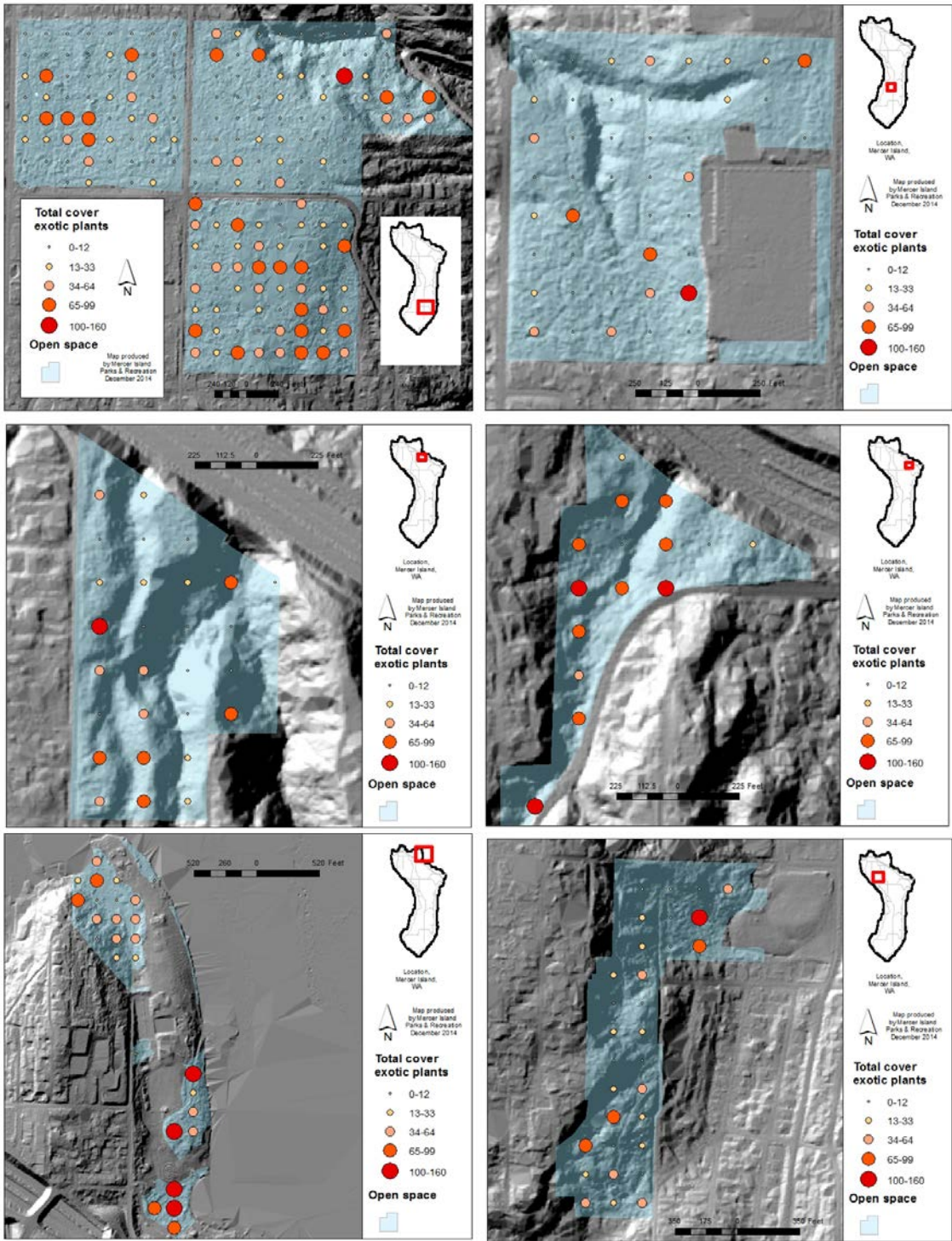
Appendix C, Table 8: Unidentified species captured in 25m2 plots

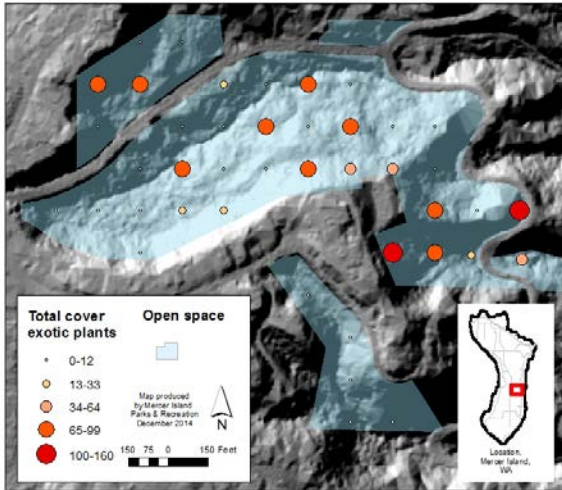
Scientific name	Common name	Abbreviation	Average Cover across all plots	Percent of plots where found
Poaceae	Unidentified grass	Poaceae	0.03	4.60
Unidentified herb	Unidentified herb	UnIdherb	0.00	0.92
Unidentified seedling	Unidentified seedling	UnIdseedli	0.00	1.61

Appendix D: Plant and Vegetation Maps

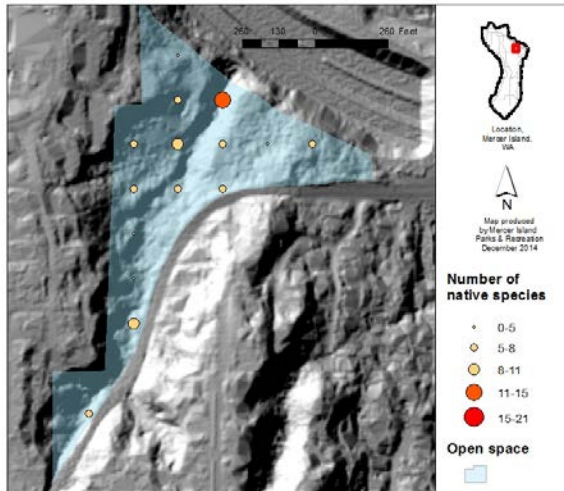
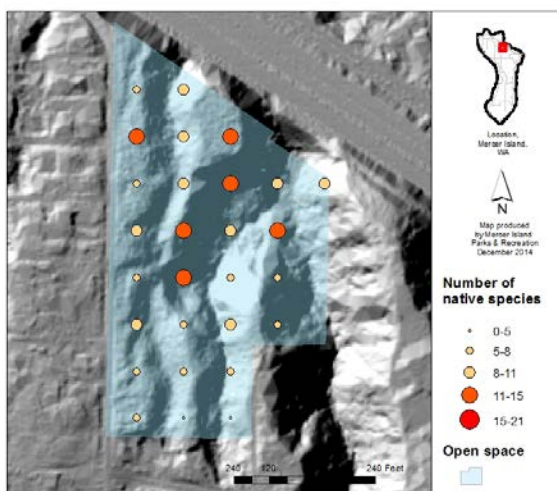
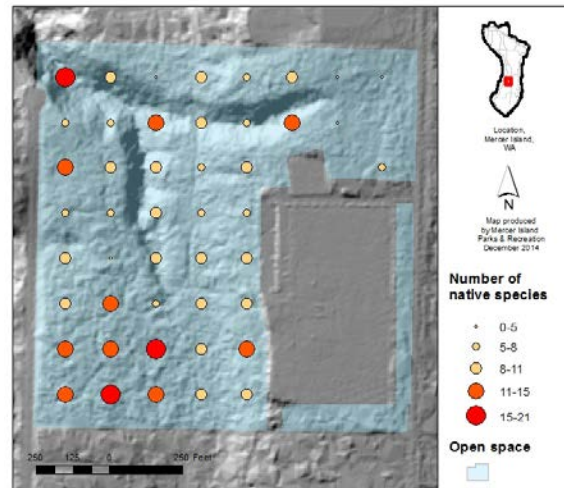
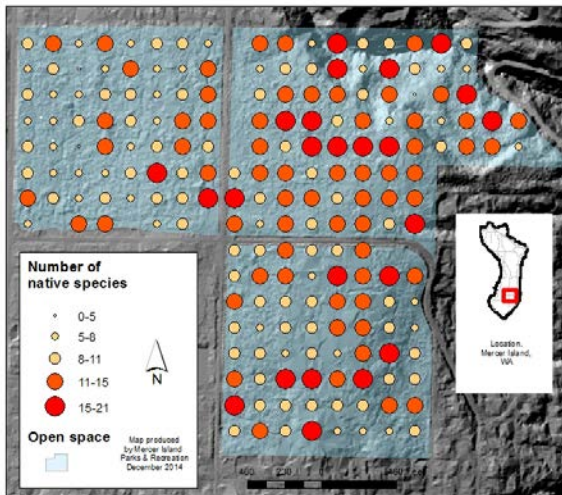


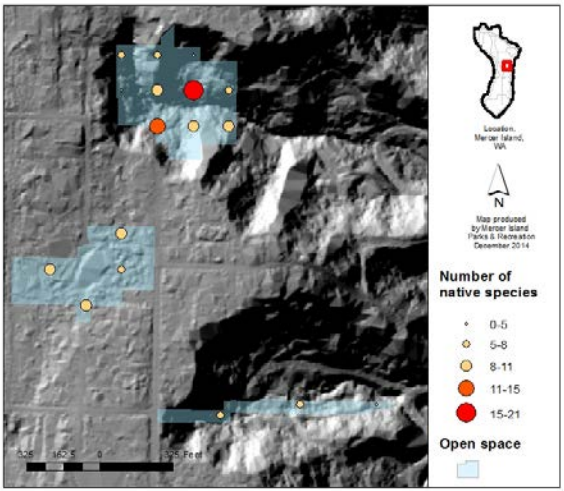
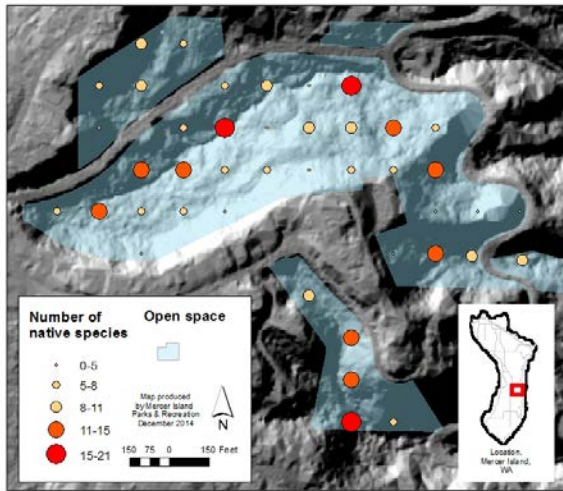
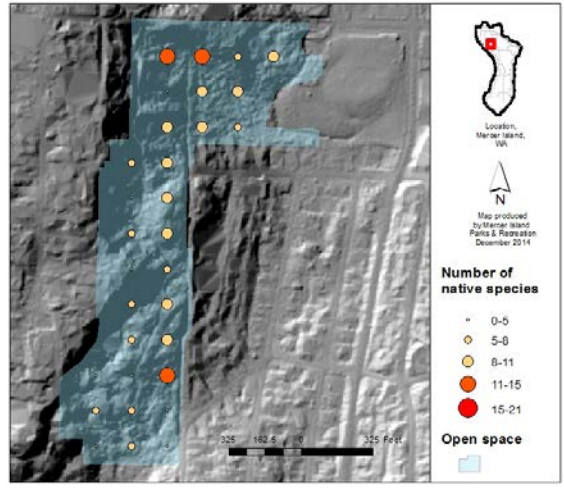
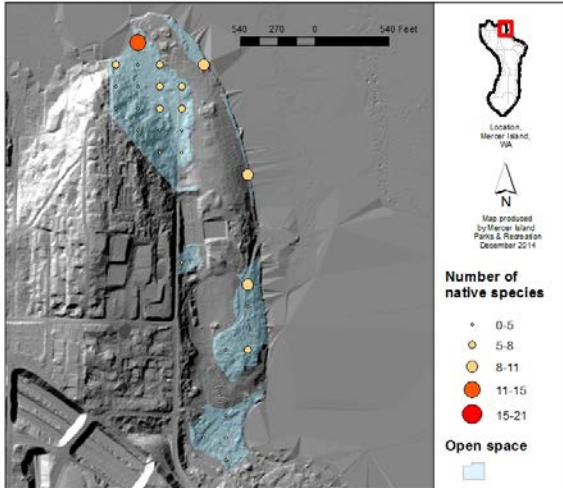
Total cover of exotic plants in major open spaces of Mercer Island, WA.





