



CITY OF BLACK DIAMOND

June 17, 2021 - Regular Business Meeting Agenda

**THIS IS OFFERED AS A ZOOM MEETING ONLY.
CALL IN AND JOINING INFORMATION FOLLOWS:**

Zoom link to join meeting:

<https://zoom.us/j/4454477047?pwd=eGxRY3ZEeU14SVM2cGRBcUxCSjdmZz09>

(Note: You do not need a web cam to join the meeting, but you will need audio to hear the proceedings.)

Meeting ID: 445 447 7047

Password: Council

Telephone dial in options:

+1 253 215 8782 US (Tacoma)

+1 206 337 9723 US (Seattle)

Meeting ID: 445 447 7047

Password: 426953 (phone in only)

7:00 P.M. – CALL TO ORDER, FLAG SALUTE, ROLL CALL

AGENDA REVIEW AND APPROVAL:

APPOINTMENTS, ANNOUNCEMENTS, PROCLAMATIONS AND PRESENTATIONS:

CONSENT AGENDA:

- 1) Claim Checks** – June 17, 2021 Check No. 50060 through 50111 and EFTs in the amount of \$537,773.60
- 2) Payroll** – May 2021, Check No. 20083 through 20090 and ACHs in the amount of \$414,804.58
- 3) Minutes** – Special Meeting of May 13, 2021, Tri City Meeting of May 26, 2021, and Council Meeting of June 3, 2021
- 4) AB21-035** – Amending the 2021 Salary Schedule for Seasonal Utility Worker

PUBLIC COMMENTS: Persons wishing to address the City Council regarding items of new business are encouraged to do so at this time. Please use the “raise your hand” feature and once recognized by the Chair you may unmute and state your name and city for the record. Please limit your comments to 3 minutes. For those dialing in please press *9 to raise your hand and *6 to unmute yourself.

PUBLIC HEARINGS: None

UNFINISHED BUSINESS: None

NEW BUSINESS:

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| 5) AB21-036 – Resolution Approving the 2022-20227 Six Year Transportation Improvement Plan | Mr. Boettcher |
| 6) AB21-037 – Resolution Approving the Housing Action Plan | Ms. Davis |

DEPARTMENT REPORTS:

MAYOR’S REPORT:

COUNCIL REPORTS:

- Councilmember Page
- Councilmember Deady
- Councilmember Oglesbee
- Councilmember Wisnoski
- Councilmember Mulvihill
- Councilmember de Leon
- Councilmember O'Donnell

ATTORNEY REPORT:

EXECUTIVE SESSION:

ADJOURNMENT:



CERTIFICATION

Date: June 17, 2021 Council Meeting

Check No.'s / EFT	Batch Name	Check / EFT Date	Amount
	May EFT Batch	05/01/2021 - 05/31/2021	\$ 15,444.74
50060 - 50063	Early 2nd June 2021 Batch	06/08/21	\$ 4.00
50064 - 50111	2nd June 2021 Batch	06/18/21	\$ 522,324.86
			\$
		TOTAL	\$ 537,773.60

I, THE UNDERSIGNED DO HEREBY CERTIFY UNDER THE PENALTY OF PERJURY, THAT THE MATERIALS HAVE BEEN FURNISHED, THE SERVICES RENDERED AND OR THE LABOR PERFORMED AS DESCRIBED HEREIN AND THAT THE CLAIM IS A JUST, DUE AND UNPAID OBLIGATION AGAINST THE CITY OF BLACK DIAMOND, AND THAT I AM AUTHORIZED TO AUTHENTICATE AND CERTIFY TO SAID CLAIM.

Shane C. O'Neill

SHANE O'NEILL, DEPUTY FINANCE DIRECTOR

06/09/2021

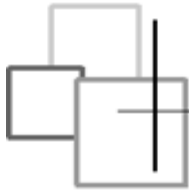
DATE

COUNCILMEMBERS:

CAROL BENSON, MAYOR

DATE

DATE:



Voucher Directory with Transaction Date

Vendor	Transaction Number Transaction Reference Account Number	Invoice Date	Fiscal Description Name Title	Void Amount
Dept of Licensing-Firearms Online				
	EFT Payment 5/21/2021 2:21:53 PM - 1			
	05212021 DOL	5/21/2021	2021 - May - May EFT Batch for 06/17/2021 Council	
		Service through 05/21/2021		
		633-000-400-589-30-00-00	CPL Fees for DOL - Firearms EFT	\$198.00
		Concealed Pistol License		
	Total 05212021 DOL			\$198.00
	Total EFT Payment 5/21/2021 2:21:53 PM - 1			\$198.00
	EFT Payment 5/26/2021 2:23:28 PM - 1			
	05262021 DOL	5/26/2021	2021 - May - May EFT Batch for 06/17/2021 Council	
		Service through 05/26/2021		
		633-000-400-589-30-00-00	CPL Fees for DOL - Firearms EFT	\$75.00
		Concealed Pistol License		
	Total 05262021 DOL			\$75.00
	Total EFT Payment 5/26/2021 2:23:28 PM - 1			\$75.00
Total Dept of Licensing-Firearms Online				\$273.00
First Bankcard				
	EFT Payment 5/20/2021 2:23:57 PM - 1			
	Bain 7703 05.2021	5/20/2021	2021 - May - May EFT Batch for 06/17/2021 Council	
		001-000-140-514-23-49-00	Miscellaneous	\$19.50
		Safeway - Water		
	Total Bain 7703 05.2021			\$19.50
	EFT Payment 5/20/2021 2:23:57 PM - 1			
	Benson 5176 05.2021	5/20/2021	2021 - May - May EFT Batch for 06/17/2021 Council	
		001-000-130-513-10-49-01	Training & Workshop & Dues	\$25.00
		Post Pandemic...		
		001-000-130-513-10-49-01	Training & Workshop & Dues	\$25.00
		AWC - Legal Landscape Post Covid Office		
	Total Benson 5176 05.2021			\$50.00

Vendor	Transaction Number Transaction Reference Account Number	Invoice Date	Fiscal Description Name Title	Void Amount
	EFT Payment 5/20/2021 2:23:57 PM - 1	5/20/2021	2021 - May - May EFT Batch for 06/17/2021 Council	
	Boettcher 4444 05.2021			
	101-000-000-544-90-48-02		PW Clearing- Shared Veh/Equip Maint	\$1,199.54
			Ditchwitch - Hose, misc parts for Vac. Trailer	
	Total Boettcher 4444 05.2021			\$1,199.54
	EFT Payment 5/20/2021 2:23:57 PM - 1	5/20/2021	2021 - May - May EFT Batch for 06/17/2021 Council	
	Clifton, T 3262 05.2021			
	001-000-240-558-60-49-01		Training	\$158.47
			WABO - Code Study Books for Inspector	
	Total Clifton, T 3262 05.2021			\$158.47
	EFT Payment 5/20/2021 2:23:57 PM - 1	5/20/2021	2021 - May - May EFT Batch for 06/17/2021 Council	
	Cote' 3963 05.2021			
	001-000-210-521-10-31-00		PD-Operating Supplies	\$165.14
			Costco - Table	
	001-000-210-521-10-31-00		PD-Operating Supplies	\$76.00
			Crime Scene - Evidence Bags	
	001-000-210-521-10-31-00		PD-Operating Supplies	\$38.04
			Vista Print - Office Supp - Rubber Stamp	
	001-000-214-521-20-42-03		Police Postage	\$12.50
			Mail Express - Postage	
	001-000-214-521-20-42-03		Police Postage	\$10.71
			UPS Store - Postage	
	001-000-214-521-20-42-03		Police Postage	\$21.42
			Mail Express - Postage	
	001-000-214-521-20-42-03		Police Postage	\$18.16
			Mail Express - Postage	
	001-000-214-521-20-42-03		Police Postage	\$4.60
			USPS - Postage	
	001-000-214-521-20-42-03		Police Postage	\$10.71
			UPS Store - Postage	
	Total Cote' 3963 05.2021			\$357.28
	EFT Payment 5/20/2021 2:23:57 PM - 1	5/20/2021	2021 - May - May EFT Batch for 06/17/2021 Council	
	Esping 9037 05.2021			
	001-000-181-518-30-48-00		Vehicle Mtc. & Repair	\$15.00
			Chevron - Car Wash	
	001-000-248-518-20-48-00		MDRT-Bldg/Gen Mtc Costs	\$33.23
			Filter Buy - Filters	
	001-000-254-518-20-49-01		Facilities Bldg.Custodial & Maint.	\$66.52
			Filter Buy - Filters	

Vendor	Transaction Number Transaction Reference	Invoice Date	Fiscal Description Name Title	Void Amount
		001-000-270-575-51-31-00	Gym Operating Supplies	\$20.63
		Fred Mey - Fist Aid Supplies		
		001-000-270-576-80-48-02	Parks Maintenance Repairs	\$75.88
		Harb Frt - Buoy Supplies		
		001-000-270-576-80-48-02	Parks Maintenance Repairs	\$59.37
		Harb Frt - Buoy Supplies		
		001-000-270-576-80-48-02	Parks Maintenance Repairs	\$19.83
		Harb Frt - Buoy Supplies		
		101-000-000-544-90-31-00	PW Clearing Acct-Supplies	\$32.93
		Lowes - Propane Bottles		
		101-000-000-544-90-35-00	PW Clearing Acct-Small Tools	\$506.44
		Harb Frt - Miter Saw		
		101-000-000-544-90-35-00	PW Clearing Acct-Small Tools	\$68.15
		Harb Frt - Screw Drivers, socket adapt, drill bits...		
	Total Esping 9037 05.2021			\$897.98
	EFT Payment 5/20/2021 2:23:57			
	PM - 1	5/20/2021	2021 - May - May EFT Batch for 06/17/2021 Council	
	Hershaw 1210 05.2021			
		001-000-210-521-10-48-01	PD-Vehicle/Eq. Mtc. & Repair	\$65.27
		Rock Creek Lube - Oil Change		
		001-000-215-521-10-31-00	Marine Operating Supplies VRF	\$286.37
		SO Force 6 - Life Jackets		
	Total Hershaw 1210 05.2021			\$351.64
	EFT Payment 5/20/2021 2:23:57			
	PM - 1	5/20/2021	2021 - May - May EFT Batch for 06/17/2021 Council	
	Higgins 9186 05.2021			
		001-000-240-558-51-31-00	CD-Office Supplies only	\$44.45
		Amazon - Card Stock Paper		
	Total Higgins 9186 05.2021			\$44.45
	EFT Payment 5/20/2021 2:23:57			
	PM - 1	5/20/2021	2021 - May - May EFT Batch for 06/17/2021 Council	
	Hopkins 4215 05.2021			
		001-000-195-525-60-49-03	COVID Technology Costs	\$76.50
		Costco - Toner for Telecommuter		
	Total Hopkins 4215 05.2021			\$76.50
	EFT Payment 5/20/2021 2:23:57			
	PM - 1	5/20/2021	2021 - May - May EFT Batch for 06/17/2021 Council	
	Kinglinger 7383 05.2021			
		001-000-210-521-10-49-00	PD-Miscellaneous	\$255.00
		IACP - Conf Regist. 9/11-9/14/2021		
		510-000-300-594-21-64-00	Police Vehicles-replace	\$190.81
		WA DOL - Lic & Regist for new Police vehicles		
	Total Kinglinger 7383 05.2021			\$445.81

Vendor	Transaction Number Transaction Reference Account Number	Invoice Date	Fiscal Description Name Title	Void Amount
	EFT Payment 5/20/2021 2:23:57 PM - 1	5/20/2021	2021 - May - May EFT Batch for 06/17/2021 Council	
	Martinez, B 4360 05.2021			
	001-000-137-514-21-49-01		Workshops and Training	\$25.00
			Post Pandemic Workshop	
	001-000-137-514-21-49-01		Workshops and Training	\$25.00
			Assoc WA Cities -Legal Landscape Post Covid Office	
	001-000-213-521-10-31-00		Civil Service Postage and Supplies	\$58.61
			Safeway - Oral Board Supplies	
	Total Martinez, B 4360 05.2021			\$108.61
	EFT Payment 5/20/2021 2:23:57 PM - 1	5/20/2021	2021 - May - May EFT Batch for 06/17/2021 Council	
	Metcalf 4013 05.2021			
	001-000-120-512-50-42-03		Postage	\$180.00
			USPS - Stamps	
	001-000-195-525-60-49-03		COVID Technology Costs	\$309.12
			Zoom - Virtual Court	
	Total Metcalf 4013 05.2021			\$489.12
	EFT Payment 5/20/2021 2:23:57 PM - 1	5/20/2021	2021 - May - May EFT Batch for 06/17/2021 Council	
	O'Neill 8528 05.2021			
	001-000-195-525-60-49-03		COVID Technology Costs	\$60.00
			Duo-Com - IT Secur 4/2021	
	001-000-214-521-20-48-04		NetMotion Maintenance Mobile Units	\$60.00
			Duo-Com - IT Secur 4/2021	
	Total O'Neill 8528 05.2021			\$120.00
	EFT Payment 5/20/2021 2:23:57 PM - 1	5/20/2021	2021 - May - May EFT Batch for 06/17/2021 Council	
	Pittam 4402 05.2021			
	001-000-140-514-23-49-01		Workshops and Training	\$189.00
			Stormwater1 - Certification	
	001-000-140-514-23-49-01		Workshops and Training	\$570.00
			Green Riv Coll - Water Regs, Chlorine Analysis Training	
	Total Pittam 4402 05.2021			\$759.00
	EFT Payment 5/20/2021 2:23:57 PM - 1	5/20/2021	2021 - May - May EFT Batch for 06/17/2021 Council	
	Redd 5176 05.2021			
	001-000-246-558-70-49-00		Miscellaneous	\$36.99
			Costco - Meeting Supplies	
	Total Redd 5176 05.2021			\$36.99

Vendor	Transaction Number Transaction Reference Account Number	Invoice Date	Fiscal Description Name Title	Void Amount
	EFT Payment 5/20/2021 2:23:57 PM - 1	5/20/2021	2021 - May - May EFT Batch for 06/17/2021 Council	
	Reed 3197 05.2021			
	001-000-145-518-80-41-16		Web Hosing Cost	\$12.99
	GoDaddy - Web Hosting			
	001-000-145-518-80-41-16		Web Hosing Cost	\$34.51
	GoDaddy - Web Hosting			
	Total Reed 3197 05.2021			\$47.50
	EFT Payment 5/20/2021 2:23:57 PM - 1	5/20/2021	2021 - May - May EFT Batch for 06/17/2021 Council	
	Sloss 1135 05.2021			
	001-000-214-521-20-42-03		Police Postage	\$10.71
	UPS Store - Postage			
	001-000-214-521-20-42-03		Police Postage	\$6.10
	USPS - Postage			
	Total Sloss 1135 05.2021			\$16.81
	Total EFT Payment 5/20/2021 2:23:57 PM - 1			\$5,179.20
Total First Bankcard				\$5,179.20
Invoice Cloud				
	EFT Payment 5/10/2021 2:36:08 PM - 1	5/10/2021	2021 - May - May EFT Batch for 06/17/2021 Council	
	05102021 IC			
	April 2021 Service			
	001-000-210-521-10-49-04		PD-Bank Analysis Fees/Merch CC Fees	\$25.00
	PD Online Portal			
	001-000-240-558-51-49-05		Bank Analysis Fees/Merch CC Fees	\$25.00
	CD Online Portal			
	401-000-000-534-80-49-50		Bank Analysis Fees/Merch CC/ Lien Fees	\$59.11
	Water Online Portal & Misc			
	407-000-000-535-80-49-50		Bank Analysis Fees/Merch CC/ Lien Fees	\$59.11
	Sewer Online Portal & Misc			
	410-000-000-531-10-49-50		Bank Analysis Fees/Merch CC/ Lien Fees	\$10.28
	Storm Online Portal & Misc			
	Total 05102021 IC			\$178.50
	Total EFT Payment 5/10/2021 2:36:08 PM - 1			\$178.50
Total Invoice Cloud				\$178.50

Vendor	Transaction Number Transaction Reference Account Number	Invoice Date	Fiscal Description Name Title	Void Amount
Merchant Card Services / Vantive Holding, LLC				
	EFT Payment 5/11/2021 2:36:45 PM - 1	5/11/2021	2021 - May - May EFT Batch for 06/17/2021 Council	
	05112021 MCS			
	April 2021 Service			
	001-000-270-576-80-49-01		Bank Analysis Fees/Merch CC Fees	\$333.41
			Lake Sawyer Pay Station	
	Total 05112021 MCS			\$333.41
	Total EFT Payment 5/11/2021 2:36:45 PM - 1			\$333.41
	Total Merchant Card Services / Vantive Holding, LLC			\$333.41
U.S. Postal Service (Black Diamond) Utility Postage Only				
	EFT Payment 5/27/2021 2:38:06 PM - 1	5/27/2021	2021 - May - May EFT Batch for 06/17/2021 Council	
	05272021 USPS BD			
	May 2021 Utility Postage			
	401-000-000-534-80-42-01		Postage	\$212.66
	407-000-000-535-80-42-01		Postage	\$212.66
	410-000-000-531-10-42-01		Postage	\$36.98
	Total 05272021 USPS BD			\$462.30
	Total EFT Payment 5/27/2021 2:38:06 PM - 1			\$462.30
	Total U.S. Postal Service (Black Diamond) Utility Postage Only			\$462.30
US Bank Equipment Finance				
	EFT Payment 5/20/2021 2:37:19 PM - 1	5/20/2021	2021 - May - May EFT Batch for 06/17/2021 Council	
	05202021 USB			
	4/20 - 5/20/2021 Service			
	001-000-210-521-10-45-00		PD-Payments - US Bank/Copier	\$193.03
	Pool 2 - PD			
	001-000-248-518-20-45-03		MDRT-Copier Costs	\$193.03
	Pool 2 - MDRT			
	001-000-254-518-20-45-04		City Hall/Comm Deve Copier Lease	\$176.10
	Sales & Use Tax			
	001-000-254-518-20-45-04		City Hall/Comm Deve Copier Lease	\$0.70
	Sales & Use Tax			
	001-000-254-518-20-45-04		City Hall/Comm Deve Copier Lease	\$960.82
	Pool 1 - CH			
	001-000-254-518-20-45-04		City Hall/Comm Deve Copier Lease	\$132.49
	001-000-254-518-20-45-04		City Hall/Comm Deve Copier Lease	\$8.00

Vendor	Transaction Number Transaction Reference Account Number	Invoice Date	Fiscal Description Name Title	Void Amount
		Supply Freight		
	Total 05202021 USB			\$1,664.17
	Total EFT Payment 5/20/2021 2:37:19 PM - 1			\$1,664.17
	Total US Bank Equipment Finance			\$1,664.17
Washington State Department of Revenue	EFT Payment 5/26/2021 2:43:16 PM - 1	5/26/2021	2021 - May - May EFT Batch for 06/17/2021 Council	
	05262021 DOR			
	May Excise Tax			
	401-000-000-534-80-44-01		State of WA Utility Excise Tax	\$23.43
	B&O Tax: Water			
	401-000-000-534-80-44-01		State of WA Utility Excise Tax	\$4,032.02
	Utility Tax: Water			
	407-000-000-535-80-44-01		State of WA Excise Tax	\$268.77
	B&O Tax: Sewer			
	407-000-000-535-80-44-01		State of WA Excise Tax	(\$2,425.02)
	Utility Tax: Sewer(KC Credit)			
	407-000-000-535-80-44-01		State of WA Excise Tax	\$3,428.55
	Utility Tax: Sewer			
	410-000-000-531-10-44-01		State of Wa Excise Tax	\$2,026.41
	B&O Tax: Storm			
	Total 05262021 DOR			\$7,354.16
	Total EFT Payment 5/26/2021 2:43:16 PM - 1			\$7,354.16
	Total Washington State Department of Revenue			\$7,354.16
	Vendor Count 7		Grand Total	\$15,444.74



Voucher Directory with Transaction Date

Vendor	Transaction Number Transaction Reference Account Number	Invoice Date	Fiscal Description Name Title	Void Amount
CCD Black Diamond Partners LLC				
50060	06082021.1 CCD	6/8/2021	2021 - June - Early 2nd June Batch	
	Bill of Sale			
	001-000-246-558-70-49-00		Miscellaneous	\$1.00
	PLN17-00762C			
	Total 06082021.1 CCD			\$1.00
Total 50060				\$1.00
50061	06082021.2 CCD	6/8/2021	2021 - June - Early 2nd June Batch	
	Bill of Sale			
	001-000-246-558-70-49-00		Miscellaneous	\$1.00
	PUB19-0124 Plat 1A			
	Total 06082021.2 CCD			\$1.00
Total 50061				\$1.00
50062	06082021.3 CCD	6/8/2021	2021 - June - Early 2nd June Batch	
	Bill of Sale			
	001-000-246-558-70-49-00		Miscellaneous	\$1.00
	PUB19-0003 V24			
	Total 06082021.3 CCD			\$1.00
Total 50062				\$1.00
50063	06082021.4 CCD	6/8/2021	2021 - June - Early 2nd June Batch	
	Bill of Sale			
	001-000-246-558-70-49-00		Miscellaneous	\$1.00
	PUB16-0020 Ten Trails 2C			
	Total 06082021.4 CCD			\$1.00
Total 50063				\$1.00
Total CCD Black Diamond Partners LLC				\$4.00
Vendor Count		1	Grand Total	\$4.00



Voucher Directory with Transaction Date

Vendor	Transaction Number Transaction Reference Account Number	Invoice Date	Fiscal Description Name Title	Void Amount
2 Watch Monitoring, Inc.				
	50064	6/1/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	42574			
		May 2021 Service		
		001-000-211-523-60-49-01	Electronic Home Monitor Costs	\$387.50
	Total 42574			\$387.50
	Total 50064			\$387.50
Total 2 Watch Monitoring, Inc.				\$387.50
AHBL, Inc.				
	50065	4/30/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	125169			
		April 2021 Service		
		001-000-240-558-60-41-01	Prof Serv- Long Range Planning	\$4,506.25
	Total 125169			\$4,506.25
	50065	4/30/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	125289			
		April 2021 Service		
		001-000-257-558-70-49-00	MDRT- Planning Consultant	\$21,860.00
	Total 125289			\$21,860.00
	Total 50065			\$26,366.25
Total AHBL, Inc.				\$26,366.25
Alpine Products Inc.				
	50066	5/27/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	TM-202162			
		PW - Supplies		
		101-000-000-542-30-31-03	Streets Operating Supplies	\$642.98
		Signs		
	Total TM-202162			\$642.98

Vendor	Transaction Number Transaction Reference Account Number	Invoice Date	Fiscal Description Name Title	Void Amount
	50066	6/1/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	TM-202203			
	PW - Supplies			
	101-000-000-542-30-31-03		Streets Operating Supplies	\$1,185.78
			Sign and sign stands	
	Total TM-202203			\$1,185.78
	Total 50066			\$1,828.76
	Total Alpine Products Inc.			\$1,828.76
Amazon Capital Services, Inc.				
	50067	5/15/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	194P-XNTT-Q3GT			
	IT - COVID Supplies			
	001-000-195-525-60-49-03		COVID Technology Costs	\$3,783.69
			Monitors, Keyboards, Cables, Drive,	
	Total 194P-XNTT-Q3GT			\$3,783.69
	50067	6/1/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	19TY-JFN1-QGCF			
	EM - Returned COVID Supplies			
	001-000-195-525-60-31-02		COVID PPE & Safety Supplies	(\$286.72)
			Returned Hardware for Sneeze Guards	
	Total 19TY-JFN1-QGCF			(\$286.72)
	50067	5/28/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	1C43-WJ7L-XKX7			
	IT - COVID Supplies			
	001-000-195-525-60-49-03		COVID Technology Costs	\$69.32
			Keyboard and Mouse for Tele-Commuter	
	Total 1C43-WJ7L-XKX7			\$69.32
	50067	5/25/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	1CQ3-6JQV-7X3X			
	EM - COVID Supplies			
	001-000-195-525-60-31-02		COVID PPE & Safety Supplies	\$293.34
			Hardware for Sneeze Guards	
	Total 1CQ3-6JQV-7X3X			\$293.34

Vendor	Transaction Number Transaction Reference Account Number	Invoice Date	Fiscal Description Name Title	Void Amount
	50067	6/1/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	1LJD-YWDH-LHW4			
	EM - Returned COVID Supplies			
	001-000-195-525-60-31-02		COVID PPE & Safety Supplies	(\$103.06)
			Returned Hardware for Sneeze Guard	
	Total 1LJD-YWDH-LHW4			(\$103.06)
	50067	5/16/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	1MCL-XP6-R6KY			
	IT - COVID Supplies			
	001-000-195-525-60-49-03		COVID Technology Costs	\$15.40
			Cables for Server	
	Total 1MCL-XP6-R6KY			\$15.40
	50067	5/28/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	1PKC-JKTP-XCHG			
	IT - COVID Supplies			
	001-000-195-525-60-49-03		COVID Technology Costs	\$350.12
			2 Surface Docks	
	Total 1PKC-JKTP-XCHG			\$350.12
	Total 50067			\$4,122.09
	Total Amazon Capital Services, Inc.			\$4,122.09
	Architects Rasmussen Triebelhorn AIA/PS			
	50068	6/2/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	1781			
	May 2021 Service			
	310-000-002-594-18-62-03		Gen Govt Campus Improvements	\$1,097.66
	Total 1781			\$1,097.66
	Total 50068			\$1,097.66
	Total Architects Rasmussen Triebelhorn AIA/PS			\$1,097.66
	Blueline			
	50069	6/2/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	21242			
	May 2021 Service			
	404-000-013-594-34-63-01		Morgan Cr S. Wtr Ln =Eng	\$2,256.00
	Total 21242			\$2,256.00

Vendor	Transaction Number Transaction Reference Account Number	Invoice Date	Fiscal Description Name Title	Void Amount
	50069	6/4/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	21408			
		May 2021 Service		
		001-000-240-558-60-41-01	Prof Serv- Long Range Planning	\$3,631.00
		Housing Action Plan		
	Total 21408			\$3,631.00
	Total 50069			\$5,887.00
Total Blueline				\$5,887.00
CallTower, Inc.				
	50070	5/26/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	200758859			
		May 2021 Service		
		001-000-120-512-50-42-00	Telephone/DSL	\$189.52
		Court Telephone		
		001-000-214-521-20-42-00	Police Tele/web/DSL/Air Cards	\$568.57
		Police Telephone		
		001-000-240-558-51-42-00	Telephone	\$221.04
		Comm Dev Telephone		
		001-000-246-558-70-42-01	Telephones	\$140.33
		MDRT Telephone		
		001-000-254-518-20-42-00	Facilities-Telephones	\$396.33
		City Hall Telephone		
		001-000-270-576-80-42-00	Telephone/DSL/Radios	\$9.97
		4% Parks Telephone		
		001-000-280-536-20-42-00	Telephone, DSL & Radios	\$4.99
		2% Cemetary Telephone		
		101-000-000-542-30-42-01	Telephone/DSL/Radios	\$54.84
		22% Streets Telephone		
		401-000-000-534-80-42-00	Telephone/DSL/Radios	\$59.83
		24% Water Telephone		
		407-000-000-535-80-42-00	Telephone/DSL/Radios	\$59.83
		24% Sewer Telephone		
		410-000-000-531-10-42-00	Telephone/DSL/Radios	\$59.82
		24% Drainage Telephone		
	Total 200758859			\$1,765.07
	Total 50070			\$1,765.07
Total CallTower, Inc.				\$1,765.07

Vendor	Transaction Number Transaction Reference Account Number	Invoice Date	Fiscal Description Name Title	Void Amount
CHS/Cenex				
	50071	5/31/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	128275 05312021 PD			
	May 2021 Fuel			
	001-000-210-521-10-32-00		PD-Fuel	\$2,406.51
	Police			
	Total 128275 05312021 PD			\$2,406.51
	Total 50071			\$2,406.51
Total CHS/Cenex				\$2,406.51

City of Black Diamond

	50072	5/31/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	05312021 COBD			
	May 2021 Service			
	001-000-212-521-50-47-01		Water	\$49.44
	2470.0 Police Water			
	001-000-212-521-50-47-02		Sewer	\$70.33
	2470.0 Police Sewer			
	001-000-212-521-50-47-03		Stormwater	\$97.50
	2470.0 Police Storm			
	001-000-248-518-20-47-01		MDRT BD Wtr, Swr, Storm	\$51.73
	2498.0 City Hall-MDRT (40%)			
	001-000-254-518-20-47-00		Facilities-Utilities	\$77.59
	2498.0 City Hall (60%)			
	001-000-270-575-30-47-01		Museum Water/Sewer/Storm	\$155.59
	1399.5 & 2070.1 Museum			
	001-000-270-575-51-47-01		Gym-Stormwater	\$39.00
	1399.1 Gym-Stormwater			
	001-000-270-575-51-47-02		Gym-Sewer	\$70.33
	1399.0 Gym-Sewer			
	001-000-270-575-51-47-03		Gym-Water	\$49.97
	1399.0 Gym-Water			
	001-000-270-576-80-47-01		Water	\$68.42
	1045.0 PW Shops-Water			
	001-000-270-576-80-47-01		Water	\$35.63
	2306.0 Coal Car-Water			
	001-000-270-576-80-47-01		Water	\$3.28
	1582.0 Eagle Creek-Water			
	001-000-270-576-80-47-02		Sewer	\$5.63
	1045.0 PW Shops-Sewer			

Vendor	Transaction Number Transaction Reference	Invoice Date	Fiscal Description Name	Void Amount
	Account Number		Title	
	001-000-270-576-80-47-03		Stormwater	\$14.04
	1399.2 Boat Launch-Storm			
	001-000-270-576-80-47-03		Stormwater	\$117.00
	1045.0 PW Shops-Storm			
	001-000-280-536-20-47-01		Water	\$0.82
	1457.0 Cemetery-Water			
	001-000-280-536-20-47-01		Water	\$35.82
	1045.0 PW Shops-Water			
	001-000-280-536-20-47-02		Sewer	\$1.41
	1045.0 PW Shops-Sewer			
	001-000-280-536-20-47-03		Stormwater	\$3.51
	1045.0 PW Shops-Storm			
	001-000-530-522-10-47-01		Water	\$35.74
	2200.0 Fire Dept-Water			
	001-000-530-522-10-47-02		Sewer	\$70.33
	2200.0 Fire Dept-Sewer			
	001-000-530-522-10-47-03		Stormwater	\$48.75
	1399.4 Fire Dept.-Storm			
	101-000-000-543-50-47-01		Water	\$40.24
	2983.0 Railroad Ave Irrig.			
	101-000-000-543-50-47-01		Water	\$6.16
	1045.0 PW Shops-Water			
	101-000-000-543-50-47-02		Sewer	\$10.55
	1045.0 PW Shops-Sewer			
	101-000-000-543-50-47-03		Stormwater	\$26.33
	1045.0 PW Shops-Storm			
	401-000-000-534-80-47-01		Water	\$10.26
	1045.0 PW Shops-Water			
	401-000-000-534-80-47-02		Sewer	\$17.58
	1045.0 PW Shops-Sewer			
	401-000-000-534-80-47-03		Stormwater	\$43.88
	1045.0 PW Shops-Storm			
	407-000-000-535-80-47-01		Water	\$10.26
	1045.0 PW Shops-Water			
	407-000-000-535-80-47-02		Sewer	\$17.58
	1045.0 PW Shops-Sewer			
	407-000-000-535-80-47-03		Stormwater	\$43.88
	1045.0 PW Shops-Storm			
	410-000-000-531-10-47-01		Water	\$10.26
	1045.0 PW Shops-Water			
	410-000-000-531-10-47-02		Sewer	\$17.58
	1045.0 PW Shops-Sewer			

Vendor	Transaction Number Transaction Reference	Invoice Date Account Number	Fiscal Description Name Title	Void Amount
		410-000-000-531-10-47-03	Stormwater	\$43.86
		1045.0 PW Shops-Storm		
	Total 05312021 COBD			\$1,400.28
	Total 50072			\$1,400.28
	Total City of Black Diamond			\$1,400.28
City of Issaquah				
	50073	6/2/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	21000216			
		May 2021 Service		
		001-000-211-523-60-49-00	Jail Costs	\$700.00
		5 days		
	Total 21000216			\$700.00
	Total 50073			\$700.00
	Total City of Issaquah			\$700.00
Culturally Speaking				
	50074	6/3/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	2610			
		June 2021 Service		
		001-000-120-512-50-41-04	Court Interpreter	\$190.00
	Total 2610			\$190.00
	Total 50074			\$190.00
	Total Culturally Speaking			\$190.00
Enumclaw School District				
	50075	6/3/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	06032021 ESD			
		May 2021 Impact Fees		
		111-000-100-518-65-00-03	Enumclaw Sch Imp Fees: Reg S/F	\$8,972.00
		1 Fee		
		111-000-100-518-65-49-00	Enumclaw Sch Imp Fees: MPD S/F	\$206,356.00
		23 Fees		
	Total 06032021 ESD			\$215,328.00
	Total 50075			\$215,328.00
	Total Enumclaw School District			\$215,328.00

Vendor	Transaction Number Transaction Reference Account Number	Invoice Date	Fiscal Description Name Title	Void Amount
FCS Group				
	50076	5/21/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	3181-22105107			
		May 2021 Service		
		001-000-257-558-70-41-01	MDRT Fiscal Analysis-	\$1,170.00
		2020 Fiscal Analysis		
	Total 3181-22105107			\$1,170.00
	Total 50076			\$1,170.00
	Total FCS Group			\$1,170.00
Gunderson Law Firm				
	50077	6/1/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	1145 GLF			
		May 2021 Service		
		001-000-151-515-41-41-04	Court Legal-Pros Attorney	\$3,400.00
	Total 1145 GLF			\$3,400.00
	Total 50077			\$3,400.00
	Total Gunderson Law Firm			\$3,400.00
Home Depot Credit Service				
	50078	6/8/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	3011456			
		EM - COVID Supplies		
		001-000-195-525-60-31-02	COVID PPE & Safety Supplies	\$265.83
		Plexiglass Shields		
	Total 3011456			\$265.83
	50078	6/8/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	3011457			
		PRK - Supplies		
		001-000-270-576-80-31-03	Parks Operating Supplies	\$15.17
		Rebar		
	Total 3011457			\$15.17
	50078	6/8/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	3900666			
		PW - Supplies		
		101-000-000-544-90-31-00	PW Clearing Acct-Supplies	\$252.13
		Storage Shelving		
	Total 3900666			\$252.13

