



**RECIPE FOR SUCCESS –
THREE PROVEN INGREDIENTS**

wicked problems SMART SOLUTIONS
Washington APA Conference
October 2, 2013



Jeff McMeekin, Land Planner • Puget Sound Energy
jeff.mcmeekin@pse.com

Steve Fischer, Principal Planner • City of Redmond
sfischer@redmond.gov

Kristine Edens, AICP • EnviroIssues
kedens@enviroissues.com

Karissa Kawamoto, AICP • HDR Engineering
karissa.kawamoto@hdrinc.com

Introductions

Up next....
Development Review Process Improvement
Steve Fischer, Principal Planner • City of Redmond

**DEVELOPMENT REVIEW
PROCESS IMPROVEMENT:
THE BENEFITS OF PREDICABLE
PERMITTING**

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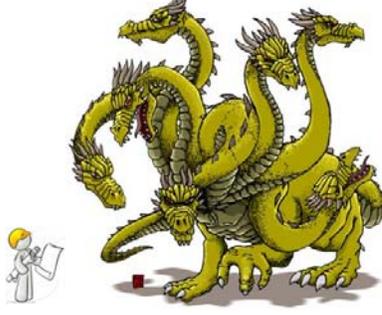
Steven Fischer, Principal Planner • City of Redmond

Permit Process

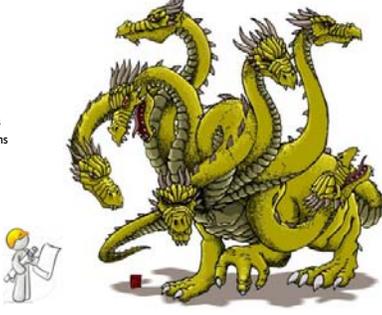
- How do we...
 - ▣ Save time?
 - ▣ Save money?
 - ▣ Reduce frustration?
 - ▣ Improve (meaningful) public comment?
 - ▣ Gain predictability?
 - ▣ Improve customer service




One view of the permit process




One view of the permit process



Hopes
Dreams

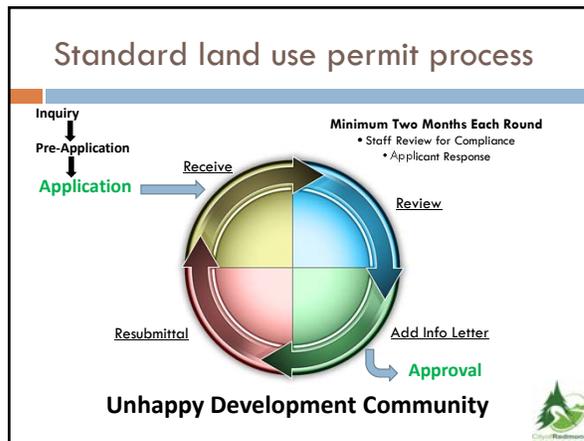
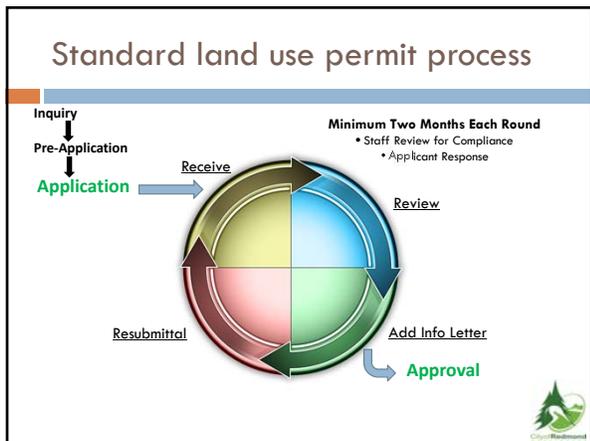
Engineering
Fire
Parks
Planning
Storm Water
Transportation
Utilities
Natural
Resources



Another view....

What everyone wants

- Development community wants:
 - Predictability
 - Clear directions ("Tell me what you want")
 - Quick review time
 - Accountability
- Government wants:
 - Compliance with codes and rules
 - Accountability
 - Economic development



City of Redmond

- Settled: 1870s
- Incorporated: 1912
- Population: 55,840 (OFM 2013 estimate)
- Daytime Population: 110,000 (2012 Census)
- Employment: Physio-Control (electronic medical devices, Data IO, Aerojet, Honeywell, Genie (mechanical lifts), AT&T, Mobility, Nintendo, Microsoft)

2004/2005 – Tipping Point

- Overwhelming workload
- Poor quality of submittal materials
 - Cause project delays
 - Multiple resubmittals
- Everyone wants to move faster and is frustrated