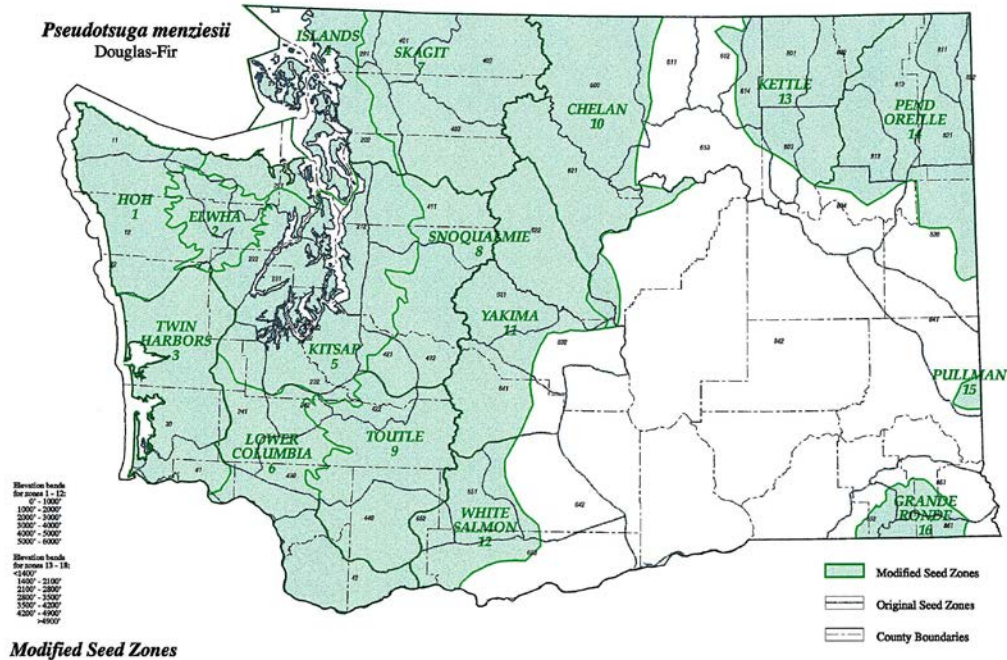
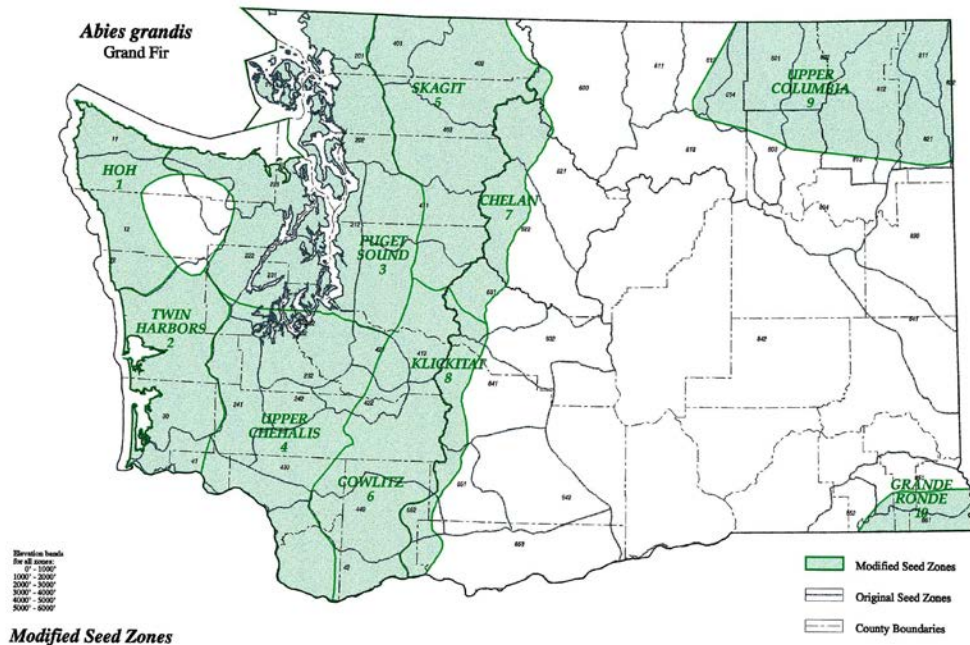
Native plant species richness in large open spaces of Mercer Island, WA.

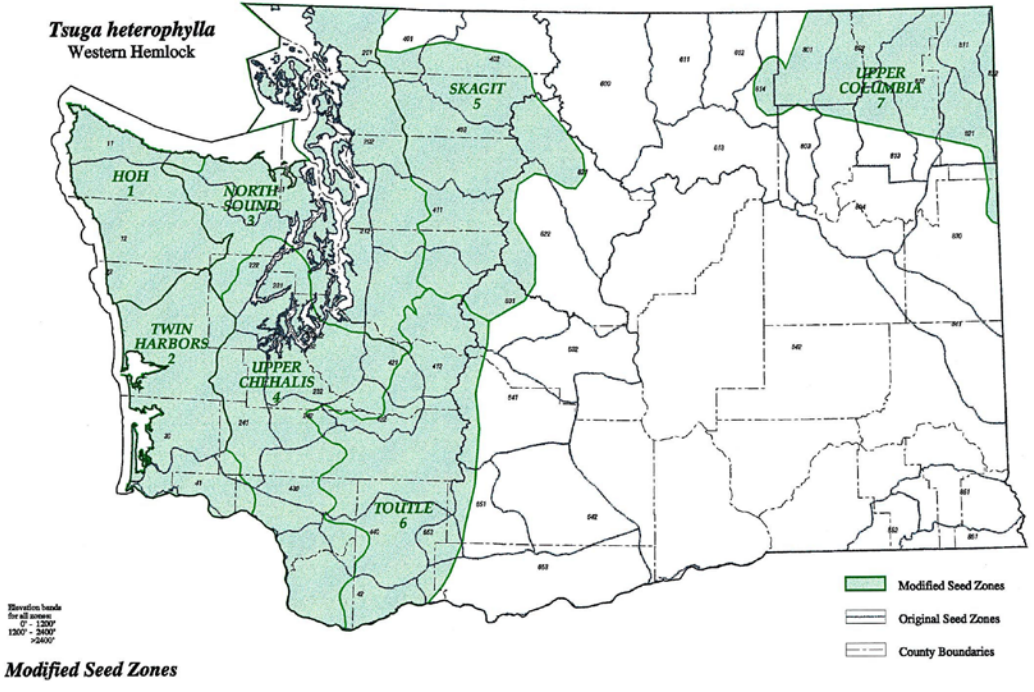
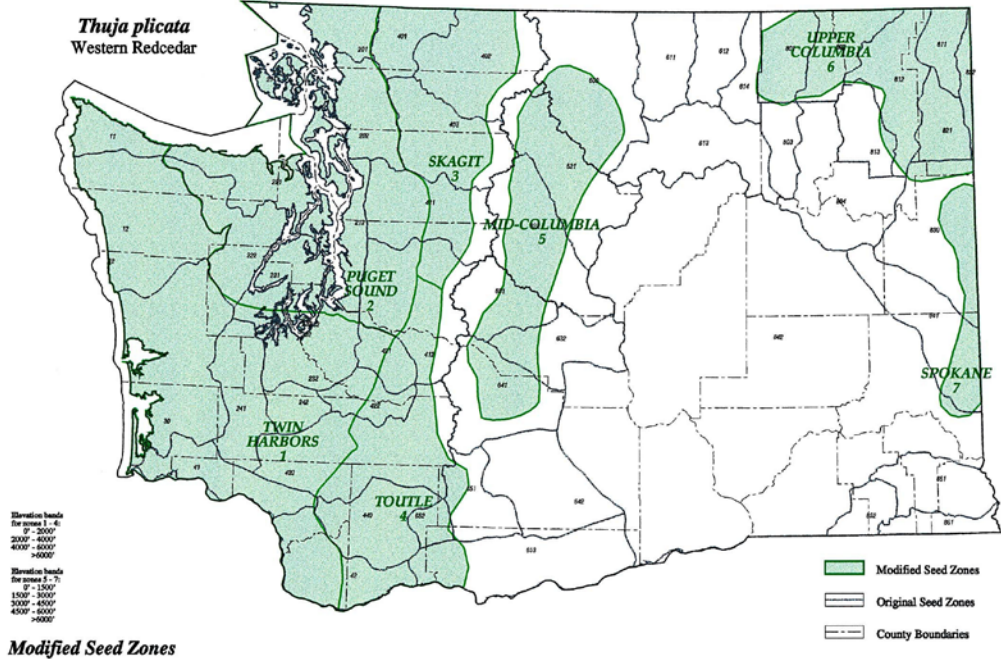




Appendix E: Selected Updated Washington State Seed Provenance Zones

(Randall, W. K. and P. Berrang. 2002. Washington Tree Seed Transfer Zones. Washington State DNR.)





Appendix F: Comments from Expert Advisors

Appendix F, Part 1: Summary of Verbal Comments from Dr. Jerry Franklin (Professor Emeritus, University of Washington)

Restoration plantings:

Dr. Franklin encouraged use of a diverse palette of native species in restoration plantings, including hardwoods (which may be more resilient to climate change in certain ways, and which may allow higher levels of soil moisture).

He suggested that maple, cottonwood, and ash are good elements to encourage, while alder may have the negative effect of increasing soil N and providing more advantage to nitrogen-loving invasive species.

Dr. Franklin suggested that a relatively high proportion of western redcedar may be a good choice for climate resilience, as it seems quite tolerant of varying atmospheric moisture content as long as it can find soil moisture. It also will cast a deep shade that may help outcompete invasive understory species. Cedar will also tend to increase soil pH.

Hemlock may be more sensitive to decreasing atmospheric moisture (as summers become drier), so this species may become less well adapted to local climates. Dr. Franklin believes that Douglas-fir will continue to do well in the region.

Another species Dr. Franklin would include to increase diversity would be western white pine, which will be relatively drought tolerant and can be seen to be more shade tolerant than some think.