Vendor	Transaction Number Transaction Reference Account Number	Invoice Date	Fiscal Description Name Title	Void Amount
	50078	6/7/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	4611820			
		Gym - Supplies		
		001-000-270-575-51-48-00	Gym Facility Repair & Maintenance	\$12.91
		Fiberglass panels		
	Total 4611820			\$12.91
	50078	5/28/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	4622604			
		Cem - Supplies		
		001-000-280-536-20-31-02	Cemetery Operating Supplies	\$44.08
		Flag, Mounting Cable		
	Total 4622604			\$44.08
	50078	5/24/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	4721455			
		Gym - Supplies		
		001-000-270-576-80-31-03	Parks Operating Supplies	\$119.56
		Smart Padlock for Regional Park Gate		
	Total 4721455			\$119.56
	50078	6/7/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	4903411			
		PW - Supplies		
		101-000-000-544-90-49-02	PW Clearing-Shared Other costs	\$252.47
		Storage Shelving		
	Total 4903411			\$252.47
	Total 50078			\$962.15
	Total Home Depot Credit Service			\$962.15
	Honey Bucket/Northwest Cascade Inc.			
	50079	5/25/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	0552119890			
		June 2021 Service		
		001-000-270-576-80-31-00	Portable Restroom Facility	\$98.00
		Parks-Boat Launch Rental: 145291		
	Total 0552119890			\$98.00

Vendor	Transaction Number Transaction Reference Account Number	Invoice Date	Fiscal Description Name Title	Void Amount
	50079	5/25/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	0552119891			
		June 2021 Service		
		001-000-270-576-80-31-00	Portable Restroom Facility	\$98.00
		Lake Sawyer Regional Park: 71400002		
	Total 0552119891			\$98.00
	Total 50079			\$196.00
	Total Honey Bucket/Northwest Cascade Inc.			\$196.00
HWA GeoSciences Inc.				
	50080	5/21/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	31656			
		May 2021 Service		
		001-000-257-558-70-41-05	MDRT Geotech	\$1,000.00
	Total 31656			\$1,000.00
	50080	5/21/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	31661			
		May 2021 Service		
		001-000-257-558-70-41-05	MDRT Geotech	\$2,500.00
	Total 31661			\$2,500.00
	50080	5/21/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	31663			
		May 2021 Service		
		001-000-257-558-70-41-05	MDRT Geotech	\$300.00
	Total 31663			\$300.00
	Total 50080			\$3,800.00
	Total HWA GeoSciences Inc.			\$3,800.00
Johnsons Home & Garden				
	50081	5/26/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	455794			
		PW - Supplies		
		101-000-000-544-90-31-00	PW Clearing Acct-Supplies	\$195.65
		Roundup Concentrate		
	Total 455794			\$195.65

Vendor	Transaction Number Transaction Reference Account Number	Invoice Date	Fiscal Description Name Title	Void Amount
	50081	5/28/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	455873			
		PW - Supplies		
		001-000-180-518-50-31-02	Office Supplies CD/ PW Bldg Clearing	\$73.88
			Animal Repellants & Batteries	
	Total 455873			\$73.88
	50081	6/8/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	456102			
		Prks - Supplies		
		001-000-270-576-80-31-03	Parks Operating Supplies	\$20.03
			Reflectors	
	Total 456102			\$20.03
	Total 50081			\$289.56
Total Johnsons Home & Garden				\$289.56
King County Finance - Mental Health				
	50082	5/24/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	2134109			
		1st Qtr 2021		
		001-000-182-564-00-49-01	KC Mental Health	\$372.39
	Total 2134109			\$372.39
	Total 50082			\$372.39
Total King County Finance - Mental Health				\$372.39
King County Finance - Wastewater Treat Div.				
	50083	6/1/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	30031697			
		June 2021 Service		
		407-000-000-535-80-41-04	Metro Sewer Charges	\$62,954.73
	Total 30031697			\$62,954.73
	Total 50083			\$62,954.73
Total King County Finance - Wastewater Treat Div.				\$62,954.73
King County Prosecuting Attorney				
	50084	5/28/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	05282021 KCPA			
		May 2021 Court Receipts		
		633-000-100-589-30-00-00	Court Fees for King County	\$142.07

Vendor	Transaction Number Transaction Reference Account Number	Invoice Date	Fiscal Description Name Title	Void Amount
		Court Remittance		
	Total 05282021 KCPA			\$142.07
	Total 50084			\$142.07
	Total King County Prosecuting Attorney			\$142.07
	King County Radio Comm Services			
	50085	5/27/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	17131			
	May 2021 Service			
	001-000-214-521-20-41-03		K/C 800 Mhz Radio Costs	\$1,441.36
	Total 17131			\$1,441.36
	Total 50085			\$1,441.36
	Total King County Radio Comm Services			\$1,441.36
	Madrona Law Group LLC			
	50086	6/7/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	10764 Mad			
	May 2021 Service			
	001-000-150-515-41-41-01		Legal Services-General Govt	\$60.00
	PWTF Loan			
	320-000-038-544-40-41-00		Tr Impact Fee Prof Svs	\$3,616.00
	TIF Study			
	Total 10764 Mad			\$3,676.00
	50086	6/7/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	10765 Mad			
	May 2021 Service			
	001-000-150-515-41-41-36		Legal Svs-Code Enforcement	\$60.00
	CD - Code Enforcement			
	Total 10765 Mad			\$60.00
	50086	6/7/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	10766 Mad			
	May 2021 Service			
	001-000-150-515-41-41-40		Legal Svs Development Permits	\$1,140.00
	CD - Permit Review			
	Total 10766 Mad			\$1,140.00

Vendor	Transaction Number Transaction Reference Account Number	Invoice Date	Fiscal Description Name Title	Void Amount
50086	10767 Mad	6/7/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	May 2021 Service			
	001-000-195-525-60-41-39 COVID		COVID Legal Service	\$230.00
	Total 10767 Mad			\$230.00
50086	10768 Mad	6/7/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	May 2021 Service			
	001-000-150-515-41-41-01 General City Billing		Legal Services-General Govt	\$8,470.35
	101-000-000-543-30-41-05 General City Billing		Legal Costs	\$1,882.30
	401-000-000-534-80-41-04 General City Billing		Legal Svcs	\$2,823.45
	407-000-000-535-80-41-09 General City Billing		Legal Costs	\$2,823.45
	410-000-000-531-10-41-01 General City Billing		Legal Costs	\$2,823.45
	Total 10768 Mad			\$18,823.00
50086	10769 Mad	6/7/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	May 2021 Service			
	001-000-150-515-45-41-10 Lawsuit - Koler		Legal Lawsuits/Other Charges	\$2,670.00
	Total 10769 Mad			\$2,670.00
50086	10770 Mad	6/7/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	May 2021 Service			
	001-000-150-515-41-41-02 Employment		Legal Services -Employment	\$368.00
	Total 10770 Mad			\$368.00
50086	10771 Mad	6/7/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	May 2021 Service			
	001-000-257-558-70-41-00 MDRT / OakPointe		MDRT Legal Services	\$2,880.00
	Total 10771 Mad			\$2,880.00

Vendor	Transaction Number Transaction Reference Account Number	Invoice Date	Fiscal Description Name Title	Void Amount
	50086	6/7/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	10772 Mad			
		May 2021 Service		
		001-000-150-515-41-41-17	Legal Costs-Public Disc/Oth	\$251.00
			Public Records Requets Advice	
	Total 10772 Mad			\$251.00
	50086	6/7/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	10773 Mad			
		May 2021 Service		
		402-000-000-594-34-63-11	WSFFA-Partner-Legal Costs	\$150.00
			Springs Legal	
	Total 10773 Mad			\$150.00
	50086	6/7/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	10774 Mad			
		May 2021 Service		
		001-000-150-515-41-41-41	Legal Costs-TDR'S	\$52.00
			TDR	
	Total 10774 Mad			\$52.00
	Total 50086			\$30,300.00
	Total Madrona Law Group LLC			\$30,300.00
Maria Moscoso				
	50087	6/5/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	2100010			
		May 26, 2021 Service		
		001-000-120-512-50-41-04	Court Interpreter	\$121.00
	Total 2100010			\$121.00
	50087	6/5/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	2100011			
		June 4, 2021 Service		
		001-000-120-512-50-41-04	Court Interpreter	\$121.00
	Total 2100011			\$121.00

Vendor	Transaction Number Transaction Reference Account Number	Invoice Date	Fiscal Description Name Title	Void Amount
	50087	6/5/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	210009			
		May 12, 2021 Service		
		001-000-120-512-50-41-04	Court Interpreter	\$121.00
	Total 210009			\$121.00
	Total 50087			\$363.00
Total Maria Moscoso				\$363.00
McClure and Sons, Inc.				
	50088	6/2/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	06022021 MCS			
		Payment 5		
		402-000-003-594-34-63-06	Springs Water Project	\$96,936.67
			Springs N Bank Pump Station	
	Total 06022021 MCS			\$96,936.67
	Total 50088			\$96,936.67
Total McClure and Sons, Inc.				\$96,936.67
Municipal Code Corporation				
	50089	5/25/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	00357674			
		May 2021 Service		
		001-000-137-514-21-41-01	Code Update	\$1,057.00
	Total 00357674			\$1,057.00
	Total 50089			\$1,057.00
Total Municipal Code Corporation				\$1,057.00
O'Brien, Barton, & Hopkins, PLLP				
	50090	6/1/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	67584			
		May 2021 Service		
		001-000-151-515-91-41-00	Court Legal-Public Defender	\$3,500.00
	Total 67584			\$3,500.00
	Total 50090			\$3,500.00
Total O'Brien, Barton, & Hopkins, PLLP				\$3,500.00

Vendor	Transaction Number Transaction Reference Account Number	Invoice Date	Fiscal Description Name Title	Void Amount
Office Products Nationwide				
50091	1143188-0	5/26/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	CH - Supplies			
	001-000-180-518-50-31-00		Office Supplies City Hall	\$140.93
	001-000-254-518-20-31-00		Facilities Operating Supplies	\$184.40
	Total 1143188-0			\$325.33
50091	1143188-1	5/28/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	CH - Supplies			
	001-000-254-518-20-31-00		Facilities Operating Supplies	\$105.18
	Soap, Lysol			
	Total 1143188-1			\$105.18
50091	1143292-0	5/27/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	PD - Supplies			
	001-000-210-521-10-31-00		PD-Operating Supplies	\$42.96
	PD Office Supplies			
	Total 1143292-0			\$42.96
50091	1143832-0	6/2/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	CH - Supplies			
	001-000-180-518-50-31-00		Office Supplies City Hall	\$4.12
	001-000-254-518-20-31-00		Facilities Operating Supplies	\$188.24
	Total 1143832-0			\$192.36
50091	C1143188-1	6/2/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	CH - Returned Supplies			
	001-000-254-518-20-31-00		Facilities Operating Supplies	(\$21.74)
	Soap - Damaged Container			
	Total C1143188-1			(\$21.74)
Total 50091				\$644.09
Total Office Products Nationwide				\$644.09

Vendor	Transaction Number Transaction Reference Account Number	Invoice Date	Fiscal Description Name Title	Void Amount
Olympic Environmental Resources				
	50092	5/26/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	21OER1			
		May 2021 Service		
		001-000-182-554-90-41-00	Recycling Program- KC Grant	\$8,848.02
	Total 21OER1			\$8,848.02
	Total 50092			\$8,848.02
	Total Olympic Environmental Resources			\$8,848.02
Orkin Commercial Services				
	50093	5/31/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	212038165			
		June 2021 Service		
		001-000-248-518-20-49-01	MDRT Bldg Custodial Costs	\$31.94
		MDRT Service		
		001-000-254-518-20-49-01	Facilities Bldg.Custodial & Maint.	\$97.41
		Facilities Service		
	Total 212038165			\$129.35
	Total 50093			\$129.35
	Total Orkin Commercial Services			\$129.35
Parametrix, Inc.				
	50094	5/24/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	26927			
		April 2021 Service		
		410-000-010-531-10-41-00	KC Grant-Culvert Replacement	\$7,055.00
		Covington Creek Culvert Replacement		
	Total 26927			\$7,055.00
	50094	6/1/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	27140			
		May 2021 Service		
		001-000-257-558-70-41-06	MDRT Surveyor-Parametrix	\$5,203.75
	Total 27140			\$5,203.75
	Total 50094			\$12,258.75
	Total Parametrix, Inc.			\$12,258.75

Vendor	Transaction Number Transaction Reference Account Number	Invoice Date	Fiscal Description Name Title	Void Amount
Regional Animal Services of King County				
50095	06022021 RAC	6/2/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	Lic Renewal # L21-470332			
	633-000-600-589-30-00-00		Pet License Fees for King County	\$15.00
	Total 06022021 RAC			\$15.00
	Total 50095			\$15.00
	Total Regional Animal Services of King County			\$15.00
Republic Services #176				
50096	0176-006412096	5/31/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	May 2021 Service			
	001-000-212-521-50-47-04		Waste Disposal	\$309.63
	Police & Court			
	Total 0176-006412096			\$309.63
50096	0176-006412868	5/31/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	May 2021 Service			
	001-000-270-576-80-47-04		Garbage & Waste Disposal	\$139.59
	PW-Parks			
	001-000-280-536-20-47-04		Waste Disposal	\$11.17
	PW-Cemetery			
	101-000-000-543-50-47-04		Waste Disposal	\$89.34
	PW-Street			
	401-000-000-534-80-47-04		Waste Disposal	\$106.09
	PW-Water			
	407-000-000-535-80-47-04		Waste Disposal	\$106.09
	PW-Sewer			
	410-000-000-531-10-47-04		Waste Disposal	\$106.08
	PW-Drainage			
	Total 0176-006412868			\$558.36
50096	0176-006413011	5/31/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	May 2021 Service			
	001-000-248-518-20-47-03		MDRT-Waste Disposal Costs	\$123.97
	MDRT			
	001-000-254-518-20-47-01		Facilities-Waste Disposal	\$185.96

Vendor	Transaction Number Transaction Reference Account Number	Invoice Date	Fiscal Description Name Title	Void Amount
		City Hall		
	Total 0176-006413011			\$309.93
	Total 50096			\$1,177.92
	Total Republic Services #176			\$1,177.92
RH2 Engineering Inc.				
	50097	6/7/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	82302			
	May 2021 Service			
	001-000-257-558-70-41-02		MDRT Civil Engineering	\$3,194.16
	Total 82302			\$3,194.16
	Total 50097			\$3,194.16
	Total RH2 Engineering Inc.			\$3,194.16
Scott Hanis				
	50098	6/1/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	06012021 SH			
	AFLAC Reimbursement			
	001-000-900-588-10-00-01		AWC Lia.Bld.Equip Ins /Flex Reimbs	\$150.00
	Total 06012021 SH			\$150.00
	50098	6/9/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	06092021 SH			
	AFLAC Reimbursement			
	001-000-900-588-10-00-01		AWC Lia.Bld.Equip Ins /Flex Reimbs	\$150.00
	Total 06092021 SH			\$150.00
	Total 50098			\$300.00
	Total Scott Hanis			\$300.00

Vendor	Transaction Number Transaction Reference Account Number	Invoice Date	Fiscal Description Name Title	Void Amount
Secure Pacific Corporation				
	50099	6/1/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	299068			
		June 2021 Service		
		101-000-000-544-90-48-01	PW Clearing-shared Shop Cost	\$67.00
		32820 3rd Ave - PW Shop		
	Total 299068			\$67.00
	Total 50099			\$67.00
	Total Secure Pacific Corporation			\$67.00
Severson's Building Maintenance				
	50100	5/26/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	576118			
		May 2021 Service		
		001-000-248-518-20-49-01	MDRT Bldg Custodial Costs	\$180.00
			MDRT Janitorial Services	
		001-000-254-518-20-49-01	Facilities Bldg.Custodial & Maint.	\$720.00
			City Hall/Com Dev Janitorial Services	
	Total 576118			\$900.00
	50100	5/26/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	576119			
		May 2021 Service		
		001-000-212-521-50-41-03	Police Custodial Cost	\$500.00
			Police/Court Janitorial Services	
	Total 576119			\$500.00
	50100	5/26/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	576120			
		May 2021 Service		
		101-000-000-544-90-48-01	PW Clearing-shared Shop Cost	\$200.00
			PW Shop Janitorial Services	
	Total 576120			\$200.00
	50100	5/26/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	576121			
		May 2021 Service		
		001-000-270-575-51-48-00	Gym Facility Repair & Maintenance	\$250.00
			Gym Janitorial Services	
	Total 576121			\$250.00
	Total 50100			\$1,850.00

Vendor	Transaction Number Transaction Reference Account Number	Invoice Date	Fiscal Description Name Title	Void Amount
Total Severson's Building Maintenance				\$1,850.00
SHI International Corp.				
50101	B13291292	4/7/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	IT - Acrobat Pro Lic			
	001-000-145-518-80-41-09		Adobe Acrobat Costs & License	\$17.31
	Total B13291292			\$17.31
50101	B13504676	5/21/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	001-000-145-518-80-41-09		Adobe Acrobat Costs & License	\$4,153.29
	Total B13504676			\$4,153.29
50101	B13504797	5/21/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	IT - Acrobat Pro Lic			
	001-000-145-518-80-41-09		Adobe Acrobat Costs & License	\$361.73
	Total B13504797			\$361.73
	Total 50101			\$4,532.33
Total SHI International Corp.				\$4,532.33
Shred-It USA LLC				
50102	8182060478	5/22/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	May 2021 Service			
	001-000-120-512-50-49-04		Shredding Services	\$24.34
	001-000-180-518-50-49-04		Shredding Services	\$24.34
	001-000-210-521-10-49-05		PD-Shredding Services	\$24.34
	Total 8182060478			\$73.02
	Total 50102			\$73.02
Total Shred-It USA LLC				\$73.02
Sound Publishing Inc.				
50103	ECH925472	4/28/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	April 2021 Service			
	001-000-240-558-60-41-75		Advertising-Long range planning	\$214.20
	Housing Action Plan			
	Total ECH925472			\$214.20

Vendor	Transaction Number Transaction Reference Account Number	Invoice Date	Fiscal Description Name Title	Void Amount
	50103	4/28/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	ECH925595			
		April 2021 Service		
		001-000-240-558-60-41-75	Advertising-Long range planning	\$221.10
		Comp Plan		
	Total ECH925595			\$221.10
	50103	5/19/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	ECH927363			
		May 2021 Service		
		101-000-000-542-30-44-00	Advertising	\$214.20
		6 Year Plan		
	Total ECH927363			\$214.20
	50103	5/26/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	ECH928088			
		May 2021 Service		
		001-000-240-558-60-41-75	Advertising-Long range planning	\$248.70
		Comp Plan		
	Total ECH928088			\$248.70
	50103	5/26/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	ECH928281			
		May 2021 Service		
		001-000-270-576-80-41-75	Advertising	\$76.20
		Skate Park Donations		
	Total ECH928281			\$76.20
	Total 50103			\$974.40
	Total Sound Publishing Inc.			\$974.40
	South Correctional Entity			
	50104	1/11/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	5003			
		Jan 2021 Service		
		001-000-211-523-60-49-00	Jail Costs	\$184.00
		1 days - Lost Inv		
	Total 5003			\$184.00
	Total 50104			\$184.00
	Total South Correctional Entity			\$184.00

Vendor	Transaction Number Transaction Reference Account Number	Invoice Date	Fiscal Description Name Title	Void Amount
Tara Durnford, CPA				
	50105	6/1/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	2112 TD			
		May 2021 Service		
		001-000-140-514-23-41-00	Professional Services	\$1,320.00
		2021 Annual Report		
	Total 2112 TD			\$1,320.00
	Total 50105			\$1,320.00
	Total Tara Durnford, CPA			\$1,320.00
UBM				
	50106	6/4/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	Inv 451580			
		May 2021 Service		
		001-000-120-512-50-49-02	Printing and Binding	\$85.99
		Copy Count		
	Total Inv 451580			\$85.99
	Total 50106			\$85.99
	Total UBM			\$85.99
Uline				
	50107	6/7/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	55862318			
		PW - Supplies		
		101-000-000-544-90-49-02	PW Clearing-Shared Other costs	\$717.91
		Storage Bins		
	Total 55862318			\$717.91
	Total 50107			\$717.91
	Total Uline			\$717.91
VenTek International				
	50108	6/1/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	127125			
		June 2021 Service		
		001-000-270-576-80-41-02	Venue Pay Station	\$90.00
	Total 127125			\$90.00
	Total 50108			\$90.00
	Total VenTek International			\$90.00

Vendor	Transaction Number Transaction Reference Account Number	Invoice Date	Fiscal Description Name Title	Void Amount
Washington State Department of Ecology				
	50109	5/15/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	RS-000000150			
		2021 Stormwater Action Monitoring		
		410-000-000-531-10-41-04	Dept of Ecology - Stormwater Permit	\$2,027.00
	Total RS-000000150			\$2,027.00
	Total 50109			\$2,027.00
Total Washington State Department of Ecology				\$2,027.00
Washington State Treasurer				
	50110	5/28/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	05282021 WST			
		May 2021 Court Receipts		
		633-000-200-589-30-00-00	Court Fees for WA State Treasurer	\$10,054.26
		Court Remittance		
	Total 05282021 WST			\$10,054.26
	Total 50110			\$10,054.26
Total Washington State Treasurer				\$10,054.26
Williams Scotsman, Inc.				
	50111	6/1/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	9010694952			
		June 2021 Rent		
		001-000-254-518-20-45-01	Facilities-Bldg Rental/Modspace	\$3,457.75
		CD Modular Rental		
	Total 9010694952			\$3,457.75
	50111	6/1/2021	2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting	
	9010694953			
		June 2021 Rent		
		001-000-248-518-20-45-01	MDRT-Bldg Rental-Modspace	\$1,959.86
		MDRT Modular Rental		
	Total 9010694953			\$1,959.86
	Total 50111			\$5,417.61
Total Williams Scotsman, Inc.				\$5,417.61
	Vendor Count	48	Grand Total	\$522,324.86



Register

Fiscal: 2021

Deposit Period: 2021 - June, 2021 - May

Check Period: 2021 - June - Early 2nd June Batch, 2021 - June - 2nd June 2021 Batch for June 17, 2021 Meeting, 2021 - May - May EFT Batch for 06/17/2021 Council

Number	Name	Print Date	Clearing Date	Amount
Columbia Bank				
Check				
<u>50060</u>	CCD Black Diamond Partners LLC	6/8/2021		\$1.00
<u>50061</u>	CCD Black Diamond Partners LLC	6/8/2021		\$1.00
<u>50062</u>	CCD Black Diamond Partners LLC	6/8/2021		\$1.00
<u>50063</u>	CCD Black Diamond Partners LLC	6/8/2021		\$1.00
<u>50064</u>	2 Watch Monitoring, Inc.	6/18/2021		\$387.50
<u>50065</u>	AHBL, Inc.	6/18/2021		\$26,366.25
<u>50066</u>	Alpine Products Inc.	6/18/2021		\$1,828.76
<u>50067</u>	Amazon Capital Services, Inc.	6/18/2021		\$4,122.09
<u>50068</u>	Architects Rasmussen Triebelhorn AIA/PS	6/18/2021		\$1,097.66
<u>50069</u>	Blueline	6/18/2021		\$5,887.00
<u>50070</u>	CallTower, Inc.	6/18/2021		\$1,765.07
<u>50071</u>	CHS/Cenex	6/18/2021		\$2,406.51
<u>50072</u>	City of Black Diamond	6/18/2021		\$1,400.28
<u>50073</u>	City of Issaquah	6/18/2021		\$700.00
<u>50074</u>	Culturally Speaking	6/18/2021		\$190.00
<u>50075</u>	Enumclaw School District	6/18/2021		\$215,328.00
<u>50076</u>	FCS Group	6/18/2021		\$1,170.00
<u>50077</u>	Gunderson Law Firm	6/18/2021		\$3,400.00
<u>50078</u>	Home Depot Credit Service	6/18/2021		\$962.15
<u>50079</u>	Honey Bucket/Northwest Cascade Inc.	6/18/2021		\$196.00
<u>50080</u>	HWA GeoSciences Inc.	6/18/2021		\$3,800.00
<u>50081</u>	Johnsons Home & Garden	6/18/2021		\$289.56
<u>50082</u>	King County Finance - Mental Health	6/18/2021		\$372.39
<u>50083</u>	King County Finance - Wastewater Treat Div.	6/18/2021		\$62,954.73
<u>50084</u>	King County Prosecuting Attorney	6/18/2021		\$142.07
<u>50085</u>	King County Radio Comm Services	6/18/2021		\$1,441.36
<u>50086</u>	Madrona Law Group LLC	6/18/2021		\$30,300.00
<u>50087</u>	Maria Moscoso	6/18/2021		\$363.00
<u>50088</u>	McClure and Sons, Inc.	6/18/2021		\$96,936.67
<u>50089</u>	Municipal Code Corporation	6/18/2021		\$1,057.00
<u>50090</u>	O'Brien, Barton, & Hopkins, PLLP	6/18/2021		\$3,500.00
<u>50091</u>	Office Products Nationwide	6/18/2021		\$644.09
<u>50092</u>	Olympic Environmental Resources	6/18/2021		\$8,848.02
<u>50093</u>	Orkin Commercial Services	6/18/2021		\$129.35
<u>50094</u>	Parametrix, Inc.	6/18/2021		\$12,258.75

Number	Name	Print Date	Clearing Date	Amount
<u>50095</u>	Regional Animal Services of King County	6/18/2021		\$15.00
<u>50096</u>	Republic Services #176	6/18/2021		\$1,177.92
<u>50097</u>	RH2 Engineering Inc.	6/18/2021		\$3,194.16
<u>50098</u>	Scott Hanis	6/18/2021		\$300.00
<u>50099</u>	Secure Pacific Corporation	6/18/2021		\$67.00
<u>50100</u>	Severson's Building Maintenance	6/18/2021		\$1,850.00
<u>50101</u>	SHI International Corp.	6/18/2021		\$4,532.33
<u>50102</u>	Shred-It USA LLC	6/18/2021		\$73.02
<u>50103</u>	Sound Publishing Inc.	6/18/2021		\$974.40
<u>50104</u>	South Correctional Entity	6/18/2021		\$184.00
<u>50105</u>	Tara Durnford, CPA	6/18/2021		\$1,320.00
<u>50106</u>	UBM	6/18/2021		\$85.99
<u>50107</u>	Uline	6/18/2021		\$717.91
<u>50108</u>	VenTek International	6/18/2021		\$90.00
<u>50109</u>	Washington State Department of Ecology	6/18/2021		\$2,027.00
<u>50110</u>	Washington State Treasurer	6/18/2021		\$10,054.26
<u>50111</u>	Williams Scotsman, Inc.	6/18/2021		\$5,417.61
<u>EFT Payment 5/10/2021 2:36:08 PM - 1</u>	Invoice Cloud	5/10/2021	5/31/2021	\$178.50
<u>EFT Payment 5/11/2021 2:36:45 PM - 1</u>	Merchant Card Services / Vantive Holding, LLC	5/11/2021	5/31/2021	\$333.41
<u>EFT Payment 5/20/2021 2:23:57 PM - 1</u>	First Bankcard	5/20/2021	5/31/2021	\$5,179.20
<u>EFT Payment 5/20/2021 2:37:19 PM - 1</u>	US Bank Equipment Finance	5/20/2021	5/31/2021	\$1,664.17
<u>EFT Payment 5/21/2021 2:21:53 PM - 1</u>	Dept of Licensing-Firearms Online	5/21/2021	5/31/2021	\$198.00
<u>EFT Payment 5/26/2021 2:23:28 PM - 1</u>	Dept of Licensing-Firearms Online	5/26/2021	5/31/2021	\$75.00
<u>EFT Payment 5/26/2021 2:43:16 PM - 1</u>	Washington State Department of Revenue	5/26/2021	5/31/2021	\$7,354.16
<u>EFT Payment 5/27/2021 2:38:06 PM - 1</u>	U.S. Postal Service (Black Diamond) Utility Postage Only	5/27/2021	5/31/2021	\$462.30
		Total	Check	\$537,773.60
		Total		\$537,773.60
		Grand Total		\$537,773.60

City of Black Diamond

Payroll Register May 2021

Number	Name	Fiscal Description	Amount
20083	Paper Paycheck	2021 - May - Month End	\$1,968.00
20084	BD Police Officers Association	2021 - May - Month End	\$960.00
20085	City of Black Diamond Flex	2021 - May - Month End	\$336.67
20086	Joseph Kaufman	2021 - May - Month End	\$147.40
20087	Minnesota Child Support Payment Ctr	2021 - May - Month End	\$455.00
20088	Teamsters Local 117	2021 - May - Month End	\$1,856.99
20089	Western States Police Medical	2021 - May - Month End	\$600.00
20090	Trusteed Plans Service CP LTD	2021 - May - Month End	\$158.26
May 2021 Aflac	Aflac	2021 - May - Month End	\$166.53
May 2021 Draw	Payroll Vendor	2021 - May - Month End	\$59,507.67
May 2021 DRS: DCP	DOR - Deferred Comp	2021 - May - Month End	\$10,135.40
May 2021 DRS: Ret	Dept of Retirement Systems	2021 - May - Month End	\$50,525.92
May 2021 ESD	Employment Security Dept	2021 - May - Month End	\$603.58
May 2021 Fed Taxes	City of Black Diamond Taxes	2021 - May - Month End	\$76,309.97
May 2021 L&I	Dept of Labor and Industries	2021 - May - Month End	\$4,212.24
May 2021 Medical Ins	AWC Employee Benefit Trust	2021 - May - Month End	\$59,753.22
May 2021 Month End	Payroll Vendor	2021 - May - Month End	\$146,340.70
May 2021 PFML	PFML Emp. Security Dept	2021 - May - Month End	\$767.03
			\$414,804.58

I hereby certify that payroll and benefits have been processed and delivered as required under contract or legal obligation.	
Finance Director _____	Date _____

BLACK DIAMOND CITY COUNCIL MINUTES
Council Special Meeting of May 13, 2021
Virtual Meeting Via Zoom

CALL TO ORDER, FLAG SALUTE:

Mayor Benson called the special meeting to order at 7:00 p.m. and led us all in the Flag Salute.

ROLL CALL:

PRESENT: Councilmembers Deady, Oglesbee, Wisnoski, Mulvihill, de Leon, O'Donnell, Page.

ABSENT: None

Staff present: Mona Davis, Community Development Director; David Linehan, City Attorney; and Brenda L. Martinez, City Clerk/HR Manager.

PUBLIC HEARING

1) AB21-027 – Public Hearing Regarding the City's Proposed Housing Action Plan

Community Development Director Davis gave Council a brief overview of this item.

Mayor Benson opened the public hearing at 7:07 p.m.

Phil Acosta, Black Diamond stated sending in written comments on this item and noted enjoying the Planning Commission meeting that was held earlier in the week. He noted his concern on this draft Housing Action Plan is that it recommends policies to encourage more low-cost housing development as infill in Black Diamond and ignores the reality the City is already experiencing growth far beyond what our schools and roads can handle. He spoke being all about a slower pace growth with infrastructure before development and gave the example of the 288th corridor. He talked about the receptor lane that is being planned there and fears that it is more dangerous. He wanted to know why there is this temporary fix with all the buildup when we know there will be a light installed in five years and to him this is a waste a money. He discussed the Ten Trails houses and sales being above expectations and touched on the other communities with large developments under construction and how all this will affect volumes along 288th. He touched on the defect at 288th and it not being addressed in the receptor lane. He stressed having strong concerns with this receptor lane and noted what is needed now is a traffic signal. He gave the suggestion of adding flashing lights as warning like they do near Enumclaw at 416th. He stated that in the long run money and possibly lives will be saved by completing this

project in one step. In closing, he state these continue to be his concerns and thanked Council for being here tonight and entertaining his thoughts.

Kristen Bryant, Bellevue stated that she was giving testimony tonight on behalf of herself and her dad. She also noted sending an email to Council outlining her concerns with the plan. She stated her top issues are one, ensuring the affordability goal is met and added this one not having any teeth. She pointed out that it didn't ensure when all was said and done that income qualified individuals or families would be the ones placed in more affordable housing and it didn't ensure that housing would be actually affordable. She added that the second thing is services and noted there are a number of links in the document she sent and encouraged Council to check them out. She read a quote from one of the analysis she sent. She also spoke about the additional commute burden of the additional people who would move here and encouraged Council to look at the table at the end of the document she sent. She referred to page 11 of the Housing Action Plan having a section that appears to justify not enforcing agreements that require Oakpointe to provide its fair share of affordable housing and this is putting the responsibility on other areas of the city. She noted another point is public transportation and stressed it not being a viable option. She then referred to a sentence on page 12 that says city should begin work on updating the land use code to remove any barriers to housing development - she thinks that sentence is poorly worded. She added page 13 notes some pressure to redevelop older homes and doesn't think this jives very well. Page 16 talks about property tax concerns of residents and pointed out that the plan fails to address one of the major property tax concerns - the rise in school tax costs. The Housing Action plan should include the need to carefully forecast housing growth as input to the school district's capital facilities plans, and the need to adequately increase developer-paid school fees as a way to reduce the property tax aspect of housing costs. She noted on page 21 there is a conclusion the Housing Action Plan makes that those earning below 80% of AMI, housing should be encouraged, but that doesn't address why not other percentages were used such as 50% AMI or 30% AMI. She then addressed the table on commuting in her written comments.

Angela Fettig, Black Diamond shared comments she made at the Comprehensive Plan meeting with the Planning Commission as they are relevant to the City's consideration of affordable housing. She noted that safety of our roads is important for residents and affordable housing. When adding new housing in general, adding new sidewalks isn't really enough – we have to connect our existing city, or we are not helping our low incomes residents who may want to save money by walking or biking. She thinks more would like to walk or bike to support the local businesses, but it's just not safe, and we need to make it safe for residents. She shared living in the Morgan Creek development and the Ravensdale Road being unsafe for walking and there is no way for her family to enjoy the City of Black Diamond without getting into the car and driving. She touched on pedestrian safety at the new Roberts Drive tee was ignored when it was suggested to add crosswalks for pedestrian safety – those were ignored. She feels that pedestrian projects have been repeatedly delayed or ignored in the TIP. She touched on the roundabout project at the Ravensdale Road providing some limited pedestrian and bike improvements might help, but as found out in her records request to WSDOT this is being delayed. She discussed the

bicycle accident on Lake Sawyer Road and the response time it took for aid to arrive. She asked if it's right to move people to this area in the name of affordable housing and then make them choose between poor emergency services or raise their taxes for improved service. She commented on the Hwy 169 and Baker Avenue accident that happened during the T-intersection construction, and it being unsafe in that area. She stressed needing a policy to do more about our delayed pedestrian and safety projects. She encouraged Council to adopt docket item 2021-16 to prioritize safety. She talked about the length of time to get 911 service in her area. She stated we need better transportation before we need more people served with those services. We should not be relying on growth to fix safety or pedestrian problems and gave the example of the 169/Ravensdale intersection. She stated the most recent measure of vehicles shows about an average of five minutes during rush hour, and it is unsafe to cross this intersection, and there are no pedestrian improvements; they keep getting pushed out. She stated Ten Trails is not meeting their commitment on affordable housing. More housing will exacerbate the safety problem and recommends that docket item 14 on the Housing Action Plan ensures that future Ten Trails revisions include the affordable housing the city needs and not spreading it out to other parts of town. She urged Council to not add to our transportation problems, and this means not taking action to further increase housing beyond our already massive growth and our traffic problems. She thanked Council for hearing her tonight.

