



City Council Workshop Agenda

August 22, 2023 at 6:30 PM

City Hall Council Chambers - 210 W. 6th Ave and Virtual

The City of Kennewick broadcasts Council meetings via Zoom and on the City's website at
<https://www.go2kennewick.com/CouncilMeetingBroadcasts>.

No public comment is taken at workshops.

1. CALL TO ORDER
2. PARKS & RECREATION COMPREHENSIVE PLAN FINDINGS SESSION #2
3. POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS) IN DRINKING WATER AND WASTE WATER
4. CITY COUNCIL EXECUTIVE SESSION TO EVALUATE THE QUALIFICATIONS OF AN APPLICANT FOR CITY MANAGER PURSUANT TO THE OPEN PUBLIC MEETINGS ACT, (RCW 42.30.110(G) FOR 30 MINUTES.
5. ADJOURN



City of Kennewick, Washington

Parks and Recreation Comprehensive Plan

City Council Workshop: August 22

 BerryDunn

Bernardo Wills





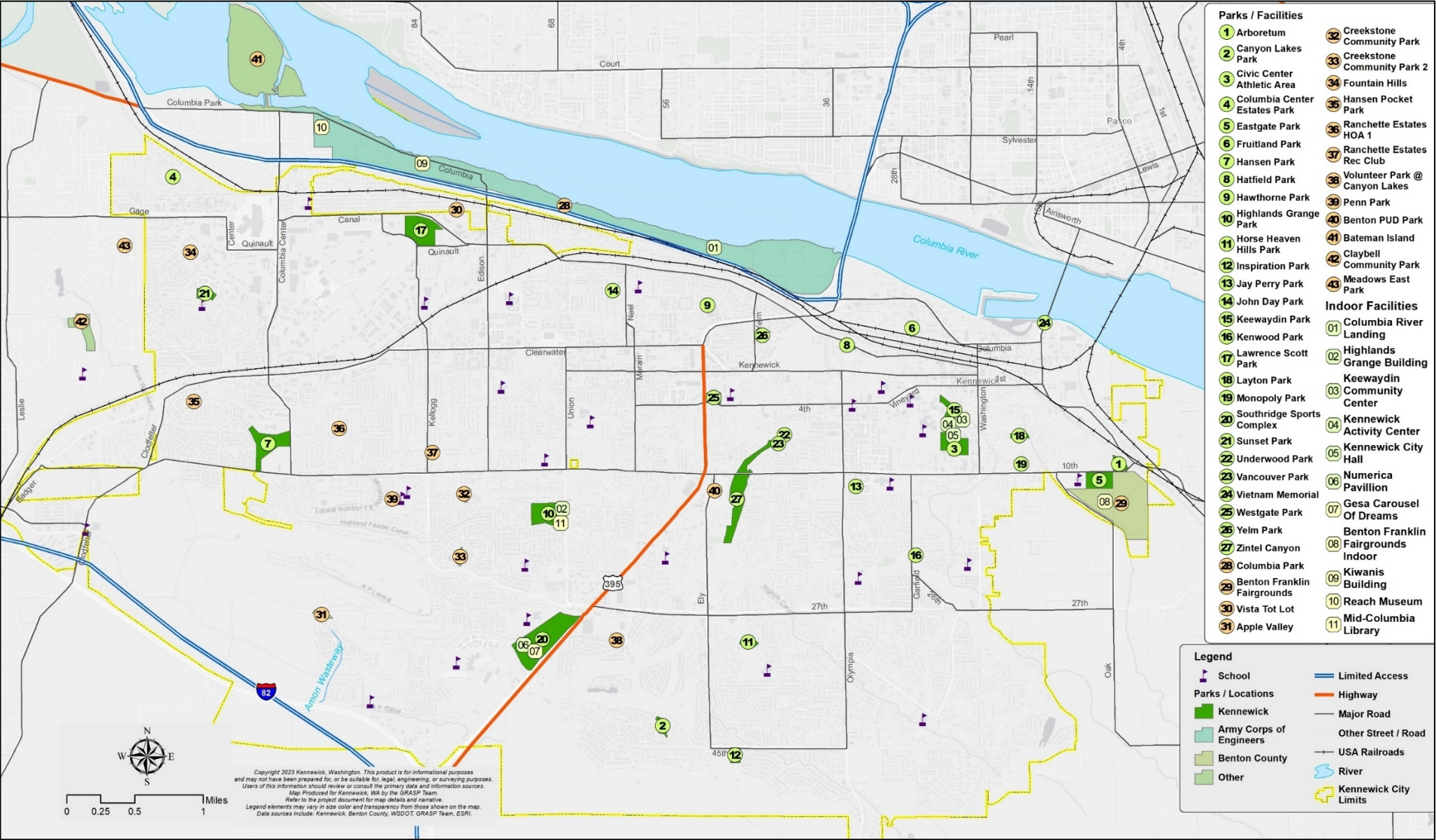
Agenda

- 1** System Inventory and Assessment
- 2** Level of Service Analysis
- 3** Benchmarking Analysis
- 4** Key Findings - Current Conditions
- 5** Next Steps

System Inventory and Assessment



City of Kennewick System Map





Inventory Site Visits

- A large variety of parks and components across the system
- Loop walks are very popular – limited trails data available
- Dogs in parks are very popular but there are no dog parks
- Park and component updates needed
 - park signage
 - courts
 - concrete vs asphalt
 - field fencing at diamonds
 - consider backstop kickboards
 - plastic curbing at playgrounds is less sustainable
 - where it has been buried, it is performing ok
 - information kiosks



	Kennewick Neighborhood Scores	National Data Set Neighborhood Scores		Kennewick Community Scores	National Data Set Community Scores
Scores	%	%	Scores	%	
0	8%	3%	0	11%	3%
1	15%	10%	1	14%	10%
2	71%	79%	2	68%	78%
3	6%	8%	3	6%	9%