Climate, provenances, and assisted migration:

Regarding experimentation with various provenances of native species, Dr. Franklin is supportive of trying those from warmer, drier areas (especially to the south), although he notes that even local populations of native conifers are likely to have a high degree of genetic diversity (and adaptability) contained within them.

He is generally supportive of adaptive migration actions using native species, and has encouraged western Oregon groups to consider using California black oak in restoration. He concedes that there are not a large number of good candidates for this region, however. He offers chinkapin (*Castanopsis chrysophylla*) as one option, noting that it has arborescent forms in certain conditions and provides good wildlife habitat and forage.

Dr. Franklin notes that monitoring of soil moisture is one area that could be helpful in understanding climate effects, and his team is using a type of cosmic ray scattering detector to create soil moisture estimates integrated over 10+ acres.

He also points out that fire may become a more frequent disturbance in Western Washington, guessing that fire return intervals that were once 250-300 (to 400) years may become half that with climate change.

Appendix F, part 2: Written Comments from Clay Antieau (Scientist, Seattle Public Utilities)

Mr. Antieau provided these comments in response to an earlier summary of the updated Open Space Vegetation Management Plan. In some places [bracketed] notes have been inserted to clarify the part of the plan being discussed.

Hi Paul, Matthew:

I appreciate the opportunity to comment on Mercer Island's Open Space Vegetation Plan 10-Year Evaluation (n.d.) and your queries concerning climate change and the future of Mercer Island's urban forest. Your implementation of the City's forest and vegetation management plans is commendable in being objective-driven, data-focused—and adaptive, as you now contemplate your 10-year track record in forest management. I had a few comments and suggestions, and appreciate your patience in awaiting my response. I prefer the written response because I can cite relevant literature, more carefully hone my speaking points, etc. I'd still be pleased to also discuss in person if desired.

Regards,
Clay
206-233-3711
January 23, 2015

On the Report Itself

- Add date of publication/issuance.
- Include references.
- Number report sections and include page numbers for easier referencing and discussion.
- “Note that Activity 2...” I believe should be “Note that Activity 3...”
- Report mentions mortality; would be useful to briefly summarize or describe the numbers, if available
- I enjoyed that invasive trees occurred at “666 stems/ac”—a potential satanic reference!
- The report is silent or unclear on several forest management considerations that may be critical to understanding trends in forest health and in informing potential management actions: 1) prioritization; 2) soil compaction; 3) mechanisms of conifer regeneration; and 4) evergreenness as a restoration strategy.

Prioritization

I'm a strong advocate for strategic restoration planning. Thus, in my review, the report was not clearly insofar as Mercer Island's strategic planning that prioritizes natural areas based on ecological health and natural resource functioning. Prioritization would be used to determine protection, enhancement, and restoration priorities for projects and management actions in a resource-limited world. In other words, don't spread yourself too thinly: prioritize. For example, I like the long-term focus, simplicity, and strategy of the Bradley Method of Ecological Restoration (Bradley, Joan. 1971. *Bush Regeneration: The practical way to eliminate exotic plants from natural reserves*. The Mosman Parklands and Ashton Park Association, Mosman (Sydney), New South Wales. 15 pp.): 1) Prevent degradation of good areas; 2) Improve the next best area; always work from good to bad; cautiously move into really bad areas (do not overclear!); 3) Hold the advantage gained; 4) Disturb soil as little as possible; restore it to its natural condition; 5) Allow the rate of regeneration to dictate the rate of clearing. While it may not be politically popular, a prioritization effort may result in some low quality natural areas being consciously dropped from restoration interventions, or subjected to less or different intervention.

Soil Compaction

The report mentions soil compaction very briefly. Effects of soil compaction are rarely considered in ecosystem restoration, but the science demonstrates that even moderate compaction can have significant adverse effects on soil flora and plant growth. I'm impressed from my own stewardship experiences at Discovery Park in Seattle that people and dogs travel everywhere off-trail, which leads to ecologically important but unconsidered (from the management side) soil compaction over short period of time. Even stewardship activities (whether volunteers or paid contractors) can result in long-lasting, adverse legacies of soil compaction.

There's a body of scientific literature associated with forest management and mine reclamation that documents important effects of soil compaction on plant growth and soil foodwebs. The upshot is that: 1) soil productivity and physical characteristics are crucial to an ecosystem's overall functioning; 2) once compacted, soils take a very long time (if ever) to return to "pre-compaction" physical, chemical, and biological conditions; and 3) excessively compacted soils typically require interventions in the form of physical ripping and incorporation of wood. Deborah S. Page-Dumroese (<http://forest.moscowfs.wsu.edu/people/smp/ddumroese.html>) and Stephen Schoenholtz (<http://water.vwrrc.vt.edu/>) would be your main North American scientific experts on soil compaction. A small sampling of relevant literature would include:

M.P. Amaranthus, D. Page-Dumroese, A. Harvey, E. Cazares, and L.F. Bednar. 1996 (May). Soil compaction and organic matter affect conifer seedling nonmycorrhizal and ectomycorrhizal root tip abundance and diversity. US Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Research Station, Research Paper PNW-RP-494.

Curran, M.P., R.L. Heninger, D.G. Maynar; and R.F. Powers. 2005. Harvesting effects on soils, tree growth, and longterm productivity. In: Productivity of Western Forests: A forest products focus. Tech. Editors: C. A. Harrington and S.H. Schoenholtz. Gen Tech Rep. GTR-PNW642. Portland, OR: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Research Station. pp. 3-17.

Froehlich, H.A., D.W.R. Miles, and R.W. Robbins. 1985. Soil bulk density recovery on compacted skid trails in central Idaho. Soil Sci. Soc. Am. J. 49: 1015-1017.

J. L. Torbert and J. A. Burger. 1990. Tree survival and growth on graded and ungraded minesoil. Tree Planters Notes (Spring): 3-5.

Elseroad, A. C. 2001. Forest roads in northern Arizona: Recovery after closure and revegetation techniques. Master's thesis, Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff.

It may be useful to measure soil compaction in future monitoring and/or determine ways to prevent or discourage off-trail trespass.

Conifer Regeneration in Pacific Northwest Moist Maritime Forests

In discussing conifer regeneration, it's critical to understand the mechanism(s) of natural regeneration.

The main point here is that more than 90% of natural regeneration of western hemlock, redcedar, and Sitka spruce occurs on down wood and stumps—not on mineral soil or duff (why this is the case is not altogether clear). Thus, if a forest stand suffers a legacy of reduced or no volumes of down wood, then there will be a concomitant lack of conifer recruitment. Other reasons could also explain a general absence of conifer regeneration, e.g, lack of mycorrhizal associates, lack of seed source, etc. See, for example:

Beach, E. W., C. B. Halpern. 2001. Controls on conifer regeneration in managed riparian forests: effects of seed source, substrate, and vegetation. Canadian Journal of Forest Research 31, 471-482.

Gray, A.N. and T. A. Spies. 1997. Microsite controls on tree seedling establishment in conifer forest canopy gaps. *Ecology* 78: 2458–2473.

Christy, J.E. and R.N. Mack. 1983. Variation in demography of juvenile *Tsuga heterophylla* across the substratum mosaic. *Journal of Ecology* 71: 75–93.

It may be useful in future monitoring efforts to document characteristics and volumes of down wood and standing dead wood in some of your green spaces to inform understandings of natural regeneration. There are a number of published methods for sampling such wood.

In conjunction with this down-wood/regeneration relationship, we know that gap creation is critical in recruiting those regenerating conifers (whether naturally regenerated or planted) into upper canopies. I've been in discussion with Seattle Parks on this topic of accelerating conifer regeneration in Seattle green spaces through underplanting, individual conifer release, and prescriptions for gap creation or general thinning-from-above. In particular, I feel strongly that thinning-from-above is a critical (but neglected or overlooked) aspect of urban forest restoration. There's been research in WA and OR related to underplanting alder stands; the general conclusion has been, at least, "underplanting is not successful without generous overhead canopy thinning." Green Seattle Partnerships' strategy on underplanting has been "Underplant without thinning and assume the underplanted conifers will grow as the alder/maple canopy decays." We now understand this is not a successful strategy due to the lack of light reaching the groundstory and the increasingly aggressive invasive understories in these forests. However, so far, killing trees to ensure native conifer recruitment has been a difficult (impossible?) challenge for Seattle Parks to implement—for the obvious socio-political reasons.

Evergreenness as a Tool for Increasing Resilience and Resistance to Invasive Species

In the Moist Maritime Pacific Northwest, evergreenness is a known adaptive strategy for plants (both native and non-native) to compete successfully in our mild winter-wet, summer-dry climate. However, previous land uses and disturbance events have resulted in a loss of native evergreenness in forested ecosystems throughout the Northwest, particularly in urban areas. An effect of that loss of evergreenness is an increased susceptibility of these forested ecosystems to invasion of non-native, invasive, broadleaf evergreen species. While restoration efforts often attempt to restore native evergreenness to upper (tree) canopies, evergreenness in shrub and ground canopies is often overlooked. The report focuses on the establishment of conifer species, but does not describe attempts to restore evergreenness to shrub and groundstories, which may be as important, or more so, than establishing conifer tree canopies for purposes of building resistant

and resilient forest ecosystems. The report mentions using “deciduous trees and shrubs...to fill in and diversify deficient understory and overstory.” There should be a distinct emphasis on evergreen species in forest restoration, in my opinion.

A few specific issues we are particularly interested in:

1. *On Mercer Island we are considering several changes to restoration practice to deal with summer dry spells and to reduce invasive plant re-growth (for instance: summer watering of newly planted trees and longer cycles of weeding maintenance). Have you experimented with different degrees of planting and invasive removal maintenance in your urban restoration projects?*

I believe forest restoration practitioners (including myself!) have historically underestimated just how long-term forest restoration is; we’re just now realizing this effort takes more than just a couple of years, considering the substantial effects of soil compaction, competition from invasive and native species, vandalism, depauperated soilfoodwebs, absence of soil organic matter (including wood in and on the soils), and numerous other adverse legacies of previous land use and human disturbance. I have volunteer steward sites now approaching 10 years old that continue to require intervention for invasive species and mountain beaver, for example. I have not experimented with different degrees of planting and invasive removal in my urban stewardship projects. However, I’ll say that over the years I’ve come to rely on a dense planting in a small area (rather than a sparse planting in a large area) to achieve quickest cover (for purposes of discouraging invasive species) and to establish “nuclei of micro-climatic change” (where the dense planting begins to positively affect immediately adjacent areas through shading, competition, seed rain, etc. That strategy also makes maintenance a bit easier because there’s not as much ground to cover and somewhat addresses the commonly seen “weed vacuum” phenomenon mentioned in the report (removing *Ilex* results in subsequent invasion by *Calystegia*).

I also strongly advocate for incorporating (arborist) wood chips into the soil as part of the planting process. I typically add one five-gallon bucket of wood chip to each of my planting holes (whether 1, 2, or 5 gallon containerized stock) and thoroughly mix the chips into the soil of the planting hole. When I do a planting “bed,” I add as much wood chip as I can and then coarsely incorporate it in by hand with spade or fork. For larger projects, wood chips can be incorporated using tracked vehicles or other construction equipment. As I understand mycorrhizal fungi, most (all?) of them are species that decompose wood but are also able to form close associations with plant roots to supplement their diets. SO, if there's wood to eat in the soil, the fungi develop on that food source first (as decomposers) and then can eventually and simultaneously find their way to plant roots (where they can be mycorrhizal)- thus kick-starting a fungal-based soilfoodweb. The mass of wood chip in the planting hole encourages the fungal mycelia to go far and wide in search of nutrients and moisture, thus benefitting the plant that has formed a mycorrhizal relationship

with the fungi. The wood mass also physically acts to hold moisture (like mini-sponges), which benefits the plants directly, of course.