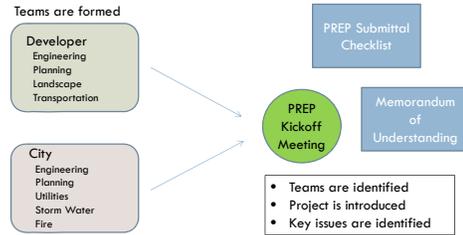
2004/2005 - Questions

- How do we:
 - ▣ Speed up the review process?
 - ▣ Allow those who can do the work to move forward?
 - ▣ Hold people accountable if they do not follow code/direction?
 - ▣ Do all of this and still make certain that the project has been adequately reviewed?

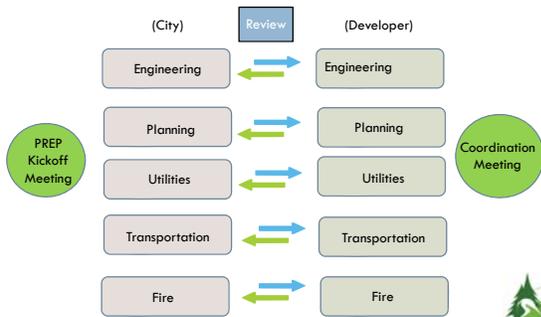


PREP

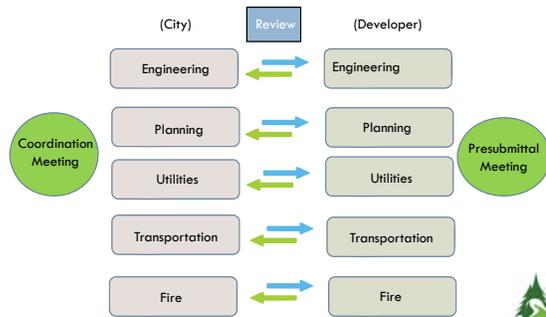
Pre Review Entitlement Process



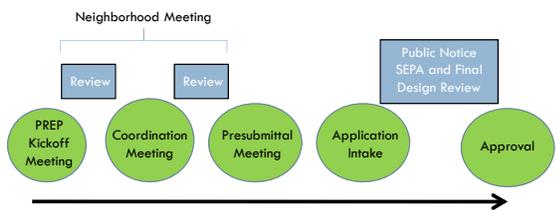
PREP continued



PREP continued



PREP continued



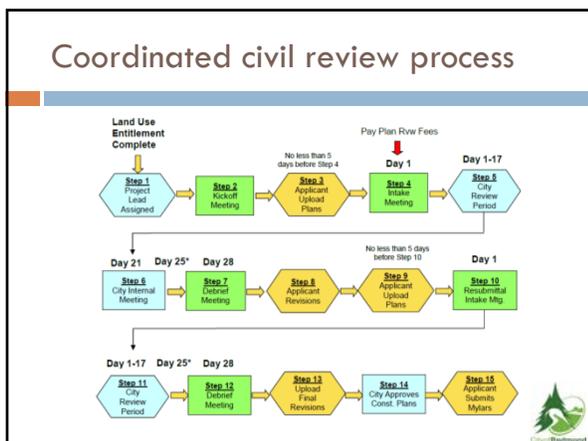
Frequent/collaborative review between applicant and staff



PREP continued

- Optional process.... but **strongly** encouraged
- Meets needs of development community
 - ▣ Predictability: Process and timelines defined
 - ▣ Detailed submittal & requirement checklist
 - ▣ Developer determines how fast the project moves
 - ▣ City held accountable
- Satisfies City's needs
 - ▣ Project review not compromised
 - ▣ Development community held accountable





- ### Benefits
- Accountability
 - Tell the applicant what you want
 - Hold everyone accountable
 - Gain predictability
 - Improve customer service
 - Gain meaningful public comment
 - Save everyone time & money

Transition

Up next.....

Effective Public Participation
Kristine Edens, AICP • EnviroIssues

EFFECTIVE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION: ASKING THE RIGHT QUESTIONS

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Kristine Edens, AICP • EnviroIssues

What is public participation?

- Any process that **involves the public in problem solving & uses public input to make decisions.**

- ### Why reach out?
- Avoid derailment = save time & \$\$\$
 - Reduce surprises
 - Create comfort for decision makers
 - Give a voice to the silent (& often supportive) majority
 - Improve projects & decisions
 - Build goodwill for your next project
- Public participation can help*

How much & when?