Mayor Benson closed the public hearing at 7:25 p.m.

All Councilmembers thanked the public for their time and input on this agenda item.

2) Council Deliberations on the Proposed Housing Action Plan

Community Development Director Davis stated that tonight is to get input from Council so she can come back with a final document for Council consideration in June. She noted the objectives need some work and would like to see what they feel the objectives should be.

The focus of Council deliberations was being clearer in the plan as the objectives are vague.

City Attorney Linehan suggested the following revisions based on Council conversation:

Objective 1

Monitor housing needs to ensure housing supply and necessary infrastructure are aligned with demand.

Objective 2

Preserve the city's hometown identity and cultural history as a welcoming community.

Objective 3

Create opportunity for affordable housing for all demographics.

Also suggested was the action section needing more meat, factoring in AMI, and adding monitoring ridership as a good goal to get to more creative solutions.

Director Davis mentioned needing to do a deep dive for where our children will go as they cannot afford housing now and will do this for our housing element in our comp plan.

In closing, Director Davis noted getting a lot of good information for revisions to the document and reminded Council she will be bringing this back to Council in a final form the middle of June.

ADJOURNMENT:

Councilmember Wisnoski **moved** to adjourn the meeting; **second** Councilmember Deady. Motion **passed** with all voting in favor (7-0).

The meeting ended at approximately 8:47 p.m.

ATTEST:

Carol Benson, Mayor

Brenda L. Martinez, City Clerk

CITY OF BLACK DIAMOND/CITY OF COVINGTON/CITY OF MAPLE VALLEY
JOINT CITY COUNCIL MEETING MINUTES
MAY 26, 2021
Virtual Meeting Via Zoom

CALL TO ORDER/PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE:

Black Diamond Mayor Carol Benson called the meeting to order at 7:00 p.m. and led us all in the Flag Salute.

INTRODUCTIONS:

BLACK DIAMOND COUNCILMEMBERS PRESENT:

Mayor Carol Benson, Councilmember Tamie Deady, Mayor Pro Tem Melissa Oglesbee, Councilmember Chris Wisnoski, Councilmember Leih Mulvihill, Councilmember Kristiana de Leon, Councilmember Bernie O'Donnell, Councilmember Debbie Page.

COVINGTON COUNCILMEMBERS PRESENT:

Mayor Jeff Wagner, Mayor Pro Tem, Sean Smith, Councilmember Kristina Soltys, Councilmember Jennifer Harjehausen, Councilmember Jared Koukal, Councilmember Joseph Cimaomo, Jr., Councilmember Elizabeth Porter

MAPLE VALLEY COUNCILMEMBERS PRESENT:

Mayor Sean P. Kelly, Deputy Mayor Dana Parnello, Councilmember Linda Olson, Councilmember Les Burberry, Councilmember Erin Weaver, Councilmember Syd Dawson, and Councilmember Linda Johnson. (Councilmember Johnson was not present during roll call and joined the meeting late)

OPENING REMARKS – MAYOR BENSON:

Black Diamond Mayor Carol Benson welcomed all attendees.

ITEMS FOR JOINT COUNCIL DISCUSSION:

1. King County Council Update – Councilmember Reagan Dunn

Councilmember Reagan Dunn gave an update on the State of the County including the spike in violent crimes in King County, changes and cuts to the King County Sheriff's office, the state of the King County Criminal Justice System, addressing the needs of the Prosecuting Attorney's office, the recent passage of the County's supplemental COVID 7 budget.

2. Updates from Cities (Black Diamond, Covington, Maple Valley)

Mayor Carol Benson provided a presentation with the update for the City of Black Diamond.

City Manager Regan Bolli provided a presentation with the updates on projects with the City of Covington.

City Manager Laura Philpot provided a presentation with the updates on projects with the City of Maple Valley.

3. Discussion Topics

a) Aquatics/Recreation Center Feasibility Study

Ethan Newton of Covington introduced Rustin Hall the City's consultant from ALSC Architects. Mr. Hall shared an awareness of what this study is all about and where they are in the process.

b) IRONMAN Event Update

Maple Valley City Manager Lara Philpot discussed the upcoming IRONMAN event that will take place on September 19, 2021. She touched on the opportunities it will afford our area. She shared the course route and noted there are 2,780 participants signed up. She discussed the communication plan and on July 19 there will be an informational meeting. She announced there is lots of opportunity to volunteer for this event.

c) Highway 19 Project Update

City of Covington City Manager Regan Bolli gave background information of how the SEAL TC partnership started and how their singular focus was securing funding for this project. He discussed the process they used and how they met with many legislators about this project and the need for getting funding in the transportation packages.

ADJOURNMENT:

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned by Mayor Benson at 8:41 p.m.

Carol Benson, Mayor

Brenda L. Martinez, City Clerk

BLACK DIAMOND CITY COUNCIL MINUTES
Council Meeting of June 3, 2021
Virtual Meeting Via Zoom

CALL TO ORDER, FLAG SALUTE:

Mayor Benson called the regular meeting to order at 7:00 p.m. and led us all in the Flag Salute.

ROLL CALL:

PRESENT: Councilmembers Deady, Oglesbee, Wisnoski, Mulvihill, de Leon, O'Donnell, and Page.

ABSENT:

Staff present: Andrew Williamson, MDRT/Ec Dev Director; Scott Hanis, Capital Projects/Program Manager; Mona Davis, Community Development Director; Seth Boettcher, Public Works Director; David Linehan, City Attorney; and Brenda L. Martinez, City Clerk/HR Manager.

AGENDA REVIEW AND APPROVAL:

Councilmember de Leon **moved** to approve the agenda. **second** Councilmember Deady. Motion **passed** with all voting in favor (7-0).

APPOINTMENTS, ANNOUNCEMENTS, PROCLAMATIONS AND PRESENTATIONS: None

CONSENT AGENDA:

Councilmember Wisnoski **moved** to adopt the Consent Agenda; **second** Councilmember Mulvihill. Motion **passed** with all voting in favor (7-0). The Consent Agenda was approved as follows:

- 1) **Claim Checks** – June 3, 2021, Check No. 50010 through 50059 (voids 49981-50009) in the amount of \$298,028.49
- 2) **Minutes** –Council Meeting of May 20, 2021

PUBLIC COMMENTS:

Angela Fettig, Black Diamond addressed the City Council.

Renee Mix, Black Diamond addressed the City Council.

Kristen Bryant, Black Diamond addressed the City Council.

PUBLIC HEARINGS:

3) AB21-032 – City’s Proposed 2022-2027 Six Year Transportation Improvement Plan
Capital Projects/Program Manager Hanis reported to Council on this item.

There was discussion between Councilmembers and Mr. Hanis regarding the plan and funding source opportunities.

Mayor Benson opened the public hearing at 7:27 p.m.

Kristen Bryant, Bellevue shared that the Washington State Department of Transportation has an active transportation page with a list of funding sources. She noted it being frustrating to hear that pedestrian safety is predicated on getting grants. She reminded Council that it is not the only way to pay for it, the budget is controlled by Council, and it can explore those sources as well as city sources and it shouldn’t be just about grants as safety is such a key item. She spoke to a letter from many citizens about pedestrian safety the Council received by email. She stated that many in the public have asked the city to revise its approach to pedestrian safety and the pedestrian environment. She commented that as traffic increases it is becoming clear you can’t walk and enjoy the city the same as residents use to. She stressed it will get worse if pedestrian projects are not prioritized and talked about the importance to this. She added that by prioritizing projects it tells staff which projects to look for other funding sources sooner. She noted there being a list of sidewalk projects they ask the Council to consider adding to the TIP. She talked about the process staff would need to do to add these projects and encouraged Council to walk around and look at them. She read the following project list and spoke to them:

1. Pedestrian crossing and safety treatment near 31108 3rd Ave (Diamond Valley) on SR169 to reach the north commercial areas on SR169
2. Pedestrian crossing and safety treatment on SR169 at Community Center to bus stop.
3. Pedestrian crossing and safety treatment on SR169 to James Street
4. Pedestrian crossing and safety treatment on Lake Sawyer Road (288th Ave SE) to get to Sawyer Woods Elementary.
5. Pedestrian crossing and safety Treatment on Roberts Drive east or Diamond Village

Ms. Bryant ran out of time.

Angel Fettig, Black Diamond noted that her request tonight is for Council to please amend the docket and include item 2021-16 and 2021-18 on the final docket for further consideration. She noted that after hearing many comments supporting road safety and well-reasoned concerns, the Planning Commission unfortunately declined to include them. She added that the City Council can make a motion tonight to include 2021-16 and 2021-18 on the docket. She added that what she sees in Black Diamond is that traffic concurrency requirements are not sufficient, and enforcement is weak. She pointed out that traffic concurrency means that road improvements are built concurrent with new development, and she is not seeing that. She gave the example of the roundabout at SR169 and the need for the Council to push the developer to make traffic and safety improvements to our city. She urged the Council to slow the growth until the transportation issues are addressed. She added the city is already taking on a massive amount of growth for traffic reasons and

asked that they consider limiting commercial growth with retail, because it is very traffic intense land use. She talked about the roundabout on 169 providing some pedestrian safety, but they keep getting delayed. She noted the TIP has roundabouts in 2023, however that is two years of unsafe pedestrian and bicycles on the road. She discussed needing policy for our delayed pedestrian and safety projects. She stated that when she listened to the Council meeting a few weeks ago, she heard a unanimous to construct a new skate park for the city to enjoy. She is concerned with how children and families will access the skate park safely as there is no safe way. She asked that the council prioritize the safety needs before allowing more growth to overcrowd our roads. She discussed how this plan feels like a wish list and is concerned it won't become a reality within the six years. She asked Council to look at the pedestrian safety projects and move them to the top.

Gary Davis, Black Diamond stated that pedestrian safety and bicycle safety and making changes to roads that will allow for general safety of the vehicles without necessarily increasing capacity. He read an excerpt from the Dangerous by Design national report stating that the number of people struck and killed by drivers nationwide while walking increased by an astonishing 45 percent over the last decade (2010-2019). Many states and localities have spent the last ten years focusing on enforcement, running ineffectual education campaigns, or blaming the victims of these crashes, while ignoring or actively distracting people from the role that roadway design in these deaths. Localities must stop deploying the same playbook and expecting this trend to change – they need a fundamentally different approach to the problem. They need to acknowledge that their approach to building and operating streets and roads contributes to these deaths. He added with the developments going on we need to hold them back until the agreed upon improvements for pedestrian and bicycle safety are improved.

Mayor Benson closed the public hearing at 7:40 p.m.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS: None

NEW BUSINESS:

- 4) AB21-033** – Resolution Regarding Port of Seattle Grant to Enhance Downtown Vacant Property

Community Development Director Davis briefed Council on this agenda item.

There was Council discussion.

Councilmember Wisnoski **moved** to adopt Resolution No. 21-1423 authorizing the acceptance of a \$5,000 economic development grant from the Port of Seattle and authorizing the Mayor to execute the grant agreement; **second** Councilmember Dedy. Motion **passed** with all voting in favor (7-0).

- 5) AB21-034** – Resolution Regarding the 2021 Comprehensive Plan Docket

Community Development Director Davis discussed this item with Council.

Councilmembers engaged in a robust discussion on what the approved items for the 2021 Comprehensive Plan Docket items should be.

Councilmember Mulvihill **moved** to adopt Resolution No. 21-1424 establishing the City's 2021 Docket of proposed Comprehensive Plan amendments; **second** Councilmember Deady.

Roll Call Vote: Deady – yes; Oglesbee – no; Wisnoski – no; Mulvihill – yes; de Leon – yes; O'Donnell – no; Page – yes. 4 (yes) 3 (no – O'Donnell, Wisnoski, Oglesbee). Motion **passed** (4-3).

DEPARTMENT REPORTS:

Fire – Chief Smith shared incidents that have happen since his last report. He reported having a long discussion in the Public Safety Committee meeting on the safety at the Green River. He encouraged people to use Flaming Geyser Park instead of the Gorge.

MAYOR'S REPORT:

Mayor Benson announced the new website will be launched before June 11th. She stated that there are no items for the agenda for June 10 work session and Council will have two meetings the following week.

COUNCIL REPORTS:

Councilmember O'Donnell expressed feeling like letting the community down and did not listen to the community and their needs and Council not doing the work for the city tonight.

Councilmember Page stated she believes she did do the work of the city tonight and we need to allow staff to do the best work and noted she appreciated the conversation tonight as it wasn't easy for anyone. She reported attending her committee meetings and met with Ms. Miller on the finances of the city and how they work. She attended the tri city meeting between Black Diamond and the cities of Maple Valley and Covington. She thanked Scott Hanis for updating maps for labor days committee and thanked the citizens who emailed and phoned with the comments for this evening. She also thanked the candidates who on the meeting tonight and the residents who reached out regarding a walkabout in the city and invited others to reach out to her.

Councilmember Deady expressed that the citizens voices were heard tonight and through the emails and even during the time the bicycle accident happened. She noted working on getting sidewalks into the city and gave the example of Lawson Hills, Roberts Drive, and Baker Street. She noted that things don't happen as fast as we want, however the Public Works Committee will make sure the pedestrian safety remains a priority. She mentioned

that the Public Works Director is working on a comprehensive plan to identify areas of need. She said she enjoyed the debate tonight and noted leaning one way and then the other way and hopes they keep up the good work and keep the debates going. She reported attending the Town Hall meeting hosted by King Councilmember Dunn and shared some of the information discussed. She also reported attending the Public Health meeting and reminded everyone that the Miners Day celebration is July 17. She shared having conversation with citizens about the speed limit on Roberts Drive coming off Hwy 169. She met with the retreat facilitator and suggested having another retreat after this one to come together as a Council with all the issues to see what the top priorities are and what the plan is to achieve these goals. She also attended tri city meeting and reminded everyone that the IRONMAN event will be coming through the city in September, and Labor Days and Tough Mudder are happening in September too.

Councilmember Oglesbee shared how lucky our residents are to have passionate city councilmembers and thanked the public for sticking with them. She noted that as our city grows there is a good set of people and looks forward to being involved. She expressed that making decisions during this meeting was hard and we need to push staff and Council with the growth. She reported meeting with the retreat facilitator and attended tri city meeting. She commented on looking forward to seeing the city grow in a safe manner. She attended the Public Safety Committee meeting where they talked about crosswalk flags and next steps and the possibility of the police getting body cameras. She announced that there is a blood drive at St. Barbara's Church June 17 - 18 and 21 - 22. Thanked Ms. Fettig and would like to see that zoom meetings will continue once we are back to in person sessions.

Councilmember Wisnoski reported attending the tri city meeting and Finance Committee meeting. He commented on the growing pains that are associated with growth and knowing that at some point and time our ability to fund things would lag behind being able to fund things. He discussed how they thought there would be commercial space up and running and have sales tax revenue coming in already. He noted how the public got to see the passion from the members that represent them and they all the best interest of the city in mind. He explained that the Council doesn't always agree, and it was a good discussion that shows our residents we listened, care and are trying to figure out to get through this difficult funding. He stated we are not a little city, and we are not quite a big city yet, however commercial is needed to help fund what we want to do in the city. He further discussed challenges to fund fire, other upgrades, and parks. He thanked everyone who commented tonight and the staff.

Councilmember Mulvihill noted loving the passion that is involved and the comments and suggestions received from the citizens. She commented on fiscal responsibility and does not feel we let our citizens down – we have allowed staff to get something done correctly and looks forward to working through the process. She shared that the bike rodeo meeting went well, however there isn't enough time to plan one for June. She shared that Councilmember Oglesbee came up with a great idea to have it during the Labor Days event and noted having a sponsor for the helmets. She reported meeting with the retreat facilitator, attending the tri city meeting and her committee meetings. She thanked staff

for doing the amazing job they are doing and believe that way finding sign in the historical district is a good idea.

Councilmember de Leon expressed not making the vote lightly and she cares that people took the time to call, email and do petitions. She stated that she is happy to explain her vote and on June 9 she is having her zoom meeting and the link is on her Council Facebook page. She touched on the need for additional staff and partnering with other agencies. She is concerned with the domino affect how other important things won't get done and gave examples. She urged citizens to hold the Council accountable and to keep things on the front burner. She touched on private property issues for sidewalks that need to be considered. She fully agrees we need to work on safety on the roads and really appreciated the comments and will continue to listen. She reported attending the Finance Committee meeting, tri city meeting and announced that on June 12 there will be another community service project for Lake Sawyer. She also announced that June is pride month and extended her well wishes and is excited to find ways to celebrate.

ATTORNEY REPORT: None

EXECUTIVE SESSION: None

ADJOURNMENT:

Councilmember Deady **moved** to adjourn the meeting; **second** Councilmember Oglesbee. Motion **passed** with all voting in favor (7-0). The meeting ended at 9:46 p.m.

ATTEST:

Carol Benson, Mayor

Brenda L. Martinez, City Clerk

CITY COUNCIL AGENDA BILL

City of Black Diamond
Post Office Box 599
Black Diamond, WA 98010

ITEM INFORMATION		
SUBJECT: Ordinance amending the 2021 Salary Schedule as adopted by Ordinance No. 20-1157 to increase the Seasonal Utility Worker pay	Agenda Date: June 17, 2021	
	AB21-035	
	Mayor Carol Benson	
	City Administrator	
	City Attorney David Linehan	
	City Clerk/HR – Brenda L. Martinez	X
	Com Dev – Barb Kincaid	
	Finance – May Miller	
	MDRT/Ec Dev – Andy Williamson	
	Police – Chief Kiblinger	
Cost Impact (see also Fiscal Note):	Public Works – Seth Boettcher	
Fund Source: -- Various	Court – Stephanie Metcalf	
Timeline: June 2021		
Agenda Placement: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mayor <input type="checkbox"/> Two Councilmembers <input type="checkbox"/> Committee Chair <input type="checkbox"/> City Administrator		
Attachments: Proposed Ordinance; Current Salary Schedule, Proposed New 2021 Salary Schedule (Exhibit A)		
SUMMARY STATEMENT: The City has been trying to fill the seasonal utility worker position and is finding it difficult. In looking at other cities filling the same type of position we are finding that our pay is low. After researching we are recommending that the hourly wage be increased to range of \$18 to \$21 per hour (DOQ)		
FISCAL NOTE (Finance Department): The 2021 budget has the monies to support this change.		
COUNCIL COMMITTEE REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATION: This was reviewed by the Finance Committee at their June 10, 2021 meeting and recommended to place on the consent agenda for Council consideration.		
RECOMMENDED ACTION: MOTION to adopt Ordinance No. 21-1161 amending the 2021 Salary Schedule as adopted by Ordinance No. 20-1157.		
RECORD OF COUNCIL ACTION		
Meeting Date	Action	Vote
June 17, 2021		

ORDINANCE NO. 21-1161

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BLACK DIAMOND, KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON, AMENDING THE 2021 SALARY SCHEDULE AS ADOPTED BY ORDINANCE NO. 20-1157 TO REFLECT AN INCREASE IN THE SEASONAL UTILITY WORKER WAGES

WHEREAS, the City is finding it difficult to fill the seasonal utility worker position; and

WHEREAS, staff has researched other cities who are currently recruiting for this type of position and is finding that our pay is low (\$15 per hour) and is recommending an increase for this position of \$18 to \$21 per hour (DOQ); and

WHEREAS, it is necessary to amend Exhibit A, 2021 Salary Schedule attached to Ordinance No. 20-1157 to reflect this increase in pay;

WHEREAS, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BLACK DIAMOND, KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON, ORDAINS AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. The 2021 Salary Schedule attached to Ordinance No. 20-1157 is hereby amended as shown in Exhibit A.

Section 2. The information contained herein remains provisional to the extent they are subject to mandatory bargaining with the City's collectively bargained employees as required by Washington law RCW 41.56 et seq.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall be in full force and effect five days after its passage, approval, positing and publication in summary form as provided by law.

Carol Benson, Mayor

Attest:

Brenda L. Martinez, City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

David Linehan, City Attorney

Published:

Posted:

Effective Date:

CURRENT SALARY SCHEDULE

EXHIBIT A

Budgeted 2021 Positions	2021 Salary Schedule					
	BOLD = Filled Positions					
		Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	5 & On
	City Administrator	9,345	9,649	10,112	10,478	10,848
	Assistant City Administrator	8,033	8,435	8,837	9,238	9,640
	City Attorney	8,161	8,569	8,997	9,447	9,919
✓	Court Administrator	6,114	6,420	6,741	7,078	7,432
✓	Judicial Specialist II	4,004	4,339	4,672	5,007	5,340
✓	Judicial Specialist I (hourly)	21.00	22.77	24.51	26.26	28.00
	Human Resources Director	7,782	8,198	8,614	9,031	9,449
✓	City Clerk/HR Manager	7,782	8,198	8,614	9,031	9,449
✓	Deputy City Clerk	4,669	4,996	5,322	5,648	5,975
✓	Finance Director	8,499	8,924	9,370	9,838	10,331
✓	Deputy Finance Director	6,973	7,278	7,675	8,072	8,469
✓	Senior Accountant	5,256	5,519	5,795	6,084	6,387
✓	Accounting Clerk/Utility Billing Specialist	4,339	4,557	4,785	5,023	5,274
✓	Administrative Assistant II	3,926	4,122	4,328	4,544	4,772
	Administrative Assistant I	2,356	2,544	2,731	2,919	3,106
	Accounts Payable Clerk (hourly)	22.83	23.98	25.18	26.43	27.76
	Accountant 1 Journey (hourly)	16.61	17.43	18.30	19.22	20.18
✓	Information Services Manager	7,591	8,030	8,468	8,905	9,344
✓	Police Chief	10,702	11,067	11,509	11,800	12,224
✓	Police Commander	9,612	9,947	10,240	10,533	10,871
✓	Police Sergeant	8,669	9,156	-	-	-
✓	Police Officer	5,266	5,902	6,539	7,176	7,779
✓	Police Records Coordinator	4,669	4,996	5,322	5,648	5,975
✓	Police Clerk	4,017	4,218	4,429	4,651	4,883
	Police Clerk (hourly)	23.18	24.33	25.55	26.83	28.17
✓	MDRT & Economic Director	8,383	8,802	9,243	9,704	10,190
✓	Construction Inspector Supervisor	7,226	7,643	8,060	8,476	8,893
✓	Construction Inspector	6,074	6,424	6,775	7,124	7,474
✓	MDRT Senior Accountant (hourly)	28.40	29.81	31.30	32.88	34.51
	MDRT Planner (hourly)	25.95	27.77	29.59	31.40	33.22
✓	Community Dev/Nat Resources Director	8,383	8,802	9,243	9,704	10,190
✓	Building Official	7,226	7,643	8,060	8,476	8,893
✓	Code Compliance Officer/Building Inspector	5,145	5,402	5,673	5,956	6,253
✓	Senior Planner	5,557	5,834	6,127	6,432	6,754
	Permit Technician Supervisor	5,979	6,251	6,523	6,794	7,066
✓	Permit Technician	4,905	5,250	5,592	5,936	6,277
	Permit Technician (hourly)	28.30	30.29	32.26	34.24	36.21
✓	Assistant Planner / Permit Technician	4,669	4,996	5,322	5,648	5,975
	Parks Department Director	7,498	7,899	8,301	8,703	9,104
✓	Facilities Equipment Coordinator	4,926	5,250	5,592	5,936	6,277
✓	Public Works Director	8,383	8,807	9,248	9,711	10,196
✓	Operations & Maintenance Superintendent	7,226	7,643	8,060	8,476	8,893
✓	Capital Projects Program Manager	6,954	7,302	7,666	8,050	8,452
✓	Public Works Administrative Asst. III	4,633	4,866	5,110	5,364	5,634
✓	Public Utilities Operator	5,245	5,506	5,781	6,071	6,374
✓	Utility Worker-Facility/Eq/Utility Worker	4,686	4,921	5,166	5,425	5,696
	Utility Worker Seasonal (hourly)	15.00	-	-	-	-

PROPOSED NEW SALARY SCHEDULE

EXHIBIT A

Budgeted 2021 Positions	2021 Salary Schedule					
	BOLD = Filled Positions					
		Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	5 & On
	City Administrator	9,345	9,649	10,112	10,478	10,848
	Assistant City Administrator	8,033	8,435	8,837	9,238	9,640
	City Attorney	8,161	8,569	8,997	9,447	9,919
✓	Court Administrator	6,114	6,420	6,741	7,078	7,432
✓	Judicial Specialist II	4,004	4,339	4,672	5,007	5,340
✓	Judicial Specialist I (hourly)	21.00	22.77	24.51	26.26	28.00
	Human Resources Director	7,782	8,198	8,614	9,031	9,449
✓	City Clerk/HR Manager	7,782	8,198	8,614	9,031	9,449
✓	Deputy City Clerk	4,669	4,996	5,322	5,648	5,975
✓	Finance Director	8,499	8,924	9,370	9,838	10,331
✓	Deputy Finance Director	6,973	7,278	7,675	8,072	8,469
✓	Senior Accountant	5,256	5,519	5,795	6,084	6,387
✓	Accounting Clerk/Utility Billing Specialist	4,339	4,557	4,785	5,023	5,274
✓	Administrative Assistant II	3,926	4,122	4,328	4,544	4,772
	Administrative Assistant I	2,356	2,544	2,731	2,919	3,106
	Accounts Payable Clerk (hourly)	22.83	23.98	25.18	26.43	27.76
	Accountant 1 Journey (hourly)	16.61	17.43	18.30	19.22	20.18
✓	Information Services Manager	7,591	8,030	8,468	8,905	9,344
✓	Police Chief	10,702	11,067	11,509	11,800	12,224
✓	Police Commander	9,612	9,947	10,240	10,533	10,871
✓	Police Sergeant	8,669	9,156	-	-	-
✓	Police Officer	5,266	5,902	6,539	7,176	7,779
✓	Police Records Coordinator	4,669	4,996	5,322	5,648	5,975
✓	Police Clerk	4,017	4,218	4,429	4,651	4,883
	Police Clerk (hourly)	23.18	24.33	25.55	26.83	28.17
✓	MDRT & Economic Director	8,383	8,802	9,243	9,704	10,190
✓	Construction Inspector Supervisor	7,226	7,643	8,060	8,476	8,893
✓	Construction Inspector	6,074	6,424	6,775	7,124	7,474
✓	MDRT Senior Accountant (hourly)	28.40	29.81	31.30	32.88	34.51
	MDRT Planner (hourly)	25.95	27.77	29.59	31.40	33.22
✓	Community Dev/Nat Resources Director	8,383	8,802	9,243	9,704	10,190
✓	Building Official	7,226	7,643	8,060	8,476	8,893
✓	Code Compliance Officer/Building Inspector	5,145	5,402	5,673	5,956	6,253
✓	Senior Planner	5,557	5,834	6,127	6,432	6,754
	Permit Technician Supervisor	5,979	6,251	6,523	6,794	7,066
✓	Permit Technician	4,905	5,250	5,592	5,936	6,277
	Permit Technician (hourly)	28.30	30.29	32.26	34.24	36.21
✓	Assistant Planner / Permit Technician	4,669	4,996	5,322	5,648	5,975
	Parks Department Director	7,498	7,899	8,301	8,703	9,104
✓	Facilities Equipment Coordinator	4,926	5,250	5,592	5,936	6,277
✓	Public Works Director	8,383	8,807	9,248	9,711	10,196
✓	Operations & Maintenance Superintendent	7,226	7,643	8,060	8,476	8,893
✓	Capital Projects Program Manager	6,954	7,302	7,666	8,050	8,452
✓	Public Works Administrative Asst. III	4,633	4,866	5,110	5,364	5,634
✓	Public Utilities Operator	5,245	5,506	5,781	6,071	6,374
✓	Utility Worker-Facility/Eq/Utility Worker	4,686	4,921	5,166	5,425	5,696
	Utility Worker Seasonal (hourly)	18.00	21.00	-	-	-

CITY COUNCIL AGENDA BILL

City of Black Diamond
Post Office Box 599
Black Diamond, WA 98010

ITEM INFORMATION		
SUBJECT: Approval of the 2022-2027 Six Year Transportation Improvement Program	Agenda Date: June 17, 2021	
	AB21-036	
	Mayor Carol Benson	
	City Administrator	
	City Attorney David Linehan	
	City Clerk – Brenda L. Martinez	
	Com Dev – Mona Davis	
	Finance – May Miller	
	MDRT/Ec Dev – Andy Williamson	
Cost Impact (see also Fiscal Note): Planning for various projects	Police – Chief Kiblinger	
Fund Source: Various	Public Works – Seth Boettcher	
Timeline: As per individual project schedules; due July 1, 2021	Court – Stephanie Metcalf	
Agenda Placement: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mayor <input type="checkbox"/> Two Councilmembers <input type="checkbox"/> Committee Chair <input type="checkbox"/> City Administrator		
Attachments: Resolution; Six-Year Transportation Improvement Program		
<p>SUMMARY STATEMENT:</p> <p>The City is required to update its Six Year Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) per Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 35.77.010 and file the TIP with the Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT).</p> <p>Most grant programs require projects to be on the City's Six Year TIP. The City is required by State law to update the TIP prior to July 1st of each year.</p> <p>The City Council held a public hearing on June 3, 2021.</p> <p>FISCAL NOTE (Finance Department): This pending action does not bring in revenue nor does it cause expense other than advertising, printing, mailing, and staff labor costs already budgeted for.</p>		
COUNCIL COMMITTEE REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATION: Public Works Committee recommends forwarding to the full City Council for consideration.		
RECOMMENDED ACTION: MOTION to approve Resolution No. 21-1425 adopting the 2022-2027 Six Year Transportation Improvement Program.		
RECORD OF COUNCIL ACTION		
Meeting Date	Action	Vote
June 17, 2021		

RESOLUTION NO. 21-1425

**A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF
BLACK DIAMOND, KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON
APPROVING THE 2022-2027 SIX YEAR
TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM**

WHEREAS, per RCW 35.77.010, the City is required to annually update its Six Year Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) before July 1st of each year and file the updated Transportation Improvement Program with the Washington State Department of Transportation within thirty days of adoption; and

WHEREAS, per RCW 35.77.010, the purpose of the requirement for annual updates is to assure that each city and town shall perpetually have available advanced plans looking to the future for not less than six years as a guide in carrying out a coordinated transportation program; and

WHEREAS, it is an eligibility requirement of many grant programs that the City update its Transportation Improvement Program as required by RCW 35.77.010; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with RCW 35.77.010, a public hearing was held on the proposed updates to the Transportation Improvement Program;

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BLACK DIAMOND, WASHINGTON, DOES RESOLVE AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. The City Council does hereby approve the 2022-2027 Six Year Transportation Improvement Program, a copy of which is attached at Exhibit "A" and incorporated herein by reference.

PASSED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BLACK DIAMOND, WASHINGTON, AT A REGULAR MEETING THEREOF, THIS 17TH DAY OF JUNE, 2021.