I've also found that conducting restoration in shade is not productive. Without good light penetration to the understory, planted materials typically just sit and eventually die (with the exception of a few iron-clad species such as *Polystichum munitum* and *Rubus spectabilis*. I therefore attempt to "thin-from-above" (if possible) to get light to the groundstory, plant in existing forest gaps, and/or concentrate on forest edges or areas immediately adjacent to forest edges. Using that strategy, I obtain less mortality of planted stock and then faster establishment and growth of that stock.

2. *You have worked both in urban restoration and on large forestry projects for SPU where climate is being explicitly considered – do you have ideas for improving climate resiliency of urban forests?*

Great question! Generally, the effects of climate change on dry-region forests are predicted to involve decline or other biotic changes in response to projected increases in the frequency and severity of drought. Principles used in managing for climate change are as your report generally outlines them. I might add a few elaborations:

[Table 2] Category 1, Activity 1: consider use of wood chip in planting hole at time of planting to create minireservoirs of moisture and encourage mycorrhizal associations (see discussion above).

[Table 2] Category 1, Activity 2: a) consider establishing and enforcing disinfection protocols to minimize likelihood of transporting diseases from site to site (see discussion below); b) consider addressing soil compaction by discouraging off-trail trespass and minimizing crew visits.

[Table 2] Category 1, Activity 3: I'd go full speed ahead on this one. Minor risk with potential strong upside.

[Table 2] Category 2, Activity 4: The body of research on this suggests mycorrhizal inoculation is neither effective nor required [spores of most fungi are everywhere, they just something to eat (wood or sugars from plant roots)].

[Table 2] Category 3, Activity 7: I believe this is a Category 1 activity. For me, it's been an effect way to obtain a foothold in invaded areas or to introduce biological diversity. No or low risk.

In terms of assisted migration, I'd have no reservation in including in restoration efforts in King County those species native to King County but not necessarily to the restoration site). For example, at Discovery Park, I've been using *Acer glabrum*,

Quercus garryana, and *Populus tremuloides* as three species not native to the Park but native to King County. I consider these very useful as drought tolerant, competitive species in view of the potential effects of climate change. Previously introduced to Discovery Park, *Pinus ponderosa* is now naturalizing and appears well adapted to the Park's droughty, infertile, sandy soils (except that it's subject to a defoliating needle disease suspected to be *Elytroderma deformans*). Likewise, *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana* is now naturalizing and is well adapted to Park conditions. Both species are "gentle" invaders and don't seem to have much impact in terms of displacing native species, etc. This all leads to a discussion of "novel ecosystems" and the City's appetite for pursuing or tolerating such.

I also suggest the City should consider literally starting over with those natural areas that are so far-gone in terms of quality, biological diversity, and ecosystem functioning (due to invasive species, loss of tree canopy, etc.) as to be unrestorable (Seattle has plenty of these!). In those cases, remediation would include complete removal of vegetation, soil improvement interventions as needed, addition of down wood, and replanting. Considering their location and size, these areas might be contemplated for planting primarily to non-native but North American coniferous species such as *Calocedrus decurrens*, *Sequoia sempervirens*, *Sequoiadendron giganteum*, *Pinus ponderosa*, *Abies bracteata*, *Juniperus occidentalis*, *Taxodium ascendens*, ...as a diversity hedge against climate change and/or for their commodity value—part of the City's adaptive management program.

In terms of adaptive management, a key but oft-overlooked element is carefully designing your work in such a way as to be able to answer specific management questions. That can be experimental (in the strict sense) but does not necessarily have to be. One fundamental aspect of adaptive management is having good baseline information as might be obtained from permanent forest monitoring plots. Two experts have assisted Seattle Public Utilities in advancing the formal adaptive management program that was part of commitments made in the Cedar River Habitat Conservation Plan. Steve Ralph might be considered a local or regional expert in adaptive management as it relates to conservation planning, particularly for fish species. Dr. Steven Yaffee is distinctly a global expert on adaptive management in natural systems and in other contexts as well. We had excellent experiences with both. Might be good to have conversations with either or both. Contact info below.

Stephen (Steve) Ralph Stillwater
Sciences, Inc.
1314 NE 43rd St.
Suite #203, Seattle, WA 98105
ralph@stillwatersci.com
206-632-0107

Dr. Steven Yaffee
University of Michigan
School of Natural Resources and
Environment
yaffee@umich.edu
734-763-5451
www.snre.umich.edu/profile/yaffee

3. *Do you have experience with working on root rot pockets in urban areas? Any prescriptions?*

As I understand the literature and recommendations from industry and academics, there's really not much a manager can do to manage root rot pockets. Forest ecologists would point out that such disease is responsible for creating important canopy gaps, an ecological process that leads to increased plant and animal use and diversity. I'd recommend continuing to plant shade tolerant and root rot resistant (or less susceptible) conifers and deciduous trees such as *Acer macrophyllum*, *Acer circinatum*, *Alnus rubra*, *Rhamnus purshiana*, *Thuja plicata*, *Tsuga heterophylla*, *Picea sitchensis*.... I don't recommend creating containment or quarantine belts (and then replanting with deciduous species) because you could go through a lot of trees fast, which is undesirable in our relatively smallish urban green spaces; adding solely deciduous species is counter to invasive species management (see comment, above, on importance evergreenness). I do recommend establishing and enforcing disinfection protocols to assist in reducing likelihoods that soil-borne diseases are transmitted from site to site by tools and footwear.

4. *Have you experimented with various holly removal protocols? Results? Thoughts on how to deal with holly thickets that result from failed/incomplete treatments?*

It sounds like you need initial treatments that are more effective. The report mentions the use of frilling with glyphosate, a technique that did not rate highly in EarthCorps' recent evaluation (EarthCorps 2013). If you haven't already, try frilling with triclopyr. Also, in frilling or girdling treatments, ensure all layered branches have been dug out and cut off; otherwise these survive the frills and girdles and create dense thickets after a couple of years. For holly thickets resulting from failed/incomplete treatments, you might consider foliar applications using glyphosate or triclopyr. Adding isopropyl alcohol to the mix assists in penetrating the holly leaf's (or English ivy, or English laurel, or Portuguese laurel, etc.) thick waxy coating that otherwise prevents herbicidal chemicals from being absorbed.

Personally, for initial treatment, I prefer a non-herbicidal method that involves digging out and cutting off all layered branches and then girdling the main stem using the technique in the attached description. I've used this on many invasive woody species (and non-clonal) having one or a few main stems. The method takes longer to implement than other methods, and target plants take a couple of years to die, but it works and does not require herbicides.

Appendix F, part 3: Comments from Dr. Su Hyung Kim (Associate Professor, University of Washington)

Staff contacted Dr. Kim with these questions related to a paper he co-authored on climate effects on seed transfer zones in Washington State:

- 1) *In your white paper for Forterra, you show that western redcedar provenances from Toutle seedzone are likely to be better adapted to the Puget trough. Most of the Toutle zone would seem to be cooler and wetter than here. What explains this result?*
- 2) *What are the likely physiological effects on forest trees from changing climate in the Puget Sound region in the next 50 years?*

Dr. Kim responded by email with these comments:

For your question 1), the predictions were made based on future climate projection from a number of emission scenarios and global climate models. What it predicts is to look for those seed zones in the future climate that are most similar to the current seed zones. Zones are darker if more models agreed (it's like voting among models). So this information should be taken with caution and interpreted with expert opinions like yours.

For question 2), I'm afraid that this isn't something I can give a simple, straightforward answer via an email or even in person. You may consider contacting a forest ecologist such as Prof. Greg Ettl, Tom Hinckley, or David Ford in our school to discuss this topic in the context of our region's forest ecosystems.

Please let me know if you have any other questions. Thank you.

Soo

Appendix G: Written Public Comments

This updated OSVM plan was opened for public comment between Jan 15 and Feb 17, 2015. Comments were solicited in the Mercer Island Weekly and by emails to groups of citizens active in parks and environmental issues. A public meeting was held on Feb 5, 2015, to encourage further comments. Comments and meeting attendance roster are included below:

Appendix G, Part 1: Comments from Ms. Carolyn Boatsman

February 14, 2015

Dear Mr. West,

I offer the following comments regarding the City of Mercer Island Open Space Vegetation Plan

10-year Evaluation Draft for Public Review.

First, on page 7, the Executive Summary states: “Maintain the functional benefits of open space vegetation to the extent that available resources allow.”

I think that the Draft Plan should firmly and positively state goals. The phrase “to the extent that available resources allow” weakens the statement. It is true that the level of support for implementing the Plan may change over time as elected officials determine budget priorities. However, to make this statement in a planning document provides an unnecessary “escape hatch”. I would avoid it, revising as follows:

“Maintain the functional benefits of open space vegetation.”

Second, on page 52, the Draft Plan states: “Finally, a new initiative in this plan is to undertake a targeted outreach and education campaign related to the effect of invasive trees and shrubs in private landscaping. There has been some public education around ivy as an undesirable plant for private landscaping, but cherry laurel and holly are less familiar to the public as invasive species. The purpose of the proposed campaign is to increase public understanding of the link between seed sources (mature fruiting plants) on private lands and the continued invasion in public parks, with the ultimate goal of convincing landowners to replace these invasive plants with native or less aggressive introduced species. Planning for this educational campaign is still in early stages, and a more detailed plan will be developed over the course of the coming biennium.

I laud the inclusion of this strategy in the Draft Plan and look forward to its implementation.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,
Carolyn Boatsman

Appendix G, Part 2: Comments from Ms. Rita Moore

Paul,

Last week I attended the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) conference on San Jose to learn more about California native plants. (I am helping my son and his wife landscape their San Francisco back yard with California natives.).

In one session a commercial landscaper in CA said they got the best survival results with natives when using water with initial planting. Also sure death was planting too deeply. They dig holes, fill with water then plant halfway, add more water, finish planting and build a basin around the plant and water again. Some plants are never water again after the initial planting.

Some native nurseries are getting better results using mycorrhizal inoculants in their potting soil. Some have also found their potting mixes to be too water retentive causing root rot. Want mycorrhizal growth not bacterial growth in pots with native plants.

Residents of MI

Do more to involve residents with wildlife habitat on their own property by adding natives to their landscapes. Can focus on pollinator and bird habitat improvement plus invasive removal.

Do more to get residents to install rain gardens and swales. Look at big effort put into solar for roof tops. We can do this for native plants and invasives too.

Especially focus on residents with wet areas, riparian areas and shoreline or in habitat corridors.

Much more habitat on the island is in private hands rather than on parks.

I know I was involved with the Pioneer Park book update so am biased but I believe this has really valuable information in it for island residents. More people need to know about it.

Promote an alliance with the National Wildlife Federation and it's office in Seattle.

They are graced up to do this kind of education.

I plan on attending the

Plants

In list of forbs did not see cow parsnip. Of you want some I have a couple that can be dug up. They all came from one plant.

Wildlife

We need a baseline study of the wildlife habitat on the island. As far as I know this has never been done on the island.

