

## BAINBRIDGE ISLAND COMPREHENSIVE PLAN ELEMENT 2004 GOALS\*

GOAL 1: Retain and enhance a **diversified local economy**.

GOAL 2: **Support entrepreneurship** by providing adequate land use designations in keeping with the character of the Island.

GOAL 3: Provide **adequate infrastructure** that is supportive of a healthy economy and environment.

GOAL 4: Promote business practices that **protect the Island's natural beauty and environmental health**.

GOAL 5: Encourage a **broad range** of civic activities and organizations.

GOAL 6: Provide a variety of **affordable housing choices** so that people who work on Bainbridge Island can live here.

*Proposed new goals for 2016:*

GOAL 7: As the city's **designated centers** evolve, balance their roles as places of commerce and employment with their roles helping to meet housing needs and focal points for civic engagement and cultural enrichment.

GOAL 8: Partner with businesses and business associations on programs and projects to **diversify and grow** the City's economic make-up, reduce sales leakage, attract spending by visitors, enhance local employment, and increase municipal tax revenues to support local services.

\*COBI has undertaken a review of this element. The Goals presented are the draft goals as proposed to the Planning Commission for review and approval as of November 2015.

## PLANNING QUESTIONS TO GUIDE EVALUATION OF THE CLIMATE VULNERABILITY OF THE ECONOMIC ELEMENT:

- If **precipitation** were to increase or decrease would it affect our local economy? How? How do current precipitation patterns affect our economy and what will happen if precipitation patterns change?
  - Would increasing costs associated with water and food resources affect our local economy? How?
  - Would an increased risk of flooding affect our local economy?
  - Does current precipitation affect the ability to provide services on which local businesses and workers rely?
  - How would changes in precipitation (more flood prone areas, more frequent flooding events) affect business costs (maintenance, insurance, continuity of service)?
- If average seasonal **temperatures** were to shift would it affect our local economy? How? Are there currently any seasonal/temperature related impacts? Do isolated high-heat or cold days have an effect on our economy?
  - How would changes in temperature (more hot or cold days; longer seasons) affect business operations and costs (changes in needs for heating and cooling, increased cost of water)?
- If **sea level** were to rise would it affect our economy? How? How do sea level and associated conditions (high tides, inundation, etc.) affect the Island today?
  - If sea level rise affects our coastal zone and near shore environmental resources, will this affect our local economy?
  - If this affected sanitary sewers, septic systems, and stormwater drainage, including their proper function, would that affect the Island's economy?

- Are there sectors of our local economy that are based on today's climate conditions?
  - Consider the implications of losing/lessening value of **working waterfronts/shorelines** on our local economy.
  - What effects will occur locally as the **growing season changes**?
  - **Crop suitability**, including species tolerance, water needs and pests?
  - **Water dependence** (use of in processing, proximity to)?
  - Will **tourism**, an important local economic factor, be affected by changing climate conditions?
  
- Is there a **climate-economy link that should be recognized** in this element and Plan between global, regional, and local climate impacts and the economy of Bainbridge Island?
  - Are we vulnerable to changes elsewhere? Can we take action locally to reduce these vulnerabilities?
  - Will changes on Bainbridge Island effect people elsewhere? For example, will we receive and accommodate tourists at desired levels?
  - Are we **supporting the long-term sustainability**, including extreme weather event recovery, for local businesses?
  
- Does this element encourage or support a local economy that is based on **business that will help reduce community vulnerability** to climate change (e.g. increased efficiency of resource use such as water and energy, promotion of sustainability elements, adaptable businesses as conditions change)?
  
- Does this element **discourage a local economy that is vulnerable** to climate change by avoiding businesses that will exacerbate community vulnerability (e.g. excessive water dependence, harmful land use change, transportation dependence, high greenhouse gas emissions)?
  
- Are we **encouraging use of durable assets** (natural elements, renewable resources) in development of economy and community?
  