CITY OF BLACK DIAMOND:

Carol Benson, Mayor

Attest:

Brenda L. Martinez, City Clerk

City of Black Diamond 6 Year Transportation Improvement Plan 2022 - 2027

2022-2027 SIX YEAR TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM
EXHIBIT "A"

Rank	Year	Improvement	From	To	Type of Improvement	Length in Miles	Estimated Cost	Funding
1	2022	General Street Improvement	N/A	N/A	Use for opportunities to leverage private funds, short overlays, chip sealing, crack sealing, patch work, addressing minor safety problems	N/A	\$35,000/year; \$210,000 total	Local City Funds
2	2022	Grant Matching for Street Projects	N/A	N/A	Use for grant applications to provide the required match	N/A	\$40,000/year; \$240,000 total	Local City Funds
3	2022	Covington Creek Bridge	N/A	N/A	Replace culverts at Covington Creek with a bridge	N/A	\$ 2,293,500	King County Flood Control District Funds
4	2022	Rock Creek Bridge Rehab	N/A	N/A	Sealing and painting underside of the bridge	N/A	\$ 75,000	Local City Funds
5	2022	Morgan Creek Neighborhood Roads Preservation	N/A	N/A	Seal Coat or chip seal	1.19	\$ 75,000	Local City Funds
6	2022	Downtown Public Parking	N/A	N/A	Create parking for the downtown area	N/A	\$ 145,000	Local City Funds/Grants
7	2022	Morgan Creek Pedestrian Connection	Kanasket Dr.	SR 169	Pedestrian connection from the backside of the Morgan Creek Neighborhood to SR 169	0.14	\$ 200,000	Developer-Funded Frontage Improvements
8	2023	Roberts Drive/SR 169/BD-Ravensdale Roundabout	N/A	N/A	Two 1-lane Roundabouts	N/A	\$ 10,000,000	Developer Mitigation & possible Grant funding
9	2023	SR 169 Sidewalk, Roberts Drive to James Street	Roberts Dr.	James St.	6-foot wide sidewalk on the west side of SR 169	0.20	\$ 550,000	TIB Grant, Local City Funds
10	2023	Roberts Drive Rehabilitation, Cemetery Road to Library	Cemetery Rd.	King County Library	Grind, patch, replace panels, crack sealing, shoulder widening	0.25	\$ 175,000	Grant/TIB, Local City Funds
11	2023	232nd Ave./Pl. SE Overlay	Pavement change at 29615	End of Public Road (302nd)	Asphalt patching and overlay	0.44	\$ 150,000	Local City Funds

2022-2027 SIX YEAR TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM
EXHIBIT "A"

Rank	Year	Improvement	From	To	Type of Improvement	Length in Miles	Estimated Cost	Funding
12	2023	Downtown Pedestrian & Bicycle Link Study	James St.	Jones Lake Road	Study to identify best routes for pedestrians to bypass SR 169 through the downtown area	0.88	\$ 30,000	Grant/Local City Funds
13	2023	Baker Street Sidewalk	Railroad Ave.	Lawson St.	Sidewalk on the south side of Baker St. between Railroad and SR 169, then on the west side of SR 169 between Baker and Lawson	0.21	\$ 700,000	Grant, Local City Funds, Developer frontage improvements
14	2024	Roberts Drive Reconstruction, Library to SR 169	King County Library	S.R. 169	Widening and overlay, sidewalk, street lighting, and stormwater improvements	0.56	\$ 1,750,000	TIB Grant, Local City Funds
15	2024	5th Avenue	Lawson St.	Baker St.	Widening and overlay of 5th Ave. from Lawson St. to Baker St.	0.15	\$ 100,000	Local City Funds
16	2024	Lawson Street Overlay	S.R. 169	Newcastle Dr.	Surface grinding, select panel replacement, shoulder widening, asphalt overlay	0.36	\$ 160,000	Local City Funds
17	2024	Diamond Glen Neighborhood Improvements	N/A	N/A	Patching, crack sealing, and overlay	0.25	\$ 130,000	Local City Funds
18	2025	Lawson Street Sidewalk, Ph. II	6th Ave.	Newcastle Dr.	6-foot wide sidewalk on Lawson Street	0.19	\$ 400,000	Grant/Safe Routes to School, Developer Mitigation
19	2025	228th Ave. SE/229th Ave. SE/229th Pl. SE/SE 292nd Pl.	228th Ave. SE	232nd Ave. SE	Patching and overlay	0.62	\$ 150,000	Local City Funds
20	2025	Rainier View Overlay	Baker St.	SR 169	Patch and overlay in the Rainier View Senior Housing Neighborhood	0.41	\$ 150,000	CDBG Grant, Local City Funds
21	2026	216th Ave SE / SE 288th Street Roundabout	N/A	N/A	Intersection improvement to handle higher traffic volume	N/A	\$ 1,400,000	Developer mitigation

2022-2027 SIX YEAR TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM
EXHIBIT "A"

Rank	Year	Improvement	From	To	Type of Improvement	Length in Miles	Estimated Cost	Funding
22	2026	North Connector	169	South to new commercial and multi family housing	New minor arterial connection to SR 169 with roundabout	0.25	\$ 1,000,000	Developer Funded
23	2026	Morgan Street & Roberts Drive	N/A	N/A	New signal	N/A	\$ 350,000	Grant, Developer Mitigation
24	2026	Baker Street & SR 169 Intersection Improvements	N/A	N/A	New signal to facilitate turning movements and pedestrian crossing	N/A	\$ 650,000	Grant, Developer Mitigation
25	2026	Lawson Street & SR 169 Intersection Improvements	N/A	N/A	New signal to facilitate turning movements and pedestrian crossing	N/A	\$ 1,000,000	Grant, Developer Mitigation
26	2027	Downtown Pedestrian & Bicycle Link	James St.	Jones Lake Rd.	Sidewalk extensions and bike lanes	0.88	\$ 440,000	Grant Funds
27	2027	Lawson Connector/ Lawson Parkway	SR 169	Lawson St.	connection to SR 169 with pedestrian facilities, bike lanes, and street lighting	0.60	\$ 3,200,000	Developer
28	2027	Lawson/ Botts Drive Intersection Improvements	N/A	N/A	Intersection controls for new intersection, include stop controls	N/A	\$ 500,000	Developer
29	2027	216th Ave. SE Overlay	SE 288th St.	SE 296th St.	Patch and overlay	0.41	\$ 165,000	Local City Funds
30	2027	SE 288th St. Sidewalk	N/A	N/A	Sidewalk on SE 288th St. to link to future trails and future sidewalks. Project limits will be determined at a future date	0.5	\$ 500,000	Grant, Developer Mitigation, Local City Funds

TOTAL ALL PROJECTS

\$ 26,888,500

NOTE: The City has identified the need for maintenance on these streets. There are more projects in these categories than can be funded or completed in six years. Projects in the earlier years have a higher probability of getting funded and completed. Projects in the later years have a lower probability of being funded and completed. If funding does become available and is secured for any project on the list, it will be moved to the top of the list for construction. The City is also considering future projects outside of the 6-year range that may be included in future updates of the Transportation Improvement Plan.

CITY COUNCIL AGENDA BILL

City of Black Diamond
Post Office Box 599
Black Diamond, WA 98010

ITEM INFORMATION		
SUBJECT:	Agenda Date: June 17, 2021	AB21-037
Adoption of the Housing Action Plan (HAP)	Mayor Carol Benson	
	City Administrator	
	City Attorney David Linehan	
	City Clerk – Brenda L. Martinez	
	Com Dev – Mona Davis	X
	Finance – May Miller	
	MDRT/Ec Dev – Andy Williamson	
	Police – Chief Kiblinger	
Cost Impact (see also Fiscal Note):	Public Works – Seth Boettcher	
Fund Source: Port of Seattle grant	Court – Stephanie Metcalf	
Timeline:		
Agenda Placement: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mayor <input type="checkbox"/> Two Councilmembers <input type="checkbox"/> Committee Chair <input type="checkbox"/> City Administrator		
Attachments: Resolution, Housing Action Plan		
SUMMARY STATEMENT: The Housing Action Plan (HAP) identifies both current and future housing inventory in Black Diamond, by market demand, community needs, income level/affordability, housing type, functionality, and location. This was accomplished by first creating a Housing Needs Assessment (an appendix to the HAP) which collected and then evaluated if our current housing strategies are in alignment of if we need to create new housing strategies to correct any insufficiencies or irregularities related to current development trends. These strategies are identified in Strategic Objectives 1-3 and incorporated into an Implementation Plan, that will be monitored on an ongoing basis, to evaluate their individual outcomes. This document also defines what the appropriate percentages of housing affordability are, based on actual community needs in Black Diamond.		
FISCAL IMPACT: N/A		
COUNCIL COMMITTEE REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATION:		
RECOMMENDED ACTION: MOTION to approve Resolution No. 21-1426 authorizing the adoption of the Housing Action Plan.		
RECORD OF COUNCIL ACTION		
Meeting Date	Action	Vote
June 17, 2021		

RESOLUTION NO. 21-1426

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BLACK DIAMOND, KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON, ADOPTING THE HOUSING ACTION PLAN AS A PLANNING GUIDANCE DOCUMENT TO ADDRESS FUTURE HOUSING NEEDS, PARTICULARLY AFFORDABLE HOUSING, IN BLACK DIAMOND

WHEREAS, the City is in need of additional affordable housing options for its residents; and

WHEREAS, approximately 30 percent of Black Diamond's population pay at least 30 percent of their income on housing costs each month, reducing their ability to pay for other necessities; and

WHEREAS, the greatest need is among households with the lowest incomes and, in some cases, with the highest barriers to accessing housing opportunities, particularly around rental housing; and

WHEREAS, the City recognizes the need for a more comprehensive strategy in addressing its housing needs; and

WHEREAS, the City received grant funding from the State Department of Commerce to address affordable housing elements identified in Engrossed Second Substitute House Bill (E2SHB) 1923; and

WHEREAS, the City contracted with the Blueline Group to develop a Housing Action Plan in which to evaluate current and projected housing needs, develop strategies to increase housing supply and variety of housing types, implementation of the schedule of programs and actions, and the ability to monitor outcomes; and

WHEREAS, the City Council held a Joint Special Meeting with the Planning Commission on March 9, 2021 to provide staff with input on the draft Housing Action Plan and provide direction to staff on the decision-making process.

WHEREAS, the City Council held a Public Hearing on May 13, 2021 to solicit public input on the draft Housing Action Plan and provide direction to staff on revisions needed prior to final action and adoption in June.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BLACK DIAMOND, WASHINGTON, DOES RESOLVE AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. The City Council hereby approved and adopts the "City of Black Diamond Housing Action Plan", with all Appendices thereto.

Section 2. The City's Community Development staff is hereby directed to utilize and incorporate the City of Black Diamond's Housing Action Plan in the next Comprehensive Plan update, following appropriate public participation requirements.

PASSED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BLACK DIAMOND, WASHINGTON, AT A REGULAR MEETING THEREOF, THIS 17TH DAY OF JUNE, 2021.

CITY OF BLACK DIAMOND:

Carol Benson, Mayor

Attest:

Brenda L. Martinez, City Clerk



CITY OF BLACK DIAMOND

Physical Address: 24301 Roberts Drive
Mailing Address: PO Box 599
Black Diamond, WA 98010

Phone: (360) 851-4500
Fax: (360) 851-4501
www.ci.blackdiamond.wa.us

Meeting Date: June 17, 2021

To: Mayor and City Council

Staff Contact: Mona Davis – Community Development Director

Subject: Housing Action Plan

Mayor and Councilmembers,

Please find attached in your packet the final draft of the Housing Action Plan (HAP), along with a letter of support from the Department of Commerce recognizing the City's efforts on completing the HAP to guide future comprehensive plan updates and direction for our housing policies.

I wanted to provide you with some details around the changes that were made to the draft Housing Action Plan (HAP) in response to your comments at the public hearing that was held on May 13, 2021.

- The HAP was updated to expand upon the Strategic Objectives outlined in the Executive Summary and throughout the document to better reflect your intention and the actions within the objectives.
- Your suggestions on how to create partnerships with King County and neighboring cities and towns was incorporated into Action 1.2 as a new 3rd paragraph on page 12.
- Additional resources for seniors were included in Action 2.2 on page 16.
- Provided additional language to the Monitoring Program on page 25 to further address/clarify metrics, particularly around the MPDs, for future monitoring and to measure progress and adapt strategies as needed to achieve our objectives.
- Additionally, there were minor typographical and formatting corrections provided throughout the document.

Staff Recommendation

Staff recommends adoption of the final draft of the Housing Action Plan.

Next Steps

Forward to the Department of Commerce to close out the grant funding.



CITY OF BLACK DIAMOND

JUNE 2021

HOUSING ACTION PLAN



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In early 2020, the City of Black Diamond applied for grant funding allocated by the Washington State Department of Commerce and funded through Engrossed Second Substitute House Bill (E2SHB) 1923. The grant funding has been used for the development of this Housing Action Plan (HAP) to recognize the housing needs of Black Diamond's current and future population, as well as outline goals, policies, and strategies to meet those needs.

The Housing Needs Assessment (HNA) is the first step in the housing action plan development process. Completed in November 2020, it identifies the current and future housing needs of all economic segments of the community. The HNA was of particular importance to the City of Black Diamond in light of the ongoing implementation of two Master Planned Developments (MPDs), permitted to build over 6,000 new housing units within the next decade or so. One of the major driving forces behind developing the HAP was to capture as much information about the community prior to the commencement of the MPDs in order to fully understand their impact on affordability in Black Diamond.

The HNA showed that as of 2018, Black Diamond had a median household income of \$94,560 compared to King County's median household income of around \$89,000. While Black Diamond has maintained a higher median income than the County overall, King County's median income has been growing at a much faster rate in recent years. Even though the City has a high median income, 30 percent of Black Diamond households are still cost-burdened, spending more than 30 percent of their household income on housing costs. Additionally, low-income households, defined as those making less than 80 percent Area Median Income (AMI), are disproportionately burdened by their housing costs. In Black Diamond, 77 percent of cost-burdened households are low-income, and 98 percent of severely cost-burdened households are low-income.

Of Black Diamond's occupied housing units, 85 percent are owner-occupied, and 15 percent are renter-occupied. More renters than homeowners in Black Diamond are cost-burdened, with 43 percent of renters being cost-burdened compared to 29 percent of homeowners. Black Diamond's rental housing is affordable to all households earning above 50 percent of the AMI, but Black Diamond's low proportion of rental options does not even contain two- or three-bedroom options according to the data gathered. The one-bedroom units that exist are affordable to all households, but the four-bedroom options are largely unaffordable to very low- to extremely low-income households relative to household size.

The HNA revealed that there are currently segments of Black Diamond's socioeconomic spectrum that have unmet housing needs. This data can lead to more targeted policy development in the future. Input from the community through a housing needs survey also helped to identify more personal perceptions of Black Diamond's housing needs that cannot typically be found in data patterns. Another preliminary step in the HAP process was a review of Black Diamond's current housing policy framework, specifically including an examination of the goals and policies of the housing element from the 2019 Comprehensive Plan Update. Through an inventory of the outcomes of these policies along with contributing factors, we have provided suggestions toward further achievement. These suggestions have been incorporated into the actions outlined in the HAP.

Using the information uncovered through the HNA, the community survey, conversations with Planning Commission and City Council, a study of the City's current housing policy, and a review of the MPD approved documents, the HAP lays the groundwork for ways to better address housing needs in the future by creating these three strategic objectives:

- 1. Monitor housing needs to ensure housing and infrastructure are aligned with demand.**
- 2. Preserve hometown identity and cultural history as a welcoming community.**
- 3. Create opportunity for affordable housing across the city's socioeconomic spectrum.**

Each strategic objective can be achieved through a set of actions. The actions are carried out through implementation steps in which the method of implementation is defined and the lead department is identified. With some actions encouraged for the near-term and others for the long-term, the City can monitor the plan's progress and adapt accordingly.

We would like to acknowledge the significant event, which has had unforeseen consequences on our society and our world, that has occurred since this project began. While it is difficult to understand the long-term effects of the COVID-19 pandemic at this time, it is important to at least acknowledge the ways in which the pandemic has and could continue to affect our housing needs. As the country began to stay inside to help reduce the spread of COVID-19 beginning in March 2020, many people lost their jobs entirely or saw a major reduction in work hours as non-essential workers were ordered to stay home and non-essential businesses were forced to shut down. The loss of employment made it difficult for households to pay their rent or mortgages. This issue was especially prevalent among low-income populations. Many cities and states placed a moratorium on evictions, but when those are finally lifted, missed payments will likely still be due. Housing security could be compromised for many households that were already struggling before the pandemic.

Another effect of the pandemic, which may have lasting effects on housing needs, is the major shift in commuting patterns that occurred as many companies shifted to remote work. In the short term, this has appeared to alter preferences in housing types, with more people desiring additional space and being less concerned about potential commute times. These shifting patterns will remain a major topic of conversation, as companies seem spread across the spectrum in terms of the options workers will have for remote work post pandemic. Some will allow remote working indefinitely. Others will allow employees to choose a hybrid, and others have expressed the desire to return to an office-centric culture similar to pre-pandemic. It is very probable living close to work will not be as vital a factor in housing preferences as it was before.

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INTRODUCTION



As cities across the Puget Sound Region continue to grow at historic rates, they have also become less affordable particularly for lower-income populations who have called the Pacific Northwest home for generations. As cities have struggled to keep pace with growing populations, we have seen households priced out, displaced, or even become homeless.

The City of Black Diamond is no exception with nearly a third of its households being cost-burdened, meaning over 30 percent of their household income is spent on housing alone.¹ Low-income households are disproportionately affected with 77 percent of cost-burdened households making less than 80 percent of the area median income (AMI), and 98 percent of severely cost-burdened households (households that spend 50 percent or more of their income on housing costs) are low-income as well. This along with more information was discovered when the City produced its Housing Needs Assessment (HNA), which is contained in the appendix of this document.

There are currently two Master Planned Developments (MPDs) that are projected to be fully built out by 2026. This will propel the city from a population of 4,434 and a household count of 1,709 in 2018 to a projected population of 19,262 and household count of 7,674 by 2035. With a population and household count that is expected to more than triple in less than 20 years, Black Diamond is at a critical point in its history, which is why the City has prioritized the creation of this Housing Action Plan (HAP). With the baseline data of its current housing needs measured within the HNA and through input from the public, it will be important for the City to monitor the projected growth over the next few years to proactively ensure that the housing needs of current and future populations are met.

The HAP creates three strategic objectives to guide decisions regarding the future of housing in Black Diamond:

MONITOR HOUSING NEEDS to ensure housing and infrastructure are aligned with demand.

PRESERVE HOMETOWN IDENTITY and cultural history as a welcoming community.

CREATE OPPORTUNITY for affordable housing across the city's socioeconomic spectrum.

The first strategic objective realizes the substantial growth Black Diamond is experiencing and seeks to monitor the changing housing needs of the community. It's intent is to expand on the HNA and better align the City's planning documents with the projected needs. This will also involve working more closely with partnering agencies. As the strategic objectives and actions are generally listed in order of priority, this strategic objective is Black Diamond's highest priority for implementation. The second strategic objective prioritizes preserving the rural feel of Black Diamond, as well as ensuring existing residents continue to live in high-quality homes they can afford. It also encourages Black Diamond to increase its housing diversity and make the development of affordable housing more feasible. Finally, the third strategic objective seeks to guide Black Diamond in addressing how it can leverage rising employment opportunities and increased investment to efficiently reinvest in more housing opportunities for lower income households.

Each strategic objective will be achieved through a series of actions. Each action is prescribed to serve certain income level(s), intracity geographical area(s), and type(s) of households. The sections describing the actions are followed by an implementation plan and monitoring program that will lay the framework of the City's response to meeting its housing needs moving forward.

¹ Housing programs in the United States measure housing affordability in terms of percentage of income. The maximum affordable rent for federally subsidized housing was set at 30 percent of income in 1981, and quickly became the standard for owner-occupied housing as well. It remains the indicator of affordability for housing in the United States to this day. Source: HUD User Office of Policy and Development Research, Defining Housing Affordability

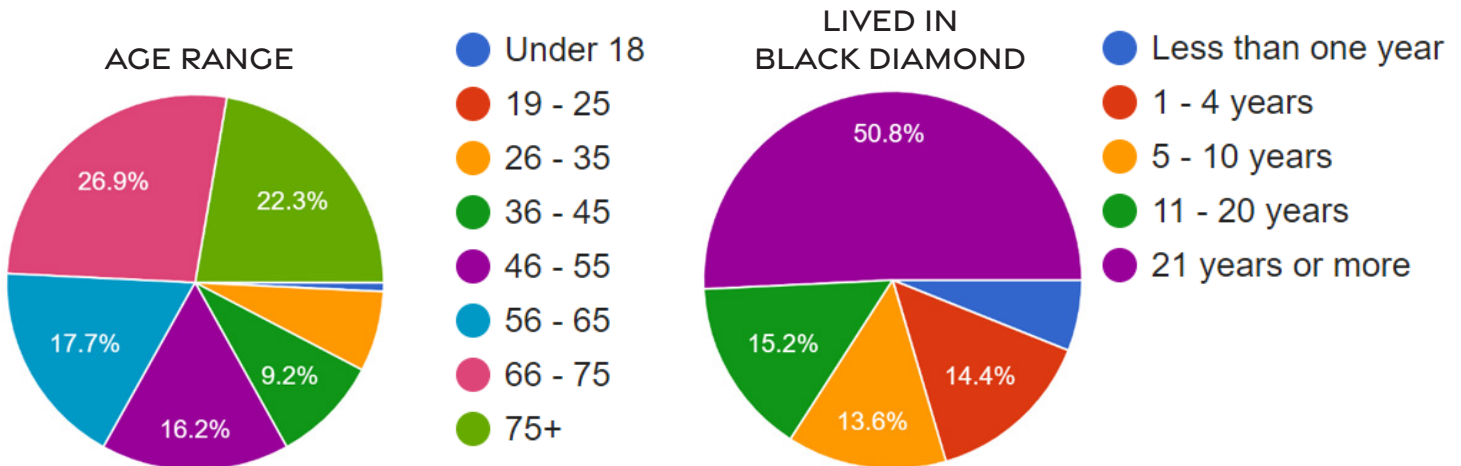
COMMUNITY INPUT



HOUSING NEEDS SURVEY

A housing needs survey was sent out to the community with the January 2021 utility bills. The survey was aimed to understand what issues residents may be experiencing that are difficult or even impossible to uncover in the data analyzed in the Housing Needs Assessment. Black Diamond's Housing Action Plan project began during the summer of 2020, during the height of the COVID-19 global pandemic, making it unsafe to host an in-person community meeting. However, information directly from the community is critical in ensuring current and future housing needs in the community are met. Below is a summary of information revealed in the Housing Needs Survey results.

PARTICIPANT PROFILE

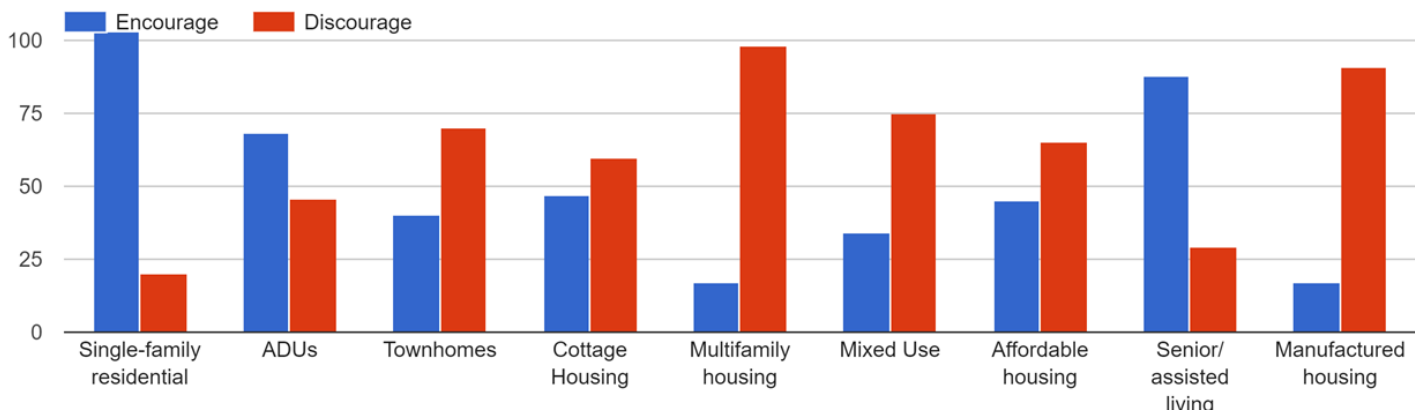


AREA OF RESIDENCE

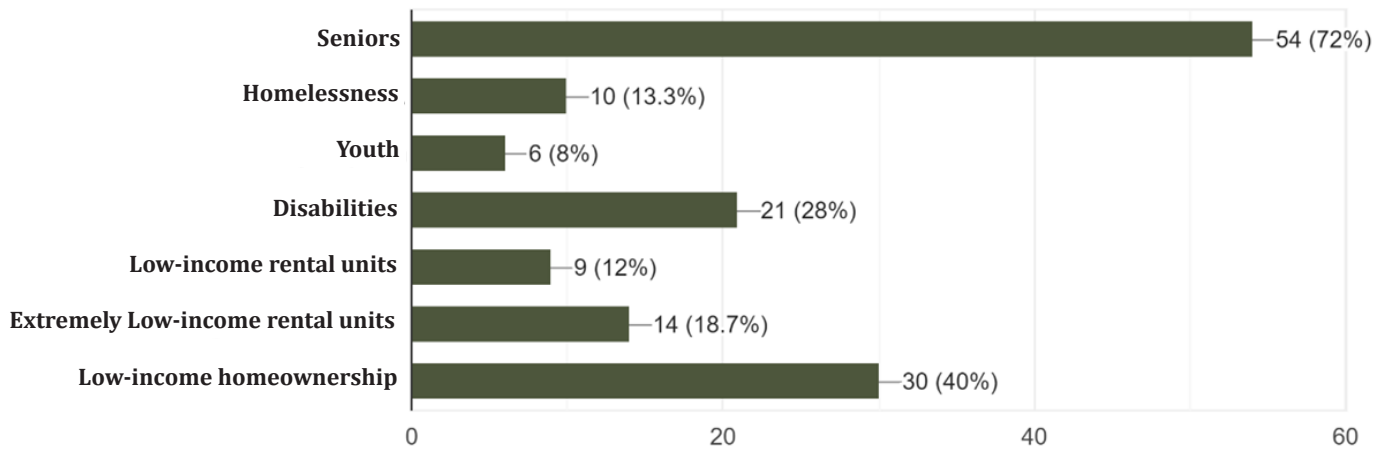
40%	LAKE SAWYER
15%	OLD TOWN
11%	TEN TRAILS
9%	LAWSON HILL
8%	MORGAN CREEK
7.5%	MORGANVILLE
2%	DIAMOND GLEN

Approximately 67% of survey participants were above the age of 55, 66% of participants have lived in Black Diamond for more than 10 years, and most participants live in the Lake Sawyer area followed by Old Town and Ten Trails. The chart below gauges “encouraged or discouraged” housing types in Black Diamond. Single-family residential and senior/assisted living were the most encouraged housing types, and multifamily and manufactured housing were among the least encouraged types. The second chart seeks to understand what housing needs residents feel are the most unmet in Black Diamond. Housing for seniors was deemed the most unmet housing need by participants, along with home ownership opportunities for low income households.

Would you encourage or discourage the following housing types in Black Diamond?



What do you believe are the greatest unmet housing needs in Black Diamond? (check all that apply)



PRESERVATION, HOUSING AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Preservation plays an important role in the HAP, and it's critical to understand and document where Black Diamond residents believe preservation is most important within the community. However, Black Diamond is growing so it's also important to prioritize infrastructure and direct development to appropriate areas where households have access to the things they need on a daily basis. Survey participants identified the following aspects of the City as important to preserve and the following areas they believe are most appropriate for housing and infrastructure development:

PRESERVATION

- small town feel
- open space
- recreation
- downtown businesses
- sense of community
- Old Town
- history, culture, and character
- Lake Sawyer

DEVELOPMENT

- along SR 169
- MPDs
- close to transportation
- towards Maple Valley
- downtown

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE I

MONITOR HOUSING NEEDS

to ensure housing and infrastructure are aligned with demand



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE I - MONITOR HOUSING NEEDS

The City of Black Diamond is in the midst of unprecedented growth due to the ongoing implementation of two Master Planned Developments (MPDs), Lawson Hills and Ten Trails (formerly known as “The Villages”) that were approved in 2011. According to the approved Development Agreements (DAs), the communities could add up to 6,050 housing units at full buildout by 2026. This is tremendous growth for a small city that was home to only 1,709 households as of 2018. The DAs require the City, after each phase of the developments are complete, to prepare a city-wide analysis of affordable housing. However, the DAs deem housing to be “affordable” as long as the upper median income limits (determined by King County) are satisfied, giving no accommodations to the lowest income earners. While the MPDs bring much needed housing to the region, even with this provision for an affordability analysis, the DAs do not *mandate* the affordability of any of the housing units.

Such rapid growth in market rate housing will certainly shift Black Diamond’s community demographics. It will be critical to monitor these changes so the City can make thoughtful policy interventions to help mitigate displacement of current residents and work to create a more balanced housing stock for the future population. The best place to start monitoring changes is by developing a “snapshot” of Black Diamond before many new residents have started buying homes and settling in. The Housing Needs Assessment (HNA), completed in November of 2020, serves as this snapshot by using demographic data from 2018. While this is the latest data available, it is also data that largely omits the MPDs. The HNA and the data within should serve as the benchmark from which to measure and track changes to the City’s demographic profile, as well as changes in the housing market.

The City is already experiencing a rapid rise in home prices. According to [redfin.com](https://www.redfin.com), the median sale price of a home in Black Diamond in December 2020 was \$617,460 which is up 23 percent from the previous year. Black Diamond’s median household income data for 2020 is not available yet. However, we do know that with the 2018 median household income for Black Diamond being \$94,560, it’s unlikely a household earning the median income in Black Diamond in 2020 would have been able to afford the median sale price.

While this information cannot be used to present the full picture at the moment, it is an important data point to monitor, and it has already started to show some significant changes in a short period of time. Right now, it simply demonstrates how important monitoring will be over the next decade especially in order to determine ways to support the existing population or any other households that may want to make Black Diamond home but are unable to afford the new housing units in the MPDs.

ACTION I.I: MONITOR HOUSING DATA ANNUALLY

As discussed above, monitoring demographic and housing data over the next 10 years will be particularly important as new residents begin moving into finished units and the MPDs reach full buildout. The City should make a concerted effort annually to gather and analyze available data to track growth for major shifts, update the HNA, and respond accordingly. Data points that will be especially important to monitor are the median sale price of homes in the area, median household income, and the overall housing supply. This data was already pulled together and efficiently organized for the HNA. The City can take the spreadsheets of data and use them as templates for carrying the data forward, as most of the data sources such as the American Community Survey and Office of Financial Management are updated annually. This requires minimal effort, but it will be extremely beneficial for more strategic actions in the future.

When the data is collected and analyzed, the City should work to determine if there are emerging housing needs and refer to actions outlined in this document for appropriate tools to help meet new housing needs. If the emerging trends do not need immediate action, the City should work to amend the Housing Action Plan (HAP) to create a strong foundation for more specific policy interventions when the time comes to take action.

ACTION I.2: CREATE PARTNERSHIPS WITH NEIGHBORING CITIES AND TOWNS

Black Diamond has always been considered a small, rural community. Its relative distance from large cities such as Seattle and Tacoma has meant the city has experienced a delayed effect from the tremendous growth the rest of the region has undergone over the past couple decades. However, with the implementation of the MPDs, Black Diamond is and will continue to grow at an unprecedented rate, creating a pressing need to coordinate more closely with neighboring cities and towns, as well as the County.

As of January 2021, the City has been actively engaged with King County in an effort to realign its growth targets which had previously not accounted for the MPDs leaving Black Diamond's growth targets much lower than reality. Having such inaccurate growth targets can have fundamental consequences, as they are essential to city and county comprehensive planning efforts. Moving forward, especially during this time of rapid growth, the City needs to prioritize participation in the growth target allocation process with King County and facilitate regular check-ins with neighboring cities and towns to ensure that shared priorities such as infrastructure investment are meeting the needs of the area.

More cities and towns have started working together to tackle the region's housing crisis. For instance, the cities of south King County - Auburn, Burien, Des Moines, Federal Way, Kent, Normandy Park, Renton, and Tukwila have created the South King Housing and Homelessness Partners (SKHHP). Formed by an interlocal agreement, the jurisdictions are working on a coordinated and more comprehensive approach to housing affordability. Through SKHHP, the jurisdictions share technical information and resources related to housing policy and coordinate public resources to attract necessary private and public investments. Similar partnerships exist in Pierce County such as South Sound Housing Affordability Partners (SSHAP) consisting of Tacoma, Fife, Auburn, Sumner, Puyallup, and Gig Harbor, Pierce County, and the Puyallup Tribe. ARCH (A Regional Coalition for Housing) is another well-known regional partnership among cities in east King County that assists jurisdictions with developing housing policies, strategies, programs, and development regulations. ARCH also helps to coordinate member government's financial support to groups creating affordable housing. Black Diamond should consider working more closely with cities like Covington and Maple Valley on shared housing and infrastructure related needs to create a unified voice for their region of King County.

ACTION I.3: ALIGN THE CITY'S POLICY DOCUMENTS

As Black Diamond begins monitoring housing needs more closely over the next decade, it will become important to create a work plan to update and align the City's policy documents in order to create room for necessary policy interventions. The City should participate in periodic updates of the Comprehensive Plan, particularly when the MPDs have reached their full buildout. In nearly all of the Housing Needs surveys that were returned there was at least one mention of traffic in some form. According to residents, traffic is clearly one the major issues the City faces. While this Housing Action Plan does not make specific recommendations for mitigating the City's current transportation issues, it does recognize the direct connection between housing and transportation infrastructure, particularly how poor traffic conditions can increase household expenses and negatively impact quality of life. The City should encourage in-fill development in areas with access to public transportation or with adequate street infrastructure. The Community Development Department should have a close partnership with Public Works Department during development review so housing and infrastructure needs are coordinated and met. They should also be working closely in policy development to ensure documents such as the Capital Facilities Plan facilitates and supports the Land Use and Housing elements of the Comprehensive Plan.

The City should also begin work on updating the land use code to remove any barriers to housing development. This can include cleaning up confusing language, allowing for more flexibility, and streamlining permit review processes. The future land use map should play a role in this evaluation to understand if the map should be amended in light of the City's changing landscape. The City should consider where development outside the MPDs should be focused and how it could facilitate more diverse housing types. Some of these items will be covered in more detail in the other recommended actions.

ACTION I.4: CONDUCT A RISK ASSESSMENT

The Housing Needs Survey revealed that residents are concerned about being priced out of Black Diamond. Many results cited that rising property taxes, housing prices, and a lack of mobility within the housing market could force residents to seek housing outside of their community. With a major influx of market rate housing in a small community without any accommodations for affordability, displacement can quickly become a reality for existing residents. As discussed above, the median housing price is already on the rise in Black Diamond, like many other cities in the region. As Black Diamond expands, attracting new residents and increasing property values, some residents might not be able to keep up with rising costs or pressure to redevelop, and they could be forced to find housing elsewhere.

Puget Sound Regional Council (PSRC) is committed to anti-displacement work in western Washington, creating resources to help cities conduct risk assessments. One such resource is the technical guide to evaluating displacement risk. Conducting a risk assessment analysis can identify groups of people or neighborhoods most at risk for displacement. This will allow the City to better prioritize policy implementations that can help these communities adapt to economic changes. Not only could this potentially mitigate displacement in the future, it could also strengthen the relationship between the City and its residents by demonstrating the City's commitment to equitable growth moving forward.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE II

PRESERVE HOMETOWN IDENTITY and cultural history as a welcoming community



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE II - PRESERVE HOMETOWN IDENTITY

As of 2018, the City of Black Diamond's housing stock was 90 percent single-family residential with the remaining 10 percent being mobile homes. The City's housing stock lacks diversity. Additionally, 85 percent of the households own their home and 15 percent rent. A community's housing stock should reflect those who live in it, as one size cannot fit all in a community with varying incomes and household sizes, among other differences. A lack of diversity can often put pressure on households to spend too much of their income on housing costs because there are simply no other options available. It can also increase the risk of displacement if households are priced out of the single-family home market. Thirty percent of Black Diamond's households are cost-burdened, meaning they spend more than 30 percent of their household income on housing costs. Since one-third of the households are spending too much on their housing, this indicates there could be a need to diversify Black Diamond's housing stock and focus on incentivizing the development of housing that is more affordable. As revealed in the Housing Needs Assessment, income levels are not rising proportionally with home values. The City experienced only a 41 percent rise in median household income relative to the 120 percent increase in home value between 2000 and 2018. With an even more noticeable rise in home values in 2019, increasing housing diversity needs to be a high priority for the City to help relieve housing costs.