Comment

When I first moved here in 1999, Gallagher Hill did not have ivy on the trees but there was a lot on the ground. Now it is all over the trees. I strongly believe it is important to restore open space areas, with good habitat, as soon as possible. If you

wait, it becomes more degraded with continued invasive growth and more expensive to restore later.

Really glad to see "pristine" part of parks are a priority. Always believed best habitat should be addressed first since if left shown it will degrade and then cost more to restore.

Hollerbach Park

Personally I am very interested in Hollerbach Park riparian and wetland efforts since I am downstream of the park and work done upstream will directly effect me and the stream on my property. November 2013 storm caused serious flooding that took out almost all of the weirs on the stream on my put property and deeply eroded the stream bed.

Trees selected for planting in parks

Suggest adding yew trees on the understory mix in or parks. I know there are quite a few on the north side of the ravine in Holler back Open Space. They grow in shade, albeit very slowly.

Rita

Appendix G, Part 3: Comments from Ms. Sue Stewart

Thanks Paul for this link to your report. I began reviewing it over the weekend and am very impressed. I had read that Open Space management might be hurt by budget concerns. Has that been resolved or still an issue? Thanks also for notice of the open house...I'll hope to see everyone there on February 5th. Best,
Sue Stewart

Appendix G, Part 4: Public Meeting Attendance

Rita Moore
Sue Stewart
Geraldine Poor

Mercer Island Parks and Recreation Ten Year Open Space Update February 5, 2015			
Please Sign In			
Name	Street	Phone	Email
Sue Stewart	3005 84 th Ave SE	232-7402	Sue_55V@MISA.COM
Rita Moore	6 Fern Hollow	275-3588	rmoore@ads.org
Geri Poor	8545 SE 78 th	275-2377	Lea.poor@comcast.net

Information is for public record only. It will not be used for advertising or purposes other than communication about this topic.



**BUSINESS OF THE CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF MERCER ISLAND, WA**

**AB 5060
March 30, 2015
Regular Business**

**REVISIONS TO SOLICITOR REGULATIONS
(FIRST READING)**

Proposed Council Action:

Conduct first reading of Ordinance No. 15C-06.

DEPARTMENT OF

City Attorney (Katie Knight)

COUNCIL LIAISON

n/a

EXHIBITS

1. 2/10/15 Court Order
2. Proposed Ordinance No. 15C-06

APPROVED BY CITY MANAGER

AMOUNT OF EXPENDITURE	\$	n/a
AMOUNT BUDGETED	\$	n/a
APPROPRIATION REQUIRED	\$	n/a

SUMMARY

On August 5, 2013, the Mercer Island City Council held a study session to discuss concerns about aggressive solicitors appearing in the City. After the study session, the City Council discussed the regulation of solicitors at the meeting of October 7, 2013, and conducted a first reading of proposed Ordinance No. 14C-01 on December 2, 2013. Ordinance No. 14C-01 was approved at the January 6, 2014 Council meeting and became effective on February 14, 2014. Among other regulations, the definition of solicitor was adopted and a curfew against soliciting from 7:00 pm to 10:00 am was instated. The City Council discussed the curfew and reasonably believed the curfew to be an appropriate time, place and manner restriction.

Staff provided public information to advise citizens of the implementation of the ordinance, as well as to alert commercial solicitors of the licensing requirements. The City continued to post information regarding safety tips in dealing with solicitor calls and identified the State’s database to help citizens determine whether a charity is registered with the Secretary of State. The information campaign highlighted a citizen’s choice to display a “No Trespassing” or “No Solicitor” sign if the citizen preferred that a solicitor not approach the citizen’s home.

LITIGATION

The United States Mission (“the Mission”) describes itself as a nonprofit religious organization and interdenominational Christian-based organization dedicated to carrying out the Social Gospel inspired by the Book of Matthew.

In late 2014, the attorney for the Mission threatened a lawsuit against the City for having a curfew against solicitors effective from 7:00 pm to 10:00 am. The attorney demanded that the curfew be completely removed, or at least extended to 9:00 pm. The City declined to do so. The Mission filed its lawsuit in federal court, Western District of the State of Washington, and sought a preliminary injunction on February 9, 2015.

The Mission claimed that the 7:00 pm curfew violates the First Amendment of the United States Constitution. Following lengthy argument, the Court found for the Mission. See Exhibit 1. After determining that the City's ordinance is content-based and therefore subject to strict scrutiny, the Court then examined whether the 7:00 pm curfew provided the least restrictive means to further a compelling government interest.

The City argued that it has compelling interests in protecting the public safety and the privacy rights of its residents, and that the ordinance serves those interests in a constitutional manner. Unfortunately, the Court disagreed, finding that other courts continuously rule curfews prior to 9:00 pm are not sufficiently connected to a municipality's interest in crime prevention.

The Court held that the City could use less restrictive means to meet its interest in crime prevention and residential privacy, such as enforcing trespassing laws and having citizens post "No Soliciting" signs on their property. The City was unable to produce any evidence of criminality by canvassers or solicitors in the City, with the exception of one incident in the last ten years. The Court also found that the City was not able to present evidence of the preventative effect of curfews on crimes by door-to-door canvassers.

REVISIONS

Attached as Exhibit 2 is proposed Ordinance No. 15C-06, amending MICC Chapter 5.16, Regulation and Licensing of Solicitors. The revisions change the definition of solicitors, and also revise the curfew start from 7:00 pm to 9:00 pm. Although the Mission initially demanded that the City change its curfew to start at 9:00 pm, in its Complaint, it sought a start time of 8:00 pm. In its written opinion, the Court delineates cases from other circuits indicating that curfews prior to 9:00 pm are not sufficiently connected to a municipality's interest in crime prevention. The Court discussed such start time at the oral argument as well, so the "writing on the wall" suggests that if a curfew is still desired, it should not begin until after 9:00 pm.

Adoption of Ordinance No. 15C-06 will settle the Mission's lawsuit against the City. Several other Washington jurisdictions are changing their definition of solicitors based upon this case. Interestingly, the Mission is shopping this decision in the Ninth Circuit states, including California. Some California city attorneys have contacted Mercer Island with regard to this decision, both on the definition issue and the curfew issue after the Mission sent letters to those jurisdictions with this decision attached.

RECOMMENDATION

City Attorney

- MOVE TO:
1. Suspend City Council Rules of Procedure 5.2, requiring a second reading.
 2. Adopt Ordinance No. 15C-06 amending MICC Chapter 5.16, Regulations and Licensing of Solicitors to change the definition of solicitor and to change the curfew start time.

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE

)	
UNITED STATES MISSION)	CASE NO. C14-1844RSM
CORPORATION, d/b/a UNITED STATES)	
MISSION,)	
)	ORDER GRANTING PLAINTIFF'S
Plaintiff,)	MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY
)	INJUNCTION
v.)	
)	
CITY OF MERCER ISLAND)	
)	
Defendant.)	
)	

I. INTRODUCTION

This matter comes before the Court on Plaintiff's Motion for Preliminary Injunction. Dkt. #4. Having considered the parties' pleadings and documents in support thereof, as well as oral argument presented by the parties on February 9, 2015, the Court now GRANTS Plaintiff's motion.

II. BACKGROUND

The essential facts underlying this case are not in dispute. United States Mission Corporation d/b/a United States Mission ("the Mission") describes itself as a nonprofit religious organization and interdenominational Christian-based organization dedicated to carrying out the Social Gospel inspired by the Book of Matthew, Chapter 25. Dkt. #6 at ¶¶ 1-2. According to the Secretary-General of the Mission, Brian Jones, the Mission operates residential facilities

ORDER GRANTING PRELIMINARY
INJUNCTION
PAGE - 1

1 as a transitional program for homeless people who are willing and able to work. *Id.* at ¶ 3.
2 While living in the Mission's residential facilities, residents participate in a self-help work
3 program through which they earn direct grants in aid, which they can then apply to their
4 individual needs, such as renting an apartment, obtaining a vehicle and paying for education.
5 *Id.* Residents of the Mission are required to engage in door-to-door religious solicitation on
6 behalf of the Mission. *Id.* at ¶ 4. The primary purpose of the solicitation is to practice the
7 Social Gospel. *Id.* The Mission also obtains its funding through door-to-door solicitation
8 conducted by its residents. *Id.* at ¶ 5. The Mission does not receive government funding of any
9 kind. *Id.*
10

11 The City of Mercer Island is an eastern suburb of Seattle, WA, with approximately
12 24,000 residents. Since at least 1994, Mercer Island has had a solicitation ordinance; however,
13 the City had not enforced the ordinance between 2001, when this Court permanently enjoined
14 the City of Medina from enforcing its solicitation ordinance, and February 14, 2014, when a
15 newly-enacted ordinance repealing the prior version and changing certain provisions became
16 effective. *See* Dkt. #13, Exs. 1, 2 and 16. The 2014 ordinance contains the following
17 provisions:
18
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20 **5.16.010 Definitions.**

21 Solicitor means any person who sells, offers for or exposes for sale, or who
22 trades, deals or traffics in any goods or services in the city by going from
23 house to house or from place to place or by indiscriminately approaching
24 individuals. A solicitor is also someone who seeks to obtain gifts or
25 contributions of money, clothing or other valuable items for the support or
26 benefit of private causes, or any charitable or non-profit organization,
27 association, or corporation, by going from house to house or from place to
28 place or by indiscriminately approaching individuals.

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5.16.020 Soliciting restrictions.

A. No solicitor shall engage or attempt to engage in the business of soliciting at any home, residence, apartment complex or business that prominently displays a “No Peddlers” or “No Solicitors” sign or any other similar sign that communicates the occupants’ desire not to be contacted by solicitors.

B. No solicitor shall engage in the business of soliciting between the hours of 7:00 p.m. and 10:00 a.m.

5.16.030 License Required – Exemptions

A. It is unlawful for any person to act as a solicitor unless that person first secures a license in the manner provided in this chapter.

B. The following are exempt from the licensing and application requirements under this chapter, but must comply with MICC 5.16.020:

1. Newspaper carriers, except as otherwise provided in paragraph 4, below;

2. Charitable, religious or nonprofit organizations or corporations which have received tax exempt status under 26 USC Section 501(c)(3);

3. Peddlers of fruits, vegetables, berries, eggs or any farm produce edibles raised, gathered, produced or manufactured by such person;

4. A person who, after having been specifically requested by another to do so, calls upon that other person for the purpose of displaying or delivering goods, literature or giving information about any article, thing, product or service;

5. A person engaged in political or religious solicitation; and

6. All persons under the age of eighteen (18) unless employed by another person or organization.

Dkt. #13, Ex. 16.

The Mission conducts its solicitation activities between 2:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, and from 1:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. on Saturdays. Dkt. #16 at ¶ 2.

According to Mr. Jones, the Mission has found that the weekday hours, particularly between

1 5:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m., represent the times that residents are most likely to be home, and are
2 the most productive time for the Mission. Dkt. #6 at ¶¶ 8 and 9. Further, according to Mr.
3 Jones, it is necessary to solicit every weeknight until 8:00 p.m. “to sustain the cost of the
4 canvassing, which is the Mission’s main means of support.” *Id.* at ¶ 8.