Overall, we saw scores vary from the national database

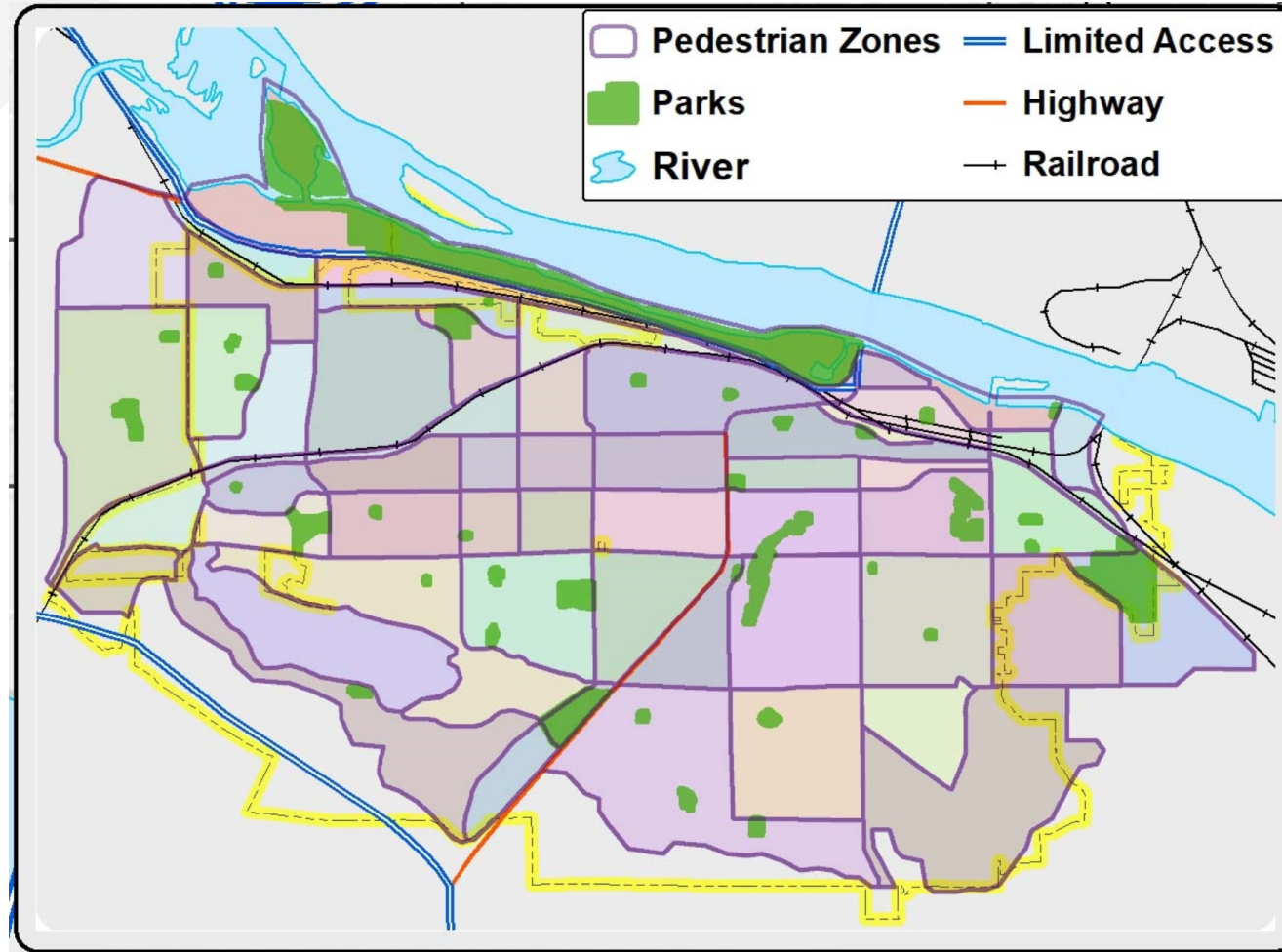
Level of Service Analysis

A Look at Distribution, Equity and Gaps

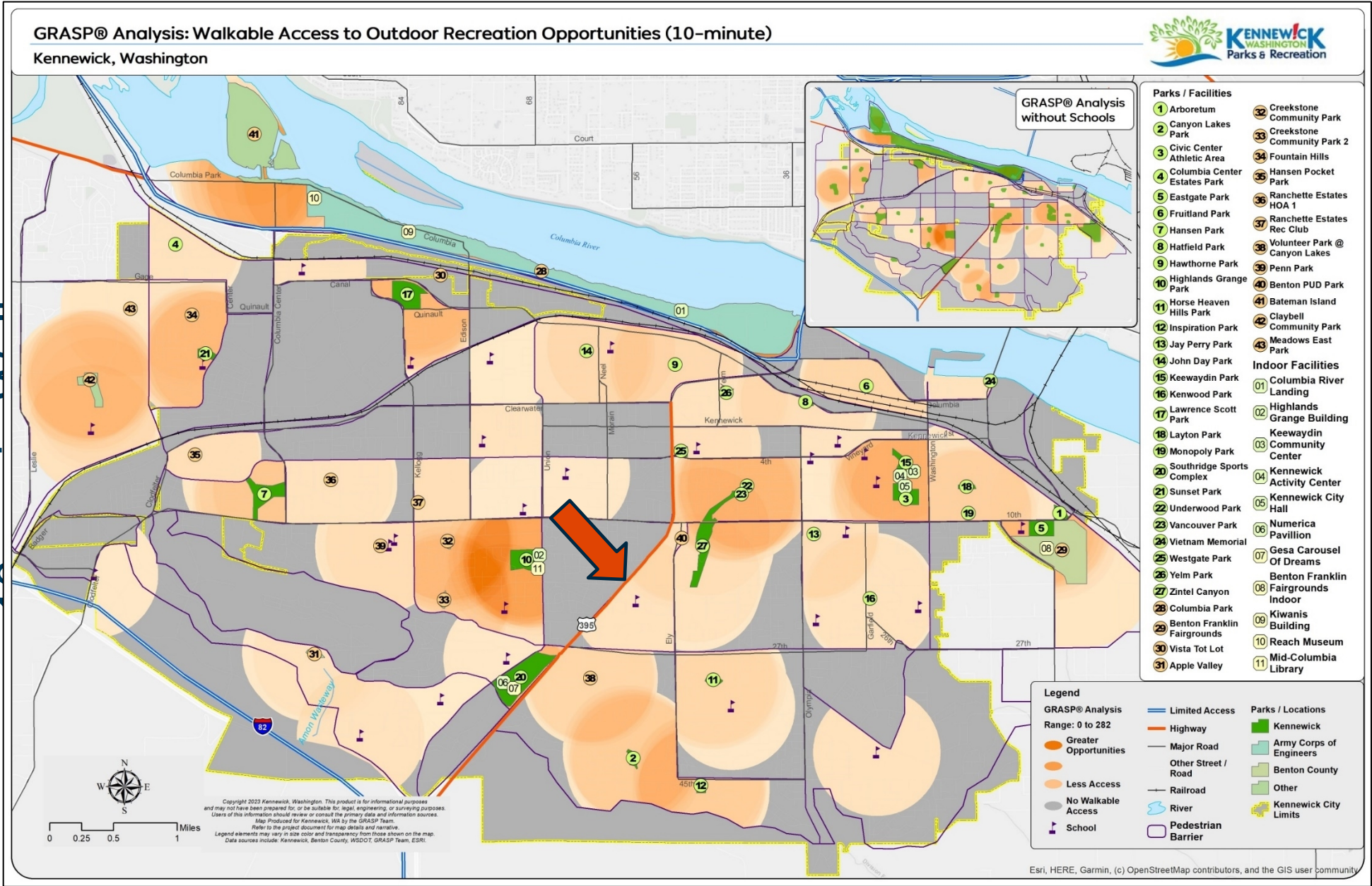


Pedestrian Zones

8/80 Rule



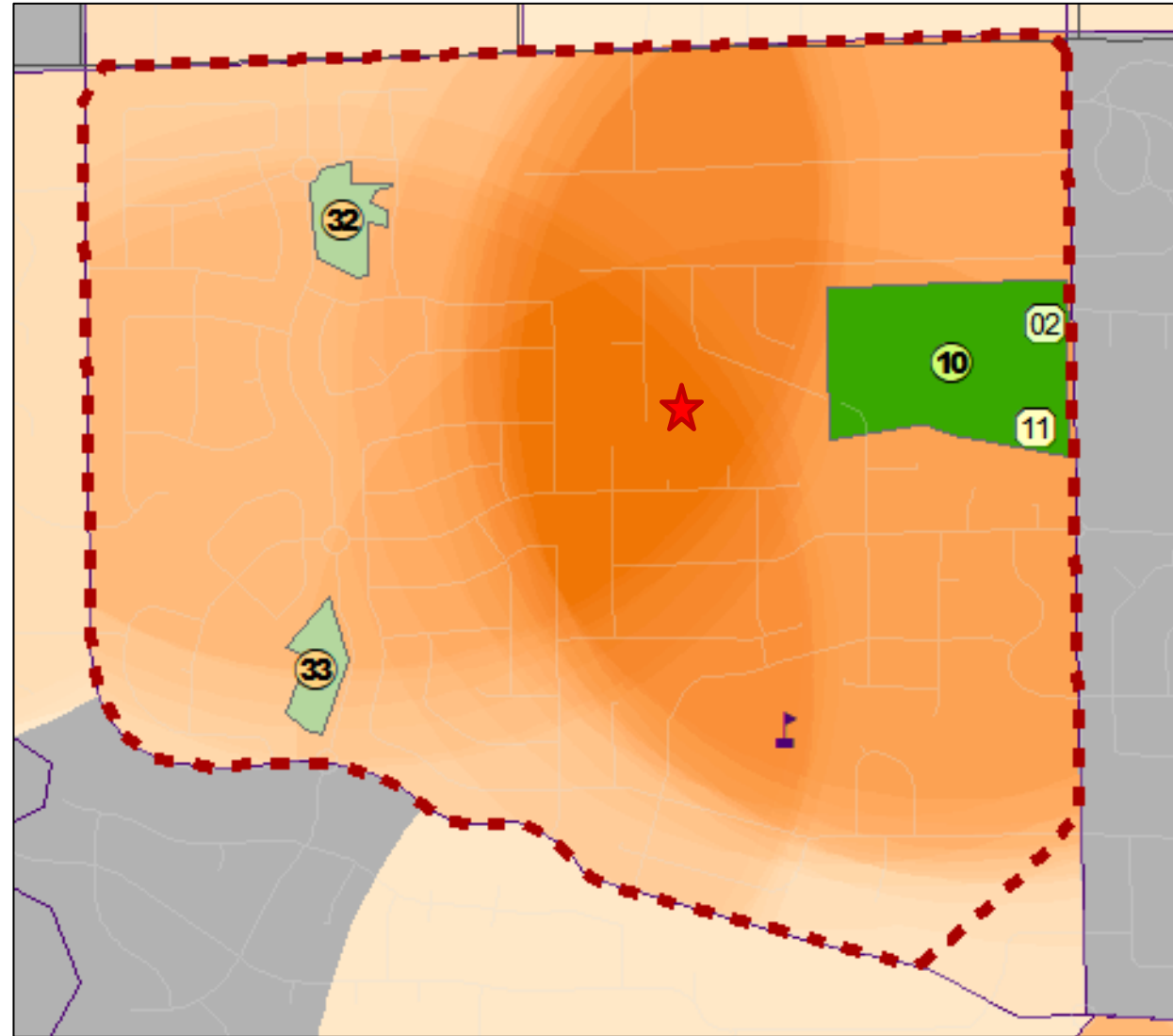