The City of Black Diamond is certainly undergoing dramatic change, and while some may welcome the change, others may feel like the community they love is changing too quickly and will soon be unrecognizable. A housing needs survey was sent out to community members to gain a better understanding of the full spectrum of concerns residents had related to housing. While many themes were revealed in the survey results, one primary area of concern was the disappearance of Black Diamond's small-town feel. It is important to many people who have chosen to make Black Diamond their home, and the City should work to preserve and enhance where appropriate and possible. When evaluating new policies to help diversify the housing stock, the City should consider developing design standards for new developments that embody Black Diamond's character and focus on blending them into the existing fabric. The primary goal of this strategic objective is to expand housing options for current and future residents that best suit their socioeconomic status, while being more thoughtful about implementation so as to preserve Black Diamond's unique identity.

ACTION 2.I: PRESERVE BLACK DIAMOND'S SENSE OF COMMUNITY.

Black Diamond's identity as a small, rural town is beloved by many of its current residents, which was well documented in the results from the Housing Needs Survey. Its location offers easy access to many of Washington's treasured natural areas providing an abundance of outdoor recreational opportunity. While rapid growth has come to Black Diamond, it has predominantly been confined to the MPDs. Black Diamond should now focus on how to accommodate more diverse types of housing without sacrificing the City's small town identity.

Creating a set of design regulations for attached residential development emphasizes high-quality and predictable built results by using physical form and design rather than separation of uses and density limits. Because it aims to achieve a community's specific vision for how private development appears, it can be used as a tool to allow infill development that is compatible with an existing neighborhood's character.

If the City looks to expand the housing types permitted within the R4 and R6 to include cottage housing, duplexes, triplexes, and fourplexes, the City should work with the community to develop design regulations for these types of developments to ensure their expansion into these zones does not disrupt the existing character.

ACTION 2.2: TARGET EXISTING RESOURCES TO IMPROVE THE STABILITY OF EXISTING OWNER-OCCUPIED HOMES.

A major concern revealed within the Housing Needs Survey results was rising property taxes due to the influx of new development, in particular for seniors and first-time home buyers. Homeowners are often burdened by housing costs that extend beyond a monthly mortgage, and these additional costs are not always visible in the data collected. This is especially true for Black Diamond, as small cities typically have less data available. Property taxes, insurance, utility bills, and ongoing maintenance costs are additional expenses that can increase the cost of owning a home and burden a homeowner quickly.

Some homeowners, like seniors on fixed incomes, cannot make necessary repairs to their properties, and if their properties fall into disrepair, these homeowners may receive a code violation from the City. Black Diamond should establish an internal process to connect homeowners to resources via code enforcement. King County's Department of Community and Human Services operates a [Housing Repair](#) program that provides funding for a broad spectrum of home repairs and even funding to help renters make their units more accessible. The [Washington Homeownership Resource Center](#) is a free information and referral service that can connect home buyers and seniors with programs in their area related to foreclosure, buying a home, and repair/modification assistance.

The City should expand efforts to better connect homeowners who may qualify for existing need-based programs at the county and state level. This could be done by adding a list of resources to the City's website or partnering with community-based organizations, like the Black Diamond Community Center, to conduct targeted outreach. In addition to connecting community members with financial resources, many cities also offer reduced utility rates for low-income seniors and disabled residents.

Certain neighborhoods, typically undergoing redevelopment, experience dramatic increases to property values that result in proportional increases to property tax values. Longtime homeowners who wish to stay in their neighborhood may struggle to keep up with rising costs. These residents can be helped through a property tax exemption or deferral program to reduce the risk of displacement. The Washington State Department of Revenue offers programs for property tax exemptions or deferrals for qualified low-income households, senior citizens, and disabled persons. The City should also focus outreach efforts within these groups to connect those who may qualify for assistance.

ACTION 2.3: ENCOURAGE MORE DIVERSE TYPES OF HOUSING DEVELOPMENT.

According to the DAs associated with the MPDs, the developments will add 1,520 multifamily units accounting for 25 percent of the total units added by the MPDs. According to the DAs, these are just targets, not requirements. While this could certainly be a step in the right direction, Black Diamond will need to focus on finding more ways to increase housing diversity throughout the City. Increasing the diversity of housing options for Black Diamond is one way to start to shift many of the cost-burdened households into housing that is more suitable for their income level and promote affordability within the City overall. It can also help keep the number of cost-burdened households in the City from growing.

Duplexes, triplexes, courtyard apartments, and other similar medium-scale unit types are often referred to as the “missing middle” as they are middle-sized housing, aimed at households earning median, or “middle,” incomes. They are also some of the most affordable forms of housing on a cost-per-square-foot basis. In general, these unit types are more affordable than detached single-family homes and offer a larger range of design and locational choices than apartment buildings do. They also deliver more flexible ways for communities to add compatible density into established neighborhoods and provide more opportunities for residents to have stability and build wealth through homeownership.

Black Diamond’s single-family zoning districts, R4 and R6, currently only allow for duplexes as a conditional use. Expanding the types of housing permitted within R4 and R6 is a one way to increase diversity, without increasing density. The City should consider adding allowances for cottage housing, duplexes, triplexes, and fourplexes in these two zones and switching their classification from “Single-Family” to “Low Density Residential”.

Black Diamond already allows accessory dwelling units (ADUs) in residential zones, but the City can utilize a number of incentives to encourage their development. This could include providing approved stock designs that would eliminate the need for a designer and would expedite the permit process. Another incentive could be waiving utility connection and impact fees. Since ADUs typically cost less to construct and maintain, they provide multiple benefits for affordability, including a rental option for renter households that would prefer to live in a single-family neighborhood. They can also provide seniors or families with a supplement to their household income.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE III

CREATE OPPORTUNITY

for affordable housing across the city's socioeconomic spectrum



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE III - CREATE OPPORTUNITY

As Black Diamond continues to grow, it will be important for the City to foster opportunity for current and future residents. Black Diamond has a low jobs-to-housing ratio at 0.33 jobs for every occupied housing unit, which indicates that many of the employed residents of Black Diamond work outside of Black Diamond. Discussed in depth in the Housing Needs Assessment (HNA), 57 percent of employed residents have a commute time of 30 minutes or greater to work, and 20 percent have a commute time of 60 minutes or greater, suggesting there is also a lack of jobs available near Black Diamond. If there were more employment opportunities available in the city, commute times and transportation costs would decrease. For some households, monthly transportation costs, usually tied to a long commute, can equal or exceed a household's monthly housing costs. Knowing that Black Diamond could be facing more concerning affordability issues in the near future, job creation and transportation costs should play a major role in the City's plan for addressing affordability.

The HNA showed that Black Diamond's citizens seem likely to age in place. Because of this, one goal for this strategic objective is to determine how to allow residents to age in place without fear of being priced out of the homes in which they have lived for years, or ensuring they have the option to relocate to somewhere more affordable without leaving their community.

As previously discussed, redfin.com has shown a 23 percent increase in the median sale price of homes in Black Diamond in just one year, possibly due to ongoing implementation of the MPDs. If this trend continues, the influx of housing units will be unaffordable to current Black Diamond median income households. Therefore, in addition to diversifying the housing stock to offer more affordable options, the City should work to expand resources to those households that may be on the cusp of being able to buy a home to ensure a fair share of residents continue to be able to experience the benefits of homeownership.

ACTION 3.I: ADOPT PROGRAMS THAT SUPPORT FIRST-TIME HOME BUYERS TO INCREASE ACCESS TO THE CHANGING HOUSING MARKET.

Home buying is still an important avenue to build wealth, especially intergenerational wealth. While Black Diamond is experiencing a major increase in housing units, it's been previously discussed that the new housing stock may not be affordable for the city's current median income earner. It's likely that those new housing units will be sold to higher income earners new to the area, changing Black Diamond's demographics in the future. It will be important for the City to still provide resources and accommodations for residents that span much of the socioeconomic spectrum who choose to make Black Diamond their home. There are many ways cities can assist first-time home buyers. However, we cannot fully understand the impacts the MPDs will have on the housing market at this time and in light of the COVID-19 global pandemic, the City is grappling with many uncertainties. At this unique moment in history, it's more important than ever to make informed decisions because of tighter municipal budgets and rapidly changing markets. Until more information becomes available that can better guide future policy decisions, the City should focus on resource sharing rather than program implementation or offering direct financial assistance.

While the City monitors changes in demographics and the housing market over the next decade or so and the COVID-19 pandemic comes to an end, conducting outreach to promote and bring awareness to the resources available for first-time home buyers is the best first step. Resources such as the Home Advantage Program, which is administered by the Washington State Housing Finance Commission, offers home buyer education services

as well as down payment assistance; this should be widely shared and championed by the City in its efforts. As discovered in the HNA, 29 percent of homeowner households in Black Diamond are cost-burdened. Coming up with enough money for a down payment for a manageable mortgage payment each month is a struggle for many home buyers, particularly first-time home buyers. These programs could reduce the amount of homeowners that are cost-burdened by helping them enter the housing market in a more stable place, financially.

ACTION 3.2: CREATE CONSISTENT STANDARDS FOR FEE WAIVER ELIGIBILITY AND RESOURCES TO OFFSET WAIVED FEES.

One of the primary tools cities can use to help lower the cost of desired development, such as affordable housing, is to waive city development fees. Fee waivers reduce the up-front cost of construction for residential development. Fees, such as impact fees, utility connection fees and project review fees, can add an extensive amount to the cost of development of residential units. Waiving some, or all, of these fees for income-restricted units can be a valuable incentive for encouraging the creation of income-restricted affordable units.

Black Diamond should consider adopting a program that focuses on waiving fees for housing units the City hopes to see more of such as ADUs, units designated as affordable, or single-family units converted to duplexes or triplexes. This could be done by creating standard guidelines that identify what kind of housing units are eligible for fee waivers, a schedule to determine what portion of fees can be waived, and a formal application process for interested developers to request these funds. Outreach should be conducted to understand how to prioritize fee waivers and to ensure developers are aware of these incentives.

Another way to lower the cost of development, for both affordable and market-rate units, is to streamline the permit process. Providing an efficient, predictable, and user-friendly permitting process can encourage new housing construction by reducing potential confusion or perception of risk among developers as well as lowering their administrative carrying costs. The City should conduct a review of its permitting process and procedures to ensure they are internally efficient and not overly burdensome. The City should also consider expediting review for certain types of development the community wishes to encourage, such as infill development or affordable housing.

The City currently utilizes a Registered Plan Program for Ten Trails and Lawson Hills. The program is intended to improve customer service by simplifying the application process and reducing plan review time and fees. It also intends on encouraging variations in building design by providing minor and major options for building design under the program. However, this program is currently limited to single-family homes within the MPDs. The City should consider expanding this program to become more accessible to other builders in Black Diamond and to accommodate more housing types such as apartment, duplexes, cottages, or ADUs (as discussed is Action 2.1).

The City should also move housing types listed as conditional uses in residential zones to permitted uses to eliminate the conditional use permit process from housing development. These allowances could be paired with an update to the development standards of these uses to ensure any conditions to mitigate impacts are specified in the code.

ACTION 3.3: CREATE INCENTIVES FOR AFFORDABLE HOUSING.

Black Diamond does not currently offer any incentives for affordable housing development. The only formally-defined affordable housing is a manufactured home park owned by King County Housing Authority. It is reserved for low-income seniors and contains 30 units. In light of the rapidly changing market in Black Diamond due to the MPDs, the City should seek to encourage an affordable housing stock for households earning below 80 percent of the AMI. Affordable housing options can help mitigate both displacement and the number of cost-burdened households within the City. It can help create a more inclusive city by making room for households that are attracted to the lifestyle Black Diamond offers but are unable to keep up with market-rate prices.

One of the main tools Black Diamond should consider using to incentivize affordable housing is a multifamily tax exemption (MFTE), which is a waiver of property taxes to encourage affordable housing production and redevelopment in “residential targeted areas” designated by cities. The goal of MFTE programs is to address a financial feasibility gap for desired development types in the target areas, specifically to develop sufficient available, desirable, and convenient residential housing to meet the needs of the public. MFTE programs are designed to encourage growth in areas with the greatest capacity and significant challenges to development feasibility.

Cities can also mandate affordable housing in areas through the use of inclusionary zoning which requires that all new construction within a specified zone include income-restricted units. A city can define the percentage of units that must be subject to affordability requirements, as well as the target income level for affordability. Washington requires cities that establish inclusionary zoning to provide increases in residential capacity through zoning changes, bonus densities, height and bulk increases, parking reductions, or other regulatory changes or incentives. The goal is to partially or totally offset the costs of including affordable units with the potential increase in returns from additional height and density. This may be an appropriate option for Black Diamond if the City faces pressing affordability challenges after the MPDs are fully implemented. However, the City should prioritize implementing incentive-based tools first.

Another tool that Black Diamond could consider is an Affordable Housing Demonstration Program, similar to the one Burien implemented in 2019. The program makes allowances for types of housing and densities that are not currently permitted under existing city regulations. Burien’s program currently allows up to five affordable housing demonstration development projects. The Planning Commission and Council are both involved in evaluating the projects and assessing if they are compatible in the neighborhood, and the Council is allowed to select the projects. The City developed rules surrounding the type of developments that qualify, parameters regarding their proximity to one another, and community engagement. Implementing a demonstration program would allow Black Diamond to have more control over the quality and type of affordable developments that best suit the city’s needs. It would also allow the City to closely evaluate potential barriers that exist in affordable housing development and practical changes to development regulations that support affordable development. As a city that does not have much experience in the realm of affordable housing, a small and evaluative program like this could be a great way to start.

ACTION 3.4: USE VALUE CAPTURE TO GENERATE AND REINVEST IN NEIGHBORHOODS EXPERIENCING INCREASED PRIVATE INVESTMENT.

The Housing Needs Survey results revealed that community members felt the MPDs were a positive change because of the possibility of more retail and the associated increase in tax dollars. Community members who participated in the survey also identified the positive link between growth and improved infrastructure. Black Diamond should prioritize finding ways to increase employment opportunity within the City to decrease commute times and increase affordability. Creating more jobs in Black Diamond could also help cut down on heavy traffic in the area by locating employment near housing. According to the DAs associated with the MPDs, MPDs are projected to contain 515,000 square feet of retail space and 650,000 square feet of office space. The combination should create approximately 630 retail jobs and 1,500 office jobs. As outlined in the HNA, by 2035 the full build-out of the MPDs would increase the current jobs-to-housing ratio of about one job per three households to nearly one job per two households. This demonstrates that the expansion of commercial and office space within the city can have a big impact. While Black Diamond is not projected to be an employment center, the increased jobs-to-housing ratio means more opportunity for people to live near where they work, as long as Black Diamond works to create housing opportunities that are affordable to those holding the new jobs.

Black Diamond could establish special districts to leverage the economic growth created from private investments and lower overall development costs. Many of the value capture tools available in Washington state are better-suited to support infrastructure than housing production or preservation activities. For instance, tools like local revitalization financing or local infrastructure project area financing could assist with the cost of offsite, public-realm improvements. This can allay the need for these improvements to be funded by developers, which can add significant costs for development.

In Washington state, the community revitalization financing statute authorizes cities to create a tax “increment area” and finance public improvements within the area by using increased revenues from local property taxes generated within the area. Black Diamond could develop a program that focuses on capturing tax dollars to fund public improvements that support commercial development.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

To effectively achieve the goals of the HAP, the City will need an implementation plan. The implementation plan establishes steps to achieve each action within the strategic objectives. The steps are combined with suggested timelines, methods of implementation, lead departments within the City, and assisting departments and organizations.

The timelines are split into three categories: near-term (0 – 2 years); medium-term (3 – 5 years); and long-term (6 – 10 years). Generally, the actions are assigned timelines based on City priority and level of effort required for implementation, which is determined by available resources. Actions within the first strategic objective are top priority for implementation followed by actions in the second then the third.

The methods of implementation are divided into three action types: administrative; legislative; and partnership development. Each action type denotes who will be primarily involved in implementation. Administrative actions can be performed by City of Black Diamond departments. Legislative actions will require Black Diamond City Council approval. Actions that involve partnership development will be implemented through partnerships with community organizations and other local stakeholders.

Action		Next Steps	Timeline	Method of Implementation	Lead Department	Assisting Departments or Organizations
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: MONITOR HOUSING NEEDS						
1.1	Monitor housing data annually.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using the housing needs assessment as a baseline, update the data annually and analyze for trends to determine which actions in the housing action plan should become higher priority. 	Near-term (0 - 2 years)	Administrative	Community Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic Development.
1.2	Create partnerships with neighboring cities and towns.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prioritize participation in the King County growth target allocation process. Facilitate regular check-ins with neighboring cities and towns to ensure shared priorities can meet the needs of the area. 	Near-term (0 - 2 years)	Administrative	Community Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Black Diamond City Council Public Works
1.3	Align the City's policy documents.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utilize periodic and annual updates of comprehensive plan to align City's policy documents such as the Capital Facilities Plan. Update the land use code to remove barriers to housing development. Determine whether changes should be made to the Comprehensive Plan Land Use Map. 	Medium-term (3 - 5 years)	Administrative/ Legislative	Community Development/ Public Works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Black Diamond City Council Black Diamond Planning Commission
1.4	Conduct a risk assessment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct a risk assessment to identify groups of people or neighborhoods most at risk of displacement. 	Medium-term (3 - 5 years)	Administrative	Community Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Black Diamond City Council
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: PRESERVE COMMUNITY						
2.1	Preserve Black Diamond's sense of community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore how a form-based code with design guidelines reflective of the community's values can lead to favorable infill development. 	Near-term (0 - 2 years)	Administrative/ Legislative	Community Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Black Diamond City Council Black Diamond Planning Commission
2.2	Target existing resources to improve the livability of existing owner-occupied homes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better connect residents to existing resources. Elevate programs to help cost-burdened homeowners such as: need-based rehabilitation assistance; foreclosure intervention counseling; or property tax exemption or deferrals. 	Near-term (0 - 2 years)	Administrative	Community Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finance Economic Development Local and regional nonprofits
2.3	Encourage more diverse types of housing development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand the allowance of "missing middle" housing types throughout the city. Create a program to encourage the development of "missing middle" housing types. 	Medium-term (6 - 10 years)	Legislative/ Administrative	Black Diamond City Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Development Economic Development Local and regional developers
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: CREATE OPPORTUNITY						
3.1	Adopt programs that support first-time homebuyers to increase access to the changing housing market.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create homeownership programs for first-time homebuyers. 	Medium-term (3 - 5 years)	Administrative/ Partnership Development	Community Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic Development Washington State Housing Finance Commission
3.2	Create consistent standards for fee waiver eligibility and resources to offset waived fees.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create consistent standards for fee waiver eligibility for income-restricted units. Streamline the permit process for affordable units. Expand the Registered Plan Program already implemented for the Master Planned Developments. Replace conditional use permit process with more conditions in development standards in residential zones. 	Medium-term (3 - 5 years)	Administrative/ Legislative	Community Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finance Economic Development Public Works
3.3	Create incentives for affordable housing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider whether inclusionary zoning is feasible for Black Diamond. Adopt a multifamily tax exemption, and consider whether it should be limited to projects that solely contain income-restricted units. Create an Affordable Housing Demonstration Program. 	Medium-term (3 - 5 years)	Administrative/ Legislative	Community Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finance Economic Development Public Works Black Diamond City Council
3.4	Use value capture to generate and reinvest in neighborhoods experiencing increased private investment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore value capture techniques to leverage economic growth created from private investments and lower overall development costs. 	Long-term (6 - 10 years)	Administrative	Community Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finance Economic Development Public Works Black Diamond City Council

MONITORING PROGRAM

Black Diamond is in a unique position due to the ongoing buildout of the MPDs. Their implementation will mark a significant increase in the City's population and a shift in the community's demographics. A major driver for the City to apply for HB 1923 grant funds was the opportunity to conduct a Housing Needs Assessment. The City wanted to capture the City's community and housing profile prior to the full buildout of the MPDs in order to fully understand their impacts once buildout is complete and residents have moved in. Therefore, it should be the City's first priority to monitor and document changes to the community and housing profile in order to make the most informed, measured, and effective policy decisions moving forward. When it comes time for the City to decide on which programs or policies to implement, it will be important to outline specific metrics for success based on the housing needs identified at that point in time. However, in order to lay the foundation for identifying specific metrics in the future, performance indicators to monitor for each action have been identified. Timelines have also been suggested to help prioritize the objectives and actions based on existing housing needs uncovered in the Housing Needs Assessment and through community input.

Some of the actions within the strategic objectives are meant to be ongoing or are actions Black Diamond should consider in the long-term, focusing their attention on actions that should be developed in the short-term. While these long-term actions should be considered for implementation in about 6 – 10 years, the City can begin monitoring the indicators listed for each action immediately. This will allow the City to have a baseline from which to measure progress and results achieved of the longer term actions. Since Black Diamond's first strategic objective is to monitor housing needs, this will allow the City to establish a monitoring process and be even more effective when the time comes to monitor specific policies outlined in Strategic Objectives II and III.

Aside from tracking when implementation steps within each action are completed, Black Diamond will also monitor and evaluate outcomes of the HAP through performance indicators. These indicators will be measured annually to show whether the desired results of the HAP are being achieved.

Findings should be provided every few years in a report that describes progress toward implementation, the factors that led to a success, obstacles experienced, and recommendations for revisions and additions to the HAP.

Action		Performance Indicators
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1 : MONITOR HOUSING NEEDS		
1.1	Monitor housing data annually.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Median household income • Median sale price of homes • Housing supply - overall number and type percentage • Other major indicators from housing needs assessment
1.2	Create partnerships with neighboring cities and towns.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of interlocal meetings held
1.3	Align the City's policy documents.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of amendments made to City policy documents annually • Number of zoning code amendments
1.4	Conduct a risk assessment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of first-time homebuyers • Jobs-to-housing ratio • Number of units created through employer assistance
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2 : PRESERVE COMMUNITY		
2.1	Preserve Black Diamond's sense of community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of new development design standards for the residential zones
2.2	Target existing resources to improve the livability of existing owner-occupied homes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of code enforcement violations related to homes falling in disrepair • Foreclosures
2.3	Encourage more diverse types of housing development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of issued building permits for "missing middle" housing and ADUs
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3 : CREATE OPPORTUNITY		
3.1	Adopt programs that support first-time homebuyers to increase access to the changing housing market.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of first-time homebuyers • Jobs-to-housing ratio
3.2	Create consistent standards for fee waiver eligibility and resources to offset waived fees.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permit processing timelines • Number of units produced through fee waivers • Self-reported development costs from local developers
3.3	Create incentives for affordable housing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of cost-burdened households • Number of affordable housing units
3.4	Use value capture to generate and reinvest in neighborhoods experiencing increased private	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of value capture techniques implemented • Number of units directly or indirectly produced as a result of value capture

APPENDIX A

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Affordable housing: Housing is typically considered to be affordable if total housing costs (rent, mortgage payments, utilities, etc.) do not exceed 30 percent of a household's gross income

AMI: Area Median Income. The benchmark of median income is that of the Seattle-Bellevue, WA HUD Metro Fair Market Rent Area median family income, also sometimes referred to as the HAMFI. The 2018 AMI, which was \$103,400, is used in this report. This measure is used by HUD in administering its federal housing programs in Snohomish County.

Cost-burdened household: A household that spends more than 30 percent of their gross income on housing costs.

Fair Market Rent: HUD determines what a reasonable rent level should be for a geographic area and sets this as the area's fair market rent. Section 8 (Housing Choice Voucher program) voucher holders are limited to selecting units that do not rent for more than fair market rent.

Housing Choice Vouchers: Also referred to as Section 8 Vouchers. A form of federal housing assistance that pays the difference between the Fair Market Rent and 30 percent of the tenant's income. HUD funds are administered by Public Housing Agencies (PHA).

Median income: The median income for a community is the annual income at which half the households earn less and half earn more.

Severely cost-burdened household: A household that spends more than 50 percent of their gross income on housing costs.

Subsidized housing: Public housing, rental assistance vouchers like Section 8, and developments that use Low-Income Housing Tax Credits are examples of subsidized housing. Subsidized housing lowers overall housing costs for people who live in it. Affordable housing and subsidized housing are different, even though they are sometimes used interchangeably.

APPENDIX B

COMMUNITY SURVEY



CITY OF BLACK DIAMOND
HOUSING NEEDS SURVEY

DEMOGRAPHICS

The questions that follow are designed to give the City a better understanding of survey participants.

1. Please select your age range:

- ☐ Under 18
- ☐ 19 - 25
- ☐ 26 - 35
- ☐ 36 - 45
- ☐ 46 - 55
- ☐ 56 - 65
- ☐ 66 - 75
- ☐ 75 +

2. How long have you lived in Black Diamond?

- ☐ less than one year
- ☐ 1 - 4 years
- ☐ 5 - 10 years
- ☐ 11 - 20 years
- ☐ 21 years or more

3. What area of Black Diamond do you live in?

- ☐ Lake Sawyer
- ☐ Lawson Hill
- ☐ Old Town
- ☐ Other: _____

4. If you are employed, where is your office or place of work located?

5. Do you own or rent your residence?

- ☐ Rent
- ☐ Own

6. Which housing type best describes where you live?

- ☐ Single-Family Dwelling
- ☐ Duplex
- ☐ Condominium/townhome
- ☐ Apartment
- ☐ Modular factory built
- ☐ Mobile or manufactured home
- ☐ Other: _____

7. How satisfied are you with your current housing?

Very Satisfied ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Very Dissatisfied
1 2 3 4 5

8. What, if any, are the main reasons that you may not be satisfied with your current housing situation? (check all that apply)

- ☐ Too small
- ☐ Too large
- ☐ Distance from work/schools
- ☐ Do not like the neighborhood
- ☐ Home is too old or outdated
- ☐ Quality of construction
- ☐ Other: _____

HOUSING SUPPLY AND DEVELOPMENT QUESTIONS

The questions that follow are for the purposes of understanding how residents feel about the housing supply and housing development in Black Diamond.

9. Would you encourage or discourage the following housing types in Black Diamond?

	Encourage	Discourage
Single-family residential	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Accessory dwelling units (e.g., in-law suites or granny flats)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Townhomes (e.g., duplexes or triplexes)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cottage Housing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Multifamily housing (e.g., apartment buildings)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mixed Use (e.g., apartments above retail)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Affordable housing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Senior/assisted living	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Manufactured housing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

10. In which areas of the city should future housing development and associated services/infrastructure be directed?

11. What do you believe are the greatest unmet housing needs in Black Diamond? (check all that apply)

- ☐ Housing for seniors (62+)
- ☐ Housing for individuals experiencing homelessness
- ☐ Housing for youth
- ☐ Housing for persons with disabilities
- ☐ Rental housing for extremely low-income households (30% of area median income or below)
- ☐ Rental housing for low-income households (80% of area median income or below)
- ☐ Home ownership opportunities for low-income households (80% of area median income or below)

12. Please share how you feel about the following:

	Strongly Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
The current housing supply in Black Diamond is sufficient to meet demand.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
It is important to encourage more affordable housing in Black Diamond.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The City should have an active role in encouraging affordable housing.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Preservation of Black Diamond's current character is important.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The City is managing growth well.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

13. What aspects of Black Diamond would you like to see preserved for years to come?

14. Black Diamond has experienced significant growth with the implementation of two Master Planned Developments. Do you see this as positive or negative change? Please briefly describe the impacts, whether positive or negative.

15. Do you have any concerns about being unable to live within Black Diamond city limits because of housing affordability, a lack of housing options, or any other reason? If so, please briefly describe why.

APPENDIX C

HOUSING NEEDS ASSESSMENT



CITY OF BLACK DIAMOND

HOUSING NEEDS ASSESSMENT

NOVEMBER 2020



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Black Diamond is in the midst of unprecedented growth, primarily due to two Master Planned Developments (MPDs), Lawson Hills and The Villages, that were permitted in 2011 and have recently begun implementation. In 2014, Puget Sound Regional Council (PSRC) projected 9,159 residents, 3,643 households, and 2,073 jobs for Black Diamond by the year 2035. However, because this did not account for the impending MPDs, the PSRC recently coordinated with Black Diamond to update their forecast to more accurately represent the City's future. Today it is expected that by 2035, Black Diamond will be home to 19,262 residents, 7,674 households, and 3,709 jobs in 2035. Compared to the City's 2018 numbers of 4,434 residents, 1,709 households, and 558 jobs, this represents a dramatic shift in a short period of time. Understanding that this transition in population demographics could greatly affect the City's affordability, it is now critical for the City to explore ways in which the housing needs of a changing population, in all income brackets, will need to be met.

<u>2018 ACS 5-year estimates</u>	Black Diamond
Population	4,434
Total households	1,709
Cost-burdened households	30%
Households earning less than 50% AMI	28%
Median household income	\$94,560
Minimum income to afford 2018 median home sale and not be cost-burdened*	\$81,560
Total renter-occupied housing units	256
Total owner-occupied housing units	1,453
Total vacant housing units	93

As of 2018, Black Diamond had a median household income of \$94,560 compared to King County's median household income of around \$89,000. While Black Diamond has maintained a higher median income than the County overall, King County's median income has been growing at a much faster rate in recent years. Even though the City has a high median income, 30% of Black Diamond households are still cost-burdened, spending more than 30% of their household income on housing costs. Throughout this document, cost-burden and affordability are closely tied. In measuring affordability, housing costs are deemed unaffordable if they account for greater than 30% of the income of the household that is paying them. With 30% of households being cost-burdened, this represents a significant portion of the populations whose needs are not being met within the current housing stock. In Black Diamond, low-income households, defined as those making less than 80% Area Median Income (AMI), are disproportionately burdened by their housing costs, as 77% of cost-burdened households are low-income and 98% of severely cost-burdened households are low-income.

Of Black Diamond's occupied housing units, 85% are owner-occupied and 15% are renter-occupied. More renters than homeowners in Black Diamond are cost-burdened, with 43% of renters being cost-burdened compared to 29% of homeowners. However, more homeowners than renters in Black Diamond are severely cost-burdened, paying more than 50% of their household income on housing costs. Additionally, 86% of cost-burdened renters are low-income households, compared to 75% of cost-burdened homeowners.

Black Diamond's rental housing is affordable to all households earning above 50% of the AMI, but Black Diamond has such a small portion of rental units there is a lack of available data for units having two or three bedrooms. Therefore, while we can see that rental units containing one bedroom are affordable to all households, we do start to see the four-bedroom units become unaffordable to very low- to extremely low-income households.

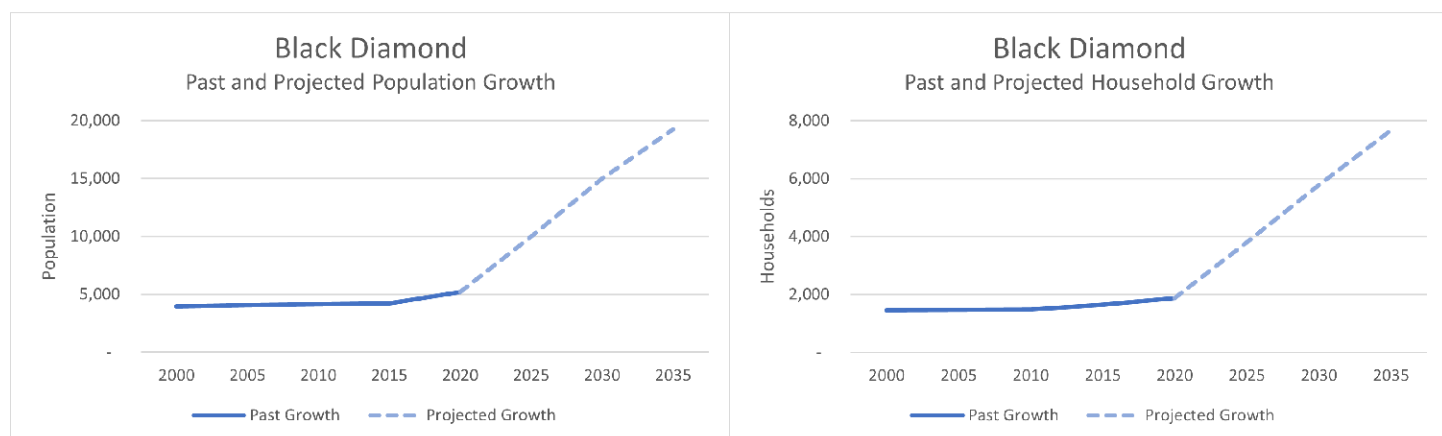
The numbers that follow in this report will likely be significantly different in the near future, but it is important for Black Diamond to document the current situation prior to the full buildout of the MPDs to more precisely understand *where* the shifts occur and how to better plan for the future population's needs.

POPULATION & DEMOGRAPHICS

As of 2020, Black Diamond's population is 5,205¹. Prior to the approval of two Master Planned Developments (MPDs), Puget Sound Regional Council (PSRC) had projected that the 2040 population of Black Diamond would be 7,094, which would have been a modest 36% increase in population over 20 years. However, following the approval of the two MPDs (The Villages and Lawson Hills) in 2010, the projected population and housing numbers for Black Diamond drastically increased. Factoring in full build out of these two MPDs, which is expected to occur by 2026, the updated forecast has Black Diamond projected to reach 19,262 residents and 7,674 households in 2035.² population and housing supply to get a baseline from which to judge the changes in population and households and their effects.

As of 2018, there are 1,709 households in Black Diamond. Of those households, 75% of them are families and 29% are families with children under the age of 18. Both percentages are higher than in King County, where 60% of the households are families and 27% are families with children under the age of 18. Household and family size also differ between Black Diamond and King County. Black Diamond has an average household size of 2.6 and an average family size of 3.0. King County has an average household size of 2.5 and an average family size of 3.1.³

Regarding the racial demographics of Black Diamond and King County, both are majority White, but the percentage of the White residents in each varies greatly. Ninety-two percent of Black Diamond residents are White, compared to 65% of King County residents. The largest non-White population for both Black Diamond and King County is Asian at 3% and 17% respectively.⁴



Median Income

Black Diamond's median household income has been well above King County's median household income since 2000, but the gap had closed substantially by 2018. As of 2018, Black Diamond's median household income was \$95,000, \$6,000 more compared to King County's. King County's median household income increased by 31% between 2010 and 2018, whereas Black Diamond's only increased by 14%.

When evaluating Black Diamond's income, it is important to understand the standard from which affordability is measured. Area Median Income (AMI) is measured by metro areas defined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), and metro areas cross city and county lines. Black Diamond is captured within the Seattle-Bellevue Metro Area, which covers a geographic area larger than solely King County. As of 2018, the (HUD) AMI for the Seattle-Bellevue, WA Metro Fair Market Rent Area was \$103,400⁵, \$8,000 higher than Black Diamond's.

¹ OFM Population Estimate 2020.

² 2018 Black Diamond Comprehensive Plan.

³ 2018-2014 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates.

⁴ 2018-2014 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates.

⁵ HUD FY 2018 Income Limits Documentation.