5 In late 2014, the Mission prepared to begin practicing its Social Gospel and solicitation
6 of donations on Mercer Island. *Id.* at ¶ 7. However, it has not yet engaged in such activity
7 because of the ordinance prohibiting solicitation after 7:00 p.m. *Id.* In an effort to address the
8 curfew with the City, the Mission’s counsel attempted to contact the Mercer Island City
9 Attorney twice in October, but received no response. Dkt. #5 at ¶¶ 3 and 4, Exs. 1 and 2.
10 After further attempts to contact the City Attorney, the Mission received a request for an
11 extension of time to respond on November 10, 2014, to which the Mission agreed. *Id.* at ¶ 5,
12 Ex. 3. The Mission did not receive a response. *Id.* at ¶ 6. Accordingly, on November 26,
13 2014, the Mission made one more attempt to engage the City Attorney in a discussion of the
14 curfew. *Id.* at ¶ 7, Ex. 4. After continuing to receive no response from the City, the Mission
15 filed the instant action and moved for a preliminary injunction enjoining the City from
16 enforcing Ordinance No. 14C-01.
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20 III. DISCUSSION

21 A. Preliminary Injunctions

22 In determining whether to grant a preliminary injunction, this Court considers: (1) the
23 likelihood of the moving party’s success on the merits; (2) the possibility of irreparable injury
24 to that party if an injunction is not issued; (3) the extent to which the balance of hardships
25 favors the moving party; and (4) whether the public interest will be advanced by the injunction.
26

27 *See Miller v. Cal. Pac. Med. Ctr.*, 19 F.3d 449, 456 (9th Cir. 1994); *Los Angeles Mem’l*
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1 *Coliseum Comm'n v. Nat'l Football League*, 634 F.2d 1197, 1201 (9th Cir. 1980). The Ninth
2 Circuit has often compressed this analysis into a single continuum where the required showing
3 of merit varies inversely with the showing of irreparable harm. *See Prudential Real Estate*
4 *Affiliates, Inc. v. PPR Realty, Inc.*, 204 F.3d 867, 874 (9th Cir. 2000). Thus, the Mission will
5 be entitled to preliminary relief if it is able to show either: (1) probable success on the merits
6 and the possibility of irreparable harm; or (2) the existence of serious questions going to the
7 merits and a fair chance of success thereon, with the balance of hardships tipping sharply in
8 favor of an injunction. *Miller*, 19 F.3d at 456.

9
10 *1. Likelihood of Success on the Merits*

11 The Court first turns to Plaintiff's likelihood of success on the merits of this matter.
12 Plaintiff makes both facial and as-applied constitutional challenges to the subject ordinance,
13 specifically alleging that the 7:00 p.m. curfew violates the First Amendment of the United
14 States Constitution. Dkt. #1.

15
16 The First Amendment provides in relevant part, "Congress shall make no law . . .
17 abridging the freedom of speech. . . ." U.S. CONST. AMEND. I. By virtue of the Fourteenth
18 Amendment, the First Amendment applies to actions by state governments. *Everson v. Bd. of*
19 *Educ.*, 330 U.S. 1, 8, 67 S. Ct. 504, 91 L. Ed. 711 (1947). The protections afforded by the First
20 Amendment are not absolute, however. In particular, governmental entities may "fix
21 reasonable hours when canvassing may be done," within certain limits. *Schneider v. State*
22 *(Town of Irvington)*, 308 U.S. 147, 165, 60 S. Ct. 146, 84 L. Ed. 155 (1939).

23
24 The Supreme Court has yet to clarify what standard of review applies to ordinances
25 regulating door-to-door canvassing. *See Watchtower Bible & Tract Soc'y of N.Y., Inc. v. Vill.*
26 *of Stratton*, 536 U.S. 150, 164, 122 S. Ct. 2080, 153 L. Ed. 2d 205 (2002) (expressly declining
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28

1 to resolve the issue). However, the Ninth Circuit, like many other Circuits, has utilized the
2 time, place, and manner analysis when considering such ordinances. *See, e.g., Berger v. City of*
3 *Seattle*, 569 F.3d 1029, 1036 (9th Cir. 2009); *Ohio Citizen Action v. City of Englewood*, 671
4 F.3d 564 (6th Cir. 2012); *Ass'n of Cmty. Orgs. for Reform Now v. Town of E. Greenwich*, 239
5 F. App'x 612, 613 (1st Cir. 2007) (citing cases).

6
7 To pass constitutional muster, a time, place, or manner restriction must
8 meet three criteria: (1) it must be content-neutral; (2) it must be "narrowly
9 tailored to serve a significant governmental interest"; and (3) it must "leave
open ample alternative channels for communication of the information."

10 *Berger*, 569 F.3d at 1036 (citations omitted).

11 As an initial matter, the parties disagree as to whether Mercer Island's solicitation
12 ordinance is content-neutral. Thus, the Court examines that question first. The Ninth Circuit
13 Court of Appeals has explained:

14 A content-based regulation . . . is "presumptively unconstitutional," and
15 subject to strict scrutiny. "Content-based regulations pass constitutional
16 muster only if they are the least restrictive means to further a compelling
17 interest." . . .

18 Thus, the initial question this case poses is whether the solicitation
19 ordinance is content-based or content-neutral. "[T]he appropriate level of
20 scrutiny is initially tied to whether the statute distinguishes between
21 prohibited and permitted speech on the basis of content." If the ordinance
22 is content-neutral, we must determine whether it is narrowly tailored, serves
23 a significant government interest, and leaves open ample alternative
channels of expression. If the ordinance is content-based, it is
presumptively invalid and we will uphold its constitutionality only if the
City can demonstrate that it is the least restrictive means of furthering a
compelling government interest.

24 *ACLU v. City of Las Vegas*, 466 F.3d 784, 792 (9th Cir. 2006).

25 The Supreme Court has explained:

26 The principal inquiry in determining content neutrality, in speech cases
27 generally and in time, place, or manner cases in particular, is whether the
28 government has adopted a regulation of speech because of disagreement

1 with the message it conveys. The government's purpose is the controlling
2 consideration. A regulation that serves purposes unrelated to the content of
3 expression is deemed neutral, even if it has an incidental effect on some
4 speakers or messages but not others. Government regulation of expressive
5 activity is content neutral so long as it is "*justified* without reference to the
6 content of the regulated speech."

7 *Ward v. Rock Against Racism*, 491 U.S. 781, 791, 109 S. Ct. 2746, 105 L. Ed. 2d 661 (1989)

8 (citations omitted, emphasis in original). However, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals has also
9 reminded the District Courts that:

10 we are not required to find a content-based purpose in order to hold that a
11 regulation is content-based. "[T]he mere assertion of a content-neutral
12 purpose [is not] enough to save a law which, on its face, discriminates based
13 on content." Rather, "[a]s a general rule, laws that by their terms
14 distinguish favored speech on the basis of the ideas or views expressed are
15 content based." Thus we will hold that the solicitation ordinance is content-
16 based if either the main purpose in enacting it was to suppress or exalt
17 speech of a certain content, or it differentiates based on the content of
18 speech on its face.

19 *ACLU v. City of Las Vegas*, 466 F.3d at 793 (citations omitted).

20 The City asserts, and the record reflects, that the revised solicitation ordinance was
21 proposed and adopted to protect its residents from harassment by aggressive solicitors after
22 residents complained that such solicitors had been appearing in the City and there were
23 concerns that they [solicitors] were connected to an increase in burglaries. Dkts. #9 at 2-4 and
24 #13, Exs. 3-15. That is a legitimate, non-content-based purpose, and the ordinance is therefore
25 content-based only if it discriminates against speech on its face on the basis of content. *Berger*,
26 569 F.3d at 1051.

27 In the instant case, the Mission argues that the ordinance is not content-neutral on its
28 face because it targets speech about requests for donations. Dkt. #4 at 6-7. For example, the
Mission asserts that the Ordinance does not prohibit non-commercial religious organizations
from going door-to-door after 7:00 p.m. if they are not soliciting funds or donations. The City

1 responds that the Mission has misconstrued the Ordinance, and that it applies equally to
2 commercial solicitors, non-commercial solicitors who are seeking funds, and to non-
3 commercial solicitors who do not seek funds. Dkt. #9 at 11. That may be how the City
4 intended its Ordinance to read, but that is not what it actually states.

5 As noted above, a solicitor is defined in part as:

6 someone who seeks to obtain gifts or contributions of money, clothing or
7 other valuable items for the support or benefit of private causes, or any
8 charitable or non-profit organization, association, or corporation, by going
9 from house to house or from place to place or by indiscriminately
approaching individuals.

10 Dkt. #13, Ex. 16. To support its position, the City propounds a strained reading of this
11 definition. It states that the Ordinance should be read to define solicitors as “someone who
12 seeks to obtain gifts or contributions of money, clothing or other valuable items for the support
13 or benefit of private causes” and as “any charitable or non-profit organization, association, or
14 corporation.” Dkt. #9 at 11. As a result, the City argues, the ordinance applies equally to all
15 solicitation activities of a religious or charitable organization, whether it is knocking on doors
16 to proselytize, to solicit donations, or a combination of both. *Id.*

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19 When interpreting a statute, this Court is guided by the fundamental canons of statutory
20 construction and begins with the statutory text. *See BedRoc Ltd., LLC v. United States*, 541
21 U.S. 176, 183, 124 S. Ct. 1587, 158 L. Ed. 2d 338 (2004). The Court interprets statutory terms
22 in accordance with their ordinary meaning, unless the statute clearly expresses an intention to
23 the contrary. *United States v. Ron Pair Enters., Inc.*, 489 U.S. 235, 242, 109 S. Ct. 1026, 103
24 L. Ed. 2d 290 (1989). Further, the Court must “interpret [the] statut[e] as a whole, giving effect
25 to each word and making every effort not to interpret a provision in a manner that renders other
26 provisions of the same statute inconsistent, meaningless or superfluous.” *Boise Cascade Corp.*
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1 v. *U.S. E.P.A.*, 942 F.2d 1427, 1432 (9th Cir. 1991). Additionally, “[p]articular phrases must
2 be construed in light of the overall purpose and structure of the whole statutory scheme.”
3 *United States v. Lewis*, 67 F.3d 225, 228-29 (9th Cir. 1995).

4 Here, a review of the record reveals that the Ordinance’s overall purpose is to regulate
5 commercial and non-commercial solicitors. Specifically, the City sought to address permitting
6 with respect to commercial and non-commercial solicitors. Further, it is clear that the City
7 desired to revise its prior version of the Ordinance, which it had not been enforcing, because of
8 fears that it contained unconstitutional restraints on free speech. *See* Dkt. #13, Exs. 3-16.
9 There is nothing in the record demonstrating a desire to regulate non-commercial organizations
10 who do not seek funds or other donations, and are simply proselytizing. In fact, the concerns
11 surrounding solicitors focused on an influx of “aggressive” solicitors, who appeared to be
12 causing a certain level of fear of harm or property damage if the resident refused to give money
13 to such solicitors. *Id.*

14 In addition, the prior solicitor ordinance clearly did not apply to non-commercial
15 organizations that did not solicit funds. Indeed, the prior version of the ordinance defined
16 “solicitor” as a person, either a principal or an agent, who sold goods and services or who
17 sought contributions or donations. Dkt. #13, Exs. 1 and 2. It did not include individuals or
18 organizations who did not ask for donations or contributions. *Id.*

19 Moreover, the City’s construction of the Ordinance is belied by simple grammar. The
20 City would have this Court read the Ordinance as follows:

21 “someone who seeks to obtain gifts or contributions of money, clothing or
22 other valuable items for the support or benefit of private causes . . . by
23 going from house to house or from place to place or by indiscriminately
24 approaching individuals,” and
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1 “any charitable or non-profit organization, association, or corporation, by
2 going from house to house or from place to place or by indiscriminately
approaching individuals.”