Walkability Analysis



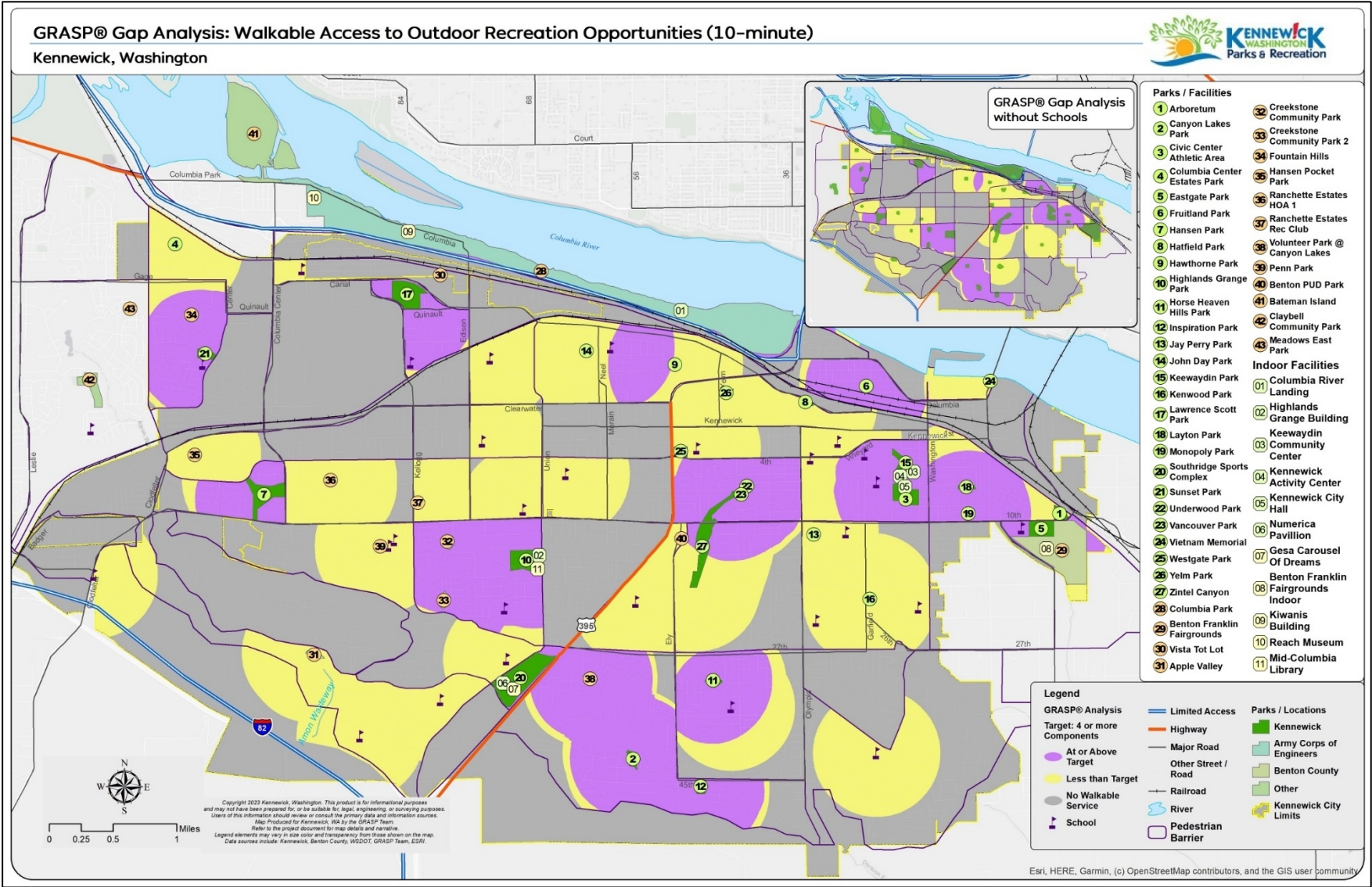
Walkable Access

▲ Highest Value Area

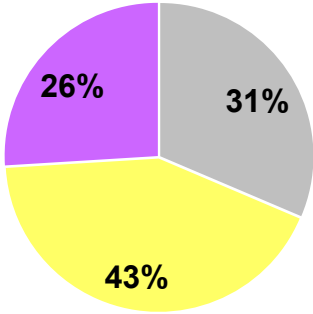
- 1 Kennewick Park
- 2 HOA Parks
- 28 Components (16 Kennewick Park components)
- Lincoln Elementary
- Library & Highlands Grange Building