- Do the newly proposed **draft GOALS** above give us a clear directive to enact local policy and regulation so that we can adapt to the anticipated impacts of climate change, should they be further amended, or do we need anything else?

CLIMATE IMPACT	ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS
<p><b>Precipitation →</b> <i>changing patterns and extremes, longer duration, and greater intensity</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Changing patterns have the potential to cause stormwater inundation and localized flooding, chronic flooding, non-infiltrated run off, erosion and landslides. This will affect the proper functioning of local infrastructure and lead to degraded water quality and local environments. All island residents, businesses and governments depend on the proper functioning of these systems.</li> <li>• Water supply may be reduced which will likely increase the cost of water for all users.</li> <li>• Floodplain protection may need to increase and current floodplain delineations may become inaccurate leading to additional insurance costs for businesses, residents, and local government.</li> <li>• Changes in seasonal streamflow will affect native fish and fisheries.</li> <li>• If tourism is largely weather-dependent, changes in precipitation patterns may result in changes in tourism numbers and patterns.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Temperature →</b> <i>more extremes and prolonged summer highs</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increases and seasonal changes will increase the frequency and duration of droughts.</li> <li>• Increases and seasonal changes will affect the costs associated with indoor climate control, leading to higher costs for heating or cooling.</li> <li>• Changes in growing seasons affects commercial agriculture and recreational gardening, as well as associated businesses.</li> <li>• Increased demand and rising costs for water will result from drought, lower flows, etc.</li> <li>• Thermal stress will affect local habitats, and also local fisheries.</li> <li>• If tourism is largely weather-dependent, changes in temperature patterns may result in changes in tourism numbers and patterns.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Vegetation changes →</b> <i>shifts will occur in habitat suitability as a factor of changing temperature and precipitation</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Long-term temperature and precipitation trend changes will cause shifts in vegetation and habitats on the Island.</li> <li>• Agricultural operations and recreational gardeners will need to adapt to changes in crop suitability and species tolerance. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Changes in production costs, output and composition may result in higher food prices.</li> <li>○ Changes in recreational gardening needs may boost related business, but may also increase resources required.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• If canopy and/or ground cover change, it could lead to altered energy needs for indoor climate control.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Sea Level Rise →</b>  <i>Projected Mean</i> 2030: +2.6 in. (+/- 2.2 in) 2050: +6.5 in. (+/- 4.1 in) 2100: +24.3 in. (+/- 11.5 in)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coastal zone resources and shoreline stability are likely to be compromised by rising seas. Outright loss of floodplain and other critical habitat area will result from inundation of today's shoreline. Water dependent uses will be adversely affected.</li> <li>• Saltwater intrusion can affect the groundwater and drinking water supply of the Island – affecting costs and availability for all water consumers.</li> <li>• Water quality can be affected by saltwater inundation/flooding of sanitary sewer and septic systems.</li> <li>• Shoreline infrastructure (docks, piers, drainage systems, roads) will be negatively affected resulting in costs for repair, maintenance, retrofitting, and loss of use.</li> <li>• Changes in the coastal zone will translate to changes in costs for coastal property owners (insurance, maintenance, loss of use).</li> </ul>
<p><b>Slope Stability →</b> <i>sea level changes and precipitation patterns will compromise once stable slopes</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Erosion of slopes can cause loss and damage to facilities and infrastructure.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Ocean Acidification →</b> <i>Decreasing pH of the waters of Puget Sound</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Changes will occur in local fisheries (recreational and commercially viable).</li> <li>• Ocean acidification may affect the cost of sewage and storm water treatment due to changes required to maintain compliance with discharge permits).</li> </ul>
<p><b>RELEVANT NON-CLIMATE DATA THAT MAY AFFECT THE GOALS OF THIS ELEMENT</b></p>	
<p><b>Population changes →</b> <i>account for anticipated increase or decrease due to climate refugees</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increases in Island population could place increased demands and stress upon all economic and environmental resources.</li> </ul>