3 However, under that reading the second clause is nonsensical because it ignores that the word
4 “by” pertains to the action by someone who seeks to obtain gifts, contributions of money or
5 other donations. The clear and logical reading of the Ordinance is that a solicitor is someone
6 who seeks to obtain gifts, contributions of money or other donations to benefit private causes,
7 as well as to benefit any charitable or non-profit organization, association, or corporation. As a
8 result, the Court concludes that the Ordinance is content-based and is therefore subject to strict
9 scrutiny. *ACLU v. City of Las Vegas*, 466 F.3d at 792.
10

11 Accordingly, the Court must next examine whether the 7:00 p.m. curfew provides the
12 least restrictive means to further a compelling interest. Mercer Island contends that it has
13 compelling interests in protecting the public safety and the privacy rights of its residents and
14 that this Ordinance serves those interests in a constitutional manner. This Court, like many
15 other Courts in similar circumstances, finds that it does not.
16

17 a. Interest in Crime Prevention
18

19 Mercer Island first argues that the 7:00 p.m. curfew serves to protect its residents from
20 burglars who pose as canvassers, face-to-face solicitation that put its residents under duress,
21 and other public-safety concerns. Dkt. #9 at 14-16. There is no doubt that preventing crime is
22 a significant governmental interest. *See, e.g., Watchtower Bible & Tract Soc’y*, 536 U.S. at
23 163; *United States v. Salerno*, 481 U.S. 739, 755, 107 S. Ct. 2095, 95 L. Ed. 2d 697 (1987).
24 However, the City offers no evidence of criminality by canvassers or solicitors in Mercer
25 Island, with the exception of one incident in the last ten years, and relies heavily on 2012 and
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1 2013 news reports from other municipalities. Dkt. #13, Exs. 3, 6 and 7. Nor does the City
2 present evidence of the preventive effect of curfews on crimes by door-to-door canvassers.

3 Further, as the Sixth Circuit has noted:

4 There is reason to doubt the effectiveness of a soliciting curfew in reducing
5 crime. In *Watchtower Bible and Tract Society*, 536 U.S. at 169, in
6 addressing a permitting requirement, the Supreme Court observed, “it seems
7 unlikely that the absence of a permit would preclude criminals from
8 knocking on doors and engaging in conversations not covered by the
9 ordinance. They might, for example, ask for directions or permission to use
10 the telephone, or pose as surveyors or census takers.”

11 What seemed “unlikely” with regard to a permitting requirement is equally
12 so in the case of a curfew.

13 *Ohio Citizen Action*, 671 F.3d at 573-74 (citations omitted). Moreover, Courts have
14 continuously found that curfews prior to 9:00 p.m. are not sufficiently connected to a
15 municipality’s interest in crime prevention. *See, e.g., Ohio Citizen Action, supra; Watseka v.*
16 *Illinois Public Action Council*, 796 F.2d 1547 (7th Cir. 1986); *New Jersey Citizen Action v.*
17 *Edison Township*, 797 F.2d 1250 (3d Cir. 1986); *Wisconsin Action Coalition v. Kenosha*, 767
18 F.2d 1248 (7th Cir. 1985); *ACORN v. Frontenac*, 714 F.2d 813 (8th Cir. 1983); *Citizens Action*
19 *Coalition of Ind., Inc. v. Town of Yorktown*, 2014 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 141158 (S.D. Ind. Sept. 30,
20 2014); *N.J. Env’tl. Fed’n v. Wayne Twp.*, 3310 F. Supp.2d 681 (D.N.J. 2004); *Ohio Citizen*
21 *Action v. City of Mentor-On-The Lake*, 272 F. Supp.2d 671 (N.D. Ohio 2003).

22 Given this backdrop, Mercer Island could use less restrictive means to meet its interest
23 in crime prevention. For example, the City’s trespassing laws may be enforced against those
24 who enter or remain on private property after its owner has indicated the intruder is not
25 welcome. Furthermore, if the resident is not interested in receiving the particular solicitor’s
26 message, he may indicate as much and close the door. If the resident cares not to receive
27 messages from any solicitors or canvassers, he or she may post a sign to that effect. But
28

ORDER GRANTING PRELIMINARY
INJUNCTION
PAGE - 11

1 Mercer Island may not, in the interest of achieving its legitimate objectives, broadly prohibit
2 the Mission's activities when less restrictive alternatives will satisfactorily accomplish the same
3 objectives. As the Supreme Court held in *NAACP v. Button*, 371 U.S. 415, 83 S. Ct. 328, 9 L.
4 Ed.2d 405 (1963), "Broad prophylactic rules in the area of free expression are suspect. . . .
5 Precision of regulation must be the touchstone in an area so closely touching our most precious
6 freedoms." *Id.* at 438.

8 b. Interest in Residential Privacy

9 Mercer Island also argues that the curfew requirement serves to protect the privacy
10 interests of its residents who do not want strangers knocking on their doors during dinner time,
11 or when they would otherwise enjoy the peaceful solitude of their homes after 7:00 p.m. Dkt.
12 #9 at 16-17. As noted above with respect to public safety, the Court finds that restricting all
13 solicitation activities after 7:00 p.m. is not the least restrictive means to achieve this objective.
14

15 There is no question that municipalities have a significant interest in protecting "the
16 well-being, tranquility, and privacy of the home." *Ward*, 491 U.S. at 796. However, there are
17 far less intrusive ways to preserve residential privacy than by restricting all manner of speech.
18 In *Watchtower Bible and Tract Society*, the Supreme Court noted:
19

20 [I]t seems clear that . . . the ordinance, which provides for the posting of
21 "No Solicitation" signs . . . , coupled with the resident's unquestioned right
22 to refuse to engage in conversation with unwelcome visitors, provides
23 ample protection for the unwilling listener. The annoyance caused by an
uninvited knock on the front door is the same whether or not the visitor is
armed with a permit.

24 *Id.* at 168-69 (internal citation omitted).

25 In the instant case, Mercer Island's ordinance allows residents to avoid being
26 inconvenienced by door-to-door canvassers at dinnertime by simply posting a "No Soliciting"
27 sign on their property. Moreover, the evidence does not support the City's claim that residents
28

1 are particularly protective of their privacy after 7:00 p.m. While some residents complained
2 that they did not want to post no soliciting signs because they were “unfriendly,” at least one
3 resident observed that a curfew is not likely to solve privacy issues because there are some
4 people who work at night and sleep during the day. Dkt. #13, Ex. 9. Many other citizen
5 complaints focused on licenses and ways to identify “legitimate” solicitors. *Id.* Accordingly,
6 the Court finds that Mercer Island’s interest in protecting the privacy rights of its citizens does
7 not support the curfew.
8

9 For all of the above reasons, the likelihood of success on the merits tips in favor of the
10 Mission at this time.

11 *2. Irreparable Harm*

12 The Court now turns to the possibility of irreparable harm to the Mission if an
13 injunction does not issue. In conclusory manner, the Mission argues that it will suffer
14 irreparable harm if an injunction does not issue because it is precluded from spreading its
15 message and from soliciting funds during its most profitable hour. Dkt. #4 at 13. The City’s
16 response is that the Ordinance is constitutional and therefore the Mission suffers no harm. Dkt.
17 #9 at 19.
18

19 As the Ninth Circuit has instructed, ““under the law of this circuit, a party seeking
20 preliminary injunctive relief in a First Amendment context can establish irreparable injury
21 sufficient to merit the grant of relief by demonstrating the existence of a colorable First
22 Amendment claim.”” *Warsoldier v. Woodford*, 418 F.3d 989, 1001 (citations omitted).
23 Because the Mission has, at a minimum, raised a colorable claim that its First Amendment
24 rights have been infringed, it has sufficiently established that it will suffer an irreparable injury
25 absent an injunction barring enforcement of the Ordinance against it. *See id.* at 1001-02.
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3. *Balance of Equities*

The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals has previously weighed the balance of equities in favor of a Plaintiff demonstrating irreparable harm. “[T]his case raises serious First Amendment questions and compels a finding that the potential for irreparable injury exists, or at the very least, that “the balance of hardships tips sharply in [the Mission’s] favor.” *Warsoldier*, 418 F.3d at 1002 (citation omitted). Accordingly, under the circumstances of this case, this Court finds that the balance of equities also tips in favor of the Mission.

For all of these reasons the Court GRANTS the Mission’s request for a preliminary injunction.

4. *Plaintiff’s Request for Waiver of Bond*

Finally, the Court addresses the Mission’s request for a waiver of bond. Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 65(c) provides that this “court may issue a preliminary injunction . . . only if the movant gives security in an amount that the court considers proper to pay the costs and damages sustained by any party found to have been wrongfully enjoined or restrained.” The Ninth Circuit has recognized that Rule 65(c) “invests the district court with discretion as to the amount of security required, if any.” *Johnson v. Couturier*, 572 F.3d 1067, 1086 (9th Cir. 2009) (quoting *Jorgensen v. Cassidy*, 320 F.3d 906, 919 (9th Cir. 2003)). For example, “the district court may dispense with the filing of a bond when it concludes there is no realistic likelihood of harm to the defendant from enjoining his or her conduct.” *Id.*

In the present case, there is no realistic likelihood that Mercer Island will be harmed by an Order enjoining enforcement of the curfew in the solicitation Ordinance. This is particularly true where the City had not enforced its prior ordinance for 14 years, and the City has not responded at all to the Mission’s waiver request. In light of these circumstances, the Court

1 exercises its discretion to set a nominal bond under Rule 65(c). *See Barahona-Gomez v. Reno*,
2 167 F.3d 1228, 1237 (upholding a nominal bond where the cost to the government would be
3 minimal, and the class advancing the public interest had unremarkable financial means). The
4 Court finds that a bond in the amount of \$100 is sufficient in this case.

5 **IV. CONCLUSION**

6
7 Having reviewed the relevant pleadings, the declarations and exhibits attached thereto,
8 and the remainder of the record, the Court hereby ORDERS that:

- 9 1) Plaintiff's Motion for Preliminary Injunction (Dkt. #4) is GRANTED.
10 2) Plaintiff's Request for Waiver of Bond is GRANTED IN PART. The Mission shall
11 secure and register with the Court a bond in the nominal amount of \$100.
12

13 DATED this 10th day of February, 2015.

14
15 /s/ Ricardo S. Martinez
16 RICARDO S. MARTINEZ
17 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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**CITY OF MERCER ISLAND
ORDINANCE NO. 15C-06**

**AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF MERCER ISLAND, WASHINGTON
AMENDING MICC CHAPTER 5.16, REGULATION AND LICENSING OF
SOLICITORS BY CHANGING THE DEFINITION OF SOLICITORS AND
CHANGING THE CURFEW**

WHEREAS, the City repealed and re-enacted MICC Chapter 5.16 (the “Ordinance”) in or about January 2014;

WHEREAS, the Ordinance contained time-of-day provisions, stating that no solicitor shall engage in the business of soliciting between the hours of 7:00 p.m. and 10:00 a.m.;

WHEREAS, a non-profit organization filed suit against the City, alleging that the Ordinance was content-based, and impermissibly restricted solicitation between 7:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m.;

WHEREAS, the Western District of Washington determined that the Ordinance’s definition of the term “solicitor” was content-based, in that the definition included commercial solicitors and not-for-profit solicitors seeking funds, but did not include not-for-profit solicitors that do not seek funds¹;

WHEREAS, the City has revised the definition of the term “solicitor” to include commercial solicitors, not-for-profit solicitors seeking funds, and not-for-profit solicitors that do not seek funds;

WHEREAS, the Western District of Washington determined that the Ordinance’s time-of-day provisions, restricting solicitation activities between the hours of 7:00 p.m. and 10:00 a.m., did not withstand strict scrutiny¹;

WHEREAS, the Western District of Washington implied that time-of-day provisions restricting solicitation activities after 9:00 p.m. are generally permissible;

WHEREAS, restricting solicitation activities between the hours of 9:00 p.m. and 10:00 a.m. is consistent with the Western District of Washington’s ruling, other case law, and cultural norms;

WHEREAS, restricting solicitation activities between the hours of 9:00 p.m. and 10:00 a.m. furthers substantial governmental interests, including, but not limited to, public safety and citizen privacy;

WHEREAS, the Mercer Island City Council held the first reading of the proposed amendments to the Ordinance on March 30, 2015;

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MERCER ISLAND,
WASHINGTON, DO ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. **Amend MICC Chapter 5.16.** MICC Chapter 5.16, Regulation and Licensing of Solicitors is hereby amended as follows:

¹ The City respectfully disagrees with the Western District of Washington’s ruling.