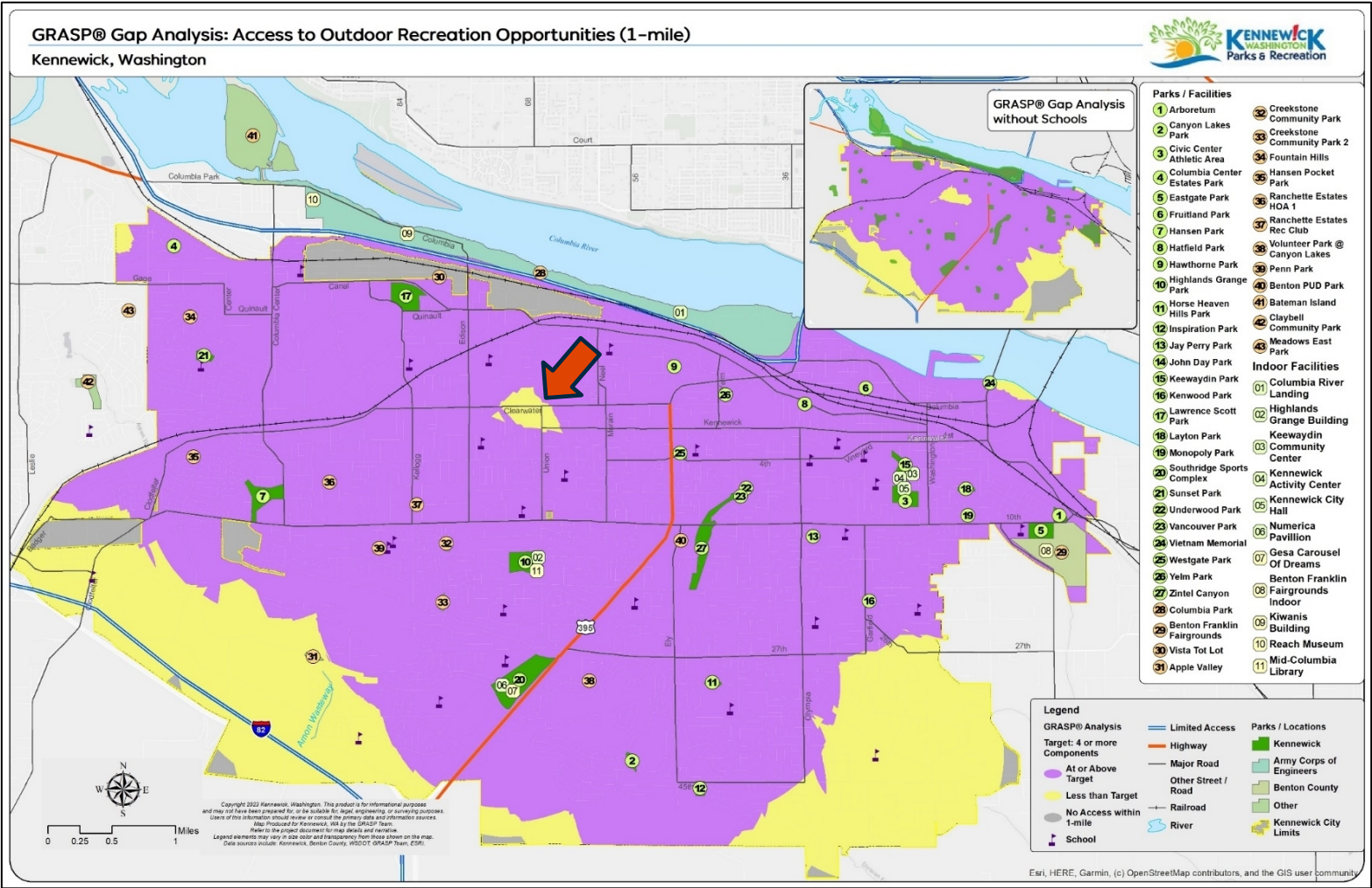
Walkable Level of Service – ¼ mile (10-minute walk time)



% of Population with Walkable Access to Outdoor Recreation



Level of Service – One Mile Access



NRPA 2023 Agency Performance Benchmarks

(50,000 – 99,999)

Outdoor Facility	Agencies Offering This Facility	Median Number of Residents per Facility	KPR Current Quantity*	KPR Residents per Facility	Need to Add to Meet NRPA Median
Playgrounds	95%	3,779	23	3,747	0
Basketball Courts	86%	8,790	7	12,310	3
Tennis Courts	76%	5,577	8	10,771	7
Pickleball Courts	31%	11,150	17	5,069	(9)
Diamond Fields: Multipurpose	79%	7,237	21	4,103	(9)
Rectangular Fields: Multipurpose	69%	13,244	13		(6)
Multipurpose Synthetic Field	25%	43,1000	0	N/A	1
Dog Parks	68%	54,119	0	N/A	1
Swimming Pool	51%	43,100	1	86,201	1
Skate Parks	41%	52,906	2	43,085	0
Community Gardens	52%	62,927	2	43,055	(1)

NRPA 2023 Agency Performance Benchmarks

(50,000 – 99,999)