- What do you do when the Council says “we should really engage the public on this issue?”
- How do you know how much? When?
- What are the right questions to ask the public?
- What outreach tools do I use?

Strategic planning

Data & Evaluation

Stakeholder analysis

Messaging

Implementation

KavroIssues

IAP2 Spectrum

IAP2's Public Participation Spectrum

Increasing level of public input

	Inform	Consult	Involve	Collaborate	Empower
Public participation goal	To provide the public with relevant facts, objective information, and data to help them understand the problem, alternatives, opportunities and/or solutions.	To obtain public feedback on options, alternatives and/or decisions.	To work directly with the public throughout the process to ensure that public concerns and suggestions are understood and considered.	To partner with the public in each aspect of the decision-making process, including identification of alternatives and the development of the preferred solution.	To place final decision-making in the hands of the public.
Promise to the public	We will bring you relevant facts, objective information, and data to help you understand the problem, alternatives, opportunities and/or solutions.	We will bring your feedback, comments and suggestions into the decision-making process and we will let you know how your input influenced the decision.	We will work with you to ensure that your concerns and suggestions are understood and considered, and we will let you know how your input influenced the decision.	We will partner with you to ensure that your concerns and suggestions are understood and considered, and we will let you know how your input influenced the decision.	We will let you know how your input influenced the decision.
Example techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fact sheets Web sites Open houses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public comment cards Focus groups Surveys Public meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workshops Deliberative polling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Charter schools Committees Consensus-building Participatory decision-making 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Charter schools Referenda Voting on decisions

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Five Steps to Planning Participation

- Step 1: Gain internal commitment
- Step 2: Learn from the public
- Step 3: Select the participation “level”
- Step 4: Define the decision process
- Step 5: Design the public participation plan

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Step 1: Gain internal commitment

- Explore legal requirements, reputation, decision-maker(s), potential for public influence or controversy, & resources available.
- Hone in on the problem to address or decision to be made (if you don't know, how can you talk to the community about it?).
- How? – Hold internal kick-off meeting.
- Outcomes:
 - Understanding of the problem
 - Internal assessment of “level”
 - Issues and stakeholders to vet during Step 2

KavroIssues

Step 2: Learn from the public

- Explore public expectations, impacts, stakeholders, potential for outrage or public capacity to make change
- How? – Discuss during internal kick-off, develop list of & consult with select key stakeholders
- Outcomes:
 - Assessment of issues and controversy
 - External assessment of “level”
 - Understanding of stakeholders
 - Refined problem understanding

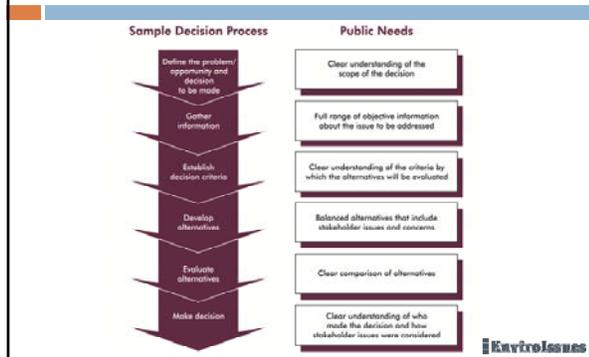
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Step 3: Select the “level”

- Explore probability for public outrage, impacts & interest in participation
 - Very low/low = inform/consult
 - High/very high = involve/collaborate/empower
- How? – compare internal and external expectations of “level” of participation
- Outcomes:
 - Refined problem statement
 - Selected “level” of participation
 - Internal commitment of resources to match “level”

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Step 4: Define the decision process



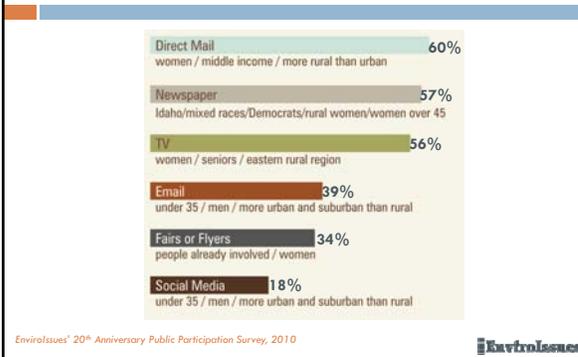
Step 5: Design the plan

- Identify tools to meet your public participation “level” or goal
- How? – Develop participation plan, begin supporting materials, gain internal buy-off
- Outcomes:
 - Public participation plan
 - Schedule of tools/events
 - List of supporting materials
 - Evaluation plan

Tools by “level”