5.16.010 Definitions.

A. “Solicitor” means any-a person who conducts commercial or not-for-profit solicitation-sells, offers for or exposes for sale, or who trades, deals or traffics in any goods or services in the city by going from house to house or from place to place or by indiscriminately approaching individuals. A solicitor makes contact for any of the purposes described in sub-paragraphs B and C without regard to whether the solicitor has a prior relationship with the person contacted. is also someone who seeks to obtain gifts or contributions of money, clothing, or other valuable items for the support or benefit of private causes, or any charitable or nonprofit organization, association, or corporation, by going from house to house or from place to place or by indiscriminately approaching individuals.

B. “Commercial solicitor” means a person who sells or attempts to sell any good or service in the city.

C. “Not-for-profit solicitor” means (1) a person who either requests contributions or gifts of money, clothing, or any other valuable item for the support or benefit of a religion, creed, political cause, ideological position, and/or any other cause, charitable or non-profit organization, association or corporation, or (2) any person who proselytizes or canvases on behalf of a religion, creed, political cause, ideological position, and/or or any other cause, charitable or non-profit organization, association or corporation.

D. The term “solicitor” does not include an individual who contacts others within the individual’s neighborhood. Contacts within one-quarter mile of the individual’s primary residence are presumed to be within the individual’s neighborhood.

E. Any person prosecuted under the terms of this chapter for solicitation may, as an affirmative defense, assert that the individual had a reasonable social expectation that the contact would be welcome by the individual contacted and is based either on a prior preexisting personal relationship or made in the hopes of creating such a relationship.

5.16.020 Soliciting restrictions.

...

B. No solicitor, whether commercial or not-for-profit, shall solicit-engage in the business of solieiting between the hours of 97 pm and 10 am.

5.16.030 License required - Exemptions.

...

B. The following are exempt from the licensing and application requirements of this chapter, but must comply with MICC 5.16.020:

1. Newspaper carriers, except as otherwise provided in paragraph 4 below;
2. Not-for-profit solicitors-Charitable, religious or nonprofit organizations or corporations which have received tax exempt status under 26 USC Section 501(c)(3);

3. Peddlers of fruit, vegetables, berries, eggs, or any farm produce edibles raised, gathered, produced or manufactured by such person;

4. A person who, after being specifically requested by another to do so, calls upon the requestor or his/her household for the purpose of displaying or delivering goods, literature, or giving information about any article, thing, product, or service; and

5. ~~A person engaged in political or religious solicitation; and~~

56. All persons under the age of eighteen (18) unless employed by another person or organization to conduct solicitation.

Section 2. **Severability.** If any section, sentence, clause or phrase of this Ordinance shall be held to be invalid or unconstitutional by a court of competent jurisdiction, such invalidity or unconstitutionality shall not affect the validity or constitutionality of any other section, sentence, clause or phrase of this Ordinance.

Section 3. **Ratification.** Any act consistent with the authority and prior to the effective date of this Ordinance is hereby ratified and affirmed.

Section 4. **Effective Date.** This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force within 30 days after passage and publication.

PASSED by the City Council of the City of Mercer Island, Washington at its regular meeting on the 30th day of March 2015 and signed in authentication of its passage.

CITY OF MERCER ISLAND

Bruce Bassett, Mayor

ATTEST:

Approved as to Form:

Allison Spietz, City Clerk

Katie H. Knight, City Attorney

Date of Publication: _____



CITY COUNCIL PLANNING SCHEDULE

All meetings are held in the City Hall Council Chambers unless otherwise noted.
 Special Meetings and Study Sessions begin at 6:00 pm. Regular Meetings begin at 7:00 pm.

MARCH 30 – 6:00 PM

Item Type	Topic/Presenter	Time
Study Session	Water System Contamination Event Work Plan Update – G. Boettcher & J. Franklin	60
Consent Calendar	2015 – 2016 Fire Collective Bargaining Agreement – K. Segle	--
Regular Business	Open Space Vegetation Plan Ten Year Update – P. West	30
Regular Business	Amendment to Solicitors Ordinance (1 st Reading) – K. Knight	30
Executive Session (after Regular Mtg)	To discuss with legal counsel representing the agency litigation or potential litigation to which the agency, the governing body, or a member acting in an official capacity is, or is likely to become, a party, when public knowledge regarding the discussion is likely to result in an adverse legal or financial consequence to the agency pursuant to RCW 42.30.110(1)(i) for approximately 30 minutes	30

APRIL 20 – 5:30 PM

Item Type	Topic/Presenter	Time
Study Session (5:30-7:00 pm)	Growth Management Act Overview	90
Regular Business	Metro Transit Service Agreement – K. Taylor	45
Regular Business	4 th Quarter 2014 Financial Status Report & 2015-2016 Budget Adjustments – C. Corder	45
Regular Business	Masons/Kiwanis Fireworks Sale Permit – S. Heitman	15
Regular Business	Amendment to Solicitors Ordinance (2 nd Reading) – K. Knight	30
Executive Session (after Regular Mtg)	To discuss with legal counsel representing the agency matters relating to agency enforcement actions, or to discuss with legal counsel representing the agency litigation or potential litigation to which the agency, the governing body, or a member acting in an official capacity is, or is likely to become, a party, when public knowledge regarding the discussion is likely to result in an adverse legal or financial consequence to the agency pursuant to RCW 42.30.110(1)(i)	30

APRIL 30 (THURSDAY) – 5:00-7:00 PM

	Joint Meeting with the Mercer Island School District Board (Council Chambers)	
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MAY 4

Item Type	Topic/Presenter	Time
Study Session	Cross-Connection Control Program Code Update – F. Lake & C. Schuck	60
Consent Calendar	Arts Council 2014 Annual Report and 2015 Work Plan – A Britton	--
Consent Calendar	Arts Council 1% Art Funding approval for sculpture purchase – D Mortenson	--
Consent Calendar	Interlocal Agreement for City of Kirkland Jail – L. Burns	--
Regular Business	2015 Comprehensive Plan Update (1 st Reading) – S. Greenberg	60

MAY 18		
Item Type	Topic/Presenter	Time
<i>Regular Business</i>	Electrical Code Adoption (1st Reading) – D. Cole	30
<i>Regular Business</i>	Cross-Connection Control Program Code Update (1 st Reading) – F. Lake & C. Schuck	30
<i>Regular Business</i>	1 st Quarter 2015 Financial Status Report & 2015-2016 Budget Adjustments – C. Corder	30
<i>Regular Business</i>	Council Preview of 2016-2021 Transportation Improvement Program and Public Hearing – P. Yamashita	90

JUNE 1		
Item Type	Topic/Presenter	Time
<i>Regular Business</i>	2014 General Fund & REET Surplus Disposition	30
<i>Regular Business</i>	Public Hearing on Town Center Moratorium	120
<i>Regular Business</i>	Town Center Community Engagement Plan Update – K. Taylor/R. Freeman/S. Greenberg	30

JUNE 15		
Item Type	Topic/Presenter	Time
<i>Regular Business</i>	Acquisition & Lease Purchase Financing of a Midi Pumper Fire Truck	30
<i>Regular Business</i>	Adoption of the 2016-2021 Transportation Improvement Program – P. Yamashita	30
<i>Regular Business</i>	Electrical Code Adoption (2nd Reading & Adoption) – D. Cole	30
<i>Regular Business</i>	Cross-Connection Control Program Code Update (2 nd Reading) – F. Lake & C. Schuck	15
<i>Regular Business</i>	2015 Comprehensive Plan Update (2nd Reading) –S. Greenberg	60

JUNE 27 (SATURDAY)		
	2015 Mini-Planning Session	

JULY 6		
Item Type	Topic/Presenter	Time
<i>Regular Business</i>	2014 Mercer Island Dashboard Report – C. Corder	60

JULY 20		
Item Type	Topic/Presenter	Time

AUGUST 3		
Item Type	Topic/Presenter	Time
<i>Regular Business</i>	Public Hearing on Town Center Code Amendments (1 st Reading)	90

AUGUST 17

Item Type	Topic/Presenter	Time
	<i>Potentially Canceled</i>	

SEPTEMBER 8 (TUESDAY)

Item Type	Topic/Presenter	Time
<i>Regular Business</i>	2 nd Quarter 2015 Financial Status Report & 2015-2016 Budget Adjustments – C. Corder	30
<i>Regular Business</i>	Public Hearing on Town Center Code Amendments (2 nd Reading)	90

SEPTEMBER 21 – 6:00 PM

Item Type	Topic/Presenter	Time
<i>Regular Business</i>	6-year Sustainability Plan Placeholder – R Freeman	45

OCTOBER 5

Item Type	Topic/Presenter	Time
<i>Study Session</i>	Reserves 101 – C. Corder	45

OCTOBER 19

Item Type	Topic/Presenter	Time
<i>Study Session</i>	Communities That Care & Emergency Management Updates	60

NOVEMBER 2

Item Type	Topic/Presenter	Time

NOVEMBER 16

Item Type	Topic/Presenter	Time
<i>Regular Business</i>	Mid-biennial budget review (3 rd Quarter 2015 Financial Status Report, 2015-2016 budget adjustments, 2016 utility rates, and 2016 property tax levy) – C. Corder	45

DECEMBER 7

Item Type	Topic/Presenter	Time

DECEMBER 21

Item Type	Topic/Presenter	Time
	<i>Potentially Canceled</i>	

OTHER ITEMS TO BE SCHEDULED:

- Sister City Presentation – K. Taylor
- WRIA 8 Presentation – B. Bassett
- Comcast Franchise – K. Knight
- PSE Electric Franchise – K. Knight
- Zoning Code Amendment by the Planning Commission for Definition of ‘Tract’ – S. Greenberg
- Clarke Beach Conversion Property – P. West/ J. Kintner
- Planning Commission Work Program – S. Greenberg
- Pioneer Park Off Leash Dog Policy – J. Kintner

COUNCILMEMBER ABSENCES:

- Wachs: April 20
- Brahm: May 18
- Grausz: August 3