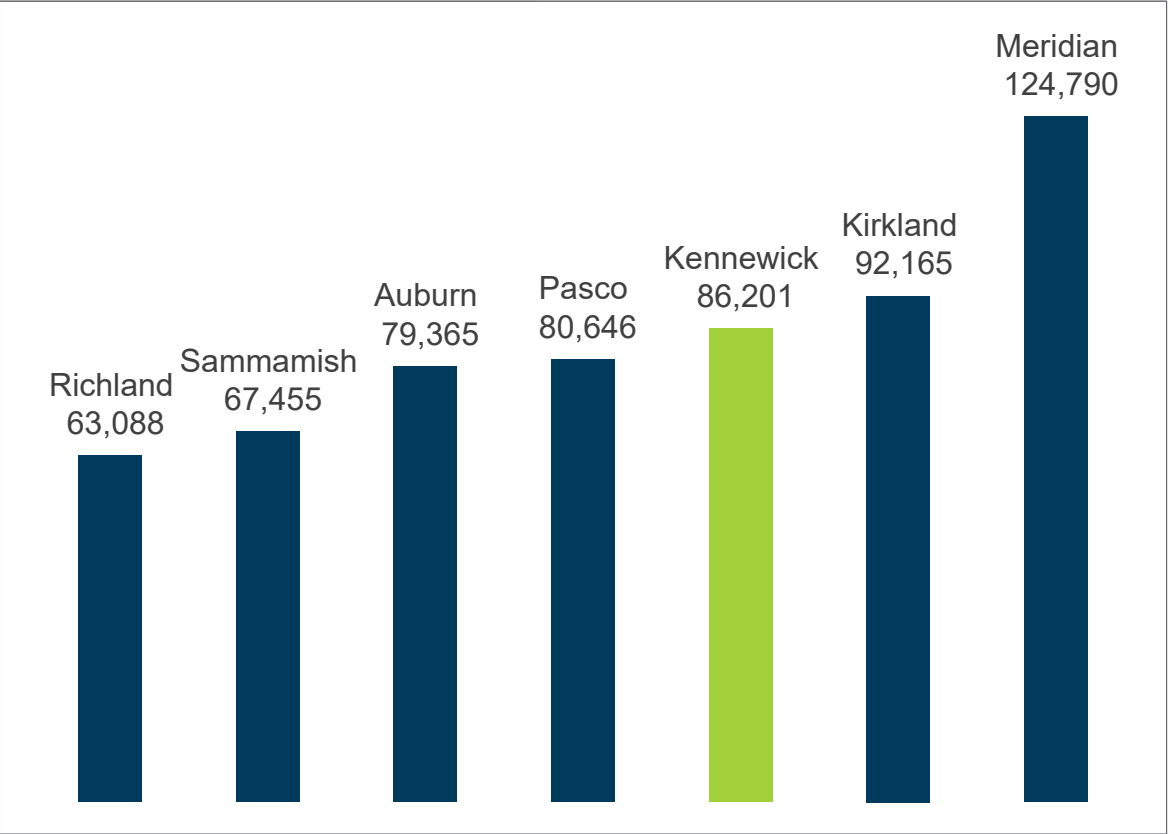
	City of Kennewick	2023 NRPA Park Metric Data	Difference
Kennewick Park Acres	266		
Columbia Park Acres	431		
System Acres	698		
2022 Population	86,170		
2023 Developed Acres per 1,000	8.1	11.2	-3.1
2023 Developed Parks	28		
2023 Residents per Park	3,078	2,240	838
2028 Projected Population	89,150		
Additional developed acres needed to maintain current standard of 8.1 in 2027	24		
Additional Parks Needed to Maintain 2023 LOS in 2027	1		

Benchmarking Analysis



Benchmark Analysis

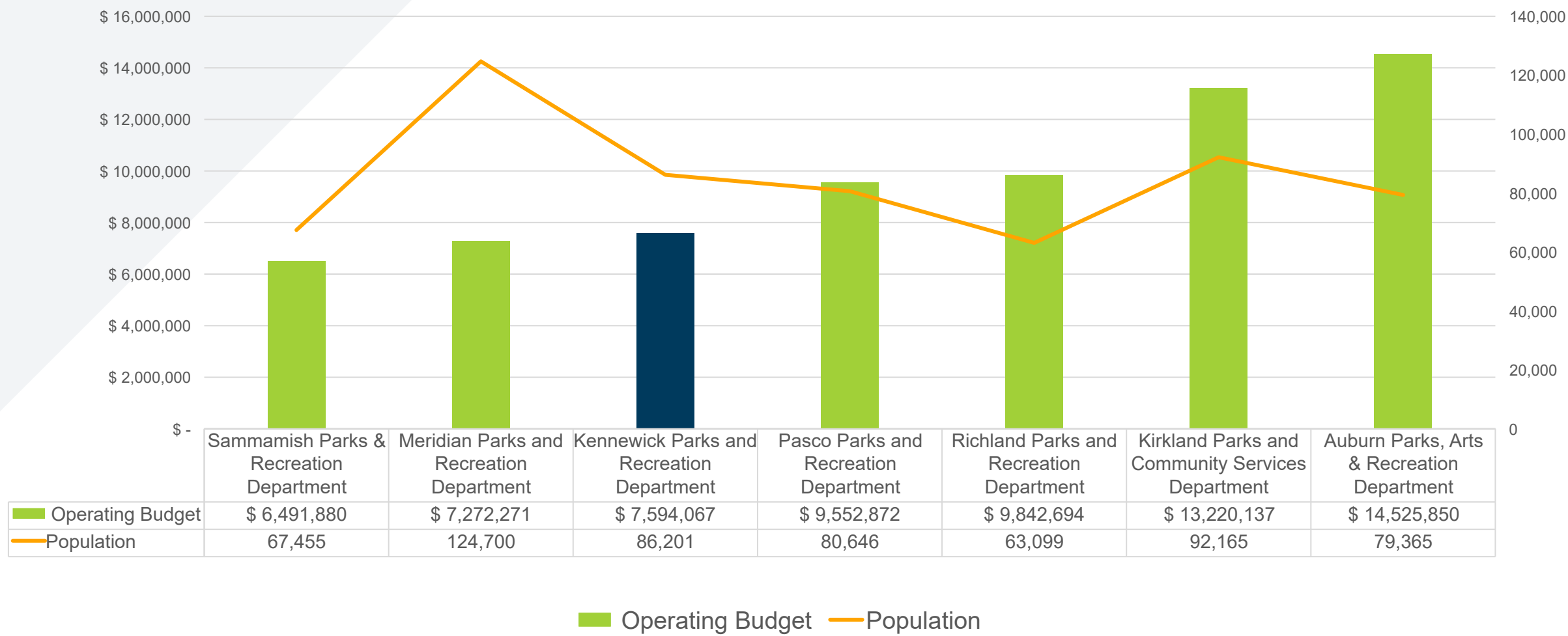
Population



- ▲ Auburn Parks, Arts & Recreation Department
- ▲ Kirkland Parks and Community Services Department
- ▲ Meridian Parks and Recreation Department
- ▲ Pasco Parks and Recreation Department
- ▲ Richland Parks and Recreation Department
- ▲ Sammamish Parks & Recreation Department



Operating Budget



Per Capita Spending

Average of Benchmarked Agencies:
\$120 per capita

	Kennewick	Auburn	Kirkland	Meridian	Pasco	Richland	Sammamish
Operating expenditures per capita	\$88	\$183	\$143	\$58	\$118	\$155	\$96

2023 NRPA Agency Performance Review

In 2022, peer parks and recreation agency serving a population of 50,000 – 99,999 spent \$121 for each person within their service boundary.

Kennewick spent \$88 per capita in 2022. This is 27% less than of peer agencies.