POPULATION & DEMOGRAPHICS

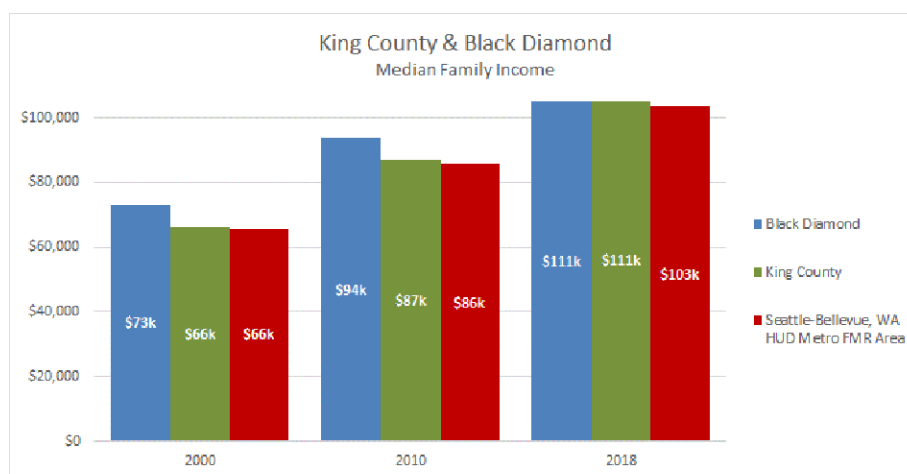


Figure 3 Source: 2018-2014 ACS 5-year estimates; 2010-2006 ACS 5-year estimates; 2000 Census; 2018, 2010, and 2000 HUD Income Limits

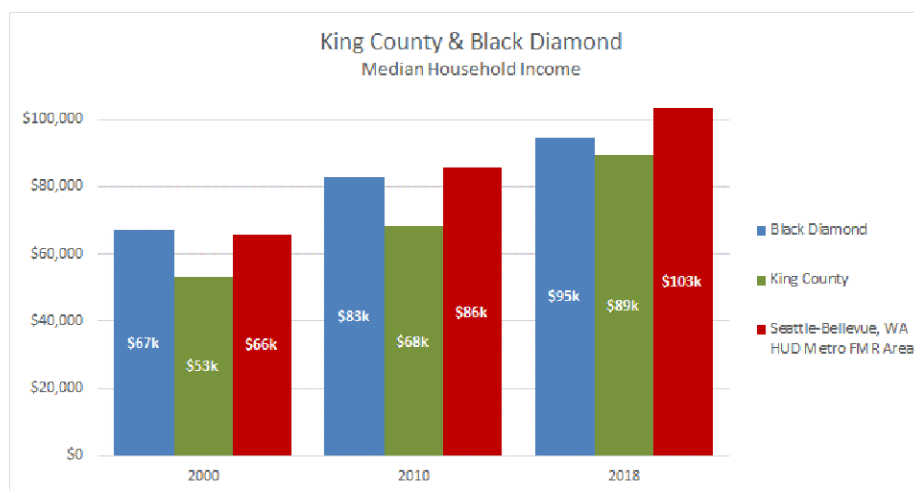


Figure 4 Source: 2018-2014 ACS 5-year estimates; 2010-2006 ACS 5-year estimates; 2000 Census; 2018, 2010, and 2000 HUD Income Limits

This is the standard AMI used throughout this report, as most of the data referenced in this report AMI is higher than the median household incomes reported in both King County and Black Diamond. The differences between the Seattle-Bellevue AMI and King County and the City of Black Diamond's AMI is a vital factor in understanding affordability because HUD uses the AMI as its benchmark for its federal housing programs. The Seattle-Bellevue AMI has been growing at a faster rate than Black Diamond's median household income, increasing the gap between these two income measurements. The discrepancy between HUD's AMI for the larger metropolitan area and the City's reported AMI can overestimate what households in the area can actually afford. It is also important to note that HUD's AMI is calculated from the area's median *family* income, while organizations use *household* income to qualify program participants for funding.

This exacerbates the affordability issue because the median household income tends to be significantly lower than the median family income. In 2018, the median family income in Black Diamond was \$16,000 more than median household income. The figure below shows the median family income for the City and County compared with the Seattle-Bellevue, WA AMI. Although the discrepancy is less, the AMI is still much higher than the City or County's median family income.

Income distribution

In Black Diamond, 41% of households are considered low-income, defined as households earning 80% or less of the AMI. This is slightly higher than King County overall, where 37% of households are low-income. *Very low-income* households are defined as earning between 30% and 50% of AMI, whereas *extremely low-income* households are defined as earning

POPULATION & DEMOGRAPHICS

30% or less of AMI. In Black Diamond, 15% of households are very low-income, and 13% are extremely low income. The County has a slightly lower number of very low-income households at 11% of households. Fourteen percent of King County's households are extremely low-income, which is similar to Black Diamond.

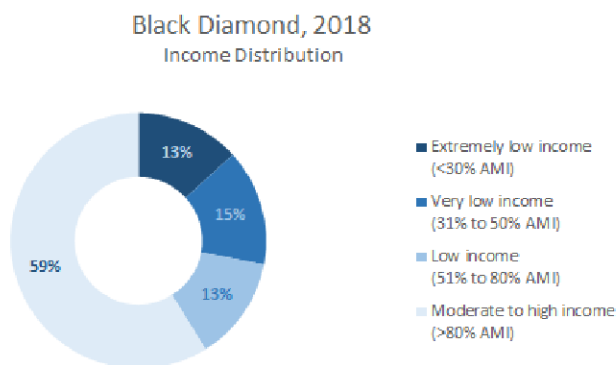


Figure 5 Source: 2016 CHAS Data (projected to 2018)

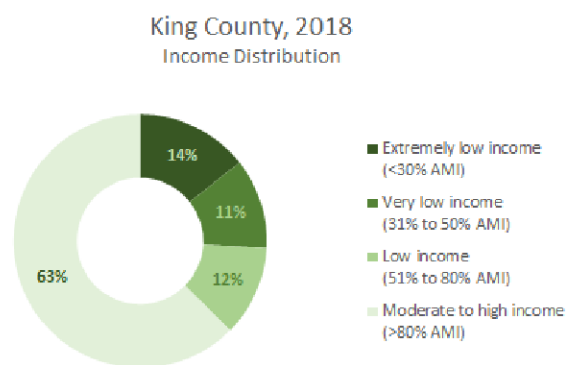


Figure 6 Source: 2016 CHAS Data (projected to 2018)

The income distribution in Black Diamond has fluctuated since 2010, with an 11% decrease in moderate to high income earning households, those earning greater than 80% of AMI. There was also a 6% decrease in low-income households. There was also a slight increase in very low-income households, and extremely low-income households went from 0% to 13%. In King County, income distribution has remained relatively steady from 2000 to 2018.

Understanding the income distribution is critical when looking to develop a Housing Action Plan because it starts to show cities and counties what households can afford to spend on housing. However, this data falls short because it does not account for household size. This means a single-person household and a four-person household are positioned within the same income bracket, even though the household of four is likely to be much more financially strained. Household size will be discussed as a factor in determining affordability later in the Housing Needs Assessment.

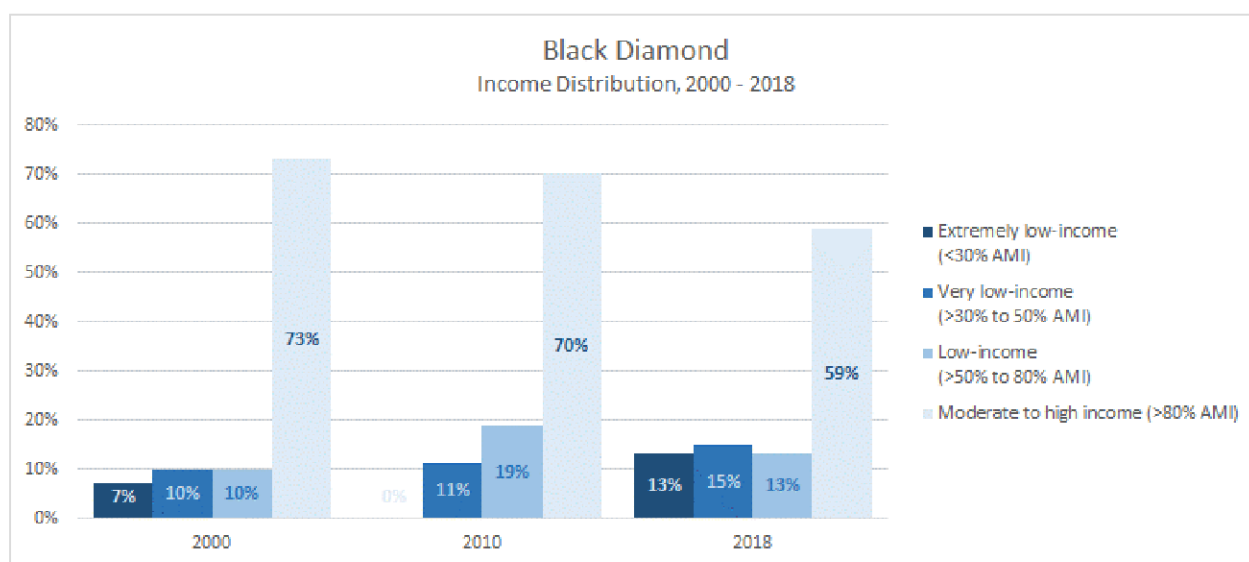


Figure 7 Source: 2016 CHAS Data (projected to 2018); 2010 CHAS Data; 2000 CHAS Data.

POPULATION & DEMOGRAPHICS

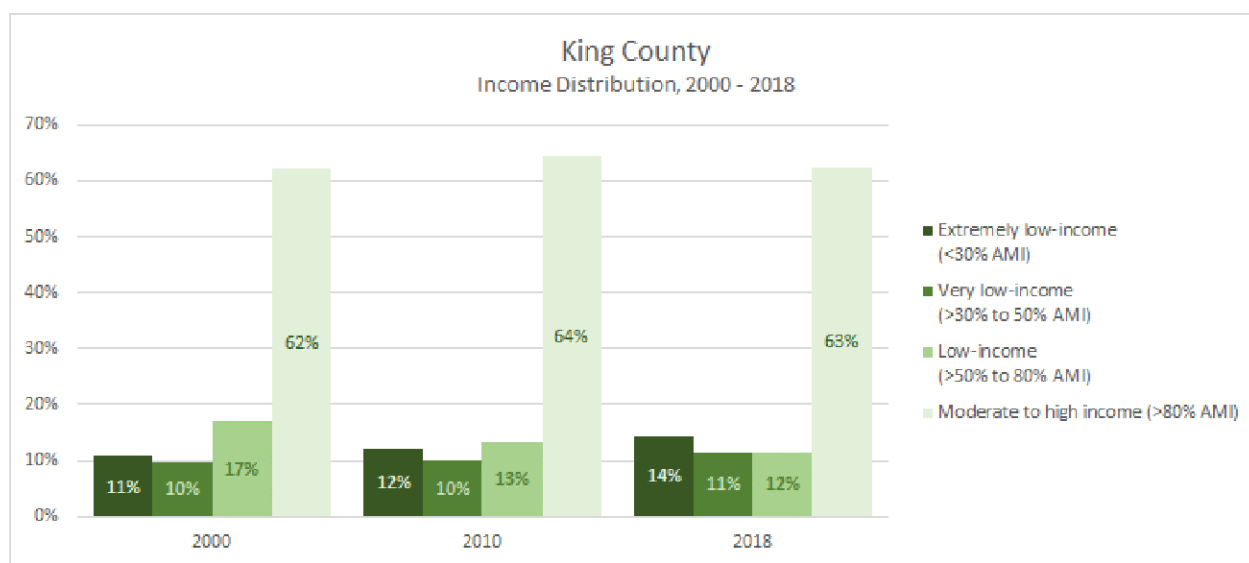


Figure 8 Source: 2016 CHAS Data (projected to 2018); 2010 CHAS Data; 2000 CHAS Data.

Housing Tenure

Understanding housing tenure in Black Diamond will be important to help understand what types of housing should be prioritized in the future. For instance, if the City has a very high percentage of renters that has been growing overtime, it may want to investigate why this could be happening and strategies could help move more households into ownership, if they so desire. Black Diamond's households are primarily homeowners, but the share of renters has grown, seeing an 8% increase since 2010. As of 2018, the City's households are 85% owners and 15% renters. Of owner-occupied households, 93% are White versus the 77% of renter-occupied households that are White.

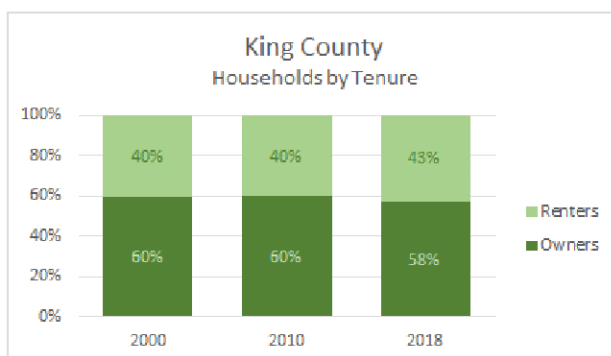


Figure 9 Source: 2000 Census; 2010 Census; 2018-2014 ACS 5-year Estimates

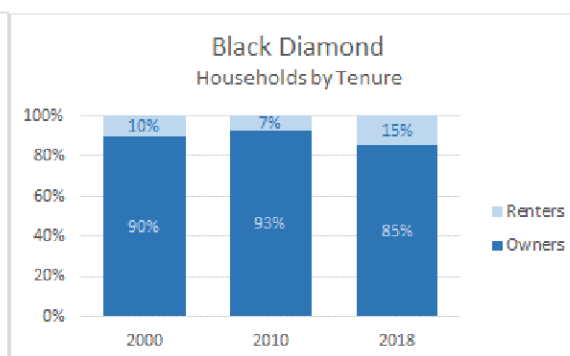


Figure 10 Source: 2000 Census; 2010 Census; 2018-2014 ACS 5-year Estimates

King County's housing tenure has remained fairly steady since 2010, but has seen a 3% increase in renters since 2010. Overall, both the City and the County have experienced an increase in households that rent since 2010.

Cost-burdened Households

In Black Diamond, 30% of households are *cost-burdened*, meaning their housing costs account for 30% or more of their household income. Fourteen percent of households in Black Diamond are considered to be *severely cost-burdened*, which means that 50% or more of their household income is spent on housing costs. King County is slightly higher than Black Diamond, with 33% of households being cost-burdened but has the same percentage of households that are severely cost-burdened.

POPULATION & DEMOGRAPHICS

The City and County start to diverge more when the cost-burdened data is broken down by housing tenure. Renters in both Black Diamond and King County are disproportionately cost-burdened compared to homeowners. In Black Diamond, 43% of households that rent are cost-burdened, comparable to King County in general, where 42% of renter households are cost-burdened. However, King County has a higher proportion of renters that are severely cost-burdened. In Black Diamond, only 5% of renters are severely cost-burdened, compared to 20% in King County.

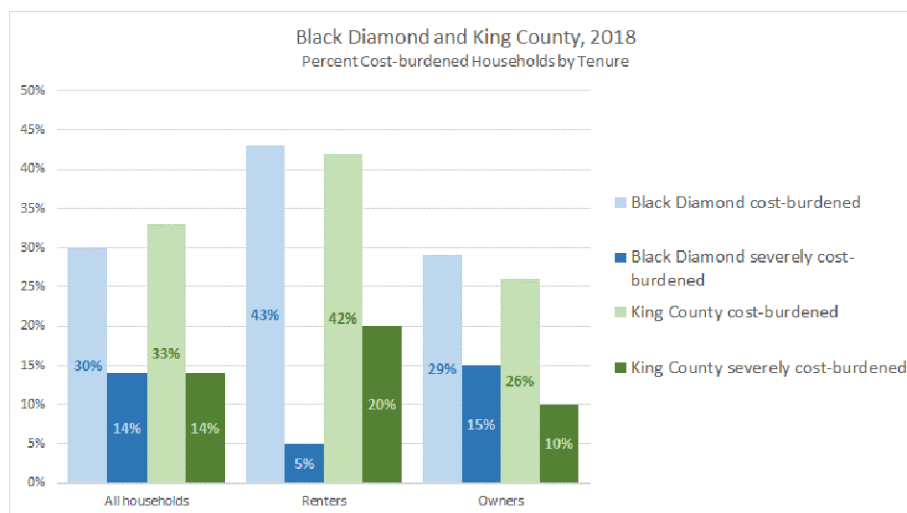


Figure 11 Source: 2016 CHAS Data (projected to 2018)

The percentages of cost-burdened households in both the County and the City are lower overall for homeowners. Of Black Diamond's homeowners, 29% are cost-burdened, compared to King County where 26% of homeowners are cost-burdened. The gap between the City and County for owner households that are severely cost-burdened households closes slightly. In Black Diamond, 15% of owner households are severely cost-burdened with King County minimally lower at 10%.

Overall, Black Diamond and King County are similar in terms of households that are cost-burdened in general, but we see the most difference when breaking down the households by housing tenure and looking at households that are severely cost-burdened. King County has a higher percentage of rental households that are severely cost-burdened, while Black Diamond has a higher percentage of homeowners that are cost-burdened.

Table 1. Percent Cost-burdened by Income and Housing Tenure, Black Diamond & King County (2018)

Cost-burdened	Renters		Owners		All Households	
	Black Diamond	King County	Black Diamond	King County	Black Diamond	King County
Extremely low-income (<30% AMI)	80%	78%	60%	80%	62%	78%
Very low-income (31-50% AMI)	33%	77%	52%	62%	50%	71%
Low-income (51-80% AMI)	80%	46%	52%	51%	58%	48%
Moderate to high income (>80% AMI)	13%	9%	12%	14%	12%	13%

POPULATION & DEMOGRAPHICS

Table 2. Percent Severely Cost-burdened by Income and Housing Tenure, Black Diamond & King County (2018)

Severely Cost-burdened	Renters		Owners		All Households	
	Black Diamond	King County	Black Diamond	King County	Black Diamond	King County
Extremely low-income (<30% AMI)	40%	62%	48%	63%	47%	62%
Very low-income (31-50% AMI)	0%	24%	41%	35%	36%	28%
Low-income (51-80% AMI)	0%	5%	23%	16%	18%	10%
Moderate to high income (>80% AMI)	0%	1%	0%	2%	0%	2%

The tables above further breakdown cost-burdened data by housing tenure *and* income. In looking at the table *Percent Cost-burdened by Income and Housing Tenure, Black Diamond & King County (2018)*, it shows that 47% of extremely low-income households are cost-burdened, 36% of very low-income earners are cost-burdened, and that 18% of low-income households are cost-burdened. King County has a higher percentage of extremely low-income households that are cost-burdened with 62%, but a lower percentage of very low- and low-income households that are cost-burdened. King County also shows that 2% of moderate to high income households are cost-burdened.

Lastly, these tables show cost-burden by income and housing tenure. Black Diamond renters in almost all income brackets, with the exception of very low-income households (31-50% AMI) are more likely to be cost-burdened than owners. The opposite is true in King County. Low-income households that own their homes in King County, again with the exception of very-low income households, are more likely to be cost-burdened.

However, when looking at severely cost-burdened household data, low-income owners in *both* Black Diamond and King County are more likely to be severely cost-burdened than renters. Overall though, and as expected, percentage cost-burdened households amongst owners and renters decreases as income levels rise in both the City and the County.

Household Size

The Housing Needs Assessment data used accounts primarily for households, so it is important to discuss the size of an average household in Black Diamond to better frame affordability. The average household size has declined slightly since 2010, and as of 2018 is 2.59 people per household. King County's average household size as of 2018 was 2.46, a slight increase from 2.36 reported in 2010.

POPULATION & DEMOGRAPHICS

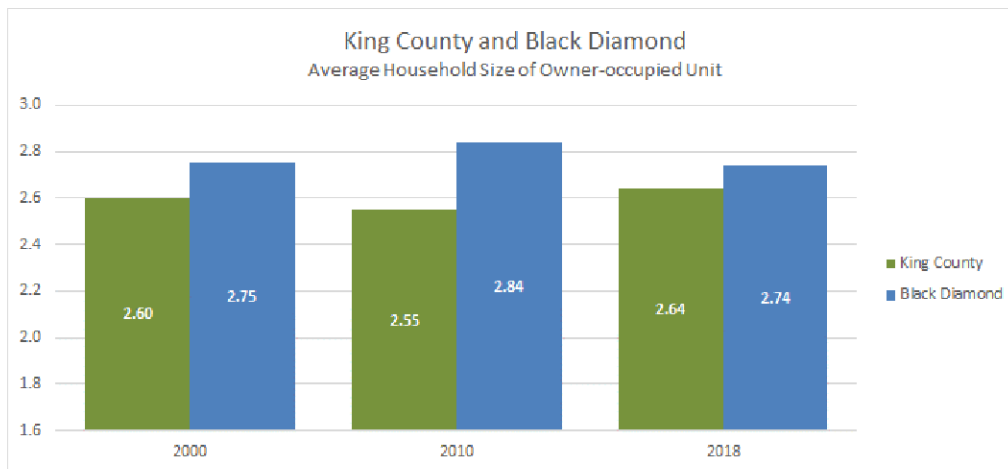


Figure 12 Source: 2000 Census; 2010 Census; 2018-2014 ACS 5-year Estimates

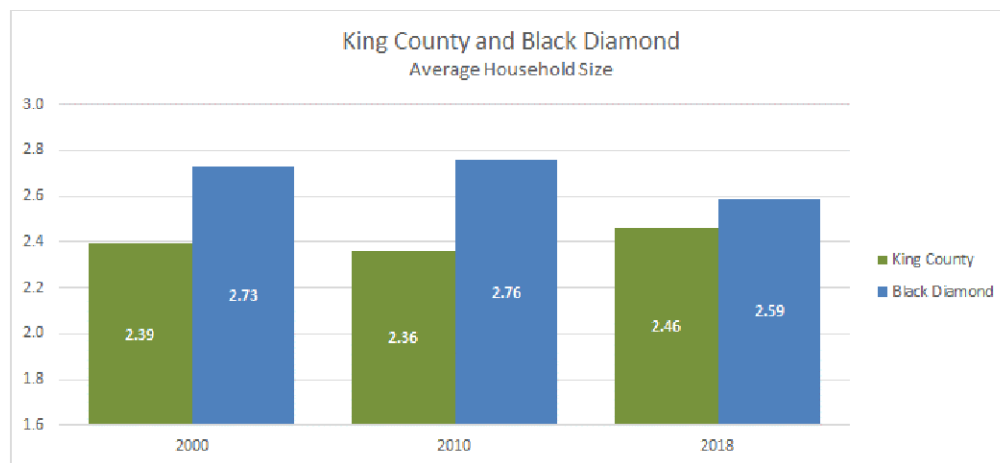


Figure 13 Source: 2000 Census; 2010 Census; 2018-2014 ACS 5-year Estimates

In looking at average household size by housing tenure, owner-occupied units have a slightly larger household size. In 2018, Black Diamond's average household size was 2.74, a decrease since 2010. King County's owner households, again saw an increase in average household size since 2010.

Average household sizes fluctuate when looking at households that rent. Black Diamond saw a dramatic decrease in average household size for renters between 2000 and 2010 but saw a slight increase in household size since 2010. As of 2018, the average household size for renters in Black Diamond was 1.79. King County again saw an increase in household size amongst renters between 2010 and 2018.

POPULATION & DEMOGRAPHICS

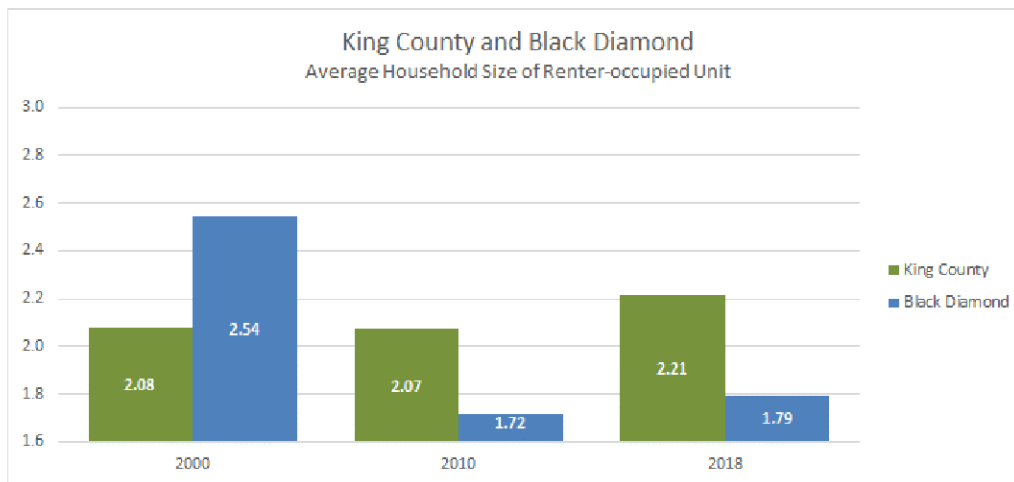


Figure 14 Source: 2000 Census; 2010 Census; 2018-2014 ACS 5-year Estimates

Overall, household sizes in King County tend to be smaller in King County than in Black Diamond, with the one exception being that Black Diamond has a much smaller household size amongst renters compared to King County.

Population Pyramid

Tracking changes in Black Diamond's age cohorts can provide insight into how the population is aging. In 2000, the City's largest cohort were those ages 30-39, in 2010 it was 40-49, and by 2018 the largest cohort were those 50-59 years of age. As the City's population seems likely to age in place, it will be critical to provide the necessary housing options for seniors and elderly citizens with special needs.

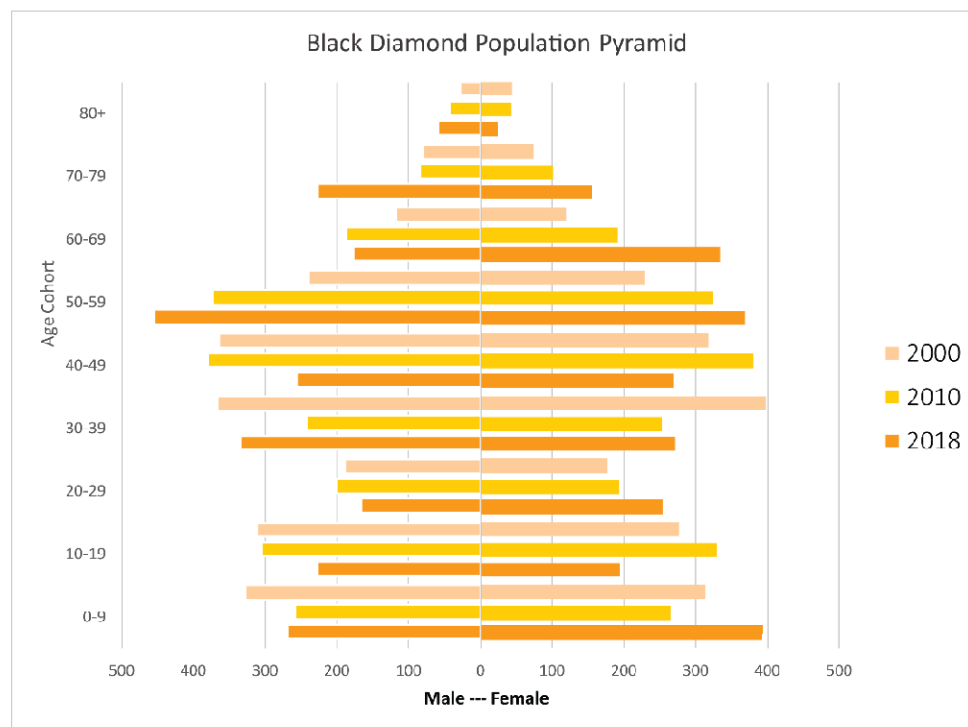


Figure 15 Source: 2000 Census; 2010 Census; 2018-2014 ACS 5-year Estimates

POPULATION & DEMOGRAPHICS

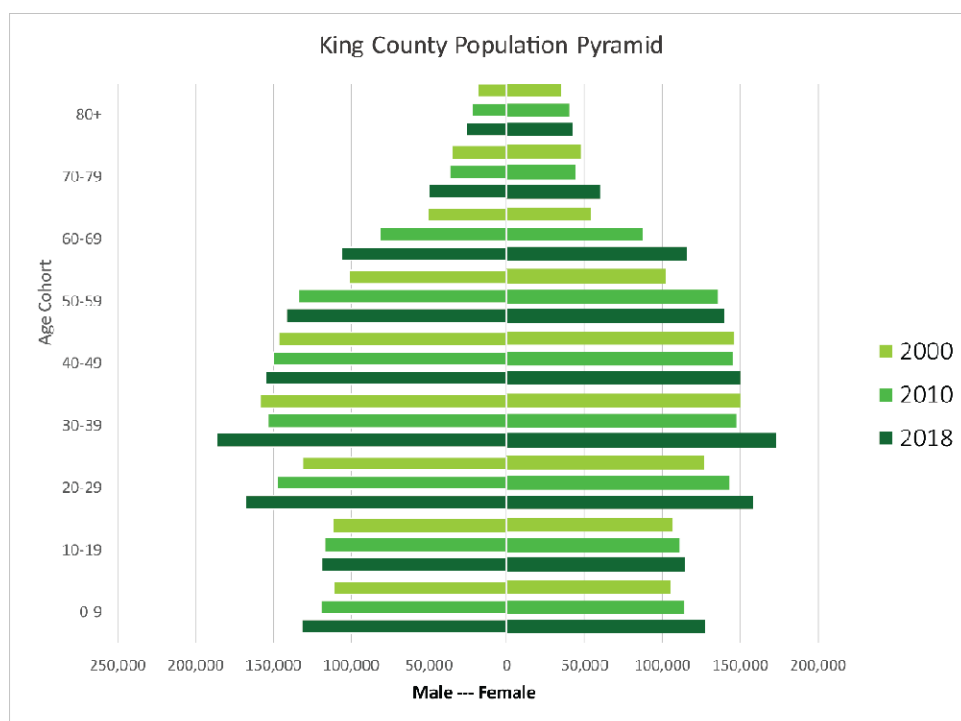


Figure 16 Source: 2000 Census; 2010 Census; 2018-2014 ACS 5-year Estimates

EMPLOYMENT

The employment status of Black Diamond residents and the economic characteristics of the City as a whole can provide valuable insight into City's housing market, particularly its affordability. According to the most recent American Community Survey (ACS) data from 2018, the unemployment rate for Black Diamond is 3.4%, compared to 4.5% for King County. The most common occupations for Black Diamond residents are in management, business, science, and arts occupations, with 43% of the employed population, followed by sales and office occupations at 20%. The most common industry for Black Diamond residents to be employed in is Educational Services, and Health Care and Social Assistance with 20% of the employed population, followed by Manufacturing at 16%, and Construction at 12%. See Figure 17 below.

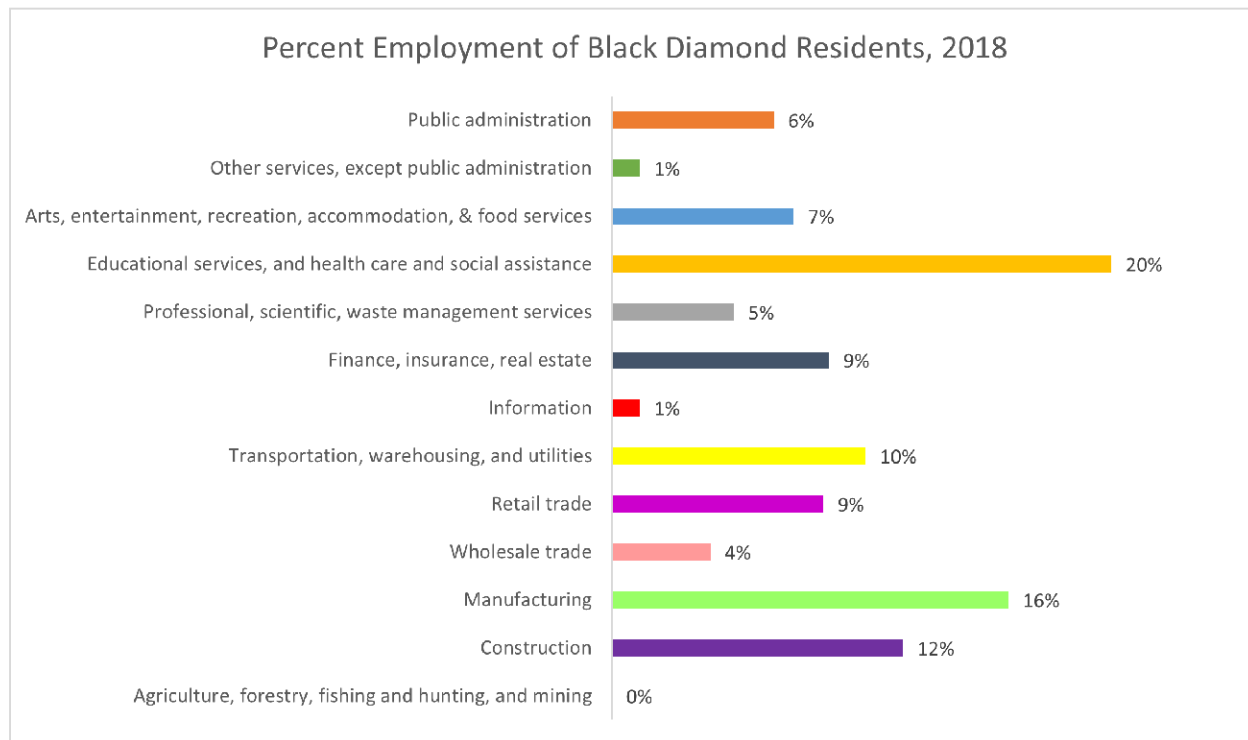


Figure 17 Source: 2018 – 2014 ACS 5-year estimates.

The jobs-to-housing ratio for Black Diamond is 0.33 jobs for every occupied housing unit, which indicates that many of the employed residents of Black Diamond work outside of Black Diamond. For comparison, King County has 1.60 jobs for every household, meaning the county is an employment center that attracts people who live outside of the county to work there. With 558 total jobs, the industry sector with the highest share of jobs in Black Diamond is Services at 41% following by Construction and Resources at 30%.⁶ See Figure 18 for employment numbers by major industry sector.