Inform	Consult	Involve	Collaborate	Empower
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Fact sheets •Website •Social media •Mailing •Open house •Lecture series •Fairs and events •Tours and field trips 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Public comment •Focus groups •Surveys •Public meetings •Stakeholder interviews 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Workshops •Charettes •Polling •Stakeholder interviews 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Advisory groups •Consensus-building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Citizen juries •Vote •Delegated decision

Select your tools



Participation ≠ resource drain

- Use existing (often free!) local avenues for communication
- Go to where the public already is
- Interns and volunteers!
- Coordinate efforts, pool resources
- Involvement can happen online

Involvement can happen online

83% of those surveyed have internet access at home

- 83% in rural areas
- 77% of non-whites
- 69% of high school graduates
- 68% of those with a HH income of \$25-35,000/year
- 68% of those 60+ years old

Key takeaways

- Public participation can move projects forward. Poor public participation (too much or too little) can delay projects and create confusion or push back.
- Do not start with tools.
- Plan your public participation just like you would approach your technical work – strategically, logically and step-by-step.



Resources

- International Association of Public Participation (IAP2)
 - www.IAP2.org
- Institute for Participatory Management and Planning
 - www.ipmp.com
- EnviroIssues
 - www.enviroissues.com
 - Penny Mabie, Certified IAP2 trainer
pmabie@enviroissues.com
 - Kristine Edens
kedens@enviroissues.com



Transition

Up next.....
 King County Mitigation In-Lieu-Fee Program
 Karissa Kawamoto, AICP • HDR Engineering Inc.

KING COUNTY MITIGATION IN-LIEU-FEE PROGRAM: A NEW OPTION

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Discussion overview

- What is the King County In-Lieu-Fee(ILF) Program?
- How do you use the ILF program?
- Advantages of ILF to agencies
- Advantages of ILF to developers




What is ILF?

- Federal rule published in 2008 defined an in-lieu fee mitigation program to be implemented by the Corps and EPA
- Similar to a mitigation bank: purchase credits to meet compensatory mitigation requirements
- Intended to streamline the permit process and advance mitigation projects ahead of impacts

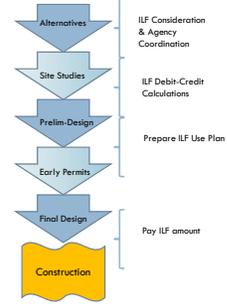


What types of projects are eligible?

- Residential/commercial development
- Industrial site development
- Institutional
- Public infrastructure
- Linear projects – roads, conveyance, utility lines



Where does ILF planning fit?



HDR

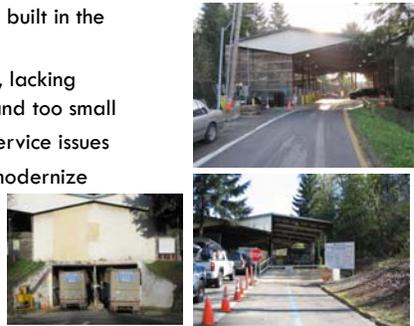
What is needed?

- Demonstration of avoidance and minimization
- Calculation of impacts, debit & proposed credit requirement
- Preparation of the In-Lieu-Fee use plan
- Purchase of credits – thereby satisfying the compensatory mitigation requirements.... DONE

HDR

King County Factoria Recycling and Transfer Station (Bellevue, WA)

- Originally built in the 1960s
- Outdated, lacking services, and too small
- Level of service issues
- Need to modernize facility



King County Factoria Recycling and Transfer Station (Bellevue, WA)

- Design and permitting for \$37 million transfer station replacement project
- Severely constrained site
- Extensive mitigation planning undertaken
- SEPA MDNS assumed traditional mitigation pathways
- Permits required from federal, state and local levels



HDR

King County Factoria Recycling and Transfer Station (Bellevue, WA)

- Mitigation:
 - Started by looking for off-site options or on-site/out-of-kind
- In-Lieu-Fee – New King County program opportunity for development project impacts
 - Approved by EPA, the Corps, WDFW, Ecology and Tribes
 - Project schedule & simplify logistics



HDR

Affects to the project

- Possible to submit permit applications earlier
- Eliminates need for detailed engineering design or commitments to site post construction installation
- Does not eliminate the need to include on-site mitigation elements – just reduced



Lessons learned

- Investigate ILF opportunity as soon as possible
- Coordinate and communicate!
- A schedule and project cost effective option? YES
- Faster permitting process? YES and NO
- Agencies must revise codes and policies



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	Karissa Kawamoto, AICP • HDR Engineering karissa.kawamoto@hdrinc.com
Thank you!Questions?	