Employees in the Workforce

FTE's

Average of Benchmarked Agencies:
6 FTEs per 10,000

	Kennewick	Auburn	Kirkland	Meridian	Pasco	Richland	Sammamish
Total number of full-time equivalent employees (FTEs)	46.48	51	41	83	25.5	59.3	33
FTE's per 10,000 Population	5.4	6.4	6	6.7	3.2	9.4	5

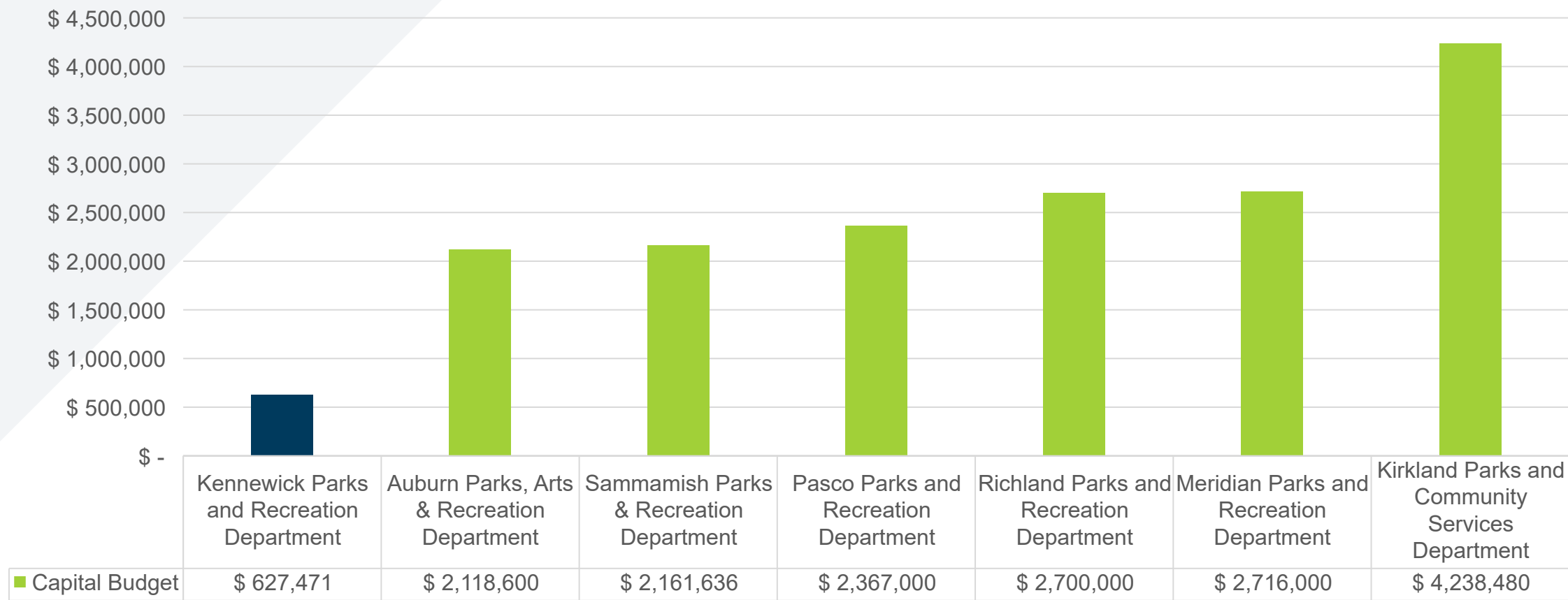
2023 NRPA Agency Performance Review

The median quartile for agencies serving jurisdictions 50,000 to 99,999 residents generally is 11.1 FTEs for every 10,000 residents. The lower quartile is 6.6 FTE.

Kennewick operates with 5.4 FTE per 10,000 residents.



Capital Budget



Per Acre Spending Comparison

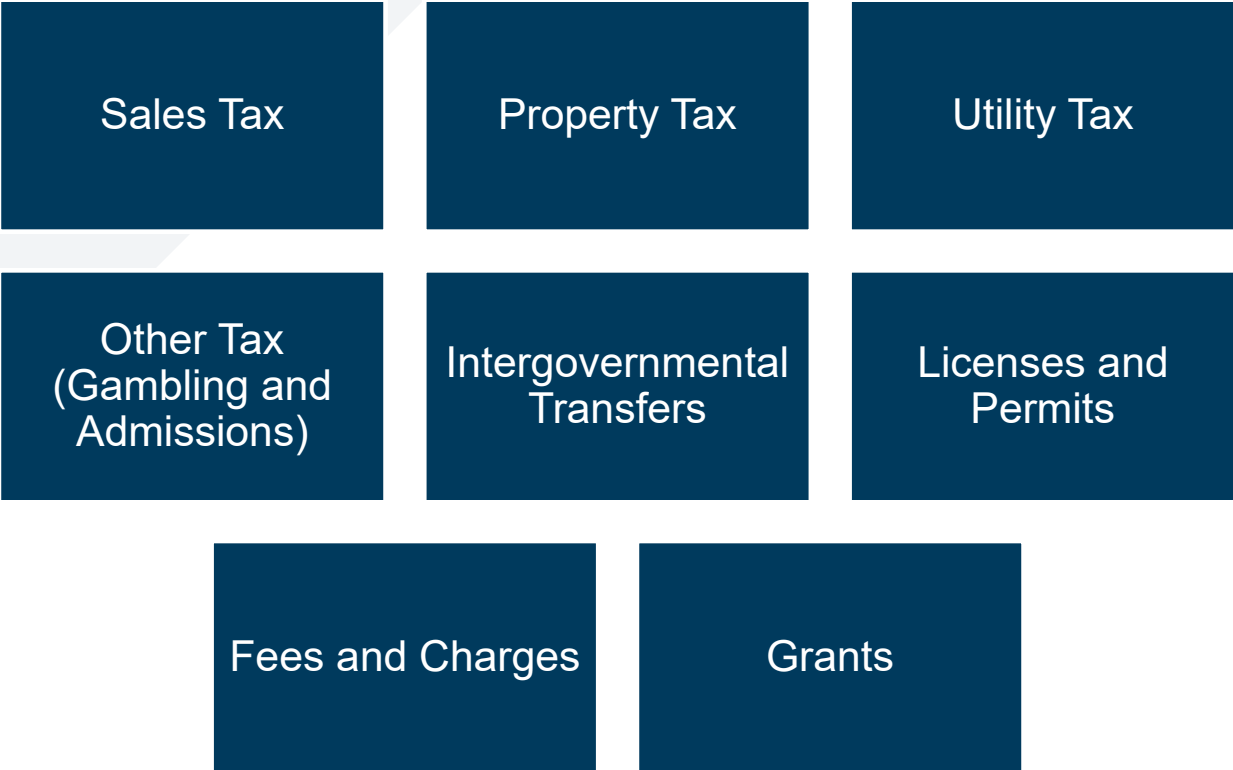
2023 NRPA Agency Performance Review

	Variables	Variance from Park Metric	Percent of Difference	Budget Difference
Total Maintained Acres	698			
Kennewick 2022 Operating Expenditure Per Acre	\$4,026			
Park Metric Low Quartile	\$5,434	-\$1,408	26%	\$982,784
Park Metric Median Quartile	\$9.108	-\$5,082	56%	\$3,547,236
Park Metric Upper Quartile	\$20,564	-\$16,538	80%	\$11,543,524



Funding Resources

Standard for Benchmarked Agencies



Additional Funding Resources



Key Findings

Current Conditions

- Kennewick's current level of service provides 8.1 acres of parkland per 1,000 residents. This is in line with the LOS set in the 2019 Parks and Recreation Comprehensive Plan. The NRPA 2023 Agency Performance Review finds the typical agency provides 11.1 acres per 1,000 residents.
- Using a one-mile service area, low service areas account for 7% of population. These areas, by definition, have current service, but the service does not currently meet the target value of four recreational components based with-in one-mile.
- Some park components in the system have reached their end of life and are due for replacement.