EMPLOYMENT

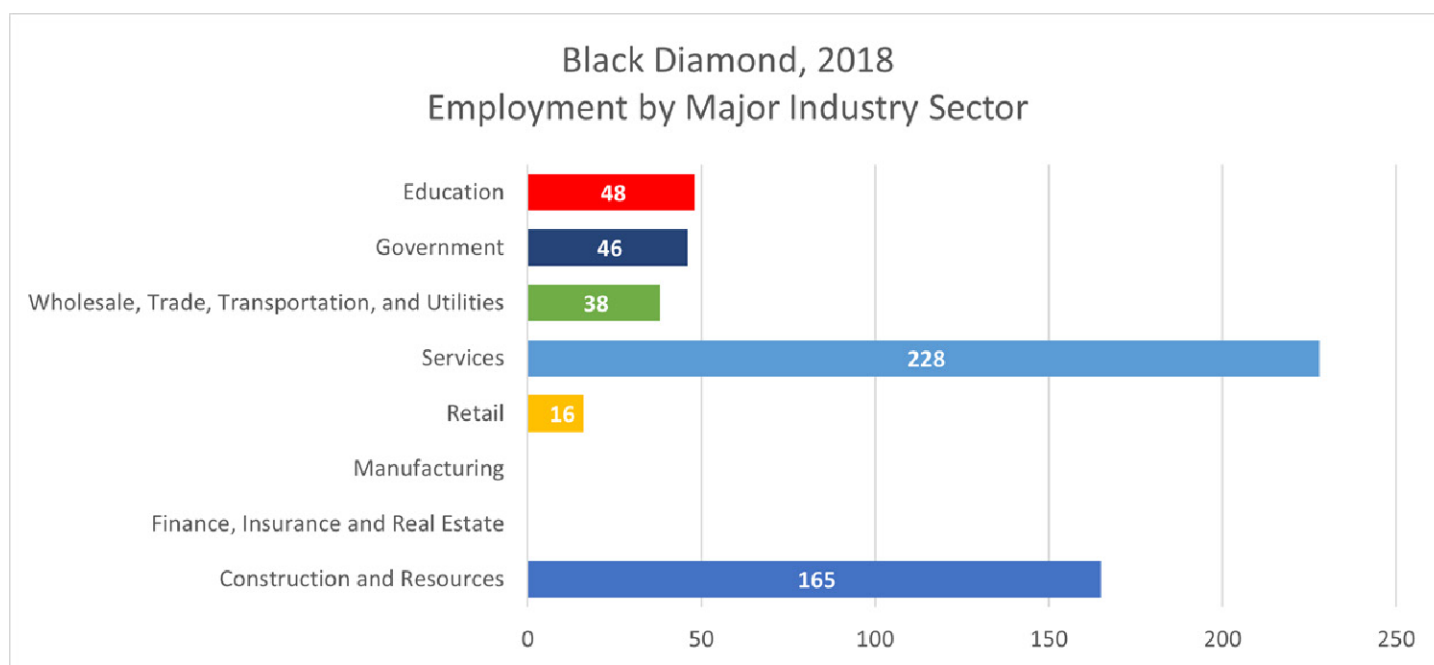


Figure 18 Source: PSRC Covered Employment Estimates, 2018.

With a low jobs-to-housing ratio, many of the employed residents of Black Diamond must commute to their workplace outside of the city. Of employed residents, 57% have a commute time of 30 minutes or greater to work, and 20% have a commute time of 60 minutes or greater, suggesting there is a lack of jobs available near Black Diamond.⁷ The Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics 2017 data which shows that only 9% of people who are employed in Black Diamond also live there. There are multiple potential reasons for this, with one being that the people employed in Black Diamond do not earn enough to afford to live there.⁸ Regardless of the factors that can influence where people work versus where they live, transportation costs can become an affordability issue when considering longer commute times because people do not live near where they work. An accurate measure of affordability accounts for both housing and transportation costs since after the cost of housing, the largest expense for most households is transportation. Automotive maintenance and fuel comprise the highest portion of the transportation cost for 82% of employed Black Diamond residents because that is the percentage that commute to work in a single occupancy vehicle.⁹ Encouraging more people to live near where they work can help to achieve transportation and environmental goals as a reduction in commute times can limit the strain on transportation infrastructure and production of carbon. One way to do this is to increase the supply of the housing stock that is affordable to the Black Diamond workforce.

Ensuring housing options are affordable to the local workforce is important to consider in Black Diamond as the city welcomes both new households and new jobs over the next couple of decades. According to the updated growth projections when factoring in the two Master Planned Developments of The Villages and Lawson Hills, Black Diamond will have 7,674 households and 3,709 jobs by 2035.¹⁰ Compared to the 558 jobs currently in Black Diamond, this is a substantial increase. The two MPDs are projected to contain 515,000 square feet of retail space and 650,000 square feet of office space. The combination should create approximately 630 retail jobs and 1,500 commercial jobs.¹¹ By 2035, the full build-out of the MPDs would increase the current jobs-to-housing ratio of about one job per three households to nearly one job per two households. While Black Diamond is not projected to be an employment center, the enlarged jobs-to-housing ratio means more opportunity for people to live near where they work, if Black Diamond ensures the housing that is created will be affordable to those holding the new jobs.

⁷ 2018-2014 American Community Survey 5-year estimates.

⁸ 2017 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics.

⁹ 2018-2014 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates.

¹⁰ 2018 Black Diamond Comprehensive Plan.

¹¹ Lawson Hills MPD Fiscal Analysis, 2009; The Villages MPD Fiscal Analysis, 2009.

EXISTING HOUSING PROFILE

Occupancy

Table 3. Black Diamond and King County, Housing Occupancy, 2018

HOUSING OCCUPANCY	2018 ACS 5-year Estimates	
	Black Diamond	King County
Total housing units	1,802	917,904
Occupied housing units	1,709	865,627
Vacant housing units	93	52,277
Homeowner vacancy rate	1.8%	0.9%
Rental vacancy rate	9.2%	3.0%

In 2018, King County's housing vacancy rates were very low, with a homeowner vacancy rate of 0.9% and a rental vacancy rate of 3%. The homeowner vacancy rate in Black Diamond is slightly higher at 18%, but the rental vacancy rate is much higher at 9.2%. These rates are considered to be healthy rates, but Black Diamond should monitor the rental vacancy rate closely if it continues to rise.

Housing Types and Supply

Black Diamond's housing supply, as of 2018, was 90% single-family and 10% mobile homes. King County's housing stock is more diverse, with 59% single-family, 33% apartments, and 6% considered to be either duplexes, triplexes or 4-plexes. While Black Diamond clearly lacked diversity in housing types in 2018, the City's housing stock has changed quite drastically since this data was collected. While the two MPDs mentioned earlier in the report have not increased the housing stock in Black Diamond substantially, they have also diversified housing stock.

The table below shows the anticipated number of units broken down into single-family and multifamily for each MPD. Note that multifamily uses include apartments, stacked flats, and townhomes. The table also shows the anticipated number of units that will be built per year while each MPD is in development.¹²

Table 4. Black Diamond Master Planned Developments Summary

Master Planned Development	Projected Units		
	Single-family	Multifamily	Total
Lawson Hills	930	320	1,250
Anticipated units per year	+/- 117	+/- 40	+/- 157
The Villages	3,600	1,200	4,800
Anticipated units per year	+/- 240	+/- 80	+/- 320
Total Units	4,530	1,520	6,050

Source: Lawson Hills MPD Fiscal Analysis, 2009; The Villages MPD Fiscal Analysis, 2009.

¹² Lawson Hills MPD Fiscal Analysis, 2009; The Villages MPD Fiscal Analysis, 2009.

EXISTING HOUSING PROFILE

As discussed previously, essentially all housing in Black Diamond is single-family residential. This is far different from King County, where 33% of the housing is apartment units in buildings with five or more units. The 1,520 multifamily units, which comprises 25% of all units projected to be built in the two MPDs, will add much needed diversity to Black Diamond's housing stock. Diversity in housing supply is crucial for providing opportunities to meet the varying housing needs of the growing population.

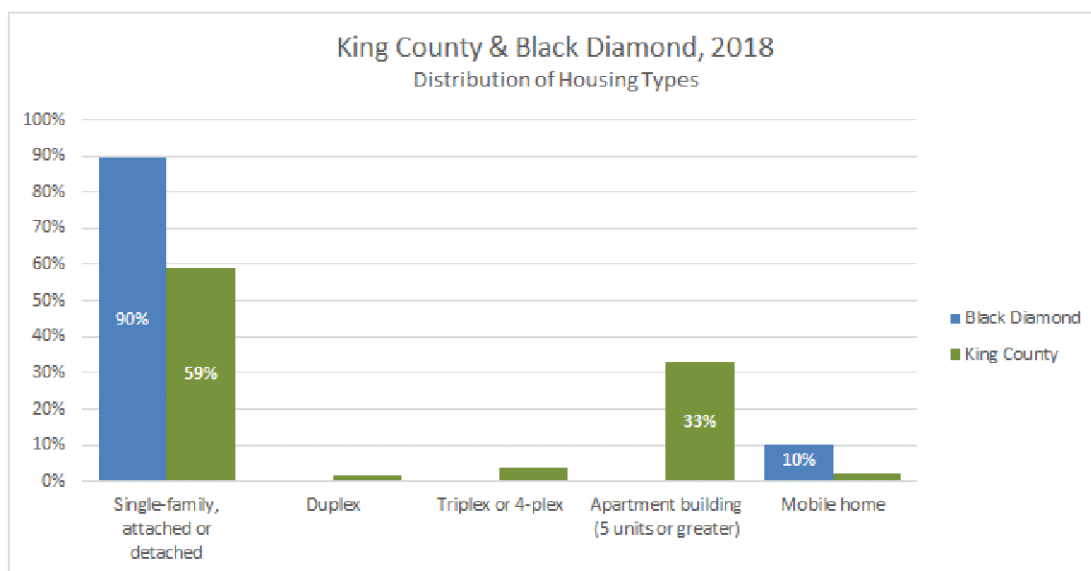


Figure 19 Source: 2018-2014 ACS 5-year Estimates

The table below shows the distribution of number of bedrooms. The overwhelming majority of Black Diamond's housing units contain two or more bedrooms, with 57% being two or three bedroom units and 38% having 4 or more bedrooms. Again, King County has a more diverse housing supply in relation to bedroom count as well, with 53% of units containing 2 or 3 bedrooms, 25% containing 4 or more bedrooms, 16% of units having one bedroom, and 6% of units having no formal bedroom at all. Overall, one-bedroom and no bedroom units represent the smallest share of the housing stock in both Black Diamond and King County. Both jurisdictions showing high percentages in units containing two or more bedrooms is consistent with the distribution of housing types discussed above, as single-family units are the dominate housing type in both King County and Black Diamond. Factoring that Black Diamond's average household size was 2.59 as of 2018, and 57% of the housing units contain two or three bedrooms and 38% contain four or more bedrooms, there is likely higher demand for newer units to have fewer bedrooms. This idea is explored later in the document when discussing the affordability of housing in Black Diamond.

Table 5. Percent Housing Units by Bedrooms, Black Diamond and King County (2018)

	Black Diamond	King County
No bedroom	2%	6%
1 bedroom	4%	16%
2 or 3 bedrooms	57%	53%
4 or more bedrooms	38%	25%

Source: 2018-2014 ACS 5-year Estimates

EXISTING HOUSING PROFILE

As with other data categories in this report, the distribution of housing types is further broken down by housing tenure to understand whether the percent of units discussed above are occupied by renters or owners. Because single-family housing is by far the dominate unit type in Black Diamond, the table below offers no surprises that whether renting or owning, the resident lives in a single-family dwelling unit. The housing options in Black Diamond are primarily limited to single-family, attached or detached, or a mobile home for both renters and homeowners. There is a total lack of what is commonly referred to as the “missing middle” unit types in Black Diamond as of 2018. However, as discussed earlier, with the approval and ongoing implementation of the two MPDs, the diversity in the housing stock will shift in the coming years. The table also shows that the lack of diversity is likely an issue jurisdictions are facing across King County, based on the low combined percentage of duplexes, triplexes, and 4-plexes within all occupied housing units.

Table 6. Type Distribution of Occupied Housing Stock by Tenure, Black Diamond and King County (2018)

	Renter-occupied		Owner-occupied		Occupied Housing Units	
	Black Diamond	King County	Black Diamond	King County	Black Diamond	King County
Single-family, attached or detached	71%	22%	93%	87%	90%	59%
Duplex	0%	3%	0%	1%	0%	2%
Triplex or 4-plex	4%	8%	0%	1%	1%	4%
Apartment building (5 units or greater)	0%	66%	0%	9%	0%	33%
Mobile home	25%	1%	7%	3%	10%	2%

Source: 2018-2014 ACS 5-year Estimates

After studying Black Diamond’s housing stock, it is a worthwhile exercise to revisit the cost-burdened household data broken down by housing tenure again to understand if the housing stock Black Diamond is serving its households adequately. With 30% of all Black Diamond households considered to be cost-burdened, a lack of diversity in the housing stock could be putting pressure on households to rent or purchase a home outside of their budget. While only 15% of Black Diamond’s households rent their home, 43% of them are cost-burdened which indicates the dominant single-family unit type may not be meeting the needs of the households that rent. A wider variety of rental options could provide households will more opportunity to spend less on their housing, while still meeting their needs. Even though renters are more likely affected by the lack of diversity in housing type, households that own their home in Black Diamond are cost-burdened as well. In fact, a quarter of households that own are cost-burdened, demonstrating the existing housing stock may not be sufficient for their needs either. With 78% of the housing units in Black Diamond having two or more bedrooms, a need for more affordable, smaller homes in the one to two-bedroom range, such as units within duplexes or triplexes, may exist.

EXISTING HOUSING PROFILE

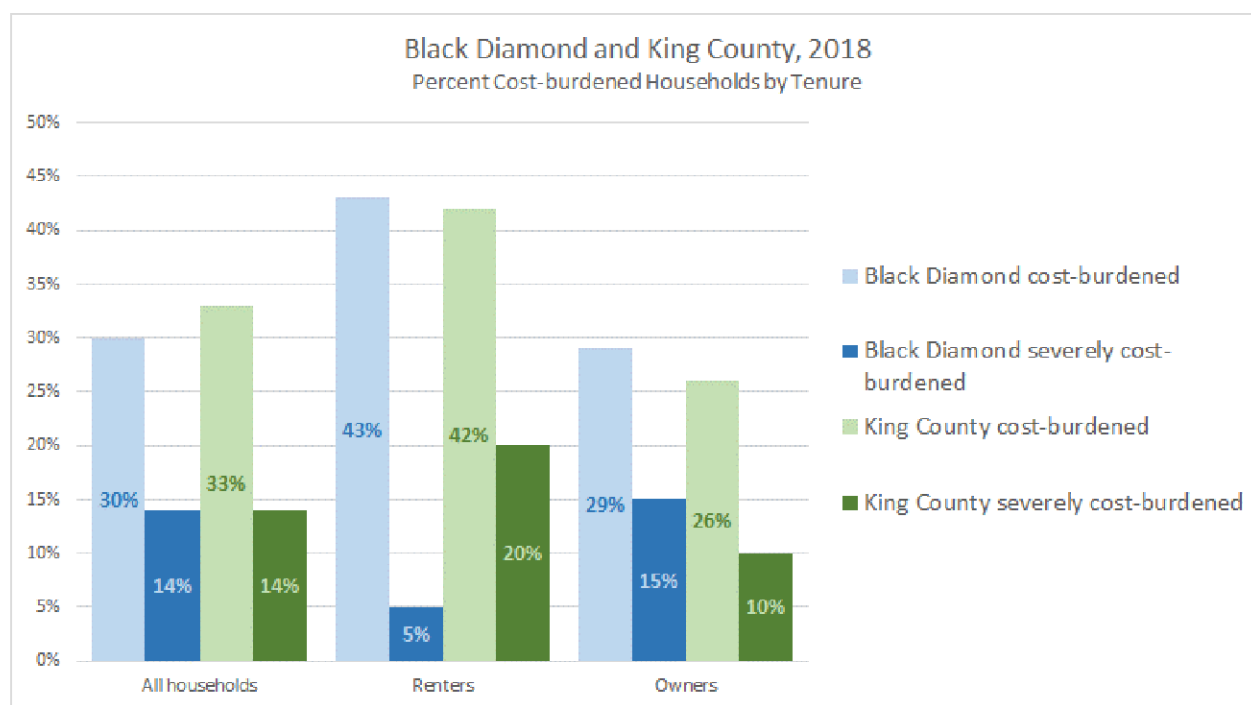


Figure 20 Source: 2016 CHAS Data (extrapolated to 2018)

Home Values and Rent Prices

As of 2018, King County's median rent had increased 97% since 2000, with a nearly 50% increase since 2010. Black Diamond's median rent has actually declined relative to 2000, due to a 44% drop in median rent between 2000 and 2010. Since 2010, median rent in Black Diamond has seen a 35% increase to \$822 a month, but still \$672 less than King County.

Both King County and Black Diamond's median home values have more than doubled since 2000, with King County having 118% growth and Black Diamond having 119% growth. While most of that growth occurred between 2000 and 2010, both the City and the County median home values have continued to grow since 2010 into 2018. As of 2018, King County's median home value was \$494,000, a 21% increase since 2010, and Black Diamond's median home value was \$400,000, representing a 25% since 2010. Overall, while King County's median home value in 2018 was \$94,000 more than Black Diamond's, the City's median home value has grown at a faster rate than King County.

EXISTING HOUSING PROFILE

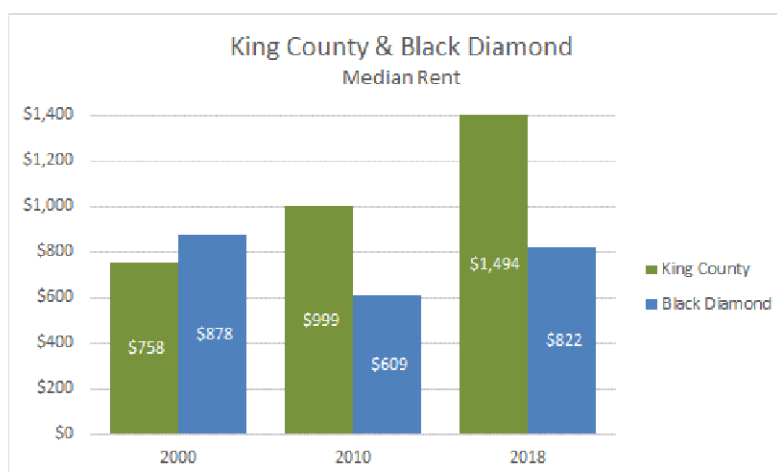


Figure 21 Source: 2000 Census; 2010 – 2006 ACS 5-year estimates; 2018-2014 ACS 5-year Estimates

Housing voucher subsidies from HUD are capped based on Fair Market Rents that are estimated each year within metro areas. Black Diamond falls within the Seattle-Bellevue, WA FMR area. With Seattle and the rest of King County experiencing substantial growth, which has dramatically increased the cost of housing in cities like Seattle and Bellevue over the last 10 years, the standards for HUD’s fair market rents do not reflect that of Black Diamond.

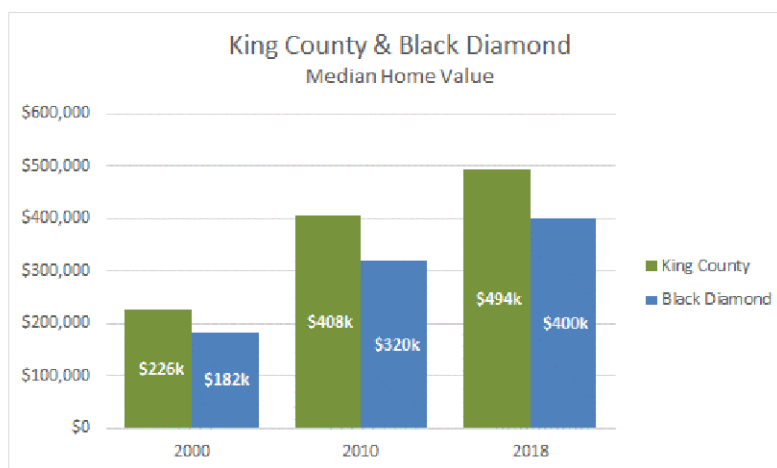


Figure 22 Source: 2000 Census; 2010 – 2006 ACS 5-year estimates; 2018-2014 ACS 5-year Estimates

Figure 23 shows the discrepancies between the City and the County’s median rents, but it also shows the major discrepancy between how HUD’s FMRs for Black Diamond and Black Diamond’s median gross rents. In a more urban environment with a higher cost of living like Seattle, these FMRs may fall below, or be on par with, what the actual expected rent for these unit types may be causing households to spend more money of their housing costs than their budget allows. However, in the case of Black Diamond, this discrepancy may actually benefit residents participating in housing voucher programs. Since Black Diamond’s rents are much lower than the HUD FMR, which determines subsidy caps, participants in Black Diamond may have greater access to more expensive housing options located in areas of high opportunity.

EXISTING HOUSING PROFILE

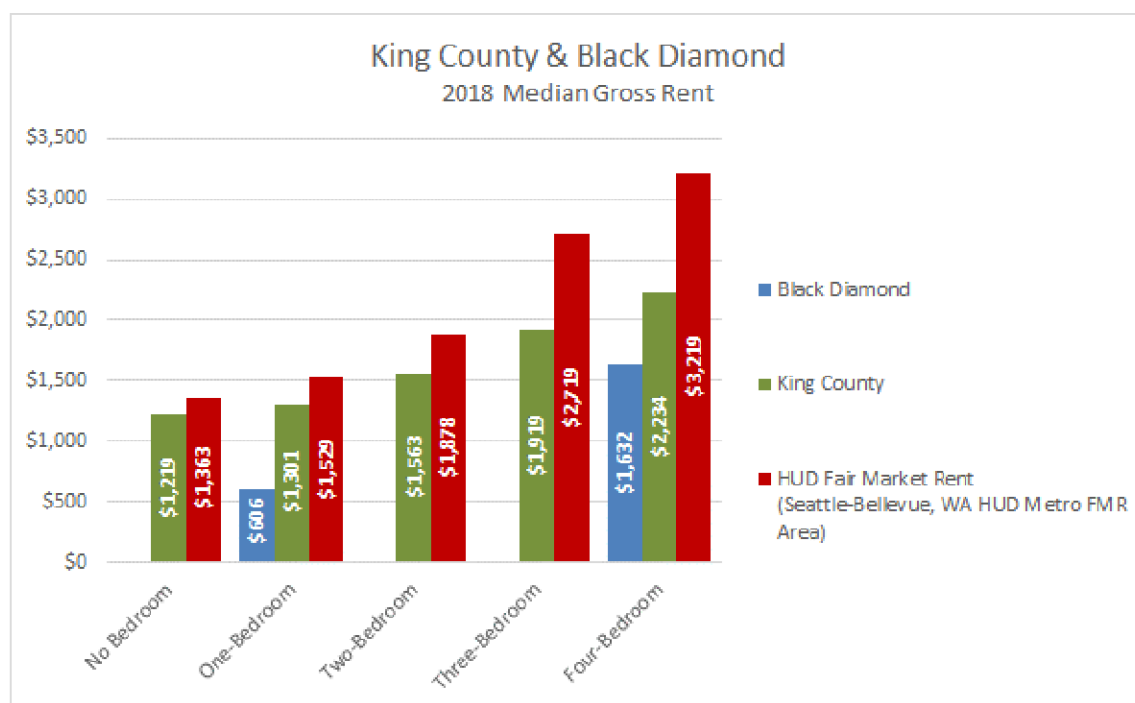


Figure 23 Source: 2018-2014 ACS 5-year Estimates; 2018 HUD Fair Market Rents

The report thus far has evaluated changes in income, rent and home value in Black Diamond and across King County separately, but in understanding affordability it's important to look at changes across these datasets together. Generally, to maintain affordability, a jurisdiction would want to see income levels change in tandem with housing costs. In King County, both rent and home values have risen much faster than income, negatively affecting affordability. Black Diamond has experienced similar disproportionate changes to income and home value, but the City actually experienced a 6% decrease in median rent between 2000 and 2018. However, as previously discussed, Black Diamond's median rent did increase in the span 2010 to 2018 by 35% after experiencing a drastic dip between 2000-2010. The changes in median rent in Black Diamond are not entirely surprising due to the overall lack of rental units and competition for rentals units in the City. Only 15% of households in Black Diamond are renters, and the City has a 9% rental vacancy rate as of 2018. Regardless, the fact that the City experienced only a 41% rise in median household income relative to the 120% increase in home value between 2000 and 2018 is concerning. Strategies aimed at addressing this issue will be a priority within the Housing Action Plan.

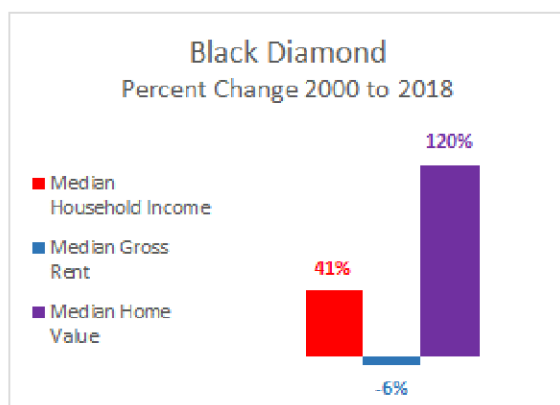


Figure 24 Source: 2000 Census; 2010 – 2006 ACS 5-year estimates; 2018-2014 ACS 5-year Estimates

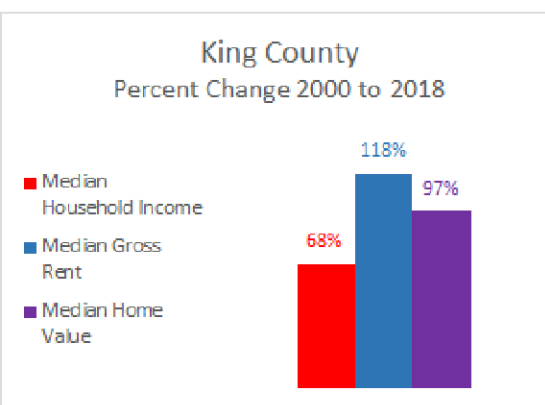


Figure 25 Source: 2000 Census; 2010 – 2006 ACS 5-year estimates; 2018-2014 ACS 5-year Estimates

EXISTING HOUSING PROFILE

Figures 24 and 25 show the trend in rise in monthly housing costs versus rise in median income broken out between 2000, 2010, and 2018. This gives a slightly better snapshot at monthly affordability since it considers the median mortgage and the monthly costs that households earning the median income can afford, i.e., not be cost-burdened. Although median home values have risen over the past two decades, median mortgages have not risen quite as drastically, as shown with the 5% rise in median mortgage in Black Diamond between 2010 and 2018. Because of the drop in the rate of the mortgage increase, the monthly costs that households earning the median income can afford has now propelled over the median mortgage in Black Diamond, and the gap has narrowed to only a 6% difference in King County.

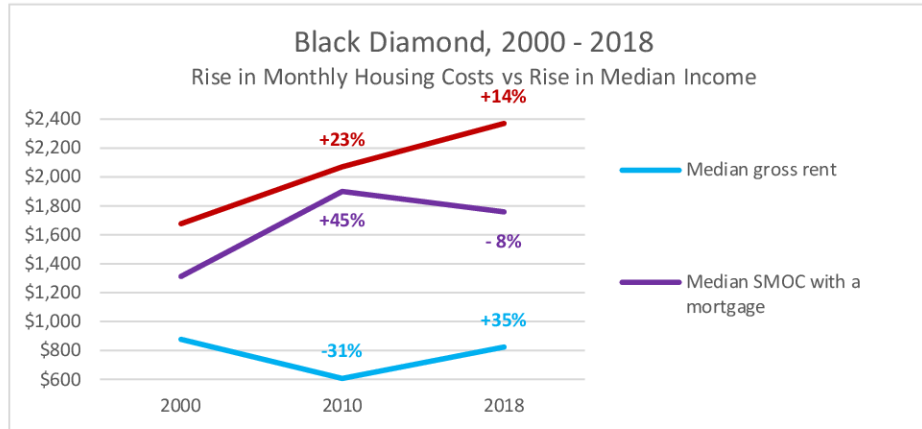


Figure 26 Source: 2018-2014 ACS 5-year Estimates; 2018 HUD Fair Market Rents

This is assuredly a favorable display toward greater affordability of home ownership; however, it should be noted that the mortgage does not account for the total monthly costs incurred by homeowners. Property taxes and insurance, which would be other monthly ownership costs, can add approximately 30% more cost on top of the mortgage in calculating total monthly payment obligations. Therefore, the median monthly ownership costs are likely still above what households earning median income can afford.

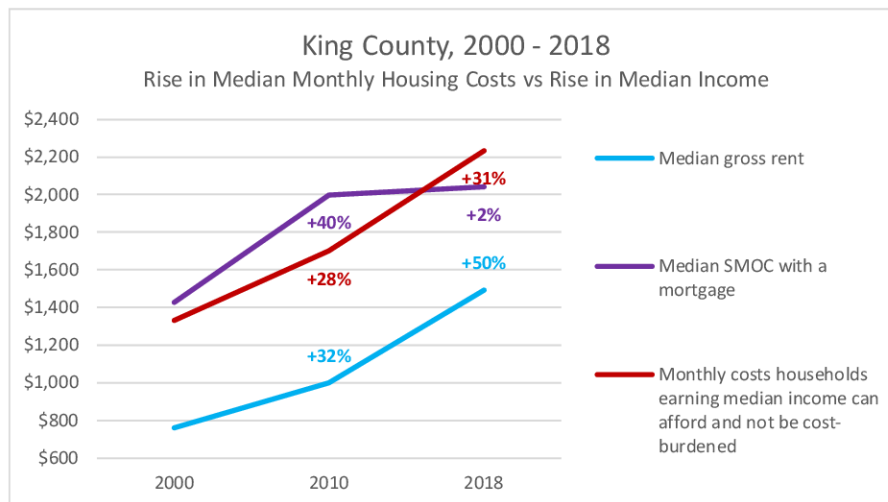


Figure 27 Source: 2018-2014 ACS 5-year Estimates; 2018 HUD Fair Market Rents

EXISTING HOUSING PROFILE

Development Patterns

The charts below show net newly permitted units between 2010 and 2019 for Black Diamond and King County. From 2010 through 2017, Black Diamond saw very few permitted units each year, and all newly permitted units were single-family. When the two MPDs began implementation in 2018, the City permitted a 125 net addition of units, four of them being multifamily units in the form of two duplexes. In 2019, the net addition of permitted units doubled to 251 units comprised of 212 single-family and 41 multifamily units. Again, this surge in units was due to the continued implementation of the two MPDs. The number of permitted units each year is expected to continue growing until the MPDs reach full buildout. Within Lawson Hills, there is projected to be 930 single-family units and 320 multifamily units. The Villages will have 3,600 single-family units and 1,200 multifamily units.¹³

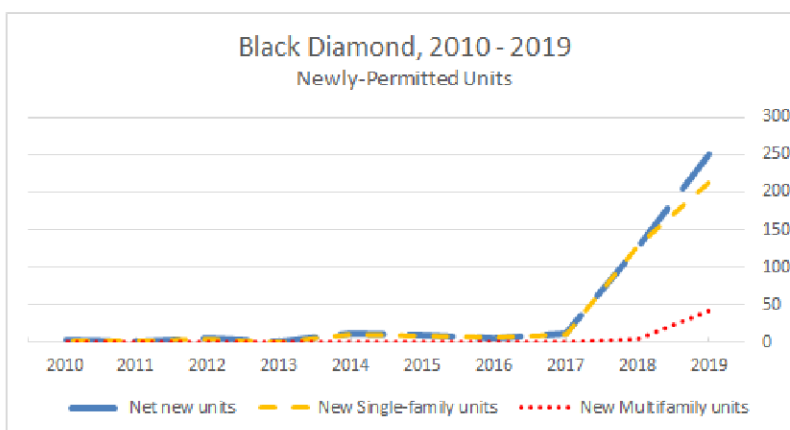


Figure 28 Source: PSRC Residential Building Permit Summaries 2010-2018

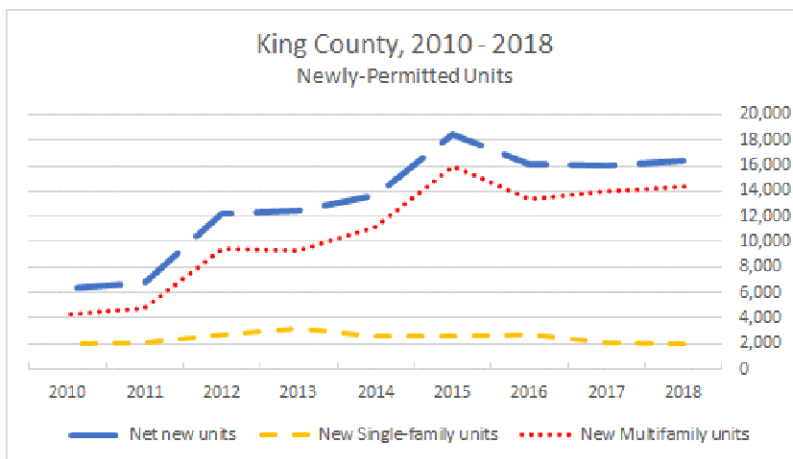


Figure 29 Source: PSRC Residential Building Permit Summaries 2010-2017; City of Black Diamond Permitting Data 2018-2019

The available data for newly permitted units at the County level is limited to 2018, so residential growth for 2019 is unknown at this time. Nevertheless, King County's available data clearly shows that the County has experienced a tremendous amount of growth in multifamily units between 2000 and 2018. Single-family growth remained relatively steady from 2010 and 2018.

¹³ Lawson Hills MPD Fiscal Analysis, 2009; The Villages MPD Fiscal Analysis, 2009.

EXISTING HOUSING PROFILE

Affordable Housing Stock

Black Diamond has one residential development that has dedicated affordable housing. It is a manufactured home park called *Rainier View* and is owned by King County Housing Authority. It is reserved for low-income seniors (age 55+). It offers both home ownership and rental opportunities. The units are sold at affordable prices to qualifying individuals, and Section 8 vouchers are accepted for the rental of the lots. As of late 2020, there are no homes for sale or lots for rent, but the waiting list is open.¹⁴ It is likely there is naturally occurring affordable housing—existing housing that is currently affordable for lower income homeowners and renters— in Black Diamond, but there is no inventory of where it exists.

¹⁴ King County Housing Authority website, 2020.