Key Findings

Current Conditions

- The NRPA 2023 Agency Performance Review finds Kennewick may have a deficit in aquatic facilities basketball courts, synthetic fields and dog parks.
- Opened in 1955, the Kenneth Serier Memorial Pool (KSMP) has served the residents of the City for nearly 70 years. The last significant upgrade to KSMP occurred in 1987. KSMP has exceeded the average lifespan of an outdoor aquatic facility by 30 years. A feasibility study should be pursued to explore relocation, or renovation and upgrade options.
- Park assessment found inconsistencies in the quality of park and facility maintenance. The system assessment revealed opportunities for improvements to provide a more consistent visitor experience throughout the system. To increase park maintenance standards additional funding and FTEs will be necessary.
- Benchmark comparisons find Kennewick is spending less per acre, has less FTE's, and a smaller operating and capital budget than most peer agencies.



Next Steps

September:

- Department Visioning Session(s)
- Community Open House
- Draft Presentation to Park Board
- Draft Presentation to City Council

October:

- Document Formatting
- City Council Adoption



**Teresa Jackson
Manger
BerryDunn**

**Dave Peterson
Senior Consultant
BerryDunn**

Discussion



Council Agenda Coversheet 	Agenda Item Number: 3. Council Date: 8/22/2023 Agenda Item Type: Presentation Subject: Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) in Drinking Water and Waste Water Department: Public Works	Category: Info Only
Summary Drinking Water - PFAS In March 2023, the EPA announced a proposal for a National Primary Drinking Water Regulation (NPDWR) to establish legally-enforceable levels, called Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs), for six PFAS in drinking water. PFOA and PFOS as individual contaminants, and PFHxS, PFNA, PFBS, and HFPO-DA (commonly referred to as GenX Chemicals) as a PFAS mixture. EPA is also proposing health-based, non-enforceable Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs) for these six PFAS. The proposed rule would require public water systems to: • Monitor for these PFAS • Notify the public of the levels of these PFAS • Reduce the levels of these PFAS in drinking water if they exceed the proposed standards. Waste Water - PFAS In February 2023, the Washington State Legislature put forth two versions of a senate bill (SB5245) intending to establish PFAS limits in waste water biosolids. SB5245 is currently listed as "X-file", meaning it is no longer eligible for consideration.		
Attachments: 1. Presentation		

Per- and Poly-Fluoroalkyl Substances (aka PFAS or “forever chemicals”)

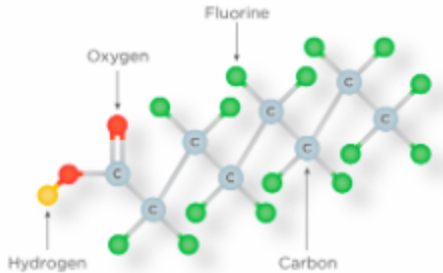
August 22, 2023

Jeremy J. Lustig, PE, Utility Services Manager



What is PFAS?

PFAS (aka PFOA or PFOS) is an abbreviated acronym for a group of manufactured chemical compounds known as “per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances”, also commonly referred to as “forever chemicals”.



The manufacturing of these group of chemicals compounds have been widely used since the 1940's and can be found in many everyday items.

Below are just a few:

- ☐ Fire retardants and repellents
- ☐ Stain resistant products (furniture, carpet, etc)
- ☐ Waterproof jackets
- ☐ Food packaging
- ☐ Non-stick cookware
- ☐ Drinking water
- ☐ Wastewater Biosolids

How is PFAS harmful?

Exposure to high levels of PFAS may lead to adverse health conditions. Some of those adverse health outcomes include:

- ☐ Reproductive effects such as decreased fertility or increased high blood pressure in pregnant women
- ☐ Developmental effects or delays in children, including low birth weight, accelerated puberty, bone variations, or behavioral changes.
- ☐ Increased risk of some cancers, including prostate, kidney, and testicular cancers.
- ☐ Reduced ability of the body's immune system to fight infections, including reduced vaccine response.
- ☐ Interference with the body's natural hormones.
- ☐ Increased cholesterol levels and/or risk of obesity.

PFAS do not easily breakdown and can persist in the body and the environment for decades. Since these compounds do not easily breakdown, they “bio-accumulate” or continue to build up in the body.



Drinking Water – background/ regulations

In 1996, an amendment to the Safe Drinking Water Act included provisions for the EPA to establish a program to monitor for priority unregulated contaminants in drinking water every five years. This program or rule is known as the “Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule” (or UCMR).

As part of UCMR, the EPA maintains a Contaminant Candidate List (CCL) that include contaminants; not currently regulated, known or anticipated to be present in public water systems, may warrant regulatory limits.

In 2009, the CCL3 is when the first two forever chemicals made the list with PFOS (fire fighting foam) and PFOA (non-stick surfaces on cookware). In 2022, the CCL5 list now includes 66 forever chemicals that are being studied.



Drinking Water - draft EPA regulations

- March 14, 2023, EPA announced proposed regulations for six PFAS chemicals.

Compound	Proposed MCL (enforceable levels)
PFOA	4.0 parts per trillion (also expressed as ng/l)
PFOS	4.0 ppt
PFNA	*
PFHxS	*
PFBS	*
HFPO-DA (aka GenX Chemicals)	*

*Compounds to be regulated based on a combined Hazard Index (HI)

- May 30, 2023, formal comment period ended
- Late 2023/ Early 2024, anticipated final promulgation of PFAS regulations
 - Some speculate that final promulgation timeline may slide
- Compliance begins 3-years from promulgation



Drinking Water – UCMR3 (2014)

In 2014, the City took source water samples as part of the UCMR3 sample requirements. All samples taken came back as non-detect for all forever chemicals analyzed. It should be noted that the laboratories “practical quantitation limit (PQL)” or the detection limit was fractions of parts per billion (ug/l).

Analytical Results Report

Sample Number	140424021-003	Sampling Date	4/22/2014	Date/Time Received	4/24/2014 9:50 AM
Client Sample ID	Finished Water Tap after Treatment	Sampling Time	10:45 AM	Extraction Date	4/27/2014
Matrix	Drinking Water	Facility ID	00007	Sample Point ID	S07 RC 4&5
Sample Location		Comments			

Parameter	Result	Units	PQL	Analysis Date	Analyst	Method	Qualifier
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid - PFBS	ND	ug/L	0.09	4/28/2014	TGT	EPA 537	
Perfluoroheptanoic acid - PFHpA	ND	ug/L	0.01	4/28/2014	TGT	EPA 537	
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid - PFHxS	ND	ug/L	0.03	4/28/2014	TGT	EPA 537	
Perfluorononanoic acid - PFNA	ND	ug/L	0.02	4/28/2014	TGT	EPA 537	
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid - PFOS	ND	ug/L	0.04	4/28/2014	TGT	EPA 537	
Perfluorooctanoic acid - PFOA	ND	ug/L	0.02	4/28/2014	TGT	EPA 537	



Drinking Water – WA DOH (2022)

During 2021, the DOH had been advised by the EPA that future PFAS regulations were being reviewed and considered. In July of 2022, the WA Department of Health (DOH) offered water purveyors in Washington State an opportunity to sample their water sources for several forever chemicals. These sample were informational only. Several of the forever chemicals were detected at two water locations. As a comparison to 2014 lab analyses, laboratory detection limit were much lower at fractions of parts per trillion (ng/l).

	RC4 Raw	RC5 Raw	WTP Intake	ASR	Proposed MCL
PFOA	ND	3.9	ND	ND	4.0
PFOS	ND	12.3	ND	4.8	4.0
PFNA	2.1	0.9	ND	0.6	1.0*
PFHxs					
PFBS					
GenX					

ASR values likely a result of normal recharge of the ASR during the winter months, using RC 4/5 as the source.



Drinking Water – UCMR5 (2023)

In early 2023, the again City took source water samples as part of the UCMR5. One of our source water sample locations came back with levels above the proposed MCL. All samples are in ng/l or parts per trillion.

	RC4/5 FW	WTP FW	Proposed MCL
PFOA	ND	ND	4.0
PFOS	9.6	ND	4.0
PFNA	1.2	ND	1.0*
PFHxs			
PFBS			
GenX			

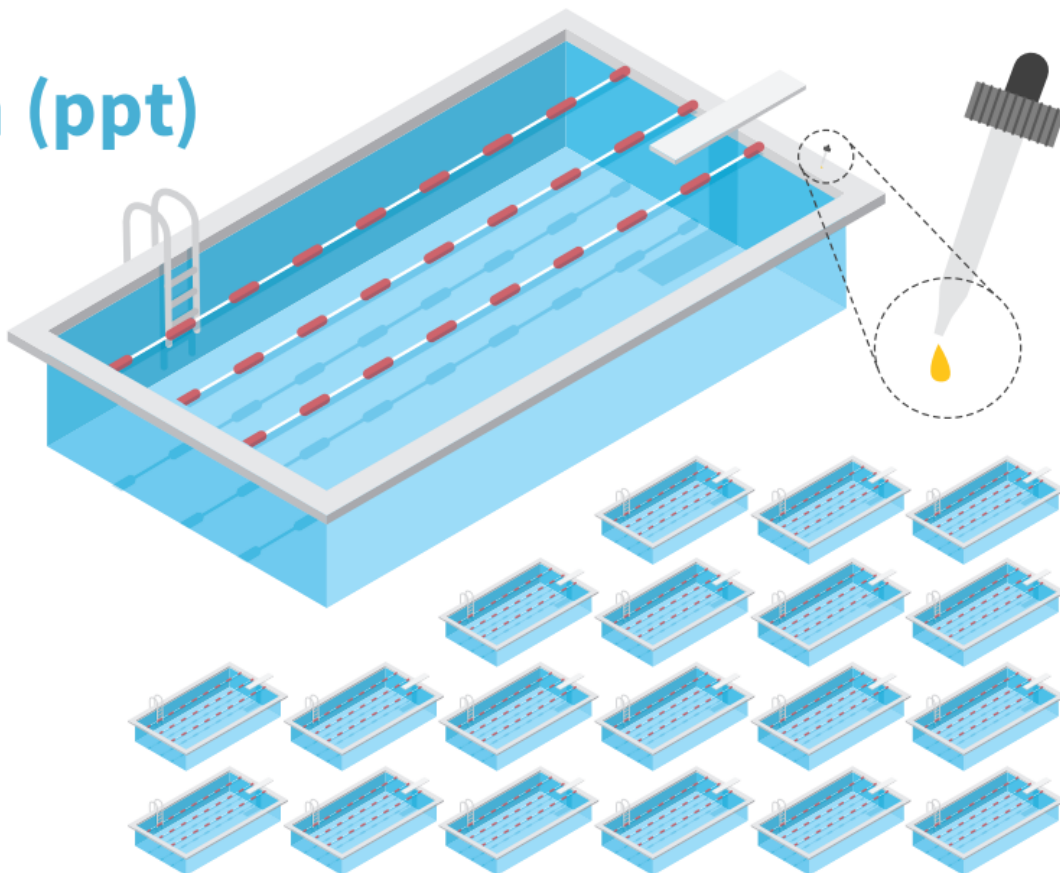


Parts per Trillion (ppt)

1 part per trillion (ppt)

**IS EQUIVALENT TO A
SINGLE DROP OF
WATER IN**

**20 olympic-sized
swimming pools**



*Options – to be evaluated**

*Assuming the EPA draft regulation moves forward with the current maximum contaminant levels identified.

- Install treatment system(s) at RC5 to remove PFAS
 - Includes large granular activated carbon pressure vessels
 - Large footprint for equipment and high O&M costs
- Convert RC5 from a ground water source to a surface water source
 - Construct a new raw water intake and pipeline from the Columbia River
 - Additional filtration would also be required
- Upgrade the existing Water Treatment Plant to provide the entire water supply to the City and abandon the existing RC facilities

DPW recently contracted with RH2 Engineering to assist with evaluating options.



Waste Water – background

Recently Washington State Legislators have put forth senate bills specific to PFAS in waste water biosolids.

SB5245 – Original Bill (2/3/2023)*

- ☐ Directed WA DOE to establish PFAS limits in biosolids by July 1, 2025
- ☐ Limits to be based on EPA's PFAS risk assessment
- ☐ Establish documentation and notice requirements for transportation and land application of biosolids

SB5245 – Substitute Bill (2/10/2023)*

- ☐ Pushed the dates for PFAS limits from July 1, 2025 to December 30, 2026
- ☐ Limits to be based on WA State specific data gathered through the study of biosolids (taking into account the EPA's risk assessment data)
- ☐ Establish documentation, mapping, and notice requirements for transportation and land application of biosolids (farmer would need to provide notice to his neighbors, etc)

* SB4245 is currently listed as “X-file” (no longer eligible for consideration)



Waste Water – PFAS Results

Samples collected from COK's WWTP on 5/1/23.

	WWTP (ppt)	WWTP (ppb)
PFOA	6.79	.00679
PFOS	55.5	0.0555
PFNA	0.672	0.000672
PFHxs	6.17	0.00617
PFBS	2.64	0.00264

Some industry experts anticipate the EPA coming up with a measured approach as it relates to concentrations in waste water. One example put forth:

- Less than 50 ppb, no restrictions
- 50-125 ppb, not to be used on food crops
- Greater than 125 ppb, search for point source and landfill

Draft PFAS regulations are likely forthcoming either State and/or Federal.



***“PFAS is lining up to be the biggest
and costliest environmental hazard
in history”***

The Municipal, by Michael Digiannantonio, Attorney at SL Environmental Law



Questions?