HOUSING AFFORDABILITY

Rental Costs

Black Diamond's housing stock is primarily made up of single-family homes that are owner-occupied. Even though there are so few rental units in the City, it is important to consider if those units are affordable to those renting in Black Diamond. The table below shows the number of units available at varying rent prices organized by number of bedrooms. This is helpful in understanding the types of units available within certain price points.

Table 7. Renter-Occupied Units by Rent and Unit Size, Black Diamond (2018)

	No bedroom	%	1 bedroom	%	2 bedroom	%	3+ bedrooms	%
Less than \$300	-	0%	0	0%	-	0%	0	0%
\$300 to \$499	-	0%	10	17%	-	0%	0	0%
\$500 to \$749	28	100%	30	51%	-	0%	23	27%
\$750 to \$999	-	0%	0	0%	36	54%	0	0%
\$1,000 to \$1,499	-	0%	19	32%	10	15%	15	17%
\$1,500 or more	-	0%	0	0%	21	31%	48	56%

Source: 2018-2014 ACS 5-year estimates

The table below shows the percent of households in Black Diamond that can afford rental units and not be cost-burdened. Overall, to afford the median gross rent in Black Diamond, a person would need to earn \$15.81 an hour, earning \$32,880 per year. However, a minimum wage earner would need to work 55 hours per week in order to earn enough to afford the median gross rent in Black Diamond. Eighty-six percent of Black Diamond's households could afford the median gross rent and not be cost-burdened. One-bedroom rental units are the most affordable, with 92% of households able to afford these units, working 41 hours per week at minimum wage. 66% of the City's households could afford rent for a 4-bedroom unit if they earned \$31.38 an hour. However, a 4-bedroom unit is only affordable to a minimum wage earner if they worked 190 hours per week. Diversifying rental options would allow the rentals units to become more affordable to more households in Black Diamond, especially those earning the minimum wage.

Table 8. Median Rent by Unit Size and Minimum Income Required to not be Cost-burdened, Black Diamond, 2018

	Minimum Income Required			% of Households that Could Afford This and not be Cost-Burdened
	Per year	Per Hour	Hours Per Week at 2018 Minimum Wage	
Median gross rent	\$32,880	\$15.81	55	86%
No bedroom	-	-	-	-
1 bedroom	\$24,240	\$11.65	41	92%
2 bedrooms	-	-	-	-
3 bedrooms	-	-	-	-
4 bedrooms	\$65,280	\$31.38	109	66%

Source: 2018-2014 ACS 5-year estimates

The table below displays the affordability distribution of median rents in Black Diamond by number of bedrooms. In this table, "No" means no household (after being adjusted for household size) within that income level can afford (pay less than 30% of their income in housing costs) the median gross rent for the size. "Yes" means all households (after being adjusted for household size) within that income level can afford the median gross rent for the size. Overall, Black Diamond's rental housing is affordable to all households earning above 50% of the AMI. Since Black Diamond lacks rental units overall, there is a large gap when looking at bedroom counts. Typically, housing becomes less affordable or unaffordable to households earning below 50%, as bedroom count rises. Even though we do not have data for 2 and 3

HOUSING AFFORDABILITY

bedrooms units, we can see that the 4 bedroom rental units in Black Diamond become unaffordable to very low- to extremely low-income households.

	Median gross rent	No bedroom	1 bedroom	2 bedrooms	3 bedrooms	4 bedrooms
Extremely low-income (<30% AMI)	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	No
Very low-income (31-50% AMI)	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	No
Low-income (51-80% AMI)	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	Yes
Moderate to high income (>80% AMI)	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	Yes

Source: FY 2018 HUD User Income Limits; 2018-2014 ACS 5-year estimates

Home-Ownership Costs

The median sale price of a home in Black Diamond increased by \$160,000 between 2015 and 2019, representing a 55% increase in just four years. The table below also shows what the minimum income required would be to afford the monthly ownership costs and how many hours per week a household earning minimum wage would have to work each week to afford the median home price. For households earning a minimum wage, the cost of ownership is clearly out of reach.

Table 10. Home Sale Affordability, Black Diamond, 2015 - 2019

	Median Sale Price	Minimum Income Required		
		Per Year	Per Hour	Hours/Week at Minimum Wage for that Year
2015	\$290,000	\$58,980	\$28.36	120
2016	\$359,000	\$73,034	\$35.11	148
2017	\$440,000	\$89,520	\$43.04	157
2018	\$389,000	\$79,134	\$38.05	132
2019	\$450,000	\$91,540	\$44.01	147

Source: King County Assessor Property Sales Data, 2015-2019

The Location Affordability Index (LAI) was developed by HUD and the US Department of Transportation (DOT) in 2013 to better understand housing and transportation costs for specific geographies. As discussed in the employment section, after housing costs, transportation costs are the largest type of expense for most households. The index models eight different household profiles that vary by percent of area median income, number of people, and number of commuters. The calculations account for twenty-four measures such as monthly housing costs, average number of rooms per housing unit, average vehicle miles traveled per year, walkability, street connectivity, and others. These eight model households are not meant to represent specific groups but are rather useful for relative comparison to the digester's particular situation. Broken down to the neighborhood (census tract) level, the LAI offers what percentage of their income each household profile would typically spend on housing and transportation costs. This information can be useful to the general public, policymakers, and developers in determining where to live, work, and invest.¹⁵

Version 3, the most recent version of the LAI, was published in March 2019. Its data sources include the 2016 – 2012 5-year American Community Survey, 2014 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics, and a few others.¹⁶ Because the data is only available at the census tract level and not at the city level (Place

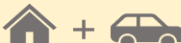

















¹⁵ HUD Exchange Location Affordability Index.

¹⁶ HUD Exchange Location Affordability Index.

HOUSING AFFORDABILITY

Table 11. Black Diamond, HUD Location Affordability Index

HUD Location Affordability Index Version 3 (Released in March 2019 but based on 2016-2012 ACS Data)

HOUSEHOLD PROFILE	% OF AMI	NUMBER OF PEOPLE	NUMBER OF COMMUTERS	% OF INCOME SPENT ON		
						
Median-Income Family	100%			51%	26%	26%
Very Low-Income Individual	National Poverty Level*			124%	43%	81%
Working Individual	50%			60%	28%	32%
Single Professional	135%			33%	19%	14%
Retired Couple	80%		—	52%	34%	18%
Single-Parent Family	50%			73%	37%	36%
Moderate-Income Family	80%			55%	31%	24%
Dual-Professional Family	150%			40%	22%	17%

* \$11,880 for a single person household in 2016 according to US Dept. of Health and Human Services

Source: HUD Exchange Location Affordability Index, Version 3

in census terms) like most other data in this report, the numbers shown in Table 11 represent the average percentages of the census tracts that compose Black Diamond. Of the eight household profiles, four are considered to be cost-burdened, spending more than 30% of their income on housing costs. Black Diamond's affordability is further compromised when looking at how much households spend on their transportation costs as well. Of the eight household profiles, six spend more than 45% of their household income on housing and transportation costs, the maximum households *should* spend on housing and transportation costs combined. If this maximum is exceeded, HUD deems the location as unaffordable for the household profile. Very low-income earners spend 81% of their income on transportation costs, bringing their total income spent on housing and transportation to 124%. This indicates that resources and employment opportunities for these households that live in Black Diamond may not exist there, causing them to travel longer distances to access them.

The LAI highlights how important accessibility to work and amenities are when evaluating a city's affordability. The high accessibility of walkable, well-located neighborhood is normally added into the price of the rental and for sale housing there. Conversely, housing in a more rural area with lower access to opportunity will be priced at a discount. If a household living in a more rural area is paying only 20 percent of their income on housing but also 20 percent of their income on transportation and their urban counterpart is paying 30 percent of their income housing but only 10 percent on transportation, the more rural household should not be considered have a more affordable living situation. Black Diamond will need to focus on how to create more of a balance for all households when looking at housing and transportation costs combined.

HOUSING NEEDS

After incorporating the additional units expected from the MPDs, Black Diamond is expected to have 7,674 housing units by 2035. The vast majority of those units will come from the MPDs, which expect full buildout by 2026. Even though none of the units built within the MPDs have been designated as affordable units, they will represent more diverse housing types than Black Diamond has seen in the past, with 25% being multifamily attached units.

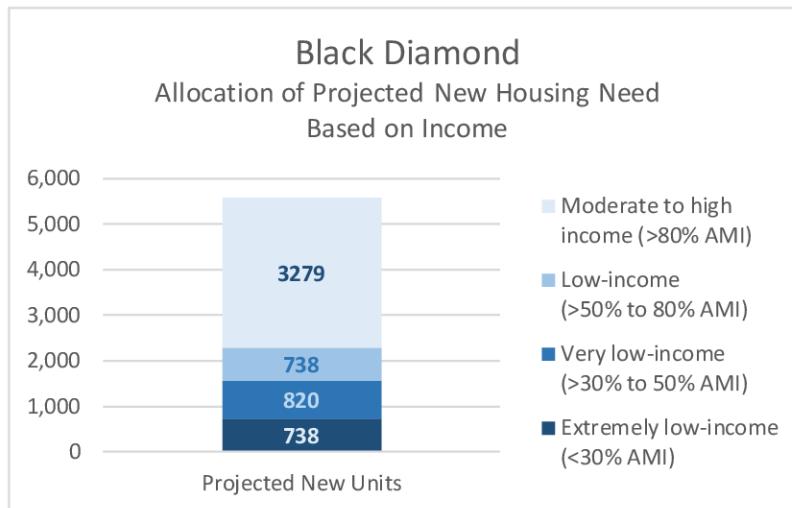


Figure 30 Source: 2016 CHAS Data (projected to 2018); City of Black Diamond Permitting Data

The chart below shows how the remaining 5,558 housing units should be broken down to meet the affordability needs of Black Diamond’s households, assuming the City’s current mix of incomes remains constant. Approximately 2,296 units will need to serve households earning less than 80% of the AMI. It will be important for the City to monitor the different data in this report for significant changes once the MPDs reach full buildout in order to fully understand their impacts on the community’s affordability.

NEXT STEPS

Black Diamond's median household income has increased by \$32,000 since 2000, reaching \$95,000 as of 2018. While Black Diamond has maintained a much higher median income than King County overall since 2000, the difference became much smaller between 2010 and 2018. This change could be accounted for by the fact that King County experienced significant growth, particularly in cities like Seattle and Bellevue, that brought in high-paying tech jobs that likely raised the County's median income. While Black Diamond maintains a high median income, 41% of its households are still considered to be low-income. Since 2010, Black Diamond has seen a rise in both very low- and extremely low-income populations and an overall decrease in moderate to high income earners. With the City experiencing dramatic growth due to the implementation of the two MPDs, it will be important to monitor how Black Diamond's income distribution changes once buildout is complete and residents are occupying the new homes.

Almost one-third of households in Black Diamond are cost-burdened, spending 30% or more of their household income on housing costs. High housing costs disproportionately affect renters in Black Diamond, with 43% of renters being cost-burdened and 5% being extremely cost-burdened. High proportions of Black Diamond's low-income earners are cost-burdened, especially extremely low-income earners, with 47% of those households being cost-burdened. In reviewing housing tenure, Black Diamond renters in almost all income brackets, with the exception of very low-income households (31-50% AMI) are more likely to be cost-burdened than owners. When developing the housing action plan, the City will need to focus on stabilizing housing costs for the lowest income earners, especially low-income renters.

It was also important to observe how the City's population has been aging. Growth among Black Diamond's residents within the 50-59, 60-69, and 70-79 cohorts was observed. As the City's population seems likely to age in place in observing past trends, it will be critical to provide the necessary housing options for seniors and elderly citizens that is not only affordable, but also addresses any special needs the aging population may have.

Black Diamond has a low jobs-to-housing ratio at 0.33, meaning that most residents likely commute to their job outside of the City. In addition to a lack of jobs *in* Black Diamond, it also appears there is a lack of employment opportunity near the City as well, with 57% of residents reporting commute times of 30 minutes or more and 20% of residents reporting 60 minutes or more. With transportation costs being the next largest household expense, second to housing costs, Black Diamond's affordability could be further compromised if there continues to be a lack of jobs for its residents. The two MPDs are expected to bring in over 2,000 new jobs through the development of new office and commercial space, a substantial increase. Moving forward, it will be important for the City to continue contemplating job opportunities in tandem with residential development to better balance the jobs-to-housing ratio.

Black Diamond's housing supply lacks diversity, with 90% of units being single-family residences and 10% being mobile homes. The vast majority of units in Black Diamond contain 2 or more bedrooms, with 38% having four or more bedrooms. With an average household size of 2.59 as of 2018 and considering that one-third of households are cost-burdened, there is likely a need for units with fewer bedrooms. The distribution of housing types will diversify significantly once the MPDs are complete, adding over 1,500 new multi-family units. While this is a big step for Black Diamond, the MPDs are also adding over 4,500 new single-family units as well. The City will need to prioritize strategies to continue diversifying the housing stock.

Black Diamond has disproportionately high transportation costs, an important factor that needs to be addressed if the City is looking at affordability from a wholistic standpoint. Introducing more public transit options and increasing employment opportunities by creating commercial centers, are some of the measures that could lead to lower transportation costs for Black Diamond residents.

HOUSING ELEMENT EVALUATION

The City of Black Diamond Comprehensive Plan Housing Element evaluation that follows is an assessment of the housing policies formed during the 2018 Comprehensive Plan Update that received a conditional certification from the Puget Sound Regional Council (PSRC) as of January 2020. The purpose of this evaluation is to analyze the effectiveness of Black Diamond's current housing policies by understanding the effect they have had on housing development from their adoption by City Council on May 2, 2019 through the end of 2020. Numbers are based on available building permit data from PSRC for 2017 and data from the City of Black Diamond for 2018-2019.

GOALS/POLICIES	OUTCOME	FACTORS	SUGGESTIONS
H Goal 1 Ensure adequate housing for all current and future residents of Black Diamond by achieving and maintaining quality housing and neighborhoods.			
Policy H-1 Promote a variety of residential densities and housing types.	The City permitted no multi-family units in 2017. But between 2018 and 2019, 45 new multi-family units were permitted.	The two MPDs are largely responsible for all multi-family units built.	Utilize the Housing Action Plan to explore how the City could diversify housing densities and types in areas outside of the MPDs so heavy concentration of housing types is avoided and the diversity is spread throughout the City more evenly.
Policy H-2 Encourage the preservation of existing housing stock and development standards that minimize housing costs.	14 homes were demoed between 2018 and 2019 and half of them were mobile homes.	Most new development in Black Diamond has occurred within the MPDs on vacant land, making existing housing stock less vulnerable during times of development.	Now that the MPDs are being implemented, it will become important to reinforce the existing housing stock through exploring appropriate and timely policy interventions that <u>promote preservation</u> .
Policy H-3 Provide a balance of dwelling unit types, residential densities, and prices within the City.	Since 2018, the City has seen significant and unprecedented growth in multi-family units.	MPDs approved in 2011 will eventually add over 6,000 housing units of varying typologies including duplexes and apartments.	Continue allowing more diverse types of residential units in the City, but focus on fostering their development outside of <u>only MPDs</u> .
Policy H-4 Provide flexibility in zoning and subdivision regulations to encourage a diversity of owner and rental housing types to ensure capacity to accommodate growth. A diversity of types and styles should include attached and detached units.	Between 2018 and 2019, the City permitted 45 attached units and over 300 detached residential units. One ADU was also permitted.	Over 85% of these new units were within the MPDs.	While accommodating growth in the short-term is not a concern for Black Diamond, the City should shift focus to evaluating other areas of the City that will be appropriate for differing unit types when the time comes.

HOUSING ELEMENT EVALUATION

GOALS/POLICIES	OUTCOME	FACTORS	SUGGESTIONS
Policy H-5 Coordinate with PSRC and appropriate agencies to achieve goals of the Regional Housing Strategy.	No coordination with varying agencies has taken place. This will be an area of focus when developing and executing goals and policies created within the HAP.	The need to realign growth targets that factor in full buildout of the MPDs.	The City has recently coordinated with PSRC on the 2018 Comp Plan Update and conditional certification fostering a working relationship that should continue beyond the Comp Plan certification. The City should also continue to engage with King County and neighboring cities to align growth targets.
Policy H-6 Adhere the same regulations to pre-manufactured and site-built structures.	Black Diamond Municipal Code was updated to comply with Washington State law, regarding manufactured housing – see BMC 18.90.	Compliance with WA State Law	Monitor development patterns of manufactured housing. Engage with manufactured housing developers to understand the code's strengths and weaknesses regarding implementation.
Policy H-7 Encourage the preservation and maintenance of existing housing to ensure that such housing is safe and livable.	14 residential units were demoed between 2018 and 2019. 7 were mobile home units.		10% of the City's housing stock are mobile home units. Half of the housing units demoed in 2019 were mobile homes, it may be worthwhile to explore better ways in which the City can help preserve these units.
Policy H-8 Promote housing affordability in coordination with transportation options, such as transit, bicycle, and pedestrian plans in proximity to transit hubs and corridors and planning for mixed uses in transit station areas.	No initiatives have been made here.	Black Diamond lacks transportation options overall, perhaps due to a lack of pressing need prior to the MPDs being implemented.	This should be prioritized moving forward as the MPDs are implemented and the city's population needs shift.
Policy H-9 Monitor housing supply, type, and affordability to maintain diversity and affordability.	Of the units planned in both MPDs, which accounts for almost all of Black Diamond's recent growth, none of the units have been designated as affordable.	While the units within the MPDs are more diverse than the existing Black Diamond housing stock, development agreements associated with the MPDs did not outline provisions for any truly affordable units.	Implement policy provisions such as inclusionary zoning, MFTE, or density bonuses in exchange for affordable units so as to mandate or incentivize the development of more affordable units in the future.

HOUSING ELEMENT EVALUATION

GOALS/POLICIES	OUTCOME	FACTORS	SUGGESTIONS
Policy H-10 Promote mixed-use residential/commercial development in designated Town Center, Neighborhood Center, and Community Commercial areas.	Not much development has occurred in these zones. The community has experienced a major change with the implementation of the MPDs causing major concerns about new development.	Community concern over too much growth.	Help balance growth and economic development within the City. Help education community members on the benefits of thriving commercial areas where people can live, work, and play.
H Goal 2 Encourage the availability of a wide range of affordable housing to meet the needs of households with varying economic status.			
Policy H-11 Work with King County, other local governments and appropriate agencies and programs to maintain the City's "fair-share" of affordable housing and provide affordable homeownership opportunities for very low, low, moderate, and middle income households.	As previously discussed in the above policy evaluations above, while the City has experienced an influx of residential development due to the MPDs, none of those units have been deemed affordable.	Lack of long-range planning/coordination with relevant jurisdictions regarding housing; affordable housing provisions were not included in MPD development agreement.	As previously discussed above, the City, as part of the comprehensive plan conditional certification has started working more closely with PSRC, King County, and adjacent cities to better understand growth targets in the coming years. The City should continue this effort.
Policy H-12 Eliminate unnecessary or excessive requirements that create barriers to affordable housing. This may include any excessive requirements regarding siting and operating special needs housing.	No regulatory streamlining that has taken place.	Black Diamond has seen relatively little development until the MPDs, so streamlining permit processes was likely not a priority for the City. However, with increasing growth the time to evaluate processes is more appropriate now.	Streamline permit processes and consider moving some uses, particularly related to special needs housing, from "conditional" to "permitted" within certain zoning districts.
Policy H-13 Coordinate with appropriate agencies to provide programs and services to needy households, special needs populations, and the homeless	No coordination with appropriate agencies has taken place.		Foster partnerships with the County and speciality organizations that work with populations with special needs and further identify and begin coordinating with the intention of addressing needs on a larger scale.
Policy H-14 Promote affordable housing in close proximity to employment, services, amenities, and multi-modal transportation opportunities .	No affordable housing has been promoted in the City.	Most of Black Diamond's growth has occurred within the MPDs.	Now that the MPDs are being implemented, the City should focus on where else in the City growth may occur during the next planning period. The City should prioritize affordable housing to be located near all employment, services, amenities, and transit.

HOUSING ELEMENT EVALUATION

GOALS/POLICIES	OUTCOME	FACTORS	SUGGESTIONS
Policy H-15 The City should identify regulatory, financial, and physical barriers to the development of affordable housing strategies to overcome such barriers.	The City applied for and received grant funding through ES2HB 1923 to create a Housing Action Plan that will focus on housing affordability. Through this process the City will evaluate any barriers to affordable housing development that will exist.	The current Housing Element is particularly young and the City has been occupied with the implementation of the MPDs which has brought the light the need to focus on creating more affordable housing moving forward.	The City should continue focusing on affordability throughout the development of the Black Diamond Housing Action Plan. Once the plan is complete, the City should take appropriate steps to eliminate any barriers identified.
Policy H-16 The City should consider inclusionary zoning tools which require developers to include a certain percentage of affordable housing in each development.	The City has not implemented any inclusionary zoning tools. However, as stated previously, the City will consider these kinds of tools when developing the Housing Action Plan.	As previously mentioned, Black Diamond's current Housing Element was adopted in 2019 and is relatively young so it is a challenge to evaluate its performance at this point in time. Since the City has grown quite rapidly with the implementation of the MPDs, the City has now shifted focus to better understanding the impacts of such growth on affordability.	The City should evaluate the appropriateness of inclusionary zoning tools throughout the Housing Action Plan development.
Policy H-17 Collaborate with King County to monitor the supply of affordable housing. Amend local housing policies in this chapter to address results of monitoring efforts.	The City, as a result of the Comprehensive Plan Update conditional certification received from PSRC, has started coordinating with King County to better align housing goals.	The conditional certification and the implementation of the MPDs.	The City should continue their efforts to coordinate with King County on affordability strategies and amend policies within the municipal code and within this Housing Element as deemed appropriate.
Policy H-18 Preserve existing affordable housing units, where appropriate.	Black Diamond has one residential development that has dedicated affordable housing. It is a manufactured home park called <i>Rainier View</i> and is owned by King County Housing Authority.	Most development Black Diamond has experienced in recent years is from the MDPs which occurred on largely vacant land.	Since the City has experienced a tremendous amount of growth in such a short period of time, it will be critical to prioritize policy that will protect existing affordable housing units if the City continues to experience growth. Utilize the Housing Action Plan as an opportunity to explore appropriate strategies.
H Goal 3: Recognize the need for and support housing for special needs populations			

HOUSING ELEMENT EVALUATION

GOALS/POLICIES	OUTCOME	FACTORS	SUGGESTIONS
Policy H-23 Support development of emergency, transitional, and permanent supportive housing with appropriate services for people with special needs throughout the city and region.	No initiatives have been made regarding this policy.	This may be more of a pressing need now than it was in the past due to the influx of development happening.	Black Diamond should prioritize partnerships moving forward to take a regional approach on housing for low income and special needs populations.
Policy H-24 Support opportunities for older adults and people with disabilities to remain in the community as their housing needs change, by encouraging universal design or retrofitting homes for lifetime use.	The Black Diamond Community Center provides specialty services.		Expand services provided by the Community Center. Explore ways for local government to provide additional services or help better support the Community Center. Explore how development process could be streamlined to make it more approachable for all.
Policy H-25 Work with other jurisdictions and health and social service organizations to develop a coordinated, regional approach to homelessness.	The Black Diamond Community Center provides specialty services.		Continued coordination efforts with King County, adjacent cities, and PSRC on all housing issues. Identify and develop partnerships with local housing authorities and organizations that offer social services.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX A GLOSSARY

Affordable housing: Housing is typically considered to be affordable if total housing costs (rent, mortgage payments, utilities, etc.) do not exceed 30 percent of a household's gross income

AMI: Area Median Income. The benchmark of median income is that of the Seattle-Bellevue, WA HUD Metro Fair Market Rent Area median family income, also sometimes referred to as the HAMFI. The 2018 AMI, which was \$103,400, is used in this report. This measure is used by HUD in administering its federal housing programs in Snohomish County.

Cost-burdened household: A household that spends more than 30 percent of their gross income on housing costs.

Fair Market Rent: HUD determines what a reasonable rent level should be for a geographic area and sets this as the area's fair market rent. Section 8 (Housing Choice Voucher program) voucher holders are limited to selecting units that do not rent for more than fair market rent.

Housing Choice Vouchers: Also referred to as Section 8 Vouchers. A form of federal housing assistance that pays the difference between the Fair Market Rent and 30 percent of the tenant's income. HUD funds are administered by Public Housing Agencies (PHA).

Median income: The median income for a community is the annual income at which half the households earn less and half earn more.

Severely cost-burdened household: A household that spends more than 50 percent of their gross income on housing costs.

Subsidized housing: Public housing, rental assistance vouchers like Section 8, and developments that use Low-Income Housing Tax Credits are examples of subsidized housing. Subsidized housing lowers overall housing costs for people who live in it. Affordable housing and subsidized housing are different, even though they are sometimes used interchangeably.

Workforce rental housing: Workforce rental units have rents which are set in order to be affordable to households at certain income levels. While a household may need to have income below a certain level to apply for a workforce rental unit, the rent level does not adjust to their actual income. A property may feature units with rents affordable to households with 50% AMI, but a household earning 30% AMI would still have to pay the same rent.

APPENDIX B SINGLE FAMILY HOME SALES

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Median Sale Price	\$290,000	\$359,000	\$440,000	\$389,000	\$450,000
Average Sale Price	\$336,111	\$374,834	\$462,932	\$469,291	\$539,602
Number of Sales	35	22	13	21	22

Median Sale Price Home Affordability

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Mortgage Amount	\$232,000	\$287,200	\$352,000	\$311,200	\$360,000
Interest Rate	3.87%	3.71%	4.03%	4.58%	4.05%

Total Monthly Payment Breakdown (Not Including Utilities)

“ Mortgage Payment					
(Principal + Interest)”	\$1,141	\$1,413	\$1,732	\$1,531	\$1,771
Taxes & Other Fees	\$242	\$299	\$367	\$324	\$375
Home Insurance	\$92	\$114	\$139	\$123	\$143
TOTAL	\$1,475	\$1,826	\$2,238	\$1,978	\$2,289

Minimum Annual Income to Afford	\$58,980	\$73,034	\$89,520	\$79,134	\$91,540
in 2019 Dollars	\$63,618	\$77,796	\$93,368	\$80,568	

First Quartile Sale Price Home Affordability

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Mortgage Amount	\$118,991	\$225,430	\$280,000	\$218,480	\$239,940
Interest Rate	3.87%	3.71%	4.03%	4.58%	4.05%

Total Monthly Payment Breakdown (Not Including Utilities)

“ Mortgage Payment					
(Principal + Interest)”	\$585	\$1,109	\$1,377	\$1,075	\$1,180
Taxes & Other Fees	\$124	\$235	\$292	\$228	\$250
Home Insurance	\$47	\$89	\$111	\$86	\$95
TOTAL	\$756	\$1,433	\$1,780	\$1,389	\$1,525

Minimum Annual Income to Afford	\$30,242	\$57,322	\$71,180	\$55,563	\$60,997
in 2019 Dollars	\$32,620	\$61,060	\$74,240	\$56,570	

APPENDIX C METHODOLOGY

Affordability - Adjustment for Household Size

Where it is indicated that housing cost affordability is assessed adjusting for household size, several factors were considered. First, based on guidelines for the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit which assumes 1.5 persons per bedroom, the appropriate size range that could inhabit the housing unit in question was determined. For example, a 1-bedroom unit would be large enough for one or two people. Next, because HUD adjusts the HUD adjusted median family income (HAMFI) 10% lower for each person less than 4 people and 8% more for each person greater than 4 people, the average adjustment for a 1-person household and 2-person household was used to determine if a 1-bedroom unit was affordable. This would be 75% of HAMFI since the 1-person HAMFI is 70% of the 4-person HAMFI and the 2-person HAMFI is 80% of the 4-person HAMFI¹. Based on this, the household size adjustment factors for estimating affordability based on number of bedrooms is shown in Table XX.

Household size adjustment factors for estimating affordability

Number of bedrooms	Adjustment Factor
0	0.70
1	0.75
2	0.90
3	1.04
4	1.16
5	1.28
6	1.40

Source: HUD User CHAS Affordability Analysis.

Table XX shows the maximum a household within each income level can afford to spend on housing per month by household size. For example, a 5-person very low-income household can afford to spend \$1,445 per month on housing costs. Table XX displays the maximum monthly expense that is affordable for the unit's number of bedrooms, adjusted for household size. If a 3-bedroom rents for \$835 a month, it is considered to be affordable, on average, to an extremely low-income household.

Table 1: Seattle-Bellevue, WA HUD Metro Fair Market Rent Area, Maximum Monthly Housing Expense by Income Level and Household Size, 2018

	Number of Persons per Household							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Extremely low-income (<30% AMI)	\$563	\$643	\$723	\$803	\$868	\$931	\$996	\$1,060
Very low-income (31 to 50% AMI)	\$936	\$1,070	\$1,204	\$1,338	\$1,445	\$1,553	\$1,659	\$1,766
Low-income (51 to 80% AMI)	\$1,405	\$1,605	\$1,806	\$2,006	\$2,168	\$2,328	\$2,489	\$2,649
Moderate income (81 to 95% AMI)	\$1,720	\$1,965	\$2,213	\$2,456	\$2,653	\$2,850	\$3,048	\$3,243
Middle income (95 to 120% AMI)	\$2,173	\$2,483	\$2,793	\$3,102	\$3,353	\$3,600	\$3,848	\$4,095

Source: FY 2018 HUD User Income Limits

¹ HUD User CHAS Affordability Analysis.

APPENDIX C METHODOLOGY

Table 2. Seattle-Bellevue, WA HUD Metro Fair Market Rent Area, Maximum Monthly Cost that is Considered Affordable by Income Level and Number of Bedrooms (Adjusted for Household Size), 2018

	Number of bedrooms						
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Extremely low-income (<30% AMI)	\$562	\$602	\$722	\$835	\$931	\$1,027	\$1,124
Very low-income (31 to 50% AMI)	\$936	\$1,003	\$1,204	\$1,391	\$1,552	\$1,712	\$1,873
Low-income (51 to 80% AMI)	\$1,404	\$1,505	\$1,806	\$2,087	\$2,327	\$2,568	\$2,809
Moderate income (81 to 95% AMI)	\$1,719	\$1,842	\$2,210	\$2,554	\$2,849	\$3,143	\$3,438
Middle income (95 to 120% AMI)	\$2,171	\$2,327	\$2,792	\$3,226	\$3,598	\$3,971	\$4,343

Source: FY 2018 HUD User Income Limits

Home Ownership Affordability

Home ownership affordability was calculated using similar techniques to the California Association of Realtor's Housing Affordability Index. First, property sale data was acquired from the King County Assessor, and single-family home sales in Black Diamond were separated. Next, the monthly payment for these homes was calculated using several assumptions:

- Assuming a 20% down payment, the loan amount is then 80% of the total sale price.
- Mortgage term is 30 years.
- Interest rate is the national average effective composite rate for previously occupied homes as reported by the Federal Housing Finance Board.
- Monthly property taxes are assumed to be 1% of the sale price divided by 12.
- Monthly insurance payments are assumed to be 0.38% of the sale price divided by 12.

These assumptions provided the monthly costs expected to be paid for the median home sale price from the King County Assessor data. The monthly costs were divided by .3 and multiplied by 12 to determine the minimum annual income needed to afford the median sale price. Note that monthly utility payments are not included because of lack of data for estimating these costs, so affordability may be overestimated.

Household Income Levels

Area Median Income, or AMI, is an important part of many housing affordability calculations. In King County, HUD uses the Seattle-Bellevue, WA HUD Metro Fair Market Rent Area median family income as AMI. Along with fair market rents, this is recalculated every year, both as an overall average and by household size up to 8 individuals. Standard income limit categories are as follows:

- Extremely low income: <30% AMI
- Very low income: between 30 and 50% AMI
- Low income: between 50 and 80% AMI

The HUD Income Limits Documentation System does not include the income limits for the moderate income (between 80 and 95% AMI) or middle income (between 95 and 120% AMI) categories. However, they were calculated from HUD AMI and included in the affordability calculations.



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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

1011 Plum Street SE • PO Box 42525 • Olympia, Washington 98504-2525 • (360) 725-4000
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May 26, 2021

Black Diamond City Council
c/o Mona Davis, Community Development Director
Sent Via Electronic Mail

RE: Draft Housing Action Plan

Dear council members:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on your proposed draft housing action plan (HAP). We appreciate your coordination with our agency as you work to fulfill the HB 1923 grant contract to develop this plan.

Black Diamond has done an good job of addressing elements of a HAP outlined in RCW 36.70A.600(2). The HAP if implemented as designed will help the city meet its housing needs by accommodating the future population demand with greater affordability. We especially like the following:

- the HAP has a strong Housing Element review that provides the foundation for the rest of the plan and provides strong suggestions for improvements to policy and development regulations that will be valuable to the city in its upcoming periodic comprehensive plan update;
- a clear and actionable Implementation Plan that with next steps for each strategy that identifies lead departments and suggested timelines; and
- a Monitoring Plan is uniquely tailored to the strategies in the HAP and will allow the city to measure progress and adapt strategies as needed to ensure achievement of the city's strategic objectives.

As the City looks toward adoption and implementation of this set of housing strategies, we recommend the City explore additional displacement analysis and strategies sooner to address recent state and regional requirements and prioritize resident outreach opportunities. PSRC's Vision 2050 and HB 1220 both update requirements for cities to review and address displacement, therefore conducting a risk assessment (Strategy 1.4) sooner would allow the city to use these findings to incorporate anti-displacement strategies in its upcoming periodic comprehensive plan update. The survey also indicated many residents stated low-income homeownership was an unmet need, but did not embrace some of the housing varieties that could provide more affordable options. As you know, housing variety provides options to people of differing economic segments and life stages. Therefore,

Black Diamond City Council

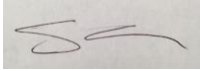
May 26, 2021

Page 2

we encourage further development of displacement strategies and exploring educational outreach opportunities about housing affordability in the near future in tandem with your comprehensive plan update process.

Congratulations to Black Diamond and the staff for their great work the draft housing action plan represents. If you have any questions or need technical assistance, please feel free to contact me at steve.roberge@commerce.wa.gov or (360) 764-0112. We extend our continued support to the City as you review this draft plan for adoption as intended direction for housing policy.

Sincerely,



Steve Roberge
Deputy Managing Director
Growth Management Services

cc: David Andersen, AICP, Managing Director, Growth Management Services
Benjamin Serr, Eastern Regional Manager
Anne Fritzel, AICP, Senior Housing Planner, Growth Management Services
Laura Hodgson, Associate Housing Planner, Growth Management Services